Pressac and Provan, Revisionists turned Believers

by Peter Myers

In the wake of 9/11, and the Neocon transformation of the United States into a hegemonic empire making war on regimes formerly allied to the Soviet Union, and then on the Islamic Terrorists that succeeded those regimes, the issue of the Nazi Holocaust of the Jews has become less salient.

The Jewish Lobby in the United States is now publicly identified as promoting such wars, and as trying to manipulate the United States into waging them. Meir Dagan, the head of Mossad from 2002 to 2010, publicly stymied Netanyahu's push to attack Iran. Obama even got the NSA to tap Natanyahu's phone calls to Israel Lobbyists in the United States, and to Members of Congress who do their bidding.

The Nazi Holocaust may have moved into the background, but it still needs to be dealt with. Deniers such as Frederick Töben and Nick Kollerstrom have been active in the 9/11 Truth Movement, trying to get them to link 9/11 Truth with Holocaust Denial. I have argued that this would be suicidal.

Thinking that Töben might have an open mind, I suggested to him that he read the books of Otto Strasser, which had awakened me to Hitler's true nature; they are available at my website. But Töben had no interest. This was the second time I've raised the matter with him, and I came to see that, unlike scholars who read all sides of a debate, Töben is more like a missionary - a Nazi Missionary.

Just as the Green Left movement was infiltrated by Trotskyists, Radical Feminists and Gay activists, the Dissident movement has been penetrated by Nazi Missionaries, especially since 9/11. They use the same entrist methods as the Trotskyists. Even Leftist people who are not Nazis by any stretch of the imagination have come out for Holocaust Denial.

It doesn't help that Israel is committing a genocide of the Palestinians, which we are not supposed to notice as we keep our focus on what Nazis did to Jews 70+ years ago.

Is Hitler really a savior from the Netanyahus of this world, as Töben would argue? Or was Hitler just another kind of Netanyahu? That's what I hold. I have tried to get behind the Nazi defences, to focus on Hitler's genocidal policy towards Ukraine and the Slavs.

Töben and Kollerstrom want to bring 9/11 Truth and Holocaust Revisionism together. I argue that they must be kept apart - that the Nazi Holocaust did happen, and that for 9/11 Truther to come out as Holocaust Deniers (or Revisionists as they call it) is a strategic blunder.

It's a blunder because we want to keep the focus on what Mossad and/or the US Government did on 9/11, but Holocaust Denial allows critics to shift the focus back to us - to our complicity in Hitler's crimes. Therefore, avoid it like the plague.

Two notable Holocaust Revisionists later became Believers, but both retained some "Revisionist" ideas. These amount to common ground with Norman G. Finkelstein, author of "The Holocaust Industry," Jewish himself but shamefully ousted from his job by some of the Lobby.

Jean-Claude Pressac started as a colleague of Robert Faurisson, but later wrote the leading study of how the Gas Chambers at Auschwitz operated. If Dieudonné had read Pressac, he might have chosen to express his opposition to the French Lobby differently.

Charles D. Provan mixed in Holocaust Revisionist circles in the US, but came to realize that Gassings of Jews did occur, in mobile vans and in fixed chambers. He published a booklet called "No Holes, No Holocaust?", and presented it to a meeting of Deniers, The Institute for Historical Review, in the year 2000. He thought they were scholars with an open mind, who would be interested in his refutation of Robert Faurisson's "No Holes, No Holocaust" theory.

Pressac and Provan, Revisionists who turned Believer, refutes Holocaust Denial

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Pressac and Provan, Revisionists turned Believers

Jean-Claude Pressac on how he turned against Faurisson

Proven Concludes: Nazis Gassed Millions of Jews

No Holes? No Holocaust?

Denial Refuted - Keren & McCarthy

Christian Lindtner reverses his earlier Holocaust Denial

Paul Eisen compares the Jewish Holocaust with the Palestinian Holocaust

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The IHR Deniers had been happy to use and publish Provan’s earlier writings, which buttressed their case. That’s how he got to speak at the 2000 conference; they did not know that he had changed his mind.

The Holocaust Deniers present at that meeting were embarrassed at his refutation, and have since ridiculed him and tried to ignore his demolition of their case.

The Journal of Historical Review, edited by Mark Weber, refused to publish Provan’s "No Holes, No Holocaust!" paper, despite their call for "Free and Open Debate". When I asked Weber for a copy of the booklet, he said it was filed away in a box somewhere, and would be too much trouble to dig up; nor did he show any enthusiasm for locating it.

However, Weber and the IHR did publish an article AGAINST Provan’s booklet: Convergence or Divergence?: On Recent Evidence for Zyklon Induction Holes at Auschwitz-Birkenau Crematory II by Brian Renk http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v20/v20n5p33_Renk.html.

Provan had intended to write a book, but his early death intervened. His widow Carol found just one copy of the "No Holes, No Holocaust!" booklet, and sent it to me, authorizing me to publish it.

Provan still retained many Revisionist ideas, and for that reason the Affirmer/Believer side did not want to publish it either.

Provan published his paper No Holes! No Holocaust!, with photos, at his website Revising Revisionism http://www.revisingrevisionism.com/, but since his death it has been removed.

However the text is still online, thanks to the Internet Archive, at http://web.archive.org/web/20010302035524/http://www.revisingrevisionism.com/

The 2001 version of No Holes, No Holocaust! is slightly different from the one Provan delivered to the IHR in 2000.

Provan numbered the holes on the roof of Krema 2, and concluded that Holes 2, 6, and 8 were used for inserting Zyklon B.

Only one of his photos is still online, photo 16 (of hole 8), at http://web.archive.org/web/20020505195640/http://www.revisingrevisionism.com/ims/Auschwitz16.jpg.

In 2004, Daniel Keren, Harry W. Mazal and Jamie McCarthy published high-resolution photos of the holes. They wrote, "This study ... identifies ... three of the four holes in the roof of Crematorium II ... We believe that it is the first to add physical confirmation to the testimonial and photographic evidence for the location of the holes." 

https://muse.jhu.edu/login?auth=0&type=summary&url=/journals/holocaust_and_genocide_studies/v018/18.1keren.html

Here is Provan’s Conclusion:

"We are left with one other form of evidence: archaeological. This evidence shows that there are three locations on the roof which fit the evidence of the eyewitnesses regarding the presence of roof holes. The holes we have examined, and labeled as Holes 2, 6, and 8, are all holes on the side of the central roof column. All three line up immediately next to roof support pillars, namely Pillars 1, 3, and 5, making them located in a pattern which would enable the Germans to gas the victims more effectively and quickly, an obvious consideration. Meeting valid Revisionist criticism of Hole 7 [83], all three of our candidates have suffered significant damage from the explosion which destroyed the building towards the end of the war. Concerning the fourth Zyklon B hole (presumably next to Pillar 7), the roof is under the surface, so we couldn’t observe anything. We cannot prove it is there. But based upon the collapse of the 20 year old Revisionist assertion that there are no holes in the roof of Krema 2’s gas chamber", we would be willing to place a large bet that one is there too.

The "No Holes, No ‘Holocaust’" argument is no longer possible to make, since there are three suitable areas where there are holes in the roof, in accord with eyewitness testimony, with the fourth unobservable. Since the Revisionists are now deprived of their absolutist argument, and since the other forms of evidence cannot prove the case one way or another, we are again able to view the statements of the various eyewitnesses as possible, and therefore the dominant evidence in the case. According to the dominant evidence, the underground room, called Leichenkeller I on the German blueprints, was in fact a homicidal poison gas chamber, used to kill many thousands of Jews during the latter years of World War II."

Acknowledgments

The following persons, some of them Holocaust Deniers, helped me to gain access to material by and about Provan, and to contact his family:

Paul Grubach
Michael Hoffman
Pastor Herman Otten, of Christian News

Jean-Claude Pressac on how he turned against Faurisson

Pressac started as a "revisionist, a colleague of Faurisson’s, but became an exterminationist".

He produced a report on how the Gas Chambers of Auschwitz operated:AUSCHWITZ: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers.

That report is available in French and German print editions, but the English edition is no longer available except online: http://www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/pressac/technique-and-operation/


I searched the Pressac material in the above files for the word “holocaust” (not case sensitive). There were no occurrences in what Pressac himself had written. There were occurrences in the URLs (links) of the website which hosts Pressac’s book, and in comments by other people - but Pressac himself seems not to have used this word.

The three files comprise about half the text of Pressac’s book. This result is a clear indication that while Pressac affirmed the Gas Chambers, he refused to call it "Holocaust".

Some Revisionists portray him as having changed his mind late in life. But a close study of his book on Auschwitz shows that, even when he wrote it, he rejected what Norman G. Finkelstein later called the "Holocaust Industry". This is consistent with his statement in his Postface (p. 537):

{quote}
I am not a Jew and I was at one time a "revisionist". After reading this book, some will no doubt think that I still am one. This is quite possible and I bear them no grudge. The distinction between these two fiercely opposed schools, the "exterminationists" and the "revisionists", becomes meaningless once a certain threshold of knowledge about the former Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp has been reached. I have passed this point of no return. [...] I became a historian of the Auschwitz Krematoriien purely by accident for I am a pharmacist by profession.
{endquote} http://www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/pressac/technique-and-operation/pressac0537.shtml
Proven Concludes: Nazis Gassed Millions of Jews
By Charles D. Provan


The readers of Christian News may have noticed that I have not written anything for CN for approximately six months. This was not because I have had nothing to write about; rather, it was because I had embarked upon one of the most intense research projects of my entire life: the Holocaust.

So that the readers will know, several years ago I first decided to acquaint myself with the Holocaust — there were so many shows on it about it, and I knew nothing much on the subject. Curiosity got the best of me, and I thought, “I should read about this, since it seems to be so important.” After I had read about it for a while, I heard that there were books by Holocaust Revisionists, which taught that the Nazi extermination of the Jews either was greatly exaggerated, or a myth/hoax. The subject intrigued me greatly, and I made efforts to find out who the Holocaust Revisionists were, and what they taught. Subsequently I collected quite a large collection of IHR literature, and eagerly devoured much of it. I was impressed with much of their work and their arguments, yet at the same time I was puzzled as to how such a large “myth” could have been started without at least a core of truth, and so gradually came to the opinion that though the Holocaust was composed of many exaggerations, yet probably there were some large massacres, which explained how the story got rolling in the first place. […]

[p. 18] When asked to cover the Tenth Annual Revisionist Conference, sponsored by the Institute for Historical Review, I eagerly accepted. What an experience, to meet and hear some of the most important thinkers involved in Holocaust Revisionism, among them Robert Faurisson, David Irving and Fred Leuchter. Shortly after the convention, I was sick over a weekend, and decided to read up on Revisionist literature, concentrating upon the “Technical impossibilities” of the Holocaust, in particular the question of mass gassing by Diesel engine exhaust. Later, while continuing my studies, I had opportunity to examine gas chamber capacity information. It was the second subject which led to my devoting much of my spare time to a critical yet fair examination of Holocaust Revisionism; for, as you shall see, I stumbled upon the true solution to a mystery which has existed since World War Two. When I solved this problem, I had a gut-level hunch that the problem of the Diesel gas chambers could be solved also. My studies soon branched off into Nazi confessions, forensic studies and so forth — studies which I am still engaged with, finding interesting facts all along the way. All of these studies have convinced me firmly that The National Socialist Regime of Adolf Hitler did indeed have a plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe, and carried out much of that plan. […]

My Strategy

Having told Pastor Otten of my conclusion many months ago, he immediately agreed to publish my assault upon Holocaust Revisionism. His only condition for my original paper was that it deal with and refute the position paper he himself wrote on the subject. […]

Revisionist Objection Number 1: The Capacity of the Nazi Gas Chambers

In many of the accounts made by Holocaust survivors and German personnel at camps such as Belzec, Treblinka, and Auschwitz, incredibly large numbers of people are said to be pushed into gas chambers whose dimensions are ascertainable. For example, Rudolf Hoess, the commander of Auschwitz, said that c. 3000 people could fit into the large chamber of Krematoria 2 (Auschwitz-Birkenau), while another German there (Perry Broad) said 4000. Since the ruins can be measured, we know that the dimensions of the gas chamber were three meters by 70 meters, for a total square area of 210 square meters. Simple mathematics reveals that these two German SS accounts are saying that from 14 to 19 Jews could fit into one square meter.

Similar ratios are attainable for the gas vans, one piece of evidence yielding nine-ten people per square meter. For Treblinka, we have the testimony of Tankiel Wiernik, the Jewish carpenter who built the large gas chamber building under German supervision; he says that the chambers measured seven by seven meters or about 50 square meters. As many as 1,000 to 1,200 persons could be crowded into one gas chamber. This information yields a ratio of 20 to 24 persons per square meter. For Belzec, we have SS officer Kurt Gerstein’s account; he says that the Nazis could fit from 700-800 persons in a gas chamber which measured five meters by five meters, or 25 square meters; ratio: 28-32 people per square meter.

Before I continue, let me ask my readers this question: What do you think of the above statements?

The readers will notice that the enormous capacities of the gas chambers have been used over and over again as a weapon by the Revisionists, to ridicule the limited number of persons who observed the gas chambers in action. Listen to Ed Toner, one of Pastor Otten’s debaters: “Gerstein plainly lied when he said 700 to 800 people were crammed into 25 square meters. … only a fool would believe that …” (CN May 7, 1990, p. 17). In just that issue of CN, the “capacity argument” was used at least three times, by Faurisson, Roques and Toner (pp. 10, 12, 17).

To be perfectly fair, let me also point out that not a single person who believes in the gas chamber story has ever been willing to defend the above numbers when they pass above about 13 persons per square meter. Above that point, most “Exterminationists” (as Revisionists call those, including myself, who believe that the Nazis deliberately mass murdered Jews in gas chambers) either don’t mention the issue, or else say that the witnesses should not be expected to be exact on such traumatic issues.

The answer, however, is much simpler than that. The fact is, that for the past 45 years nobody has believed that the survivors and Germans were right about the all-important subject of gas chamber capacity.

But these witnesses were right all along.

Last December, while reading the Gerstein accounts in Henri Roques’ excellent book, The ‘Confessions’ of Kurt Gerstein, I stumbled upon a phrase he wrote in two of his manuscripts, while speaking of a gassing he witnessed at Belzec: He mentioned that "more than half are children." A light went off in my head, and I thought to myself, “I wonder how many children could fit in one of the chambers?” At that time, I had five children, aged ten to two, and I proceeded to see how small of a space they could fit into, and yet remain comfortable. To get the maximum ratio, I also had one of the children hold a large baby doll, and all six fit easily into a space measuring 16 inches by 16 inches, yielding an astonishing ratio of 891 children per 25 square meters!

When I figured this ratio out I was in a state of shock; immediately it dawned on me: Gerstein had to have seen what he wrote about, and then the full horror of Gerstein’s account hit me, especially about the little children: I am not ashamed to admit that I began to cry, just as I had cried when I first read Alexander McKee’s book on the destruction of Dresden, The Devil’s Tinderbox. I know that some Revisionists will ridicule me for showing such emotion, but it will better serve them and others to think about my reasons for changing my views on the Holocaust.

Subsequent to that, I embarked upon several more experiments, for the last of which I had a carpenter friend build me a plywood and glass box with dimensions of 21 inches by 21 inches, open ended at the top. Into this box I was able to fit three normal adults, four children and one large baby doll. Though I cannot say that everyone in the box was comfortable (it got hot and sweaty very quickly, and one of my sons had to stand bent partway over),
yet not one person complained of being squashed or hurt. This ratio of eight people to 21 by 21 inches is equivalent to 703 people per 25 square meters, or just over 28 people per square meter, the lower limit of Gerstein’s estimate. Because I knew that people would have a hard time believing the results, I had a friend come in and photograph the entire experiment for documentation. (Three of these photos are included in this issue of CN.)

Before the final experiment, I weighed and measured everybody, in order to make sure pertinent information was recorded for the future, and also to check out another of Gerstein’s statements. On the same page that he mentioned about the amount of children, he also said “I make an estimate: average weight at the most 35 kg (kilograms).” Here is another amazing fact: the average weight of the eight participants (allowing for an estimated weight for the baby doll) was 33.25 kgs., providing another confirmation of Gerstein’s account.

We have concentrated on Gerstein’s ratio (28-32 people per square meter) because Gerstein’s account has the largest ratio we have observed in any eyewitness account. In one fell swoop then, a major revisionist attack point against Holocaust eyewitnesses has been destroyed. For those who wish to obtain my entire report on this issue (c. 20 pages), it is available for $12.00 postpaid from Zimmer Printing, 410 West Main St., Monongahela, PA 15063, and it includes copies of the photographs I had taken.

Before we move on to our next section, let me make two more pointed observations: First, on pages 10-11 of CN May 7, 1990, Pastor Otten says, “Several times I have asked CN readers to let me know if they have found a significant error in Dr. Butz’s book The Hoax of The Twentieth Century.” Of course no one ever has, until now. On page 256, commenting upon Gerstein’s account, Butz says, “It also may seem impossible to squeeze 700 or 800 people into a chamber 20 or 25 meters square and 1.9 meters high, but it is feasible if one uses a scrap press, but in that case the victims would be literally, just as the document asserts, ‘crushed’ and gassing would be quite superfluous.” Note the dogmatic and sarcastic tone of Butz’ assertion upon something for which he had not the slightest scientific evidence at all.

Second, lest there be those who who brush off the results of my experiment as being of little importance for Holocaust Revisionism, let me point out that in Paul Rassinier’s analysis of the Gerstein account, it was the people-to-area ratio of Gerstein’s account which was the most important Revisionist proof that Gerstein was a total fraud.

Revisionist Objection Number 2: Diesel Gas Chambers

To be honest with the readers of CN, when I discovered the true solution to Revisionist Objection Number 1, I became filled with a fanatic desire to solve the mystery of the Diesel Chambers. So that CN readers may be aware of this problem, unsolved until now, it is as follows.

First, according to various accounts of survivors and German personnel, the death camp sections at Auschwitz employed Zyklon B, which consists briefly of a porous material which has absorbed liquid Hydrocyanic Acid (HCN), an extremely powerful poison used long before the war as a vermin killer. This method of killing is the most famous nowadays. HCN is also supposed to have been used at Maidanek, for which not much information seems to be available in this matter.

But of very great importance is the fact that at the other four death camps run by the Nazis (Chelmo, Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec), the Jewish victims were killed with the exhaust gasses of various motors. In literature on the Holocaust, these motors are described over and over again as Diesel engines. This is true even though eyewitness evidence points strongly to the fact that gasoline engines were used in some of the “engine exhaust gas chambers” of the above four camps in the east. For example, at Sobibor, the German who installed the death motor (Erich Fuchs) said that he installed a benzene motor in the gas chamber, which is another way of saying a gasoline powered engine. Gerstein said that the engine at Sobibor was a Diesel, but he says also that he had never been there, so that we may conclude that this particular statement was hearsay.

Nevertheless, the evidence for diesel engines being used for poisoning Jews via toxic exhaust is very strong for two places: Chelmo (which used mobile gas vans) and Belzec. At Belzec, the engine used is described as a Diesel by Kurt Gerstein (who says he saw it operate) and by Wilhelm Pfannenstiel (ditto). The interesting thing about the Diesel at Belzec is the fact that both witnesses have recorded very short timelengths from the time the engine was turned on until the Jews were dead. Gerstein’s account said about one half hour, 10 while Pfannenstiel’s said about 15-18 minutes.

Enter the Holocaust Revisionists. In the 1960’s before he died, Paul Rassinier personally met with Pfannenstiel, and mentioned him as being the only “gas chamber witness” to be mostly believable. The only point of Pfannenstiel’s testimony which Rasssiner disputed was
that Pfannenstiel emphatically stuck to his testimony that it was a Diesel engine, and that the victims Belzec died in about 18 minutes. Rassiner checked this testimony with toxicology and engine experts, who told him that a Diesel could kill a group of people only after a minimum of one and a half to two hours.

At this point, let me state that Rassiner strikes me as having been an honest man; when I read his account it seems almost as if Rassiner was so impressed with Pfannenstiel's account that he sincerely wanted to believe it, and yet was held back by scientific considerations concerning the characteristics of diesel engines. (Rassiner is in fact much more reasonable than many involved in today's Holocaust debate. Revisionism today teaches that "There was not a single 'gas chamber' in even one of the German concentration camps; that is the truth." (CN, May 7, pg. 10, by Robert Faurisson) But the Father of Revisionism, Paul Rassiner, had this to say: "... if I stubbornly questioned every line of every document and deposition upon which was based this monstrous indictment of which Germany was the victim and ... if my examination of this evidence caused me to conclude that it was nothing but the crudest of fabrications, it would now allow me to claim that there never had been an extermination by gas. Moreover, I had never claimed that, but only had stated that I had never found any reliable evidence to support that contention. "I will."—My emphasis)

As is so often the case, partial scientific information yields an incorrect conclusion. And in the case of Rassiner and many of today's Revisionists, they are listening to only a small portion of scientific information available concerning the Diesel engine. If they had only dug a little further, they would have reached the truth, which is this: a Diesel engine, given the conditions mentioned in Holocaust testimonies such as Gerstein and Pfannenstiel, can easily kill people in 15 to 30 minutes. When I say easily, however, I am referring only to the Nazis. For the helpless victims, they would die a most miserable and torturous death.

To begin with, let me state at the outset that there are many different types of Diesel engines which give off different levels of pollutants depending in part upon engine load and rpms. I have made a fairly extensive study of these various emission levels, and have been aided mainly by various personnel from the Bureau of Mines and Southwest Research Institute, which does work for the U.S. Government. Both of these agencies have done extensive and expert research on Diesel engine emissions, and without them, I would have gotten nowhere fast. In addition, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Library was also invaluable, enabling me to investigate the various forensic descriptions given by Holocaust witnesses. The staff there was a great help to my work.

Since most Revisionists arguments have been aimed at Kurt Gerstein's account of the Diesel engine gas chamber of Belzec, we will focus in on that account. A standard argument of theirs is to take the statement on gas chamber capacity, he states that 700-800 persons in a 25 square meter room is impossible. 13 Because of this great error, he is unaware of the important physiological changes which take place in people in such a situation. Putting so many people into such a limited space is not only possible, it is extremely lethal by itself.

Examples of high ratios, similar to those occurring in Nazi gas chambers, have occurred only rarely in recorded history, but we have a significant amount of information on three instances, one of which many readers of Christian News may have heard about. They are: The Black Hole of Calcutta, the Londonderry storm, and the Black Hole of Kosti.

1. The Black Hole of Calcutta (1756). Indian troops captured 146 persons allied with Great Britain and incarcerated them at 8:00 p.m. in a guarded room measuring 18 feet by 14 feet, 10 inches. Though the room had two open windows at one end, within one hour about 50 were dead, and by 6:00 a.m. the next morning only 23 were still alive when the Indians let them out. Extreme sweating was experienced by all, and clouds of steam filled the air in the room. The ratio of people to area in this room was 5.9 people per square meter.

2. The Londonderry storm (1848). The captain of the English passenger ship the Londonderry ordered all 200 passengers to go below when a storm was threatening. All of them fitted into a small room measuring 18 feet by 11 feet, upon which the Captain closed the hatches and covered them with a tarp. Within only a short time the situation in the room became intolerable, mass-frenzy occurred, and by the time one passenger forced open a hatch to warn the crew, "seventy-two were already dead; and many were dying: their bodies were convulsed, the blood starting from their eyes, nostrils and ears." The ratio here was 10.9 persons per square meter.

Berg devotes a few lines in passing to other chemicals given off by Diesels. He says that harmful effects of aldehydes, nitrous oxides and hydrocarbons "are, however, long-term and totally irrelevant for mass-murder in a gas chamber." He also discounts lower oxygen levels given out by Diesel, saying that reduced oxygen would have no significant effect on 

According to scientific literature on carbon monoxide poisoning, the concentration of CO necessary to kill a person within one hour is .4%; this means that .8% would be necessary to kill within half that time. And, since scientific information also reveals that .3 to .4% CO is dangerous for one hour, it may be stated that "... to have any kind of practical gas chamber using carbon monoxide as the lethal agent, one would need an average concentration of at least .4% carbon monoxide, but probably closer to .8%." Now, says Berg, the very worst case of a Diesel emitting CO shows that it only gives off about .4% CO when operated at maximum load, while at other settings (even 80% of full load), it gives off much less. It requires specialized equipment (such as a dynamo-generator) to get a stationary engine (such as was described at Belzec) to operate at heavy load, and furthermore, such continuous motor operation at such a high load is likely to cause engine damage.

Toxic temperature levels in the gas chamber.

Berg has made mistakes in several areas. Without testing Gerstein's statement on gas chamber capacity, he states that 700-800 persons in a 25 square meter room is impossible. 13 Because of this great error, he is unaware of the important physiological changes which take place in people in such a situation. Putting so many people into such a limited space is not only possible, it is extremely lethal by itself.

Examples of high ratios, similar to those occurring in Nazi gas chambers, have occurred only rarely in recorded history, but we have a significant amount of information on three instances, one of which many readers of Christian News may have heard about. They are: The Black Hole of Calcutta, the Londonderry storm, and the Black Hole of Kosti.
3. The Black Hole of Kosti (1956). After civil disturbances broke out in the Sudan, police arrested 281 persons and locked them up in a military barracks in the town of Kosti. The barracks measured 5.5 meters wide and 19 meters long. Locked up about 7:30p.m., the barracks were opened up in the morning, by which time 187 were dead and I I seriously ill (seven of these died later). The rest revived when water was thrown on them. Among the symptoms: massive sweating, mass vomiting, collapse. Autopsies performed on the victims showed that "rigor mortis was present and complete ... the eyes were open, the eye-balls depressed ... The skin and muscles were extremely hard to cut during the post-mortem. All the internal organs looked pale and felt as hard as wood. ... Sections for histopathology studies were cut with difficulty as the tissues were extremely hard."16 The ratio of the above story is 2.7 people per square meter.

The Explanation: Heat Stroke

"The cause of heat stroke seems to be the accumulation of body heat leading to ([p. 19]) temperature levels incompatible with life. In man, these levels appear to begin around 42 degrees Centigrade (108 degrees F.)."17 Temperatures sufficient to produce heat stroke can be reached passively, by gaining heat from the surrounding media.17 Each and every person's metabolism produces heat, which is normally dissipated into the surroundings. But when many people are close together in an enclosed space, each body releases heat into the same space that everyone else does; the heat builds up, both in the air and in the bodies themselves, until the level of heatstroke is reached.

For those not familiar with heat stroke, here are some symptoms. In situations which add heat to the human body; as the ability of the human body to cool itself decreases, the body tries frantically to adjust by massive sweating. Accompanying this sweating is radically increased breathing and circulation. As the person gets hotter and hotter, the face changes from normal to "pinkish red," and if the person is not cooled down, the face turns abrupidly pale. At this stage, many victims become cyanotic (blue). Many times vomiting, diarrhea and convulsions occur. If the heating continues, death will ensue, often accompanied by blood issuing from the mouth. The muscles become very rigid, rigor mortis setting in immediately.18 Additional Heat

One may notice that in the three examples I listed above, as soon as the heat source was eliminated (by death of many people, or removal from the enclosed space), a remainder could survive. This safety-valve, so to speak, would not be present if the enclosed space was constantly replenished by a new heat source. Nobody much thinks about it, but the temperature of Diesel exhaust at no load is between 200 and 500 degrees F., 19 which would ensure a constant heat source until all were overcome by heat and toxic fumes (on which see below).

Nitrous Fumes From the Diesel

To make matters worse for the Revisionists, there is another factor which has been overlooked, though it is hard to understand why. That item is nitrous fume emission from Diesel engines. Nitrous fumes occur as a mixture of Nitric Oxide (NO) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2), both of which are quite poisonous to humans. Because of the great dangers involved in exposure to Nitrous Fumes, extensive testing on animals has been done. According to the book Combustion Toxicology, a ten minute exposure to greater than 200 ppm is lethal,20 while Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology says that a one hour exposure to 100ppm of nitrogen dioxide is fatal.21 The very highest level anyone has ever been exposed to in a human experiment was 158 parts per million for ten minutes; the experiment had to be called off when the toxic symptoms became too great. Here are the experimenter's words, translated for the first time into English: "My finding was as follows: The smell was very unpleasant to me, the burning was worse in nose and larynx. Much coughing and mucous secretion in the nose in addition to tears from the eyes. I cannot report anything about breathing except that I was plagued by a very strong feeling of suffocation. At the end of the experience there came headache, dizziness, and a one-time strong vomiting, which was apparently connected to the strong corrosive coughing."22

"I left the room after ten minutes, very tired and pale.... The results of the human experiments correspond very well to those on the cat — even if, as expected, the human being reacted yet more sensitively. The experiments could not be continued further, for I could not continue the corrosion of the respiratory tract so far that I would have to fear a subsequent lung edema."22

Edema occurs when the lungs begin to fill up with fluid, causing the person to drown, so to speak. As for Diesels, various ones have been tested for their emissions rates. At no power, various rpm's (which, for various reasons, fits the Holocaust witness accounts), Diesels have emitted NO x rates from as much as 240-410 ppm, and this is not unusual.23 Worse yet, the Nazis knew about increasing CO from a Diesel by adjusting the injection timing (they used this information on the poisonous gas vans, which preceded the establishment of Belzec), and this can greatly increase nitrous fume emission at the same time.24 One more thing about Nitrous fumes which our readers should know: those who die of Nitrous fume poisoning turn intensely blue.25

Rate of Respiration of Toxic Gasses

Ordinarily when one examines a chart for absorption of carbon monoxide, the absorption rate is to be interpreted for a man at rest. Though the figures on CO absorption which Friedrich Berg used fell out of use back in the 1960's, being obsolete,26 matters are even worse by his ignoring of several other factors, the most important of which is the rate of respiration. As a matter of fact, putting a subject into a hot and humid atmosphere increases the rate of absorption by a factor of three, according to tests done in 1922.27 In spite of this thrice-increased absorption of CO, however, I believe that the psychological symptoms mentioned by the witnesses, namely, blue color; immediate rigor mortis, blood, diarrhea, and sweat, indicate conclusively that the helpless victims of the Belzec gas chambers died predominantly from heat stroke and nitrogen fumes by a diesel engine. So that the reader may know, the hot and humid atmosphere would have the very same effect on NO X consumption as on CO consumption.28

Conclusion of This Section

One may easily see that Revisionist ignoring of gas chamber capacity has in part led to misinterpreting another area, the toxicity of enclosed space heat stroke. Brushing off one of the most toxic components of Diesel exhaust has caused them to miss out on the truth of the Gerstein statement concerning the color blue of the victims at Belzec. So, with the closing of this section, another major Revisionist point has been destroyed. They've said for years that a stationary Diesel at no power can't kill a person in c. 30 minutes; but it can.

Revisionists Objection Number Three: The Testimonies of Christopherson, Staglich, etc.

Revisionists have heavily publicized the accounts of various people who were at Auschwitz, who have said that there were no gassings there. Various authorities in Europe have prosecuted these people (on occasion) merely for saying that they saw no gassings, which I think is most incorrect. First, why should these men be persecuted for not discovering the mass killings at Auschwitz, when they were performed out of view by only a small group of German personnel? Did either of these two have access to all sections of Auschwitz-Birkenau, so that they would be able to ascertain
whether mass gassings had taken place? I don't think Christopherson (who was an agronomist at an Auschwitz sub-camp) did, and I know that Staglich's didn't. By examining page 11 of CN's May 7 1990 issue, he says, "I was inside the camp three or four times altogether. On none of these visits did I see gassing installations, crematoria, instruments or torture, or similar horrors." It is necessary in Staglich's case to go no further, for the simple reason that neither the Revisionists nor their opponents have always affirmed that Auschwitz-Birkencau had four crematories, two of which had 15 ovens apiece! So it is apparent from Staglich's own writings that he was nowhere near the death centers of Auschwitz-Birkenau, which formed only a part of this massive facility which held c. 140,000 people at one time.

So I do not think these witnesses should be arrested, for the simple reason that even if they saw nothing, it proves nothing at all. To finish off this section, we can do no better than quote from the SS Judge, Konrad Morgen. As Mark Weber has said, "almost no one in Germany at that time was in a better position to know about this matter than was Konrad Morgen." 29 And here is what Morgen, a veritable pillar of the truth of the Holocaust, had to say about mass gassings at Auschwitz: "The entire technical arrangement was almost exclusively in the hands of the prisoners who were assigned for this job and they were only supervised each time by an Unterfuehrer. The actual killing was done by another Unterfuehrer who let the gas into this room. Thus the number of those who knew about these things was extremely limited. This circle had to take a special oath..."30

Revisionist Objection Number 4: So many Holocaust survivors proves that there couldn't have been an extermination plan by the Nazis.

This assertion would not see the light of day were it not for the fact that most people do not study the Holocaust in depth. This reason is invalid because of the simple reason that most of the German officials who had any connection or knowledge of the extermination of the Jews have stated that the extermination of the Jews ended in the fall of 1944. Among these officials are: Konrad Morgen, Felix Kersten, Dieter Wisliceny, Adolph Eichman, Eduard Wiraths, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Rudolf Hoess and Kurt Becher. Since all of these men said that Himmler or Hitler had suspended the extermination of the Jews, it therefore follows that there would be quite a few survivors. So the "survivor" objection actually upholds the truth of the Holocaust.

Revisionist Objection Number 5: Absurd and Untrue Allegations against the Nazis proves that the Holocaust never happened.

This line of reasoning is actually quite absurd, and proves no such thing. As a matter of fact, there need be no such connection. For example, when the British were destroying German civilian centers around 1943, the rumor went around Germany that the British were using poison gas to kill people. The Germans then launched a medical investigation of this allegation, and concluded that the deaths were actually due to Carbon Monoxide and Heat Exhaustion. The fact that this was a false rumor does not in the least prove that the British weren't deliberately bombing German towns. Likewise, stories about human skin lamphashes and such do not prove or disprove the Holocaust. (By the way, Paul Rassinier said that the stories about human skin might have been true,31 while Ted O'Keefe says that these stories are "sick lies or diseased fantasies." CN, May 7, 1990, pg. 17)

Similarly, stories of gassings at Dachau, now disbelieved by most orthodox historians but mentioned by some judges at Nuremberg, were established as false by the U.S. Army shortly after the camp was liberated.32 Later, it was decided by U.S. personnel that there were no stationary gas chambers at Mauthausen either. In famous criminal cases, police always keep key data out of the press, in order to screen all of the lunatics who call up and either confess to the police, or claim to have special knowledge. Is it any wonder then, that in a hell-hole like Dachau, some prisoners would eagerly inform their liberators of important things "they saw," like "gas chambers," with their testimony being rejected by able U.S. interrogators, but accepted by some judges and prosecutors with a double-standard political agenda? Let it not be forgotten that when Konrad Morgen said that some concentration camp officials were sincerely interested in their prisoner's welfare, the Nuremberg judges laughed at him, right during the trial. But, he was right after all, as subsequent investigations have shown.

Taking another tack, the fact that some of the Nuremberg prosecutors tried to pin the Katyn massacre on the Germans does not prove that the Katyn massacre never happened. So the fact that fake stories about gassings were spread around about some camps does not in the least prove that no gassings took place at other camps.

In a separate category, however, are the stories that the Germans were killing Jews with "steam chambers" in places like Treblinka. In fact, these stories were related quite early in the war by Jewish escapees such as Abraham Krzepicki.33 They can be easily explained. First, only a few Jews were allowed close inspection of the gassing facilities. For example, at Treblinka, Yankiel Wiernik (the head carpenter) had much more freedom to travel in the death area, so he knew that the Jews were killed primarily with engine exhaust from an old Soviet tank. For other Jews, such as Krzepicki, all that they knew was derived from observing bits and pieces; they could observe that the Jews went off to a building after being given a speech by the Germans about being disinfected in a bath building. If they saw what looked like real showerheads in the ceiling and observed dead Jews covered with sweat, and saw steam coming from the gas chambers when the doors were opened, then what is more reasonable than these witness Jews interpreting what they saw as a "steam chamber"? The Revisionists often ridicule the stories in The Black Book of Polish Jewry, (published by Jewish groups in 1943) for repeating varied stories of "methods of execution" like steam at places such as Treblinka, but I've never seen the Revisionists ever mention the fact that the writers of BBPJ really weren't positive about what exactly was happening, only that many thousands of Jews (even millions) in the east were going to places like Treblinka, never to be heard from again.

For example, on page 155 of the above book, a Jewish eyewitness says this: "It is known by now that the trains go to Malkinia and from there to Treblinka. At Treblinka all traces disappear and it is impossible to know what happens to those people." Another witness (this time an escapee from Treblinka) stated to the above witness that "very day trains of deportees arrived in Treblinka. The Jews from the trewins were taken to a separate brick building and ordered to undress, allegedly for a bath. What was going on inside the building no one was able to tell for nobody succeeded in getting out of it." ...Workmen who had been working together with my informer told him that the Jews, after being stripped naked had been taken to a chamber in the building, where they were suffocated and their bodies were burned. Others told him that the Jews were gassed in the chamber. No exact details were obtainable."

The Revisionists never quote reasonable sounding passages like the above; they only quote goofy passages which we now know are false; but how could Jewish groups have known then what we know now, when even Jews who had escaped from Treblinka during its operation weren't sure?

In any case, the steam chamber stories do not prove that there was no extermination of the Jews at Treblinka; it only proves that the Germans at Treblinka never bothered to take the Jewish slaves on a "guided tour," explaining to them about "our techniques of execution." If Treblinka was top-secret, and if the Germans there had to take an oath of secrecy, then it only stands to reason that, until all the evidence was in, rumors would float around about such awful places. Even the Black Book of Polish Jewry said that the details of Treblinka were "unbelievably hideous." (pg. 244)
More on Treblinka

The readers of Christian News should realize from the outset that when the Holocaust Revisionists say that the Holocaust never happened, they are opposing overwhelming eyewitness testimony by both Jewish and German personnel at the various death camps in eastern Reich territory. To pick an example, let us examine the case of Treblinka, the death camp near Warsaw. This camp (which was in operation from summer of 1942 until late summer of 1943) was supervised by c. 30 German personnel, under which some 200 Ukrainian troops served. Under these troops were approximately 1,000 Jews who performed the work at Treblinka. Fortunately for history, during the operation of this camp, several Jews had escaped and made their way back to other Jews, informing them of what was happening at Treblinka. Further, the Jewish workcrew staged a massive revolt in August of 1943, allowing many to escape; of these escapees, some 50 survived the war.

Now, all of these Jews have affirmed that Treblinka was a death camp. Trains were taken to Treblinka, generally arriving with approximately 5,000 Jews. The Jews on the trains were unloaded, instructed to undress, and taken down a pathway to one of two gas-chamber buildings, where they were pushed into various individual rooms and killed. Death generally took approximately 1½ hour, upon which the rooms were opened up and the dead Jews unloaded and buried. Later, on the corpses were burned on giant grates, reducing them to ashes, which were then reburied. Accounts which mentioned the above sequence published shortly after Treblinka began its operation, the first full account being published in English in 1944, predating the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. (This was Yankiel Wiernik’s account, A Year in Treblinka.)

Now, the above story is affirmed by every single Jew who survived Treblinka. Even more damaging to the Revisionist case is the fact that since the end of the war, every time a German who served at Treblinka has been located, the German has always confirmed that Treblinka was an extermination camp. Some of the personnel of Treblinka have been convicted of criminal acts while there, while others have been exonerated at the insistence of the Jews who worked there, but ALL, without exception, before, during and after the trials, have affirmed that Treblinka was set up for extermination and did exactly that.

But it gets worse for the Revisionist position. Treblinka was set in Poland, and since the war the Poles who lived there have asserted that since the end of the war, every time a German who served at Treblinka has been located, the German has always confirmed that Treblinka was an extermination camp. Some of the personnel of Treblinka have been convicted of criminal acts while there, while others have been exonerated at the insistance of the Jews who worked there, but ALL, without exception, before, during and after the trials, have affirmed that Treblinka was set up for extermination and did exactly that.

People in, and nobody out. Further, there exist German documents which mention that trainloads of Jews were dropped off at Treblinka, with no one coming back, and these documents are accepted as genuine by Mark Weber, one of the most important Revisionists.

Further information comes into play concerning witnesses who visited Treblinka after the Germans retreated from the area. These visitors have testified that upon arrival, the graves of Treblinka had been dug up by treasure hunters, and skulls, bones and all sort of Jewish debris were lying about.

So then, trainloads of Jews were shipped to Treblinka, some 5,000 at a clip, and all of the people there (Germans and Jews) who have testified about the place have affirmed that the Jews were worked, executed there, and that their bodies were burned and buried. And witnesses at the scene after the Germans left have said that the place was a giant graveyard.

Every bit of the above evidence establishes that Treblinka was a camp for mass extermination of the Jews.

Where were these “settlements?” Not a single Revisionist can tell you. Because there weren’t any.

Revisionist Objection Number 6: Oswald Pohl and the Death Books of Auschwitz

The Holocaust Revisionists make an issue of the fact that the death books of Auschwitz (listing the number of deaths, with names, etc.) have recently been released by the U.S.S.R., and these books speak “only” of some 70,000 deaths, which of course is nowhere near the million or so claimed later by Rudolf Hoess. In reality, though, the death book total proves nothing at all, because the procedure at Auschwitz was as follows: trains coming in were unloaded, then the people were separated on the basis of whether they were suitable for work or not. Generally, some 80% were viewed as unsuitable for slave labor, and these were sent immediately to the gas chambers. The 20% who could work were sent to the concentration (sic) camp, where they were registered and given numbers. The death book listings had to be made, according to Concentration camp regulations, only for camp inmates. This being the case, one may see that the 70,000 is only a listing for registered inmates, not those on incoming trains executed by gas.

This leads to another Revisionist objection. During his testimony, Oswald Pohl, who was the head of the concentration camp system in Nazi Germany, said that the total number of concentration camp inmates who died was around 300,000. Revisionists like to quote that figure. But Revisionists do not like to quote what else Pohl said, which is as follows: Pohl was asked what his reaction was, when he found out about the extermination of the Jews by gas:

Q. Did it occur to you that it was wholesale murder?

A. Of course I considered this as mass murder, and I still consider it today.

Q. But you went right back to the concentration camps and continued to administer them?

A. These gas chambers were only at Auschwitz. I did not see any other extermination facilities at other camps.

Q. Didn’t you see the one at Dachau?

A. No. I never saw it.

Revisionist Objection Number 7: Population Statistics

The readers will pardon me if I am not quite as in command of this particular subject as I am of the others. The reason for this is that I have not made as indepth a study of population figures as I have studied the technical and medical aspects of the Holocaust. I am including this section at the insistance of Pastor Otten, who wishes me to be dogmatic upon some particular number of Jews having been killed.

I can tell the readers of CN that I have come to the conclusion that millions of Jews were destroyed by the Nazis, and that I am inclined to believe that the number was between five and six million. I base this upon several facts. First, when Hitler invaded Germany (sic – should be Russia), he had mobile killing groups, called Einsatzgruppen, execute those behind the lines who were considered dangerous. This included not only Communist functionaries but also Jews according to much of the available information. Einsatzgruppen statistics list a total of some two million victims, which agrees with an estimate given by Adolph Eichmann.

Rudolph Hoess, in his book, Commandant of Auschwitz, estimated the number of persons killed at Auschwitz by gas as being somewhat over a million.
The witnesses at places like Treblinka and Belzec, said that almost every day for some four months, with some interruptions, multiple trainloads of Jews arrived there for execution. Their testimony states that an average train had about 5,000 people. One may see easily why the Jews at Treblinka said that over two million Jews were killed just at that one camp. One of the two survivors of Belzec said that over a million Jews were killed there, based upon the number of trains, etc.

Based upon the above evidence, I would not be surprised if the number of Jews killed by the Nazis was even higher than five to six million. But, as I’ve said, this is only an estimate, as I have no method other than analyzing the above testimonies. In the case of the survivors of Treblinka and Belzec, let me say that, based upon my study of their testimonies, I have not the slightest hesitation in believing their statistics. Not the slightest. And here the reader should realize that most orthodox historians of the Holocaust have a tendency to minimize the statistical statements of Jews at these death camps.

Concerning analyzing available preand post-war statistics, I can do no better than quote Arthur Butz: “… it appears that one can get whatever results desired by consulting the appropriately selected pre-war and post-war sources.”36

For those who would express doubt about the numbers of Jews under German domination, saying that the Germans had only some absurdly small number like one and a half million, I can do no better than quote from the diary of Hans Frank, the governor of Poland under Nazi occupation. (By the way, this diary is accepted as genuine by David Irving.) Here is what Frank had to say:

"It is being planned to transfer the Jewish kind from the Reich. General Gouvernment and Protectorate. … Madagascar has been considered … the area of 500,000 sq. km. will provide sufficient space for a few million Jews." (July 12, 1940)

"There are about 2.5 million Jews in the General Gouvernment and including all related and connected to them — 3.5 million." (July 9, 1941).

"We started here with 3.5 million (Jews) and now only insignificant working parties are left." (August 2, 1943)

Let the readers of this article realize that Hans Frank was the German governor of Poland. Who would have been in a better position to know how many Jews lived in his jurisdiction? And, let it be crystal clear that Frank was the ruler only of Poland.

Hungary had around a million Jews, and Russia had millions in the west. So,Revisionists basing their case upon the supposed small amount of Jews under German domination seems to me to be based upon very shaky grounds indeed.

A Final Word

I hope that readers will understand then, why I switched my position on the Holocaust. To me, Holocaust Revisionism was bitten off much more than it can chew; I personally have seen point after point of their assertions collapse into the ground, destroyed not by name-calling and persecution, but by rational thought and scientific considerations. There is much, much more (enough for a book, I think) that I could have shown the reader of Christian News, yet there is neither time nor space here. The technical information I have uncovered concerning gas executions is quite a lot; what I have listed here is only the tip of the iceberg.

It is because of the above that I would like to issue this challenge to the Holocaust Revisionists: If my way is paid, and my time compensated, I hereby agree to debate the Revisionists myself. I won’t back out like Glenn Peggla and his friends. The readers of CN can count on it. I am that sure of the truth of the Nazi extermination of the Jews, a monumental crime.

One last word and I am done. Much has been made in Christian News about the duty of Christians to tell the truth about Germans. But it is not a duty of Christians to tell the truth about Jews? If in fact that Nazis did execute thousands and millions of Jews as part of a deliberate plan, and if the Jews publish a lot of information on it, is it not an evil thing to accuse the Jews of deliberately inventing the holocaust? Make no mistake about it; when the Revisionists call the Holocaust a hoax, they are accusing the Jews as a

Continued on Page 20

7. ibid., p. 78.
13. Ibid., p. 22.
31. Rassinier, pgs. 59-60.
33. Donat, pg. 113, 119, 130.
35. Donat, pg. 67-73.

{p. 20} group of Lying.
A Study of the Holes in the Roof of Leichenkeller 1 of Krematorium 2 at Birkenau

By Charles D. Provan

2001

With the finish of the Irving Lawsuit vs. Deborah Lipstadt, the Holocaust Revisionists have emerged apparently victorious on several issues. One of the most important of these concerns the gas chamber of Krematorium 2 [1] at Auschwitz-Birkenau, which is credited with killing more people than any other at the Auschwitz Concentration Camp Complex. The Revisionists are now claiming total victory regarding the poison introduction holes in the roof of Krematorium 2’s large underground gas chamber [2].

The Revisionist historians have been saying for some years that the biggest single proof that the gas chamber [3] of Krematorium 2 was in fact not used to murder Jews is the fact that there are no holes in the roof. Hence their slogan “No Holes, No ‘Holocaust’” [4]. As an example, let us now quote from Germar Rudolf.

“The result of my report, as I am summarizing them today is: When it was being operated, there were no holes in the roof of the alleged homicidal gas chamber of Krematorium II in Birkenau, allegedly the most frequently used gas chamber of all. And it is most likely that there were no holes in the twin Krematorium no. III as well. But: without holes, no gassings according to the scenario as described by the eye witnesses, without such gassings, no reliable eye witnesses, and without reliable witnesses no evidence for the Holocaust. Or, as Robert [Faurisson] put it: ‘NO HOLES, NO ‘HOLOCAUST’’” [5]

As another Revisionist Publication states:

“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 Crematorium 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.” [6]

In the recently finished trial in England wherein David Irving sued Deborah Lipstadt for libel, David Irving stated that he would end his lawsuit if only he could be shown the holes supposed to be in the roof of the gas chamber of Krematorium 2:

MR. IRVING: ...[To the defense witness, Van Pelt; CDP] You have not seen any holes in the roof, have you, in the - - when you went there? You have not found any holes? VAN PELT: I have not seen the holes for the columns, no. IRVING: May I say that if the Auschwitz authorities were now to agree to clean off that rubble off the top of that concrete slab and find the holes I would tomorrow halt this case and abandon my action. [7]

To examine the problem of the gas chamber holes, which is of great importance to history, it is proper to examine the various forms of evidence pertinent to the subject. Beginning with eyewitness testimony, we shall proceed to other historical testimony, then onwards to the evidence provided by Allied aerial photography, German blueprints and German construction photos. After a synthesis of eyewitness and blueprint evidence with be new archaeological evidence, compiled in March of 2000.

Primary Eyewitness Testimony

We shall now list some of the eyewitness testimony of those who said they saw the underground gas chamber at Krematorium 2, and commented upon the holes in its roof. In addition, we will list some of the earlier post-war information. In this manner, we shall attempt to analyze the details to ascertain where the roof holes would be, if any trace remained of them on the roof of Leichenkeller 1.

1. Rudolf Höß, Kommandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau:

“Q And how did the gassing take place? ”A It was all below ground. In the ceiling of the gas chambers, there were three or four openings that were fenced around with a grating that reached to the floor of the gas chamber, and through these openings the gas was poured into the gas chambers.” [8]

2. Henryk Tauber, member of the Sonderkommando [9] at Auschwitz-Birkenau:

“The roof of the gas chamber was supported by concrete pillars running down the middle of its length. On either side of these pillars there were four others, two on each side. The sides of these pillars, which went up through the roof, were of heavy wire mesh. Inside this grid, there was another of finer mesh and inside that a third of very fine mesh. Inside this last mesh cage there was a removable can that was pulled out with a wire to recover the pellets from which the gas had evaporated.” [10]

“Through the window of the ‘Boiler room’, I observed how the ‘Cyclon’ was poured into the gas chamber. Each transport was followed by a vehicle with Red Cross markings which entered the yard of the crematorium, carrying the camp doctor, Mengele, accompanied by Rottenführer Scheimetz. They took the cans of ‘Cyclon’ from the car and put them beside the small chimneys used to introduce the ‘Cyclon’ into the gas chamber. There, Scheimetz opened them with a special cold chisel and a hammer, then poured the contents into the gas chamber. Then he closed the orifice with a concrete cover. As there were four similar chimneys, Scheimetz poured into each the contents of one of the smallest cans of ‘Cyclon’, which had yellow labels pasted right round them.” [11]

“The undressing room and the gas chamber were covered first with a concrete slab then with a layer of soil sown with grass. There were four small chimneys, the openings through which the gas was thrown in, that rose above the gas chamber. These openings were closed by concrete covers with two handles.” [12]

3. Karl Schulze, employed by J. A. Topf and Sons at the gas chamber at Auschwitz-Birkenau to install the ventilation system:

“Question: Tell about the internal arrangement of a gas chamber.

“Schulze: The building was eight meters wide and thirty meters long. Inside it was completely empty. The height came to 2.6 meters. In the ceiling were four square openings, 25 x 25 centimeters.” [13]

4. Salmen Lewantal, Member of the Sonderkommando:

“When finally all were gathered, they were driven to the gas bunker. Ear-piercing cries of despair and loud weeping were heard [...] terrible [...] they expressed immense pain [...] various muffled voices merged together [...] and proceeded from under the ground until the car of the humanitarian Red cross arrived [...] and put an end to their pain and despair [...] After throwing 4 tons of the gas through the small upper doors and after sealing them hermetically, silence soon reigned.” [14]

5. Konrad Morgen, SS Judge and Criminal Investigator for the RKPA [15]
"Then they went into the shower room, which was locked. In this moment an SS man in a gas suit stepped above an external air shaft and poured a box of Blausauere [hydrocyanic acid] into the room." [16]

"Yes, I'll tell you about it, Mr. Ponger. Just a moment, this establishment, in my opinion, was not very modern, at least not too complicated, but at least a very simple construction, because the so-called gas chambers were simple cellars which had been built with cement; the installations were rather primitive and the gas was inserted in a crystalline manner through a special shaft which went down from above down below. Therefore, they were installations which one could have built with their own means at their disposal with a few tools. It was something entirely different with the crematoria possibly..." [17]

6. Dr. Miklos Nyiszli, Autopsy Assistant to Dr. Josef Mengele

"...there was no furnishing whatsoever in this hall, not even any windows. This was the gas chamber. The heavy oak doors were closed behind them, lights were turned off and within a few minutes, a luxurious Red Cross car appeared, from which a physician in the rank of a Colonel and a medical officer took 4 (four) tin cans, each weighing roughly two pounds. The four concrete slabs, which at ground level covered the ventilation valves going down to the bunker were taken away. The men then put on gas masks, broke through the paper covers of the ends, and poured chlorine granules, the size of beans, and lilac or rather wine colored, through those four valves into the gas chamber, and then closed the valves again with the concrete slabs. The granules fell down and through contact with the air, a chlorine gas was produced which within five to ten minutes caused death through agonizing suffocation." [18]

"I can say the following about the gassing of prisoners with Cyclon B in the underground gas chambers of Birkenau: On the basis of my personal observations - - I often had to remove medicines and eyeglasses from the disrobing room near the gas chamber, after going through the handbags of those who had been gassed - - I know that the doors were closed and that the lights were turned out centrally when the mass of people were in the gas chamber. At this moment a black painted Red Cross vehicle arrived. An SS officer and a Security Service official climbed out of the car. They held four green enameled tins in their hands. They went to the low concrete chimneys, which were covered with concrete lids, and they put gas masks on. The tins were opened, and the contents of the tins - - Cyclon B in kernel form of a pink-lilac color -- were thrown into the opening. The kernels did not spread out in the gas chamber, since they fell downward through perforated tubes and immediately gave off the gas through contact with the air." [20]

7. Paul Bendel, Doctor to the Sonderkommando

"The convoy of the condemned entered via a wide stone stairway into a big underground room that served as an undressing room. The order was given that everyone had to bathe and then go for disinfection. Each person attached his things together and, supreme illusion, placed them on a numbered hanger. From there, completely naked, he went through a narrow corridor into the gas chambers proper (there were two) [20]. Built of reinforced concrete, they had such low ceilings that they gave the impression on entering that they were falling on you. In the middle of these chambers, descending from the ceiling, were two mesh tubes with external valves through which the gas was introduced." [21]

"Q. How was the gas inserted? A. There were two methods of infiltrating the gas. In Crematoria 1 and 2 [22], it came from the roof and it came straight down until it touched the floor." [23]

8. Josef Erber, Auschwitz Gestapo Officer

"In each of these gassing areas were two ducts [24]; in each duct, four iron pipes ran from the floor to the roof. These were encased with steel mesh wire and inside there was a tin canister with a low rim. Attached to this tin was a wire by which it could be pulled up to the roof. Each of the ducts was covered over with an iron lid on the roof. When the lids were lifted, one could pull up the tin canister and shake the gas crystals into it. Then the canister was lowered, and the lid closed." [25]

9. Filip Muller, Member of the Sonderkommando at Auschwitz-Birkenau

"We were standing in a large oblong room measuring about 250 square meters. Its unusually low ceiling and walls were whitewashed. Down the length of the room concrete pillars supported the ceiling. However, not all the pillars served this purpose: for there were others, too. The zyclon B gas crystals were inserted through opening into hollow pillars made of sheet metal. They were perforated at regular intervals and inside them a spiral ran from top to bottom in order to ensure as even a distribution of the granular crystals as possible." [26]

Some Other Testimonies of Lesser Value

10. Testimony of Egon Ochshorn, inmate of Auschwitz-Birkenau

"I saw the lorries with the Jews marked for gassing arriving at the Gas chambers and crematorium. I saw how the Jews were bestially driven into the undressing-halls of the Gas chambers naked. I saw how there unfortunately were handed soap and towel as if they were going to bath. I also saw how, after the Gas chambers had been stuffed with human beings the doors were closed, a Gas bomb was taken out of a Red Cross lorry, how the Duty SS Officer handed the bomb to the SS man; how the latter put on his respirator, prepared the bomb and how he threw the lethal Gas bomb through a hole in the roof of the Gas chamber, which looked from a distance like a bee-hive, and how he immediately reported to the Officer." [27]

11. Dr. Filip Friedman, Director of the Central Jewish Historical Commission in Poland

"The victims had to strip naked here and go into the second section, which was the gas chamber proper. This chamber, 12 metres by 6 metres in size, could be divided into two halves. It depended on the number of people to be treated whether a half or the whole of the chamber was used. The chamber resembled a public baths in appearance. Everything was done to keep up this illusion. For this reason there were signs on the walls reading: "Cleanliness is Important," and "Don't Forget Your Soap and Towel!!!" There were hollow pillars in all four corners, and when the chamber was full, gas bombs were dropped into the pillars from above." [28]

12. Janda Weiss, Member of the Sonderkommando at Auschwitz-Birkenau

"In front of the gas chamber was a dressing room. On its walls was written in all languages: "Put shoes into the cubbyholes and tie them together so you will not lose them. After the showers you will receive hot coffee." Here the poor victims undressed themselves and went into the chamber. There were three columns for the ventilators, through which the gas poured in. A special work detail with truncheons drove the people into the chamber. When the room was full, small children were thrown in through a window." [29]

13. Rudolf Vybra and Alfred Wetzler, escapees of Auschwitz-Birkenau

"From there a door and a few steps lead down into the very long and narrow gas chamber. The walls of this chamber are also camouflaged with simulated entrances to show rooms in order to mislead the victims. The roof is fitted with three traps which can be hermetically closed from the outside." [30]

14. Ota Krauss and Erich Kukla, inmates of Auschwitz-Birkenau
The gas chamber was somewhat shorter than the undressing-room and looked like a communal bathroom. The showers in the roof, of course, were not used for water. Water taps were placed along the walls. Between the concrete pillars were two iron pillars, 1 ft x 1 ft, covered in thickly plated wire. These pillars passed through the concrete ceiling to the grasy terrace mentioned above; there they terminated in airight trap-doors into which the SS men fed the cyclon gas. The purpose of the plated wire was to prevent any interference with the cyclon crystals. These pillars were a later addition to the gas chambers and hence do not appear in the plan. [31]

15. Werner Krumme, inmate of Auschwitz-Birkenau

"Then the shower rooms were closed hermetically. Above the ground level the building had small windows, through which the SS guards then threw a substance developing into poisonous gas. It was here where the Nazis tried out all kings of new poisonous gases which they needed for their war efforts." [32]

16. Alfred Franke-Gricksch, Officer in General von Herff's SS Personnel Main Office

“They then go through a small corridor and arrive in a big basement room that resembles a shower room. In this room, there are three big pillars. Into these it is possible from above, outside the basement, to lower certain products; After 300 to 400 people have gathered in this room, the doors are closed and from above the containers with the products are lowered into the pillars. When the containers reach the floor of the pillars, they produce certain substances that put the people to sleep in one minute. A few minutes later, the door on the other side is opened, leading to a lift." [33]

Analysis of the "Testimony of Lesser Value"

We think that it is proper to list some reasons why we do not regard the accounts listed in the above category as being of the same importance as those in the prior section. We shall go in the order of presentation.

Egon Ochsorn (#10) Mr. Ochsorn describes things impossible to see, unless he was allowed inside the Kremaotorium. For example, he mentions how he saw the handing out of soap and towels and the "stuffing" of the gas chamber, when he was an observer only from the outside. Ochsorn could see the gas chambers in operation from Barracks 27 of Birkenau Camp B1, which allowed a good view, but only from some distance away, through a fence. This good view, however, did not allow him to view the inside operations.

Dr. Friedman (#11) His account is obviously hearsay, since it includes the information that the hollow gas introduction pillars were in all four corners of the gas chamber, which is not true. It neither accords with the accounts of the eyewitnesses, nor with the ruins of the gas chambers still extant at Birkenau. Neither does Dr. Friedman explain how the Nazi's could divide the gas chambers into two when the stationary pillars were in the four corners. Such gassings would be "off-balance".

Janda Weiss (#12) We do not think that Weiss was really a Sonderkommando member. Since Leichenkeller 1 of Kremaotorium 2 was already divided into two by the end of 1943 [34], and Weiss didn't arrive until 1944, it seems difficult to explain how only three columns could have functioned in two separated gas chambers. Note also Weiss's statement that Leichenkeller 1 had windows through which the Nazi's could toss in children. This is definitely contradictory to Dr. Nyiszli, who lived in the Kremaotorium, and the blueprints and eyewitnesses show that the entire cellar was covered with a layer of dirt, approximately half a meter thick.

Rudolf Vrba and Alfred Wetzler (#13) This witness was not an eyewitness, but rather gathered the information from various camp sources [35]. Hence the erroneous layout of the gas chamber facilities in the publication we cited.

Kraus and Kulk (#14) Many details of these two are in accord with the eyewitnesses and blueprints, but clearly in error about the number of gas induction pillars. By implication, since the blueprints show 7 concrete pillars, there would be 12 gas pillars (two between every "air pillar"). Making the count even more unlikely is the fact that aligning these gas pillars between the concrete pillars would mean that the gas pillars would pass through the central roof beam (about twice as thick as the ceiling), greatly increasing the difficulty of installation, and substantially weakening the roof structure.

Krumme (#15) Krumme makes the same mistake as Weiss and mentions windows, unless he is not being too precise and just means openings. In any case, nothing in detail is added, except his dubious idea of the Nazi's experimenting with various poison gasses for war. In reality, the Germans never used the advanced poison combat gasses they already had.

Franke-Gricksch (#16) This account exists only in a transcription made by a U.S. Army war crimes investigator. We cannot validate this account, since: there is no original; it is almost "too good to be true", containing a reference to the long sought but never found "Führer Order To Kill The Jews"; it has no history as a document; d) it has many errors contained therein. The very worst of the errors is the "eyewitness" observation of a door with an elevator nearby on the other side of the gas chamber at Kremaotorium 2. As anyone can observe from the ruins or the blueprints, there is nothing but a thick brick wall on the far side of Leichenkeller 1 of Kremaotorium 2.

Even worse is the fact that Frank-Gricksch's report on gassing the Jews at Auschwitz supposedly was for his superior, SS General Maximilian von Herff. After the war, an adjutant of General von Herff named Siegfried Rothemund testified that when rumors of the extermination of the Jews began to circulate, von Herff ordered Rothemund to investigate by sending official inquiries to the State Police and the concentration camp authorities. Both agencies denied that the Jews were being killed, and asserted that this was just enemy propaganda like that of the First World War. According to another von Herff staff member (Rudolf Schneider), when General von Herff found out the truth at Himmler's famous October 4, 1943 speech, he protested the decision to murder the Jews, along with two other SS Generals, Pileps and Steiner. [36]

Aerial Photographic Evidence of the Gas Chamber Roof Holes

This consists of Air Force photographs of Auschwitz-Birkenau made during the war. In the The Holocaust Revisited [37], the 1979 Booklet published by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, there are aerial photographs of Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp, some of which include the two large Kremaatorium, and especially the one we have been investigating: Krema 2, with its Leichenkeller 1, the underground cellar. The underground cellar was according to eyewitnesses used as a gas chamber. Indeed, it is supposed to have been the gas chamber in which the most victims were put to death.

In any case, the CIA photos are in some cases marked with explanatory remarks. In the August 25, 1944 photo shown on pg. 11, the underground Leichenkeller is labelled "gas chamber" and has an additional arrow pointing to one of four "smudgy" spots on the roof, with the label "vent." The four spots on the gas chamber are roughly in line, while 4 spots on the large underground Leichenkeller 1 of Kremaotorium 3 (across the road, to the north) are zigzagged. The text reads, "On the roof of the sub-surface gas chambers, we can see the vents used to insert the Zyklon B gas crystals." [38]

It is this author's studied opinion that the CIA labeling of the smudgy marks on the roof of the Leichenkeller under discussion is somewhat simplistic at best. Shortly after the CIA book was published, the Revisionists began to criticize various aspects.
Dittlieb Felderer remarked in 1979: "Sufficient is to say at this moment that, if the photograph of the Birkenau camp on page 12 is genuine, then, another explanation must be sought for the air vents at Crematories 2 and 3 as these photographs are supposed to indicate. Besides, they do not look like air vents to us. Rather they look like lines which someone has put in. The length of some of them are 2mm which would indeed be air vents. However we have carefully examined the roofs of both buildings and no such air vents could be found." [39]

Since then the major criticism of the CIA booklet has been by John Clive Ball, a geologist with years of experience in examining aerial photographs for mineral exploration. His book was entitled Air Photo Evidence, Auschwitz, Treblinka, Majdanek, Sobibor, Bergen Belsen, Belzec, Babi Yar, Katyn Forest. [40] Ball concluded in his study of the aerial photographs that the CIA took the liberty of adding things to the photographs, including some of the smudgey marks.

No matter what one thinks of the authenticity of the smudgey marks, it is impossible to view them, whether authentic or not, as "vents". The eyewitness testimony mentions that the Zyklon B vents extended only a short distance above the earth covering of the gas chamber. For example, Dr. Nyiszli spoke about "low concrete chimneys", and "the four concrete slabs, which at ground level covered the ventilation valves going down to the bunker". (See above testimony.) At such a low height, the chimneys would not be very high, and hence would cast only a very small shadow, if any at all, on aerial photographs. But if the smudgey marks are shadows, the height has been calculated as about 3 meters in height, using the known height of the Krematorium chimney, and the length of its shadow as a reference. [41]

Several years ago, this author wrote a letter to Mr. Dino A. Brugioni (one of the authors of the CIA report) and mentioned the problem of labeling the smudgey marks as "vents". He wrote me back and said that he viewed the marks as including the shadows of the vents, but also including roof discoloration marks perhaps from people walking around the area of the vents, causing discoloration of the roof, which showed up as the marks visible in the photos of the roof of the gas chamber. [42] This interpretation would be in accord with the eyewitness testimony and seems reasonable to me. The marks would then have little or no height (agreeing with Ball's observations [43]) and would not represent enormous holes or have a shadow degree different than that of the chimney various conundrums posed by Revisionists such as Rudolf. [44]

As a personal observation, this author agrees with Ball that some of the marks which show up on the CIA photographs are in fact drawn in. I do not attach any sinister meaning to it, but rather view it as the CIA helping people to "see how the holocaust happened". However, having said that, I must also say that it would have been better to have explained the photo touch-ups at the beginning, rather than have people question the extermination of the Jews itself because of the discovery of "faked" (in a sense) photographs. I remember a parallel case which involved a printing job I worked on years ago. A minister (a convert from Judaism to Christianity) I know edited an authentic 1800's speech of a Hungarian Rabbi who converted to Christianity, removing passages and adding others, to make it easier to understand for his audience. I have no doubt that his intentions were good, but wondered what the reaction on the part of Jewish readers (his intended audience) might be if they found out the editing had been done with no mention of it on the printed piece.

Having examined the problem of the roof vent labeling in the CIA publication, it should be stated that some of the photographs of Auschwitz-Birkenau show roof marks where no Zyklon B vents are supposed to be, while others show some 6 Zyklon B vents which are not labeled in the CIA photographs. We will let him narrate: "I have not yet even touched upon the Zyklon B roof vents for Zyklon B. But neither can they be used to disprove Zyklon B roof vents, either.

The Blueprints of Leichenkeller 1, Krematorium 2

One of the most well-known Revisionists of today, Professor Robert Faurisson, made a discovery (apparently by August of 1979) while doing research at the Auschwitz Museum in Poland. We will let him narrate: "I have not yet even touched upon the subject of the superabundance of technical and physical impossibilities which become apparent upon an actual examination of the site and the dimensions of the supposed 'gas chambers' at Auschwitz and Auschwitz-Birkenau. Moreover, just as an inquisitive fact-finder of the Polish museum may discover, these chambers were in reality nothing more than 'cold storage rooms' (mortuaries) and were typical of such rooms both in lay-out as well as size. The supposed 'gas chamber' of Krema II at Birkenau, of which there remains only a ruin, was in fact a morgue, located below ground in order to protect it from heat and measuring 30 meters in length and 7 meters down the center to allow for the movement of wagons." [46]

What Faurisson had found were German plans for Krema 2's gas chamber, and the plans labeled the underground gas chamber a "Leichenkeller", that is, a corpse cellar. So to Dr. Faurisson, this was a discovery
showing that "in reality" there was no gas chamber there; it was a mortuary. And, though he does not mention it in the quote above, one may observe that on the various German blueprints of the underground room called "Leichenkeller I" [47], there are no holes marked on the roof. Though these two discoveries are important, let us observe that they are in agreement with an interrogation which took place over 50 years ago. While Rudolf Höß (the Kommandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau) was a witness at the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal in 1946, here is what he said:

"Q Let's return to Auschwitz - no, to Berlin where you just had discussed with Himmler the extermination of Jews in Auschwitz. A Yes. Q You told us that he gave you detailed oral orders, didn't you? A Yes. Q Who else did you discuss the details of extermination of Jews in Auschwitz with? A I was not allowed to discuss this with anybody; it was a top secret matter. Q Did Himmler give you orders about the construction of gas chambers? A No, he told me the following: that I was supposed to look at an extermination camp in Poland and eliminate in the construction of my camp the mistakes and inefficiency existing in the Polish camp. I was supposed to show him plans of how I intended to construct my camp in a period of about four weeks." [48]

On the next page...

"A ...the fact that I was supposed to treat this as a top secret matter and not discuss it with anybody was explained. All the instructions such as procedure and orders I was to receive from the RSHA through Eichmann. Q And then before you went on your tour of inspection which you returned to Auschwitz? A Yes. Q What did you do in Auschwitz? A I immediately got in touch with the chief of a construction unit and told him that I needed a large crematorium. I told him that we were going to receive a large number of sick people, but I did not give him my real reason. Q And after we had completed our plans, I sent them to the Reichsführer [Himmler; CDP]. After I had changed them in accordance with the real purpose of his instructions, they were approved."

Note that Höß mentioned several times that he was forbidden to discuss the execution of the Jews with anyone. Upon his return to Auschwitz he began working on the plans for extermination facilities by instructing his construction chief (whose name was Bischoff). He ordered Bischoff to begin work on a large crematorium, the plans of which were sent to Himmler. Subsequently, Höß figured out the changes needed to convert the crematorium into a homicidal gassing facility, and sent them to Himmler. The changes were then approved.

If the above scenario is correct, then we may observe that the blueprint plans for the crematorium by definition would only include details for a crematorium, not a homicidal gassing facility. And the obvious reason for this was that Höß was forbidden to discuss the real purpose of the facility with the man who was in charge of designing it. So then, what would Bischoff, who was designing what he thought was an ordinary but large crematorium, label the underground mortuary? Answer: a "leichenkeller", or mortuary. He would not label the blueprint, "underground homicidal gassing facility for killing Jews", because he was not told its purpose. [49]

So then, Dr. Faurisson's valuable discovery validates what Rudolf Höß said in 1946. There is no contradiction at all. However, similar to the above case of the aerial photographs, the available evidence from the blueprints of "leichenkeller I" provide no direct proof of holes being in the roof, since the man in charge of it was not permitted to know of its real purpose, and therefore did not draw them on the plans. [50]

German Wartime Photographs of Leichenkeller 1 of Krematorium 2

There are three photographs (to our knowledge) showing the underground gas chamber of Krematorium 2, and one showing the underground gas chamber of Krematorium 3, identical to that of Krematorium 2.

1. PMO neg. no. 20995 / 507 Kamann series [51]

This photograph is printed in several books about Auschwitz. In two other books by Jean-Claude Pressac, an arrow points to the roof of the underground gas chamber of Krematorium 3, and identifies "openings for the pouring in Zyklon B". Try as we might, we cannot see any of these openings on the photograph. Another comment by Pressac is illuminating. Concerning the same photograph, published in Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers, he comments, "The four Zyklon-B introduction chimneys, located on alternate sides of the roof (unlike Krematorium II, where they are in a straight line down the centre), are almost impossible to distinguish, despite the excellent quality of the print." We are going to have to order our own prints to double check the identification, but in the meantime, this photo
writes, "Just below the 7th double window of the furnace room is a viewpoint. One may see the roof of Leichenkeller 1, and Pressac leichenkeller in the photo background, from a southwest direction of Krematorium 2, and thus shows the Krematorium and its southern side.

This photograph was taken to show the sewage facility to the eyewitnesses. But what makes Pressac's interpretation impossible is that when one lays out the plan of the leichenkeller from the point of view of the photographer who took this picture, and then makes a geometric overlay to determine where the vent objects were located, the following appears: all three vent-like objects, if located under the roof. This would mean that, if the holes in the roof of Leichenkeller 1 of Krematorium 2 were staggered, with two Zyklon holes on the eastern side of the roof, and 2 others on the western side.

We would like to point out what we regard as another mistake by the invaluable historian Pressac. As stated above in the section on the aerial photographs of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the smudgy marks showing on the photographs cannot be the Zyklon B holes, though the spots may include them. It is an error on the part of Pressac to negate the eyewitness testimony of Henryk Tauber because of the tenuous interpretation of aerial photographs. Tauber clearly stated that the holes in the roof of Leichenkeller 1 were staggered, with two Zyklon holes on the eastern side of the pillars, and 2 others on the western side.

2. PMO neg. no. 20995 / 494 Kamann series [53]

The southern side of the main building of Krematorium 2, along with underground Leichenkeller 1 is viewed in this picture. Sitting on the top of the leichenkeller from left to right are what looks like 3 vents and a square object. Jean-Claude Pressac describes the 3 vent-like objects as openings for Zyklon B. There are problems with this identification, the most serious one being that the view of the leichenkeller is from the southwest. This would mean that, if the Zyklon B holes on the roof were equally spaced [54] the distance between the vents furthest away from the camera (1 and 2) would appear less than the distance between the vents closest to the viewer (2 and 3). But the photo shows the opposite; whatever the objects are, they are not equally spaced, indicating that they are not equally spaced Zyklon B openings.

But what makes Pressac's interpretation impossible is that when one lays out the plan of the leichenkeller from the point of view of the photographer who took this picture, and then makes a geometric overlay to determine where the vent objects were located, the following appears: all three vent-like objects, if located close to the central roof beam, are all on the southern half of the roof. This does not make much sense in effective distribution of the poison gas. It is our conclusion therefore, that whatever they are, they are not the Zyklon B insertion chimneys spoken of by the eyewitnesses.

3. PMO neg. no. 20995 / 460 Kamann series [55]

This photograph was taken to show the sewage facility to the south of Krematorium 2, and thus shows the Krematorium and its leichenkeller in the photo background, from a southwest viewpoint. One may see the roof of Leichenkeller 1, and Pressac writes, "Just below the 7th double window of the furnace room is the gas chamber with its Zyklon-B introduction chimneys scarcely visible." This writer cannot see anything on the roof except one vague object on the left side (thus, north side of the roof), and it is so blurry it is not possible to determine what it is. So unless a better copy of this photo is produced, it doesn't make much of a proof, or a disproof, as the case may be.
problems. While the unloading took place, several holes were simply punched from above through the earth and concrete ceiling of the mortuary. The Russians had to undress in the antechamber, then everyone calmly walked into the mortuary because they were told they were to be deloused in there. The entire transport fit exactly in the room. The doors were closed and the gas poured in through the openings in the roof." [60]

It will be observed that the above technique of installing holes has not much to recommend it in the way of architecture or design, but it is nevertheless the method Höß said he used. No planning or blueprints were necessary. Does one need a poison gas hole? The Höß solution: punch or knock some holes in the earth and concrete ceiling! This is plainly primitive, but it was effective. So we see no problem with this method being the method of creating Zyklon B holes in the roof of Leichenkeller 1. In fact, this method of hole installation fits well with the statement of Konrad Morgen above. When the U.S. prosecuting attorney (Ponger) said that German industry united with the Nazi's to support the horrendous killing Jews by ultra-scientific methods at Auschwitz-Birkenau, Morgen replied:

"Yes, I'll tell you about it, Mr. Ponger. Just a moment, this establishment, in my opinion, was not very modern, at least not too complicated, but at least a very simple construction, because the so-called gas chambers were simple cellars which had been built with cement; the installations were rather primitive and the gas was inserted in a crystalline manner through a special shaft which went down from above down below. Therefore, they were installations which one could have built with their own means at their disposal with a few tools. It was something entirely different with the crematoria possibly...." [61]

Note carefully that the gas chambers were not ultra-scientific, as the Americans sometimes portrayed them in their propaganda. According to Morgen, who was an outside observer taken on a tour by the German personnel of the gas chamber of Krematorium 2 [62], the underground gas chambers of Auschwitz-Birkenau were "rather primitive" and could easily have been converted into a gas chamber "with a few tools". Morgen's account reconciles easily with "knocking" some holes through the concrete roof in order to insert Zyklon B, thus converting a simple cellar into a "so-called gas chamber". Morgen says "so-called" because the hygienic installations of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp (as well as many other German Concentration Camps) included other "gas chambers", which were used to exterminate lice from clothes, and these were truly scientific and up-to-date. [63]

One other criticism of our view (that the holes were knocked in sometime from January to March of 1943) is worth examining. Some Revisionists adopt the view that if the holes were installed after the steel-reinforced roof was poured, this would greatly weaken the roof and ruin its integrity. This Revisionist view is disposed of entirely by quoting from the Revisionists themselves. As an example, "The ceiling of Mortuary I ("gas chamber") of Crematorium II is still more or less intact and still rests partially on the concrete supporting pillars." [64] Germar Rudolf, who made this statement, is correct. This author has walked on this ceiling myself with two others, and observed it to be quite sturdy even in areas where the holes are. For example, in the area of Pillar 1 are two large holes in close relationship to each other. One hole measures about 45 cm squared [65]; while the other, diagonally northwest across the central roof beam from the first, measures about 89 cm. long and 52 cm. wide. Yet this roof supported three researchers in the immediate area with no problems at all. So the steel reinforced concrete roof is still strong after 55 years, even though it had holes some 25 cm. square during the war [66], and even though at present it has holes some four to six times larger than those. In spite of the fact that the roof in the area we walked had been blown off the supporting pillars in 1945, and had crashed back to earth after the explosion. In conclusion, then, knocking some holes 25 cm. square would not have damaged the integrity of the ceiling in any appreciable manner at all.

In conclusion, the extant photographs of the identical underground corpse-cellars of Krematoriums 2 and 3 cannot prove or disprove the installation of Zyklon B holes, at least at present. There are three photos where Pressac comments that there are Zyklon B holes visible, but on two of them, we can't see anything, and Mr. Pressac mentions that they are "almost impossible to distinguish" on one, and "scarcely visible" on the other. On the third photo, geometry demonstrates that the vent-like marks cannot be the poison vents described by the eyewitnesses. The fourth photo is the most valuable, because it proves that the roof was completed before installation of Zyklon B holes. Since the photo is datable, it also demonstrates that the holes were put in after about the 20th of January, 1943.

Synthesis of the Blueprints and the Eyewitness Testimony

The blueprints we worked from are mainly those printed in Jean-Claude Pressac's book, Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers. Here is a simple analysis of the description of Leichenkeller 1 of Krematorium 2. On the inside, the room is 30 meters long (from south to north), 7 meters wide (from west to east), and 2.41 meters high. The walls are made of several layers of bricks, with a plaster coating on the inside wall surfaces. [67] Down the center of the room were seven pillars made of steel reinforced concrete [68], each measuring 40 meters square, and 2.05 meters tall. [69] Each pillar is numbered from 1 to
Present Holes in the Roof with the Roof Remounted and Flat

Drawing of building to scale; roof holes drawn in by hand.

Four holes is not only the vast majority report of the eyewitnesses who mention the number, but it also is the easiest to make sense of. For equal distribution of poison gas, the location of the insertion columns could easily be lined up next to Pillars 1, 3, 5, and 7. The gas effectiveness would not be affected by the building of a brick wall in the middle of the room, as each half would be serviced by two poison insertion holes, each with an equal area of killing.

The position of the insertion columns is the one item not exactly determinable from the eyewitness testimony. The most specific witness, Henryk Tauber, says that two of the poison columns were on the east side of the central roof column next to the support pillars, with two more on the west side, but he does not identify which columns. Based upon our synthesis of the eyewitnesses and the architecture, the most reasonable locations for the Zyklon B insertion holes would be: four holes in the roof, two on the east side of the central roof column, two on the west, one each next to Pillars 1, 3, 5, and 7.

The Archaeological Evidence for Roof Holes

On Thursday, March 23, 2000, this author, his two sons, and another friend, journeyed to the Birkenau Concentration Camp. At the entrance, we were given permission to examine the gas chambers of Kremas 2 and 3. Museum personnel graciously unlocked the big gate to the left of the main entrance, and we drove back to examine the ruins. We made measurements with a metric tape measure, and photographed our efforts with some still photos, but mainly with a movie camera. Our work was interrupted for a time by a Christian TV film crew recording a minister’s sermon at the north end of the gas chamber area, after which we resumed our studies. While mainly focusing our efforts along the central roof column, we also examined the inside of the gas chamber.

The Roof Surface

Starting at the southern end, we observed that the roof in its present position is off-center, shifted to the north. This would have been because when the Germans detonated the charges to blow off the roof [71], the roof exploded upwards.
but shifted to the north. When it crashed back down, the sides were upheld somewhat by the west and east brick walls, but the center, having missed the southern roof, crashed to basement level. **Locating the center, we made our first measurement along the center roof column**, from the southern edge of the roof to the next important object, Pillar 1. (The distance was 295 cm.) The roof had crashed downwards with such force that Pillar 1 pierced it on the eastern side of the central roof column, which lies flush to it on the west. (Pillar 1 was 40 cm. in thickness, from south to north.)

The next interesting item is the quite large hole to the northwest of pillar 1. This large hole, measuring 89 cm. from west to east, and 52 cm from north to south, narrows at about the middle to 35 cm. It lies on the western side of the central roof column at a distance of c. 50 cm. to the north along a south-north axis. It can be visually observed that the hole was originally located to the west of Pillar 1.

Moving along the central roof column from Pillar 1, the roof slants upwards to the top of Pillar 2. It slants upwards because the central roof column hit the top of Pillar 2 while coming back down, and the crash broke the back of the roof at this point. Pillar 1 pierced the roof because the roof is only about 20 cm. thick. The roof is almost three times thicker where the central roof column is located, hence Pillar 2 was hit with enough force to crack the roof, but not to pierce it. (From the northern side of Pillar 1 to the southern side of Pillar 2 is 378 cm. Pillar 2 also measures 40 cm. from south to north.) Right in the vicinity of Pillar 2 are found two holes. One hole is quite long, and exposes Pillar 2 to a good view from the western side. Another hole, to the northwest, is smaller, but Pillar 2 can still be seen below.

Measuring further (and back down the slope created by Pillar 2), along the west side of the central roof column another hole is apparent, through which one can see Pillar 3 laying on its side. The curved metal rebars which hooked into the central roof column at the top of Pillar 3 are in pretty good (original) shape, indicating that the point at which Pillar 3 penetrated the central roof column had not been exploded, but was chiseled or sledge-hammered before the explosion. (This hole measures 295 cm. from Pillar 2’s north side.)

Along the eastern side of the central roof column, 390 cm. from the north side of Pillar 2, is another hole, featuring what looks like a straight edge on the south side. The central roof column is incomplete at this point, and the gap is present as rebars, bowed upward. This was where Pillar 3 originally joined the central roof column. To the east of the rebars is a hole, which extends to the east for several meters. This is where the roof cracked again when it hit back down after the explosion took place. The roof north of this point lies much more horizontal.

Further to the north along the central roof column, we found another section where the central roof column has only rebar steel reinforcement rods. The rebar section was measured to be 750 cm. from the rebar section where Pillar 3 was joined to the central roof column. Thus, this section is seen to be where Pillar 5 joined the central roof column. To the east side of this rebar section is another hole. We measured further north to ascertain what was present in the vicinity of Pillar 7, but our efforts to find any holes were made of no effect, since in the area of 750 cm. north, the roof pieces are standing vertically, not horizontally, and the immediate area is mostly rubble, chunks of bricks and brickwork. We did not see the central roof column, or identify much, and the roof section at 750 cm. was under the surface. Evidently when the Germans blew up the structure, the roof pulled towards the north, causing the north end to “accordion”, and the south end to fall short of its southern brick support.

There was one more hole readily apparent, 190 cm. to the northwest of where Pillar 3 joined the roof. This hole measures 61 cm. from south to north, and 46 cm. from west to east. There is only one long rebar extending from the east side, bending up and then to the east. (We have seen photographs of this hole from several years ago, and there were more rebars then, so evidently someone has cut most of them off in the meantime.) The tips of
the rebars can be seen on the western side of the hole, with several exposed reinforcement rods along the edges of the hole.

In summary, here is a list of the various holes in the roof we were able to locate. Bear in mind that this list is not exhaustive. We surveyed and measured mainly along the central roof column, since we had previously determined that the most reasonable locations for any remains of the Zyklon B holes would be close to the sides of the central roof column. From north to south, here are the holes we noticed.

1. The hole made when Pillar 1 pierced the roof (on the east side the central roof column) This section of the roof was not next to a Pillar, before the explosion.

2. The large hole to the northwest of Pillar 1 (on the west side of the central roof column) This hole was immediately to the west of Pillar 1 before the explosion.

3. A large crack running west to east where the roof broke its back on Pillar 2.

4. A small hole to the west of Pillar 2, also made when the roof broke on Pillar 2. Both of these roof holes were not next to a pillar when the roof was intact.

5. A broken up area 295 cm. north of Pillar 2, through which one may see the central roof column laying on top of Pillar 3, which has fallen towards the south. This area is quite narrow, and was not next to a pillar before the room was destroyed.

6. A large hole to the east of the base of Pillar 3. The central roof column has been chiseled out at this point, leaving only rebars. This hole is located at a position immediately to the east of where the top of Pillar 3 was, before the roof was blown up.

7. A hole 190 cm. to the northwest of hole #6. This hole and hole #2 has received a lot of attention from the Revisionists. It is not located along the central roof column.

8. A hole on the east side of the central column, located 7.5 meters to the north of hole #6. Again the cement of the central roof column has been removed, leaving only the rebars. The hole at this location was positioned next right to Pillar 5, before the Germans destroyed it.

The Revisionist Position: There are only 2 Holes in the Roof at Krema 2

Revisionist publications usually acknowledge the presence of only two holes in the roof [72]: the 61 cm. by 46 cm. hole previously mentioned (#7), and the larger hole to the northwest of Pillar 1, which measures 89 cm. by 52 cm. (h2).

The Smaller Hole (h7): why it is not a Zyklon B introduction hole:

The Revisionists usually state their negative position [73] as follows: the smaller of the two holes in the roof (h7) cannot be a Zyklon B insertion hole, for the simple reason that up until a few years ago, the rebars originally running west to east were merely cut at the western end and pulled up and over to the east. (This was true, though now only one of these rebars remains intact; the rest, as we have observed, have been removed.) The Germans would have never constructed a poison gas aperture like this, since it could not be airtight. Secondly, according to a rule in architecture, when violent stress is put on a concrete structure, cracks show up passing through holes made previous to the violent force, since the holes make the structure weaker in that location. Applying this rule to Krema 2, one can easily observe that though there are quite a few cracks in the roof, none pass through the hole #7. Thus it can be seen that this hole is a post-war construction, and cannot have been made by the Germans. We agree with this assessment, and would add some other points. Should a Zyklon B column have been at this point, it would not meet either the description of some of the eyewitnesses (notably Tauber), nor would it be at an advantageous location for durability or balanced gassings.

The Larger Hole (#2):

Dealing with the only other hole mentioned by the Revisionists, which is the large one (#2) near Pillar 1, the Revisionists have used much the same arguments as they have used successfully concerning the smaller hole (#7). They are mistaken in the case of the large hole, as we shall demonstrate.

Germar Rudolf has been quoted (in 1993) as affirming that "...blowing up a building is an act of extraordinary 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 chambers’) in crematorium II [#2 and #7; CDP] are remarkably damage-free.” [74] The editors of this English publication enthusiastically remark: “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.” [75]

Germar Rudolf has also stated: “Remnants of the reinforcement bars are also still visible at the edge of the hole in Illustration 6 [the larger hole, #2; CDP]. No devices for the introduction of gas could ever have been securely installed, much less sealed to the outside, in such crudely cut and unfinished holes from which not even the reinforcement bars had been removed.” [76] Rudolf also mentions that the size of the hole is too large to be a Zyklon B introduction hole, since the poison gas would have escaped. Not only that, but the victims below could have pushed out the gas introduction column and even escaped. [77] After this thought, Rudolf says, “One can therefore conclude with absolute certainty that the alleged input hatches [Holes #2 and #7; CDP] were not added until after the buildings had been blown up, i.e. after the German retreat.”

So, here are the main reasons for the Revisionists do not think Hole #2 could ever have been a Zyklon B introduction hole:

1. The hole has no cracks proceeding from its borders, which would only be the case if it was made after the explosion of the roof.
2. The hole is too big to be for inserting Zyklon B into the gas chamber.
3. The hole has remnants of the reinforcement bars visible, preventing secure installation and sealing.

Our reply is this: Point one is not true. Examination of the larger hole reveals that the entire distance from the eastern edge of the hole, all the way over to the hole pierced in the roof by Pillar 1, is composed of one large crack, some 50 cm. long, and quite wide. There is another long crack visible extending from the northwest corner of the hole.

Insofar as the hole being too big now, this proves nothing. According to the testimony of the witness Schultze, the Zyklon B holes were only some 25 cm. square when he saw them (in 1943). We do not see why a small hole couldn’t be made much larger after suffering a violent shock of a massive explosion, so violent as to lift the entire southern end of the roof into the air high enough to smash a hole in the roof at Pillar 1 on the way down. If some of the holes in the nearby oven room were entirely destroyed in the explosion [78], we think it reasonable to suppose the reason for Hole #2 being so large now, is the same demolition work. Bear in mind that the explosions which occurred were strong enough to open holes in the ceiling where none had been before, and one will recognize the power to make a smaller hole bigger. So we posit a smaller hole originally, made larger by the explosives.

This is made even more reasonable when one examines the third Revisionist assertion, which is the fact that there are rebars visible on the eastern edge of the larger hole. This statement is true, but these rebars are in fact the reinforcement bars of the central roof column formerly at the intersection of the top of Pillar 1. The cement of the central roof column is gone at this point (but not the roof, which lies on top), leaving only the rebars of the roof column (plus one chunk of cement in the center). The cement of the roof column was removed either by sledge hammering or chiseling the central column (prior to exploding the structure), or was removed directly by the explosives. In fact, when one goes under the roof into the room below, large chunks of the central column are gone about every 1.9 meters, which shows that the Germans devoted some effort to prepare the gas chamber for demolition. So the appearance of central roof column rebars is no proof that the hole (originally much smaller) near Pillar 1 couldn’t have been sealed, since the exposure of the rebars occurred after the underground room had ceased to be used as a gas chamber, during the German destruction of the same.

By the way, Germar Rudolf evidently realized that his earlier statements on the post-war creation of the large hole (#2) were incorrect, as he himself modified his position. From a blanket
statement in 1993 that since the larger hole showed no cracks, this was proof of its post-war nature; he said in 1998 that, "Finally it can be proved at least for one of the two holes existing today that it was chiseled in after the war and that it was never finished. This photo in illustration 9 shows the left hand one [#7; CDP] of the two holes. The reinforcement bars of the concrete are still visible, they were just once cut and bent, but never removed. This hole has no cracks in its corners which definitely proves that it was chiseled in after this morgue was blown up, since otherwise many cracks must start right from the corners as they are the weak points of such a structure." [79] He had previously said the same thing about the larger hole. [80]

Hole #1 was not originally located against a pillar; though it is now, after the roof shifted. (This writer originally thought it was a missing Zyklon B hole, before figuring out where the hole made by Pillar 1 was located on the original plans.) So we do not consider it a likely candidate.

Holes 3, 4, and 5 are clearly the product of the explosive destruction of the roof, so we do not consider them to be candidates for having been Zyklon B introduction vents.

We consider it quite significant that Holes #6 and #8 were located immediately to the east of the central roof column, each of them right next to a supporting pillar (in these cases, Pillars 3 and 5). It should be noted that the central column to the west of both holes is destroyed, with only the rebars remaining. The roof above the reinforcement bars is also destroyed in both locations. Further, an enormously long crack extends to the east of Hole #6, which would have been located at Pillar 3. We think that the crack developed when the roof slammed downwards after hitting Pillar 2. This crack went right through the Zyklon B hole at Pillar 3.

As far as the Zyklon B hole at Pillar 7, we could not observe anything, since the roof pieces at the location just shy of the proper location are vertical, and thus the section we wanted to examine is under the present surface.

Our Conclusion on the Zyklon B holes of the gas chamber of Krematorium 2

The Revisionists have now proclaimed victory over their opponents, the so-called "exterminationists" [81], especially with regard to the gas chambers of Auschwitz-Birkenau. The most deadly gas chamber of this massive camp, that of Krematorium 2, has been decriminalized because of the repeated assertion that "there are no Zyklon B holes in the roof of the 'gas chamber'". If this statement is true, then all of the witnesses who said they saw the poison gas holes are untrustworthy — if there were no holes, there were no gasings, and the entire postwar story of the gassing of thousands of Jews at Auschwitz-Birkenau is seen to be just a propaganda tale on the level of the manufactured British atrocity reports of the First World War.

The eyewitness testimony concerning the underground gas chamber of Krematorium 2 is the main basis for historians of the Judenausrottung (extermination of the Jews) [82]. The other forms of evidence used to support the eyewitness accounts of holes in the roof of the gas chamber are unable to supply proof that these Zyklon B introduction holes existed.

The German blueprints show the gas chamber marked as a "corpse cellar", Leichenkeller 1, with no holes marked on the plans. As we have seen, this is actually in accord with the statements of Höß, the administrator of the gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. But it neither proves nor disproves the presence of the roof holes, contrary to the Revisionists. Contemporary German photos of the construction of the building show that the holes (if they were present) could not have been an original part of the gas chamber roof. Where Pressac and others have seen photos of objects interpreted as vents for Zyklon B, others have viewed them differently, and with good reasons. Other pictures are supposed to show the vents, but even their advocates use words like "almost impossible to distinguish" and "scarcely visible". Others (on Pressac's side of the historical debate) deny his viewpoint, and say that there aren't any at all visible, regarding the very same picture. The photos cannot be used to prove that there were no holes. But on the other hand, they don't prove there were holes.

The Allied wartime aerial photographs of the underground gas chamber roofs, having smudgy marks which the CIA has labeled "vents", is seen to be an overstatement. The marks may include vents, but if so, they are indistinguishable from the rest of the dark patch. It is impossible to view the exact smudgy mark as a vent, because of its large size. Viewing the CIA labeling as incorrect is
We are left with one other form of evidence: archaeological. This evidence shows that there are three locations on the roof which fit the evidence of the eyewitnesses regarding the presence of roof holes. The holes we have examined, and labeled as Holes 2, 6, and 8, are all holes on the side of the central roof column. All three line up immediately next to roof support pillars, namely Pillars 1, 3, and 5, making them located in a pattern which would enable the Germans to gas the victims more effectively and quickly, an obvious consideration. Meeting valid Revisionist criticism of Hole 7 [83], all three of our candidates have suffered significant damage from the explosion which destroyed the building towards the end of the war. Concerning the fourth Zyklon B hole (presumably next to Pillar 7, the roof is under the surface, so we couldn’t observe anything. We cannot prove it is there. But based upon the collapse of the 20 year old Revisionist assertion that there are "no holes in the roof of Krema 2's gas chamber", we would be willing to place a large bet that one is there too.

The “No Holes, No ‘Holocaust’!” argument is no longer possible to make, since there are three suitable areas where there are holes in the roof, in accord with eyewitness testimony, with the fourth unobservable. Since the Revisionists are now deprived of their absolutist argument, and since the other forms of evidence cannot prove the case one way or another, we are again able to view the statements of the various eyewitnesses as possible, and therefore the dominant evidence in the case. According to the dominant evidence, the underground room, called Leichenkeller 1 on the German blueprints, was in fact a homicidal poison gas chamber, used to kill many thousands of Jews during the latter years of World War II.

Footnotes:
[1] In traditional historical studies, there were five cremation facilities at the Auschwitz Complex equipped with poisonous gas chambers. Krematorium I was at the Auschwitz Stammlager (Main Camp), and was discontinued at about the time Krematoria 2 through 5 were made operational. These four Krematoria were located at the immense sub-camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau, sometimes referred to simply as Birkenau. Krematoria 2 and 3 were the largest, being mirror images of each other, while Krematoria 4 and 5 were basically identical to each other; and smaller than 2 and 3.

We have used to prove or disprove that the underground rooms were gassing facilities.

[2] See for example the following Revisionist publications Adelaide Institute, No 107, April 2000, pg. 1, which shows Dr. Frederick Töben entering the ruins of Krema 2's underground gas chamber through the largest hole in the roof. The newsletter proclaims, "The four alleged gas-introduction holes do not exist!" Also, see the latest issue of The Journal for Historical Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, January/February 2000, pg. 5, which features a cartoon by the French artist CHARD. Taking its cue from the fairy tale of the Emperor's Clothes, it features a large crowd of people lamenting the evil of the underground gas chambers of Birkenau, and has a little boy on the side, who says, "There're no openings." The commentary under the cartoon says that, "In this drawing French cartoonist 'Chard' (François Pichard) underscores the remarkable fact that the most notorious 'gas chamber' at Auschwitz-Birkenau has no openings through which deadly Zyklon could have been introduced. For decades it has been claimed that Zyklon B pellets were poured into Birkenau's Krema II 'gas chamber' through four holes in the roof. However, and as any observant visitor at the site can readily determine for himself, there are no holes or openings in the roof (which is now largely in ruins). On the basis of this fact alone, a central pillar of the Holocaust extermination story is discredited. As revisionist scholar Robert Faurisson has succinctly put it on numerous occasions, 'No Holes, No 'Holocaust'!". In the accompanying article, Dr. Faurisson states, "But as anyone at the site can observe for himself, none of those four openings ever existed." (Pg. 7)

[3] Called "Leichenkeller 1" (Corpse Cellar One, or Morgue 1) on the German wartime blueprints. The author uses these terms interchangeably.

[4] The use of quotes around the word "Holocaust" is followed by one wing of the Revisionist historians, to indicate that using the word to designate the Jewish troubles under the Hitlerian regime.
of National Socialist Germany is too vague to be of use in discussions, since it is a modern term which can be used to describe anything from anti-Jewish legislation to the mass execution of Jews by gas chambers. For this Revisionist viewpoint, see, for example, "The Psychology and Epistemology of 'Holocaust' Newspeak" by Michael Hoffman, found in The Journal of Historical Review, Vol. 6, Number 4, Winter 1985-86, pgs. 467-478.


[7] Irving/Lipstadt Trial Transcript, Trial Day 11

[8] Testimony of Rudolf Hoess, taken at Nurnberg, Germany, 2 April 1946, 1000 to 1230, by Mr. S. Jaari, Interrogator, pg. 16

[9] The term "Sonderkommando" means "Special Unit", and refers to the mostly Jewish crew who did most of the work at the gas chamber, i.e. hauling the bodies to the cremation ovens, searching for valuables, cutting the hair, etc.


[11] Ibid., pg. 494

[12] Ibid., pg. 484


[14] "The Manuscript of Salmen Lewantal", found in Amist A Nightmare of Crime, State Museum at Oswiecim, 1973, pg. 146. This manuscript was discovered buried in the ground at Birkenau after the war.

[15] Abbreviation for the Reichs Kriminal Polizei Amt, Germany's criminal police, in contrast to the Gestapo, who were the state "secret" police.


[17] AMT Trial IV, U.S. vs. Oswald Pohl, English Trial Text, pgs. 6736-6737. By the way, the "Mr. Ponger" mentioned was a U.S. prosecuting attorney at the trial of Oswald Pohl, mentioned in some literature as being a zealous communist.

[18] Deposition of Dr. Miklos Nyiszli, July 28, 1945, State Committee for the Welfare for Deported Hungarian Jews. The English text actually has "values", which I have typed as "valves", and "granules", which I have typed as "granules".

[19] Sworn statement of Dr. Nyiszli Nikolae, October 8, 1947 at Nuremberg

[20] See also what Tauber says concerning two gas chambers within the area of Leichenkeller 1 of Krematorium 2 at Birkenau: "At the end of 1943, the gas chamber was divided into two by a brick wall to make it possible to gas smaller transports." Henryk Tauber Deposition, cited above, pg. 484.


[22] Dr. Bendel, in company with many others, follows a numbering system based upon the Kemas at Birkenau only, of which there were four. Thus, the Birkenau Kemas, instead of being numbered 2 through 5 (according to German nomenclature), are numbered 1 through 4.

[23] Document NI-11953, pg. 3. Questioning of Dr. Charles Sigismund Bendel on Saturday March 2, 1946, during the trial of
In the opinion of this writer, the English word "ducts" would be more appropriate as "rooms", or some like meaning.


[27] This Was Oswiecim, The Story Of A Murder Camp, by Dr. Filip Friedman, United Jewish Relief Appeal, 1946, pgs. 52-53.


[33] See the highly unfavorable description of the Sonderkommando in Document L-22, pg. 13. Filip Müller, in his book (pg. 121) says that he handed plans of the crematoria and gas chambers to Alfred Wetzler before his escape from Birkenau. Wetzler, in a 1982 letter to Miroslav Karny, wrote that he had carried plans of the extermination facilities with him during his escape, but that the plans were lost before he and Vrba wrote their report. This would reconcile the different accounts; but Vrba says that nothing was written down, and the entire report (including the numbers) was written from "personal memotechnical methods". (See pg. 564, note 7 of Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp, edited by Yisrael Gutman and Michael Berenbaum, published by Indiana University Press, 1994.

[34] According to Tauber’s account; remember also that Bendel, who saw the chambers in the summer of 1944, said that Leichenkeller 1 of Krematorium 2 was still divided into two sections, each capable of gassing operations.

[35] This information is related in SS Defense Affidavits #12 (Rothemund) and #29 (Schneider), available from the Hague. It is worth noting that the Revisionists have energetically written about the Franke-Gricksch Report, notably in an article by Brian A. Renk (“The Franke-Gricksch Resettlement-Action Report” which appeared in the Journal of Historical Review of Fall, 1991.


[37] The name, “Abraham Cohen” was a pseudonym of Dittlieb Felder, according to his friend and Revisionist colleague, Michael Hoffman.

[38] Auschwitz Exit, Vol. 1; A Field Guide and an Investigation into the Holocaust, by Abraham Cohen, Copyright 1979 by Bible Researcher, Taby, Sweden.; Bible Researcher, Revisionist History Nr. 175, 1979, pg. 7. (The name, "Abraham Cohen" was a pseudonym of Dittlieb Felder, according to his friend and Revisionist colleague, Michael Hoffman.)

[39] Ibid., pgs. 10-11


[41] Letter of Mr. Dino A. Brugioni dated (on envelope) as Sept. 24, 1996.

[42] Air Photo Evidence, Auschwitz, Treblinka, Majdanek, Sobibor, Bergen Belsen, Belzec, Babi Yar, Katyn Forest, by John Clive Ball, Ball Resource Services Limited, Suite 160 - 7231 120th Street, Delta,
Considerations about the "Gas Chambers" of Auschwitz and Birkenau, by Germar Rudolf, Paper presented at the 1st Australian Revisionist Conference, August 9, 1998, pgs.3-4. Some

See for example, the U.S. photographs of Krematoria 2 and 3 taken on September 13, 1944. In one photograph, there appear to be two marks on Krema 2, Leichenkeller 1, one on the north side of the roof quite close to the main building. Across the road at Krematorium 3, Leichenkeller 1, there seem to be 6 marks. The photo ID of this is: National Archives Record Group 373, Can B8413, Exposure 6V2. On another photo taken the same day, there are some very faint marks on Krematorium 3, Leichenkeller 1, while appearing on Krematorium 3, Leichenkeller 1, are two light marks on an otherwise dark roof. The photo ID of this is: National Archives Record Group 373, Can B8413, Exposure 3VA. These photos are shown here.


Testimony of Rudolf Hoess taken at Nuremberg, Germany, On 1 April, 1946, 1430 to 1730 by Mr. Sender Jaari and Lt. Whitney Harris, pg. 25.

We may here point out what would have happened had Bischoff labeled the Leichenkeller as "Homicidal Gas Chambers". When the Revisionists would have encountered the Höß interrogation, they would have commented on the contradiction: "Hoß said in 1946 that he couldn't even tell Bischoff about the purpose of the underground room, and yet the blueprints made under Bischoff's authority have the room labelled 'Homicidal Gas Chambers'. Another contradiction proving that the Holocaust is a Hoax!"

This photograph is printed on pg. 342 of Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers by Jean-Claude Pressac, The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, 515 Madison Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10022, 1989.

Photographic section after pg. 32. The book itself was published in 1996

Photographic section after pg. 32. The book itself was published in 1996

Ibid., pg. 340.

Common sense and eyewitness testimony would make this expected.

Ibid., pg. 341

Ibid., pg. 335

Ibid., pg. 227


Death Dealer, pg. 30.

Ibid., pg. 156

AMT Trial IV, U.S. vs. Oswald Pohl, English Trial Text, pgs. 6736-6737. By the way, the "Mr. Ponger" mentioned was a U.S. prosecuting attorney at the trial of Oswald Pohl, mentioned in some literature as being a zealous communist.

Or perhaps Krematorium 3, which was an almost identical mirror image of Krematorium 2.
Marine 2nd Lieutenant A.F. Van Velsen, "On 18 January 1945 the concentration camp Auschwitz was evacuated because of the approach of Russian troops. Before that time crematoria 1 and 2 [German: 2 and 3; CDP] had been destroyed by explosives. Crematorium 3 [4; CDP] had been blown up during a revolt of inmates in August 1944; crematorium 4 [5; CDP] was still entirely intact when I left Auschwitz." Nuremburg Document NO-1949, pgs. 5-6.

On-site observation not noticeable from the blueprints.

According to the testimony of a Birkenau inmate, Dutch clothes, or anything else were disinfected with gas. Those chambers, however, were made in such a manner that according to my opinion no misuse of the chamber could be possible, and did not take place, either. After I heard about the establishment of the extermination installations in Birkenau and in the Government General under the Eastern Territory, you must realize that I tried to find out whether gassing took place in other concentration camps, also. I really did not find anything like it." (English Trial Transcript, pg. 6689).

This plaster coating is not observable on the blueprints, but is an on-site observation. This agrees with the "Description of Building" page delivered when the Krematorium was turned over to the SS upon completion. It lists "Internal walls: Brickwork, plastered and whitewashed". (Ibid., pg. 231)

"Steel-reinforced concrete" is not observable on the blueprints, but rather as a result of his on-site observations, thus demonstrating his honesty and sincerity as a researcher.

Exterminationist in Revisionist terminology means one who believes that the National Socialist regime of Adolf Hitler murdered millions of Jews, largely with the use of poisonous gas chambers.

Judenraufruttung means "Extermination of the Jews", taken from various statements of Adolf Hitler (for example, that of January 1, 1943, and May 26, 1944). The last reference is in part: "...the Jew has set up as a program the extermination [Ausrottung] of the German people. On September 1, 1939, I declared in the German Reichstag: if anyone believes to exterminate [auszurotten] the German people through such a world war, then he is in error; if Judaism really arranges it, then the one who will be exterminated [ausgerottet] is Judenrum." (Source: National Archives, T175, Roll94, speech begins at frame 4972) The speech to which Hitler refers was actually given on January 30, 1939. To quote him, he said, "If the international Jewish financiers in and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, then the result will not be the bolshevization of the earth, and thus the victory of Judaism, but the annihilation [vernichtung] of the Jewish race in Europe...."

"No damage present at this hole proves that the hole was created..."
Photos from Keren, Mazal and McCarthy

by Peter Myers

In 2004, Daniel Keren, Harry W. Mazal and Jamie McCarthy published high-resolution photos of the holes. Their photos were online, but the website is no longer working. I captured these images while it was still functioning. Two more of their photos are on the next two pages.

TOP: Provan’s Hole 2 is Keren’s hole 1. It was at http://www.nizkor.org/ftp.cgi/camps/auschwitz/images/1998/Keren/hole-roof-1.jpg

BOTTOM: Provan’s Hole 6 is Keren’s hole 2. It was at http://www.nizkor.org/ftp.cgi/camps/auschwitz/images/1998/Keren/hole-roof-2.jpg
Holocaust Denial & The Big Lie

by Daniel Keren and Jamie McCarthy, edited by Ken McVay

This document provides a counterpoint to assertions commonly made by those who deny that anyone was gassed at the Auschwitz-Birkenau and other death camps during World War II; who, in fact, deny that the gas chambers even existed. […]

1.20 Overview

[...] Zyklon-B is a powerful insecticide. It releases HCN, Hydrocyanic acid, a gas - Zyklon-B is the carrier, a material soaked with the gas; usually it comes in the shape of small pellets or disks. HCN is what causes death.

[...] There were two types of gas chambers in Auschwitz: those used for delousing clothes ("delousing gas chambers") and those used for killing people on a massive scale ("extermination gas chambers"). The delousing gas chambers were a standard feature, and were left intact by the SS (as opposed to the extermination gas chambers, which were dynamited in an effort to conceal criminal activity from the rapidly approaching Soviet Army). The deniers try to confuse the issue by mixing the two types of chambers. For instance, they show pictures of the doors for the delousing chambers, and note that they are too weak to withstand the pressure of people trying to escape. Of course, the doors for the extermination chambers were completely different, but that fact is quietly overlooked (see 2.06). […]

2.01 Disparities in Hydrocyanic compound levels

Holocaust deniers often claim that since more hydrocyanic compounds were found in the delousing chambers than in the ruins of the so-called “extermination” chambers at Auschwitz, and the reverse would be true if people were actually gassed there, it is clear that no mass gassings occurred.

But - HCN is far more effective on warm-blooded animals (including humans) than on insects, so the period of exposure to HCN is far longer for delousing clothes than that required for homicidal gassings, and a much lower concentration is necessary to kill people as compared to lice.

A concentration of up to 16,000 ppm (parts per million) is sometimes used, with exposure times of up to 72 hours, to kill insects, but as little as 300 ppm will cause death in humans within fifteen minutes or so. […]

Because of the relatively small concentrations required to exterminate humans as opposed to lice, and because of the far shorter exposure time required, the HCN in the gas chambers used to kill humans hardly had time to form chemical compounds on the walls. […]

2.04 The "Extermination" Chambers Were Actually Morgues

Holocaust denial often claims that the "alleged" extermination chambers were actually morgues, and that Zyklon-B was used in them as a disinfectant.

This claim stems from the fact that Hydrocyanic compounds were found on the ventilation grills of the gas chambers in Krema II and III (the chemical analysis was carried out by Dr. Jan Robel of the Cracow Forensic Institute in December 1945, and was part of the evidence in the trial of Auschwitz commander Ho”ss). This proves that gassing did take place in that chamber - but since this runs contrary to the deniers claims that it was an underground morgue, they claimed "a morgue is disinfected with Zyklon-B." […]

Finally, the "morgue" is specifically referred to as a "gassing cella" in a letter from the Auschwitz construction department to SS General Kammler, January 29, 1943. Why call a morgue "gassing cella"? And why is the other underground room called "undressing cellar"? (see Pressac, p. 221; also The Final Solution: The Attempt to Exterminate the Jews of Europe, 1939-1945 - G. Reitlinger, South Brunswick, T. Yosellof, 1968, p. 158.

The following correspondence between an SS officer and the firm which manufactured the crematoriums shows that the underground cellars in Kremas II and III were to be preheated. Needless to say, this proves that they were not designed to serve as morgues; it does not make much sense to heat a morgue. It does make sense to heat a homicidal gas chamber, to facilitate the evaporation of the Zyklon-B.

Letter from SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Jahrling to Topf & Sons, March 6 1943 [Pressac, p. 221]
Subject: KL Auschwitz Krematorien II and III

In accordance with your suggestion, the service agrees that cellar I should be preheated with the air coming from the rooms of the 3 forced draught installations. The supply and installation of the ductwork and blowers necessary to this end are to be effected as soon as possible. As you point out in your above-mentioned letter, execution should commence this week. We would ask you to send in triplicate detailed quote for supply and installation.
At the same time, we would ask you to send an additional quotation for the modification of the air-extraction installation in the undressing room. [...]  

2.15: How come eye witnesses to the gassings survived? Why didn’t the Nazis kill them? The answer is rather simple - the SS did kill almost all of them. After the war, for instance, there were about 70 survivors from Treblinka (more than 700,000 victims, see also file with excerpts from ruling of German courts in this archive). These survivors escaped from the camp, mostly during the rebellion they carried out. Same for Auschwitz: nearly all the members of the "Special Commando" who saw the gassings and had to carry out and cremate the victims, were killed by the SS, but a small number of them escaped, mostly during the rebellion of October 1944. Another factor is the fact that in the end of the war Auschwitz was in total chaos - the Soviets were approaching fast, and they even bombed the camp. Thus there was no time to kill all the occupants, and some were transferred to camps within Germany. Many of them died in those forced “death marches”.  

2.16: Fumes from a diesel engine are not toxic enough to kill people. (This claim is made with regard to the death camp of Treblinka - see file with ruling of German courts on this. In other death camps, gasoline engines were used. The method of killing was simple - people were crammed into the gas chambers, and the exhaust of powerful engines was pumped into them). Nonsense. In a closed chamber, of course diesel fumes will kill. There was actually a study on this, and its results are reported in "The Toxicity of Fumes from a Diesel Engine Under Four Different Running Conditions", by Pattle et al., British Journal of Industrial Medicine, 1957, Vol 14, p. 47-55. These researchers ran a few experiments in which various animals were exposed to diesel fumes, and studied the results.  

In the experiments, the exhaust of a small diesel engine (568 cc, 6 BHP) was connected to a chamber 10 cubic meters (340 cubic feet) in volume, and the animals were put inside it. In all cases, the animals died. Death was swifter when the intake of air to the engine was restricted, as this causes a large increase in the amount of carbon monoxide (CO) that is emitted. (See, for instance, "diesel Engine Reference Book", by Lilly, 1985, p. 18/8, where it is stated that at a high air/fuel ratio the concentration of CO is only a few parts per million but for lower ratios (25:1) the concentration of CO can rise up to 3,000 ppm. It is very easy to restrict the air intake; the British researchers did so by partially covering the air intake opening with a piece of metal.)  

Even in cases where the CO output was low, the animals still died from other toxic components - mainly irritants and nitrogen dioxide. Now, the diesel engines used in Treblinka were much larger - they belonged to captured Soviet T-34 tanks. These tanks weighed 26-31 tons (depending on the model) and had a 500 BHP engine (compared to a mere 6 BHP in the British experiments). The volume of the extermination chambers in Treblinka is, of course, a factor. But the chambers' volume was about 60 cubic meters (2040 cubic feet); this is 6 times more than those in the British experiments, but the difference in the size of the engines is much larger than a factor of 6.  

It should be remembered that what matters in CO poisoning is not the concentration of CO, but the ratio of CO to oxygen. In a small room, crammed full of people, oxygen levels drop quickly, thus making death by CO poisoning faster. As noted, other toxic components in the fumes further accelerate mortality.  

The SS was aware of the fact that cramming as many people as possible into the gas chamber, thus leaving no empty spaces, would accelerate mortality. This is evident, for instance, from a letter regarding "gassing vans" (used in the Chelmno extermination camp and other locations) sent to SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Walter Rauff, June 5, 1942. The letter is quite long (more of it is reproduced in the file of original Nazi documents), but here is the relevant part (Nazism, document 913).  

"2) The vans are normally loaded with 9-10 people per square meter. With the large Saurer special vans this is not possible because although they do not become overloaded their maneuverability is much impaired. A reduction in the load area appears desirable. It can be achieved by reducing the size of the van by c. 1 meter. The difficulty referred to cannot be overcome by reducing the size of the load. For a reduction in the numbers will necessitate longer period of operation because the free spaces will have to be filled with CO. By contrast, a smaller load area which is completely full requires a much shorter period of operation since there are no free spaces."

Another gruesome testimony to the "science of gassing" developed by the SS is the letter from Dr August Becker to SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Rauff, 16 May 1942 (Nazi Conspiracy, 418).  

"The application of the gas is not undertaken correctly. In order to come to an end as fast as possible, the driver presses the accelerator to the fullest extent. By doing that the persons to be executed suffer death from suffocation and not death by dozing off as was planned. My directions have now proved that by correct adjustment of the levers death comes faster and the prisoners fall asleep peacefully. Distorted faces and excretions, such as could be seen before, are no longer noticed". [...]
An Interview with ex-denier Christian Lindtner

Wednesday, October 19, 2011


This blog recently conducted an interview with former denier Christian Lindtner, who had once been involved with the 2006 revisionist conference in Tehran. After continuing his research into the Holocaust, Lindtner came to disavow his earlier position, and as a result has suffered public attacks from the likes of Juergen Graf and Frederick Töben. Lindtner has established his own blog, Holocaust Denial is Chutzpah, in order to publicize and support his position. [...] 

Mr. Graf is Funny

Lördag 28 januari 2012

by Christian Lindtner


The team at Holocaust Controversies deserves credit for having taken the time to point out numerous falsehoods in the books about Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec published by Graf, Mattogno and Kues.

According to Dr. Töben we can expect a “devastating” refutation from these three gentlemen. Devastating? Probably so - but for WHOM? Some years ago, in 2007, Mr. Graf and a certain Bruno Montoriol published a small book: Holocaust Revisionism - The Arguments. While not intended to be so, it is actually a funny book. Here are a few examples chosen more or less at random:

1.) There were no gas vans, for there is no physical evidence of any gas vans, and there are no reliable documents. Well, there is one document, Becker to Rauff (p. 176), but this letter "is a primitive forgery", says Graf (p. 176).

Really? - Otto Ohlendorf was interrogated in Nuremberg on January 3, 1946. Asked for his opinion about this document, Ohlendorf identified Becker and Rauff, and stated that the contents was in accordance with his own experience with regard to the gas vans, that had also been used by his men in Einsatzgruppe D: “Der Inhalt entspricht etwa meine Erfahrungen und wird daher auch wahrscheinlich richtig sein.” (The contents corresponds to my own experience, and is thus probably also true). (Der Nürnberger Prozess, Bd. IV, Nürnberg 1947 p. 358).

It is not seen that Ohlendorf had any reason to lie about the gas vans, about which he provides several details from his own experience. The fact that there is no physical evidence of a given past event or thing available to us NOW, does, of course, not allow one to infer that that event or thing never existed. What has become of all the flowers in the world of the past, of which there is no longer any physical evidence! Did they never exist?

2.) To support his claim that there were no gas vans, Graf calls upon a “reliable witness” - Dr. Josef Goebbels (p. 178). The little doctor once told Hans Fritzsche that gas vans "were a pure figment of the imagination". But can we really rely on the veracity of the little doctor? Not always, according to Graf’s own words, for on p. 105 we are told that Goebbels, when writing his March 27 1942 diary “may have brought fantasies to paper”. Or perhaps these were not fantasies at all! Are we to rely on Goebbels - or on Graf?

3.) When it comes to Auschwitz, Graf asserts that there is not “a single proof for the gassing of even one Jew in Auschwitz or elsewhere” (p. 113). Surely, Graf will not deny that there is hardly a single SS man who denied that Jews were gassed in Auschwitz-Birkenau and many other places. In other words: We cannot rely on any SS man. The only man we can rely on is Mr. Graf, who was not even there.

4.) Graf claims, imitating Faurisson (p. 150): If the Nazi gas chambers were to work at all, they would have needed all the following: absolutely perfect hermetic sealing; a special introduction and distribution for the gas; a fantastic ventilation system to eliminate the gas from the chambers after the mass murders; a system to neutralize the exhausted gasses... etc. etc. In sum: These technical considerations refute all “eyewitness reports” on mass gassings with Zyklon B without exception” (ibid., p. 151. Really! One the other hand, Walter Dejaco from the Auschwitz Bauleitung, stated, in 1972, that any large room could be used for gassing human beings. “Even this hearing room”. Dejaco was one of the Germans responsible for building the Leichenkeller, also called Vergasungskeller. Many Germans used their garage or barn for gassing in those days. So, whom do we want to believe - Graf or Dejaco?

5.) When we come to Babi Yar, Graf wants us to believe that this is “just another swindle” (p. 180). On the other hand there are numerous German and even Jewish and Ukranian witnesses etc. So again we have to choose between Graf and all those who were there.

6.) One of the main sources for Babi Yar are the reports of the Einsatzgruppen, the Ereignismeldungen, recently published by the WBG. These reports are, according to Graf, “either totally falsified, or at least manipulated on a massive scale”. (p. 181) This again, is a mere statement of faith on the part of Graf. Ohlendorf, in 1946, confirmed that such reports were prepared, and what they contained: “Die Meldungen über Hinrichtungen wurden regelmässig an das Reichssicherheitshauptamt erstattet”. (The reports about the executions were normally passed on the (Heyrich´s) Reichssicherheitshauptamt (in Berlin). (op. cit., p. 374). Heydrich and Himmler were informed, of course. So gain: Who is to relied upon - Ohlendorf or Graf?

7.) Graf asks: The mass graves - where are they! (p. 179) Answer: Have a look here, please: http://www.yahadinunum.org

8.) Graf says that there were so many Jews to be killed, and so few members of the Einsatzgruppen to do so (p. 178). Sure, there were about 3000 men and women in the four Einsatzgruppen, and that would hardly have been sufficient. So why do you forget to mention that Ohlendorf already in 1946 made it clear that members of the Waffen-SS and the Ordnungspolizei assisted them in executing the Jews? (op. cit., p. 359)

9.) When it comes to Chełmno, Graf claims that the “whole extermination camp stands and falls with the existence or nonexistence of the gas vans” (p. 166). Again, it must recalled that none of the SS men who worked there denied to existence of gas vans. So, Chełmno stands.

10.) Like all other deniers, Graf denies that Hitler issued an order to murder the Jews. In other words, Ohlendorf must, according to Graf, have been a damned liar when he stated in January 1946: “Es war ja der Befehl, dass die jüdische Bevölkerung total ausgerottet werden sollte”. (There was, of course, the order that the Jewish people had to be totally annihilated). (op. cit., p. 374) Also the Jewish children? Ohlendorf: “jawohl”. Himmler was of exactly the same opinion. So was Heydrich. But not so Graf.

So here we are: On the one side we have all the SS men who did not deny the murder of the Jews etc. On the opposite side we have Graf and, to some extent, perhaps, Goebbels. Graf got it all right, the Germans got it all wrong. Surely, even Goebbels would have been amused.

Upplagd av Holocaust Denial is Chutzpah kl. 03:22
Paul Eisen compares the Jewish Holocaust with the Palestinian Holocaust

In Clear Sight of Yad Vashem

by Paul Eisen

http://www.israelshamir.net/Contributors/Contributor7.htm

Over the years, our attention has been drawn to the close proximity of the village of Deir Yassin to the Jewish Holocaust memorial at Yad Vashem. Jews have been encouraged to visit Deir Yassin, the symbolic starting point of nearly six decades of Palestinian dispossession, and from there to look across to Yad Vashem. Palestinians (if only they could!) have also been asked to visit Yad Vashem - the symbol of Jewish suffering - and to look across the valley toward the birth site of their own tragedy.

Everybody was happy. Jews of conscience were of course pleased to see Jewish suffering again at the centre of the discourse but also happy to extend their narrative of suffering to include Palestinians. Palestinians were perhaps less pleased at having - yet again - to acknowledge Jewish suffering in order to help achieve their own liberation, but they recognized the importance of the publicity that the link between Deir Yassin and Yad Vashem brought to their cause.

Of course, one had to be careful. As is so often the case with these things, there was always a but. After all, who in their right mind would compare the massacre of a hundred Palestinians at Deir Yassin with the industrial-scale slaughter of six million Jews? And who would dare draw comparison the 1948 expulsion of over 750,000 Palestinians to the near-successful attempt at physically exterminating every last Jewish man, women and child in Europe?

Both atrocities have seen their fair share of deniers over the years. Many Zionists, either with conscious intent or out of ignorance, have denied Deir Yassin. “There was no massacre at Deir Yassin,” they say, “It was simply a battle - a battle that the Palestinians lost. These things happen in war and anyway, they did the same to us.” Also, “No, the Palestinians were not expelled; they ran away, and anyway, they didn’t love the land as we love the land - just look how neglected it was until we came along to make the desert bloom.”

[...] But no matter how similar the Jewish and Palestinian histories of suffering may seem, the similarities conceal important differences:

First, by all accounts, and according to any version of the events, what was done to the Jews of Europe took place a long distance from Yad Vashem, while what was done to the Palestinian people took place right there at the village of Deir Yassin and right there throughout the whole of Palestine.

Second, the perpetrators of the atrocity against Jews had nothing to do with Palestine or Palestinians, while perpetrators of the Palestinian tragedy were and are Jews.

Third, the perpetrators of the atrocity against Jews have been roundly condemned over the years and punished for their crimes, and have mostly shown contrition, while the perpetrators of the massacre at Deir Yassin have been honoured for their crimes, continue to take pride in them, and live on in their ideology and in their deeds.

Fourth, what befell the Jews had a beginning, a middle and an end, while the assault on the Palestinians goes on with no end in sight.

And one final difference: If the living evidence for the veracity of the Holocaust narrative is a safe, secure and empowered Jewish people, at home wherever they may be, the living evidence for the veracity of Deir Yassin and the Nakba is a Palestinian people dispossessed and exiled and longing to go home.

Paul Eisen on Jewish Suffering, Jewish Victimhood, and Jewish Power

http://www.righteousjews.org/article10.html

Jewish Power

By Paul Eisen - (August 19, 2004)

The crime against the Palestinian people is being committed by a Jewish state with Jewish soldiers using weapons displaying Jewish religious symbols, and with the full support and complicity of the overwhelming mass of organised Jews worldwide. But to name Jews as responsible for this crime seems impossible to do. [...] Zionistism is not Judaism; Judaism is not Zionism has become an article of faith, endlessly repeated, as is the assertion that Zionism is a secular ideology opposed, for much of its history, by the bulk of religious Jews and even now still opposed by true Torah Jews such as Neturei Karta. But Zionism is now at the heart of Jewish life with religious Jews amongst the most virulent of Zionists [...] Jewish identity, connecting Jews to other Jews, comes from deep within Jewish history. [...] Central to Jewish identity both religious and non-religious is the sense of mission centered on exile and return. [...] At the heart of this Jewish specialness is Jewish suffering and victimhood. Like the shared history itself, this suffering may, but need not, correspond to reality. Jews have certainly suffered but their suffering remains unexamined and unexplained. The Holocaust, now the paradigm of Jewish suffering, has long ceased to be a piece of history, and is now treated by religious and secular alike, as a piece of theology - a sacred text almost - and therefore beyond scrutiny. And the suffering never ends. No matter how much Jews have suffered they are certainly not suffering now, but for many Jews their history of suffering is not just an unchallengeable past but also a possible future. So, no matter how safe Jews may be, many feel just a hair’s-breadth away from Auschwitz. [...] Jewish notions of specialness, chooseness and even supremacism, are fine for a small, wandering people, but, when empowered with a state, an army and F16s become a concern for us all. [...] This Jewish state is built on traditions and modes of thought that have evolved amongst Jews for centuries - amongst which are the notions that Jews are special and that their suffering is special. By their own reckoning Jews are "a nation that dwells alone" it is "us and them" and, in many cases, "us or them". And these tendencies are translated into the modern state of Israel. This is a state that knows no boundaries. It is a state that both believes, and uses as justification for its own aggression, the notion that its very survival is always at stake, so anything is justified to ensure that survival. Israel is a state that manifestly believes that the rules of both law and humanity, applicable to all other states, do not apply to it.

Their own worst nightmare

It is a terrible irony that this empowerment of Jews has come to most resemble those empowerments under which Jews have suffered. The most Empowered Christianity, also a marriage of faith and power, enforced its ideology and pursued its dissidents and enemies with no greater fervor than has empowered Judaism. In its zeal and self belief, Zionism has come to resemble the most brutal and relentless of modern ideologies. But unlike the brutal rationality of Stalinism, willing to sacrifice millions for political and economic revolution, this Jewish ideology, in its zealotry and irrationality, resembles more the National Socialism which condemned millions for the atainment of a nonsensical racial and ethnic supremacy. [...]
Pamela Eisen, until a week ago anonymous as far as most Brits were concerned, is now a kingmaker. The UK Jewish Lobby is convinced, for some reason, that the nature of Eisen’s relationship with Labour’s leading candidate Jeremy Corbyn will determine the future of this country.

As we witness the most important political debate in Britain for generations being hijacked by the Zionist media and ‘Jewish sensitivities’, the time is ripe to ask: who is Paul Eisen?

Eisen has been described by the Jewish press and its acolytes as an ‘anti Semite’ and a ‘holocaust denier’, but peculiarly, no one mentions that Eisen is actually a Jew who sometimes even speaks ‘as a Jew’. [..]

Eisen was tortured (as a Jew) to find out that the Israeli Holocaust museum Yad Vashem was erected on the lands of Ayn Karim, an ethnically cleansed Palestinian village. Eisen was tortured when he realized that Yad Vashem was built in proximity to Deir Yassin, a Palestinian village that was erased along with its inhabitants in a colossal cold-blooded massacre by Jewish paramilitaries in 1948.

Just three years after the liberation of Auschwitz, the newly born Jewish state wiped out a civilization in the name of a racist Jewish nationalist ideology. It is this vile cynicism that turned Eisen into a denier – a denier of the primacy of Jewish suffering. In his eyes, if the Jews could commit the massacre in Deir Yassin after Auschwitz, the holocaust must be denied because it failed to mature into a universal ethical message.

Benjamin Freedman explains the Background of the Nazi Holocaust

A Jewish Defector Warns America: Benjamin Freedman Speaks on Zionism

http://www.sweetliberty.org/issues/israel/freedman.htm

[..] The Balfour Declaration was merely Great Britain’s promise to pay the Zionists what they had agreed upon as a consideration for getting the United States into the war.

[..] Now, when the war was ended, and the Germans went to Paris, to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, there were 117 Jews there, as a delegation representing the Jews, headed by Bernard Baruch. I was there: I ought to know. Now what happened?

The Jews at that peace conference, when they were cutting up Germany and parceling out Europe to all these nations that claimed a right to a certain part of European territory, the Jews said, “How about Palestine for us?” And they produced, for the first time to the knowledge of the Germans, this Balfour Declaration. So the Germans, for the first time realized, “Oh, that was the game! That’s why the United States came into the war.” And the Germans for the first time realized that they were defeated, they suffered this terrific reparation that was slapped onto them, because the Zionists wanted Palestine and they were determined to get it at any cost. [..]

Now, Nahum Sokolow -- all the great leaders, the big names that you read about in connection with Zionism today -- they, in 1919, 1920, ’21, ’22, and ’23, they wrote in all their papers -- and the press was filled with their statements -- that “the feeling against the Jews in Germany is due to the fact that they realized that this great defeat was brought about by our interference and bringing the United States into the war against them.” [..]

Now, after a while, the Jews of the world didn’t know what to do, so they called a meeting in Amsterdam. Jews from every country in the world attended in July 1933. And they said to Germany: “You fire Hitler! And you put every Jew back into his former position, whether he was a Communist, no matter what he was. You can’t treat us that way! And we, the Jews of the world, are calling upon you, and serving this ultimatum upon you.” Well, the Germans told them... you can imagine. So what did they [the Jews] do?

[..] in 1917, the Communists took over Germany for a few days. Rosa Luxembourg and Karl Liebknecht, and a group of Jews in Germany took over the government for three days.

[..] And, at that time, mind you, there were 80 to 90 million Germans and there were only 460,000 Jews... less than one half of one percent of Germany were Jews. And yet, they controlled all of the press, they controlled most of the economy, because they had come in and with cheap money -- you know the way the Mark was devalued -- they bought up practically everything. -------------------

Follow-up Reference books - Peter Myers

The Fatal Embrace: Jews and the State by Benjamin Ginsberg (a Jewish Professor)

The Zionist Connection II by Alfred M. Lilienthal (also Jewish)

The Culture of Critique by Kevin MacDonald (deals with Jewish role in the Culture War)

The Jewish Revolutionary Spirit by E. Michael Jones (on the Culture War)