

AUSCHWITZ:

Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers

The only major book attempt to rebut the evidence – the evidence that there were no gas chambers ever at Auschwitz.

This book discusses mainly the true purpose of Zyklon pellets at Auschwitz – namely, that of killing lice in bedding and clothing. This agent was used because, at that time, there were no modern pesticides as we know them, such as DDT. Killing lice was essential for saving the lives of the inmates at the camps. No doubt the lives of countless Jews and Gentiles were saved from the ravages of disease (trench fever, typhus and relapsing fever *Borrelia*) transmitted by lice. Despite these efforts and expense, Typhus killed thousands in the concentration camps, in repeated epidemics. The bodies of the Typhus victims had to be cremated in order to prevent the spread of more infectious lice. Once contracted, there was no cure for typhus. It is the cause for the physical wasting and death seen in photographs of the liberated concentration camps.

This book goes through the delousing in great detail. It goes on to discuss the ‘killing machines’, in a discussion of crematoria. However, it does not say how crematoria are involved in ‘killing’. In fact, as mentioned above, the purpose of the crematoria was to save lives, as this is the best way to stop the spread of Typhus from the bodies of those who have succumbed to that disease.

Curiously, this book makes *no attempt to present evidence* that gas chambers were used to kill people, except to cite three ‘eyewitness’ testimony to that effect. ‘Eyewitness’ is in quotes here, because they are instantly recognizable as fraudulent accounts – one of them (the book) is by a man who has been *proven never to have been a prisoner in the camps* – i.e., it is fake. The rest is clearly based on hearsay and re-tellings of Russian war propaganda efforts, some of it ginned for later “kangaroo court” proceedings.

Finally, on page **533** we find an attempt to say that it was *the intention of the Germans to use gas chambers on humans at some point in the future!* It is even described as an **UNREALIZED FUTURE**. The image of the original page was scrubbed from the internet, but I have recovered it for you on the next page.

The unrealized future of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp

BIRKENAU 1945: THE EXTERMINATION STATION

BIRKENAU 1945 or THE UNREALIZED FUTURE:

PROJECT FOR AN EXTERMINATION STATION

Drawing 4054 [Document 1], which in the light of present knowledge might be called the «extermination station», is something of an enigma. It depicts the very first stage of the definitive arrangement of the «special» part of Birkenau. In *«Commandant of Auschwitz»* (Pan Books, London 1961), Rudolf Hoess says on page 217:

«The three railway tracks between building sectors I and II [B.a.I and II] in Birkenau camp were to be reconstructed as a station and roofed in and the lines were to be extended to crematoria III [IV] and IV [V] so that the unloading could also be hidden from the eyes of unauthorised people. Once again shortage of materials prevented this plan from being carried out.»

In fact, linking Krematorien II and III with Krematorien IV and V by rail would appear to be rather difficult because of the proximity of the second sewage treatment plant [Kläranlage II] and the sewer evacuation channels crossing the area where the trains would have to pass. No drawing for this project is known. However, drawing 4054 confirms the intention of the SS to convert the notorious Birkenau «ramp» into a true «reception station».

Krematorien II and III are precisely shown on the drawing, exactly as captured on the photographs in the *«Auschwitz Album»*, taken in May-June 1944 and the aerial photograph of 25th August 1944 [Document 2], with the additional installations not shown on the initial drawings: in the case of Kr II, a lean-to shed extending eastwards the roof over the waste incineration furnace, in which goods with no market value (personal papers and prayer books taken from new arrivals) were stored awaiting destruction; in the case of Kr III, a smaller construction having the same function built onto the east wall of the waste incinerator wing. The access stairways to the Leichenkeller 2 (undressing rooms) are drawn and clearly visible.

The ambiguity of this drawing lies in the term «Gemüsehalle/vegetable hall». If each of the six buildings alongside the railway had been labelled «Effektenhalle/hall for effects», the drawing would have become an extremely incriminating piece of evidence against the SS, and I believe in fact it still is. This camouflage of a drawing of installations whose purpose - a posteriori, I hasten to add - leaves no doubt, would appear to be the only example of such camouflage, for the Bauleitung NEVER DISSIMULATED ANYTHING on its drawings of the Krematorien. The only device used by the Bauleitung was to avoid indicating the true function of some rooms (for example, the case, which is in fact somewhat dubious, of drawing No 2036 of Krematorium IV, of Soviet source). The only camouflage was by omission. Workers employed by outside civilian contractors were in no way misled, which explains their numerous incriminating «slips».

It might be claimed that the six «Gemüsehallen» were indeed stores for market garden products generously sent by the WVHA [SS Economic Administration Head Office] in order to supplement the rations of the Auschwitz prisoners employed in various factories and mines that had sprung up in the area. Three factors render this affirmation null and void. In June 1944, the Reich was already too weak and drained to be able to divert for the benefit of prisoners sufficient quantities of fresh vegetables as to regularly fill SIX stores of 930m³. These Birkenau halls were no Covent Garden. What do the two Krematorien at the end of the platform symbolize? It would have been better, if the SS had been trying to prove their humanitarian aims, not to show them on the drawing. The silhouettes of the three lorries ON THE OTHER SIDE of the hall and for which a road had to be built, call for no special comment, in view of the contemporary photographs that show them on the camp roads loaded with personal effects and heading for the two «Kanadas».

Two documents in file BW 30/32, conserved by the PMO, are connected with drawing 4054. The Bauleitung contracted out the design and building of the roof of the «Abfertigungshalle/clearance hall» to the civilian firm Konrad Segnitz of Beuthen. With a covering letter of 8th June 1944 [Document 4], Segnitz sent the Bauleitung the drawing of the roof frame [Document 3] and the list of timber and other materials required. Taking account of the delays in transmission, the construction of this hall/warehouse must have been decided in the first half of May, just before the «resettlement» of the Hungarian Jews. Although chronologically associated with this «Action», the title given to this building by Messrs Segnitz, «ABFERTIGUNGSHALLE FÜR TRANSPORTE/clearance hall for transports, is vague. Who or what is supposed to depart from this hall, Hungarians fit for work leaving for the Reich or effects taken from those declared unfit for work and destined to be gassed? Only a member of the Bauleitung confronted with these drawings could tell us, but this is no longer possible. The fact remains that, despite its uncertain function, this building, even in the design stage, is linked with the Hungarian action through its presence on drawing 4054 and the use of the word «Transporte».

The drawing of this «station» raises the question of what its future was to be. Looking at these projects, Polish historians reply that after the Jews it would have been the turn of other peoples considered to be racially «inferior». The gassing of humans is a plague that developed and reached its height at Auschwitz, even though it did not originate there. This plague infected other camps before or at the same time, but never reached the same virulence as at Auschwitz-Birkenau. At the time of the withdrawal in January 1945, it affected the refuge camps, where centres were set up and tests were carried out by former Birkenau «technicians».

Whether the Third Reich had emerged victor or defeated from the Second World War, this vile epidemic was in decline by 1945. The Gaussian curve can apply to many different types of event or phenomenon and depict them satisfactorily. The horror had gone too far by May-June 1944. The highest point on the curve had been reached. Escaped prisoners had testified and, above all, made their stories public. Publicity is incompatible with an essentially secret practice. Himmler was aware of this and on 26th November 1944 he ordered the gassings to cease. Whatever the situation had been at the end of the war, the «Mills of Auschwitz» would never have been able to continue turning. There are limits to everything, and even the darkest periods come to an end. Unlike the Poles, I do not believe that the Krematorien and their gas chambers would have gone on working very long. These complexes were destined to be dismantled.

I shall end by quoting Victor Méric, the author of the celebrated novel about the next war [that of 39-45], *«La Der des Der»* [The war to end all wars], written in 1930. Although this convinced pacifist was completely wrong about the use of gas in 39-45, and overestimated the role of bombers in the early years of the war, on page 39 of a pamphlet published in 1932 by Editions Sirius, *«La guerre qui revient: FRAICHE and GAZEUSE»*, he gives a quotation from General von Altrich, who had written in a *«Militär Wochenblatt»* [Military Weekly]: *«THE NEXT WAR WILL BE MUCH MORE A MASS EXTERMINATION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION THAN A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO ARMIES»*. Méric claims on page 178 that: *«The next war, the war on civilians, is upon us. A vile butchery. The Massacre of the Innocents.»*

These extracts have a premonitory note, of which Victor Méric could have justly been proud after the war, while at the same time being thoroughly disgusted by the human race. Two common gasses, he would never have dared think of, carbon monoxide produced by internal combustion engines, and hydrocyanic acid used to combat lice, had killed at least a million people. He could not foresee that most of the victims would be Jews.

The "Birkenau Admission" is buried near the end. There is no further discussion of the issue in the remaining four pages of the book.

OVERALL PLAN OF THE WORK

A systematic study of the delousing and homicidal gas chambers of Bunkers 1 and 2 and of Krematorien I, II, III, IV and V of the former KL Auschwitz- Birkenau, and an investigation of the remaining traces of criminal activity.

Preface by Serge KLARSFELD. 12		
Declaration by the Auschwitz State Museum. 14		
PART ONE	PART TWO	PART THREE
Delousing gas chambers and other disinfestation installations	The extermination instruments	Testimonies
TER 1: Foreword on Zyclon-B 15	FOREWORD ON THE SOURCES: The contents of PMO files BW 30/1 to 30/46 87	CHAPTER 1: Critical examination of the «WAR REFUGEE BOARD» report on KL Auschwitz-Birkenau of November 1944 459
TER 2: The Stammlager delousing installations: 23 I - The two delousing chambers in Block 26 II - The two gas chambers on the first floor of Block 3. III -The delousing gas chamber in Block I	CHAPTER 1: History of the Topf firm and its role in equipping the Auschwitz-Birkenau Krematorien General description of the cremation furnaces produced by Messrs TOPF & SONS of Erfurt and that of the Trzebinia Labour Camp 93	CHAPTER 2: Critical examination of the testimonies of Doctors BENDEL and NYISZLI concerning the Birkenau Krematorien and homicide gassings 469
TER 3: The prussic acid delousing installation in the reception building. of the main camp (Stammlager) 31 The 19 BOOS Zyclon-B gas chambers	CHAPTER 2: Krematorium I or the «old crematorium» of the main camp (Auschwitz Stammlager) 123	CHAPTER 3: The deposition made on 24th May 1945 by Henryk TAUBER, former member of the Sonderkommando of Krematorien I, II, IV and V. 481
TER 4: Kanada I and its clothing delousing installation, with the presentation of various gas chamber doors photographed after the liberation of the Auschwitz camp in 1945. 41	CHAPTER 3: Bunker 1 or the «red house» and its supposed mass graves 161	PART FOUR
TER 5: The delousing and disinfestation installations of BW 5a and 5b in KGL Birkenau. 53	CHAPTER 4: Bunker 2 (subsequently renamed Bunker V) or the «white house» and its undressing huts 171	Auschwitz and the revisionists
TER 6: The disinfestation installation of the Gypsy Camp in sector B.IIe of Birkenau. 63	CHAPTER 5: Krematorien II and III Plans, construction and general study 183	CHAPTER 1: Auschwitz explained by the revisionists : «Vergasungskeller», gassing cellar or gas generating cellar? 503
TER 7: The Birkenau «Zentral Sauna» with its disinfection autoclaves and Topf disinfestation ovens 65	CHAPTER 6: The ventilation systems of Krematorien II and III 355	CHAPTER 2: Auschwitz according to the revisionists : Photographic exhibition of the famous holiday camp, KL Auschwitz, and «presentation» photographs by the Bauleitung 507
	CHAPTER 7: Krematorien IV and V Plans, construction and general study. 379	PART FIVE
	CHAPTER 8: «One proof... one single proof»: Thirty-nine criminal traces 429	The unrealised future of K.L. Auschwitz-Birkenau
		CHAPTER 1 The aborted future of the Stammlager without extermination. 517
		CHAPTER 2 Birkenau 1945: the extermination station. 533
		POSTFACE BY THE AUTHOR (The personal experiences that led him to undertake this study) 537

SUMMARY:

The book is a large, expensive, rare, and useless tome; the only purpose of which is to present the ominous sounding title on its cover.

FAIR USE NOTICE

This site contains copyrighted material, the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available in our efforts to advance understanding of environmental, political, human rights, economic, scientific, and social justice issues etc.

US LAW

We believe that our use of any such copyrighted material constitutes a 'fair use' as provided for in section 107 of the US Copyright Law. In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107, the material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving the included information for research and educational purposes. For more information go to: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>.

EU LAW

As regards the use of copyrighted material within the European Union. The [European Directive 2001/29/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society provides in its art. 5 an exhaustive list of exemptions that can be implemented by the Member States.

Amongst that list, the exemption(s) invoked must cover the reproduction and communication to the public (since the publication on the Internet implies those two acts). Generally, exemptions will be based on the purpose of the intended use. For instance, the Directive provides for an exemption to the exclusive right of reproduction and communication to the public when it is made ***for the sole purpose of illustration for teaching or scientific research, as long as the source, including the author's name, is indicated, unless this turns out to be impossible and to the extent justified by the non-commercial purpose to be achieved.***

Another exemption is "reproduction by the press, ***communication to the public or making available of published articles on current economic, political or religious topics or of broadcast works or other subject-matter of the same character, in cases where such use is not expressly reserved, and as long as the source, including the author's name, is indicated, or use of works or other subject-matter in connection with the reporting of current events, to the extent justified by the informatory purpose and as long as the source, including the author's name, is indicated, unless this turns out to be impossible***".

All the exceptions must comply with the three step test which imply that exemptions must only apply in certain special cases (1) which do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work or other subject-matter (2) and do not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the rightholder (3).

If you wish to use copyrighted material from this site for purposes of your own that go beyond 'fair use', you must obtain permission from the copyright owner.