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Presents

# Vincent Reynouard editorials

Auschwitz's gas chambers an obvious hoax

Sans Concession tv  
Editorials tv

A false thesis always support itself on a false propaganda. Here are two excerpts from a report which, since the beginning of November 2008, is circulating around the world.



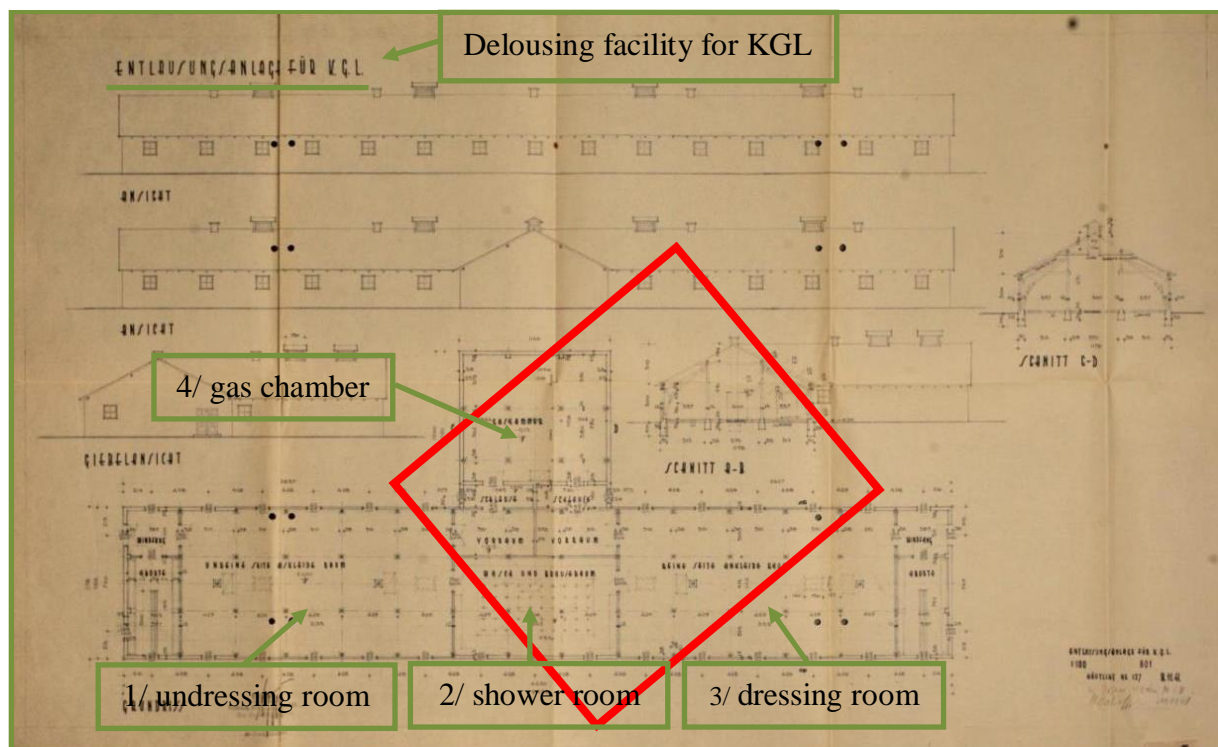
Infolive.tv - *The case of Auschwitz's plans published by "Bild" Bild's newspaper has published the original plans of the Auschwitz's "Nazi" extermination camp, they were discovered while an apartment in Berlin was being vacated. One of the plans clearly shows a gas chamber, while the other shows the location of the crematoria.*

*Some of these plans are signed by some of the SS seniors high officials and one even includes the initials of the "Nazi" Heinrich Himmler. A sketch also shows the plan of the famous long building's entrance of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, where the exterminations took place in "gas chambers". A plan shows a first crematorium. According to a journalist from the Bild, this discovery will help historians in their research. Nearly one million of deportees, mostly Jews, perished in the death camp of Auschwitz, located in Poland, near Krakow. More than six millions Jews died under the "Nazis" regime. Auschwitz's liberation on January 25, 1945, by the Soviet troops have allowed the world to see the monstrous scale of the "Nazi" crimes. However, Holocaust denial is still present and continues to deny the extent of the Holocaust. Auschwitz plans represent for many historians the evidence of the "Nazi" horror.*



**"Israeli Prime Minister Benajmin Netanyahu (center) looks at original construction plans of the Auschwitz and Auschwitz-Birkenau death camps with historian Ralf-Georg Reuth (right), Netanyahu's wife Sara (left) and Yad Vashem Chairman Avner Shalev at the Axel Springer publishing house on August 27, 2009 in Berlin, Germany. Bild newspaper head Kai Diekmann presented the plans as a gift for the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem."**

The public was, therefore, called to believe that THE proof had been discovered. A definitive proof. But, what was it actually? Let's summarize: *"One of them represents clearly a gas chamber, some of these plans are signed by some SS seniors high officials"* And effectively, in German, *"Gaskammer"* means: *"gas chamber"*, but let's continue... "One even includes the initials of the *"Nazi"*: Heinrich Himmler.



So, how is the plan called? *"Delousing facility for KGL"* i.e. War Prisoners' Camp. Besides, the following confirms it: *"A sketch also shows the plan of the famous long building's entrance of the Auschwitz-Birkenau's camp, where the exterminations took place in gas chambers. This discovery will help historians in their research."* Here is therefore, the piece of the design, shown in the report. Circled in red, this piece. Let's look now at the entire plan. Here it is straightened. Let's translate the main annotations: It is indeed the plan of the delousing facility for KGL.

Before its transformation, in 1943, people would enter from the *"dirty side"* (1), there, they undressed, then they would enter the shower room (2). Having showered, they would exit from the *"clean side"* where they would get dressed (3). After 1943, the oath of the prisoners was done in the opposite direction. If we are curious to look through a window, we can see written in large letters on the wall: *"Eine Laus, dein Tod"*, which means: *"A louse, your death"*. Knowing that the lice were carrying typhus, this slogan was for the prisoners so that they would give attention to cleanliness. If Birkenau had been an extermination camp intend for the inmates to live a few months at most, this type of health facility, quite modern for the place and the time, would





have been totally useless. But this is not the only peculiarity of this building. Prior to 1943, this building also had a gas chamber (4), clearly indicated by the term "*Gaskammer*". No one has ever claimed that human beings would have been killed there. Yet, its dimensions could have made the story believable. All the historians agree that it was a mere disinfection gas chamber, as the design's title also indicates it. In short, the case of the plans discovered in a Berlin apartment and published by Bild was a false operation propaganda intended to deceive the public into believing - for the umpteenth time - that regarding the Jews' genocide, we had finally found THE evidence of the existence of the homicidal "*gas chambers*" in Auschwitz's camp. But let's not stop on such a great lead...

### Part One - Lies turn against their authors The blue traces on the walls



↑ Here is an aerial view of Birkenau's camp today. The building presented by Bild is in the zone circled in red. The Auschwitz Museum's authorities confirm it: it was the showers of this camp's sector, not an extermination installation. This being said, let's inspect the outside walls of this gas chamber.



↑ Here is the first wall. A priori, there is nothing special. ↑ Except maybe this spot. Let's get closer. It looks like the bricks and the cement were painted in blue.

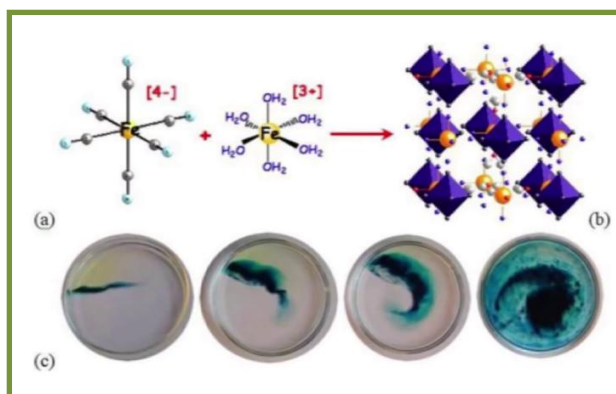


↑ The second wall presents also dark blue areas. Here, there is some more.



↑ As for the third wall, it's smeared with these spots. ↑ Let's get closer, here again. We see that the interior of the affected bricks is colored. Therefore, it is not a superficial stain, made with paint, for example.

Another remark, such traces are not found neither in the buildings, nor on the rooms' walls which were not used as "*gas chambers*". Certainly, not all the bricks have the same shade; Some are darker or lighter than others. But, none here has this blue color, easily recognizable on the wall of the disinfection chamber, which was operating with Zyklon B. Then, what is it?

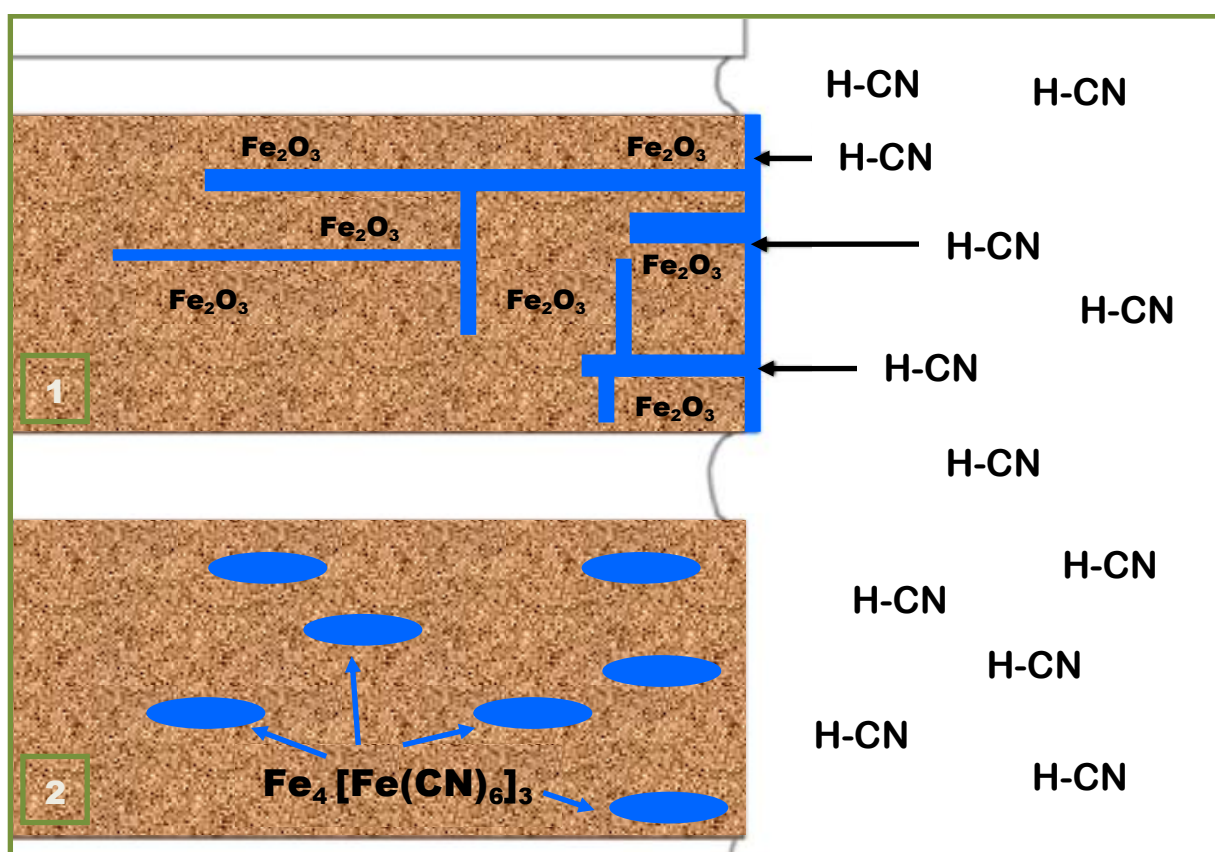


Well, it is Prussian blue. Which is a pigment formed after several possible chemical reactions. One of these reactions involves the ferric oxide, which, we know for two centuries now, gives to the bricks their red color (*Traité de chimie, Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1938,p.502*). This document about terracotta tells us that, this substance forms 2 to 8% of the brick. It also reveals that the brick is a porous material i.e. it contains many small

holes, more or less deep. To understand the relation between this color and the gas chambers functioning with Zyklon B, a small explanation is needed...

### Gassings and formation of the Prussian blue

In Auschwitz the Zyklon B was supplied in the form of granules. Containing the active product: The hydrocyanic acid.

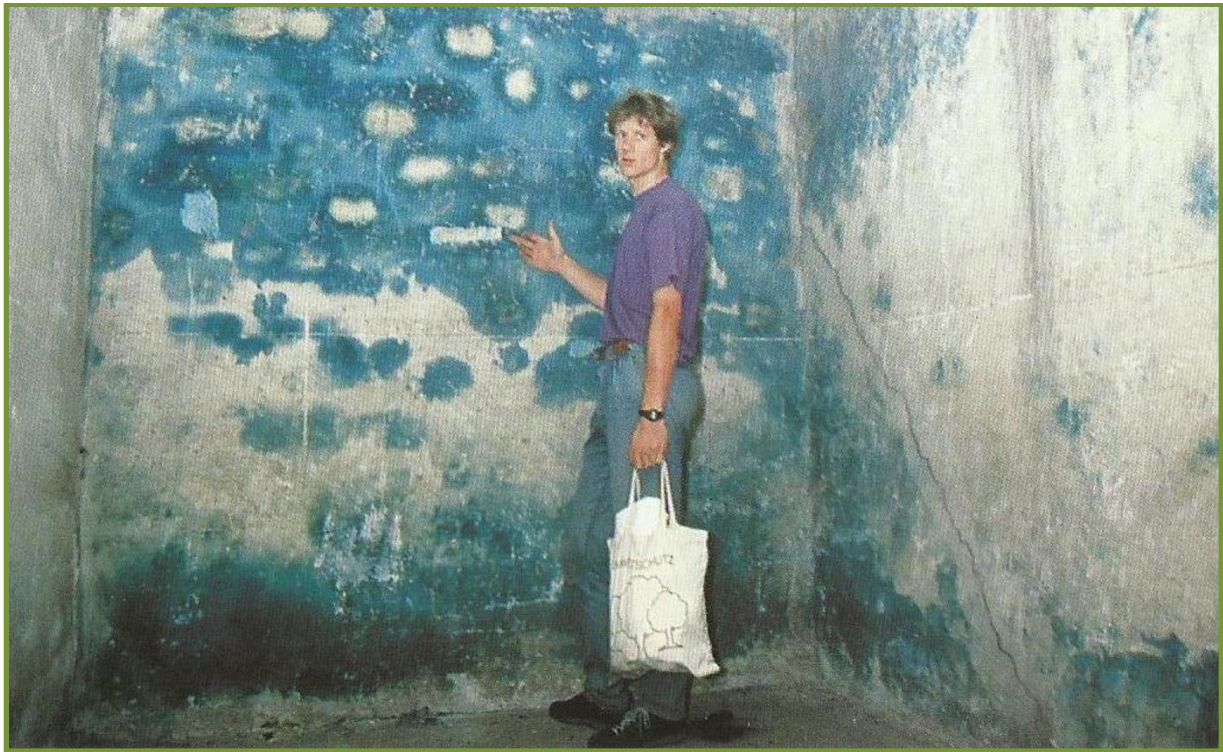


Here are the bricks of a gas chamber wall. Let's schematize the pores of one of them. (1) Knowing that a room always contains humidity, I draw in blue the thin layer of water which was still on the surface and in the large pores. Let's schematize now, the ferric oxide ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) which was disseminated in the material. As part of a delousing operation the hydrocyanic acid (H-CN) is introduced in the room. Molecules will inevitably hit the walls and will be dissolved in the water, because hydrocyanic acid is highly soluble. Once in the water, if the environment is alkaline, the existing connection between the hydrogen (H) and the cyanide group (CN) will break. Released, the cyanide group will react with the ferric oxide of the brick. Here are then the cyanides in the presence of ferric oxide. In this oxide, it's the iron ion III which will react. After a very complex chemical process, the Prussian blue will be formed, which is a ferrocyanide.

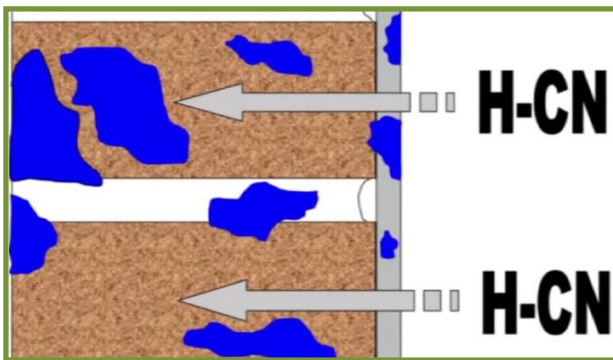
In summary, under the action of the hydrocyanic acid molecules, which have entered in the water of the bricks, the Prussian blue is formed, i.e. a ferrocyanide which is very stable (2).



Hence, the bricks which, 70 years later, still have this typical bluish color, although they remained outside, subject to the weather, the sun, etc. Now, let's enter the room.



↑ On this picture, the chemical engineer Germar Rudolf, shows the Prussian blue, which also smudge the lining of the gas chamber. This is interesting for two reasons. First, we see the scale of the traces, which may exist in a room, where hydrocyanic acid was used.



Second, it shows that my first schematic drawing must be rectified. The brick walls were covered with a coating. Well, the hydrocyanic acid molecules introduced in the room were able to travel through the pores of both materials, to respond in depth and thus, form the Prussian blue to the outer surface.



The rooms, which were used as disinfection gas chambers, have such spots.

← Here, the barrack 41 in the camp of Madjanek.





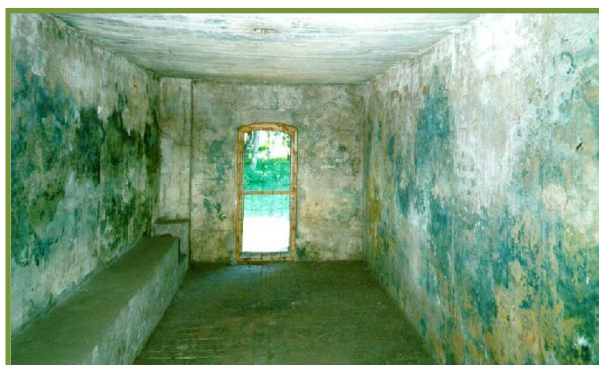
↑ The inside of room 3, the one which was used with Zyklon B, is typical. Entire surfaces are dark blue. These traces can even be observed on the ceiling.



↑ Here is now one of the exterior walls of the gas chamber in the Stuthof camp, near Danzig, the spots are clearly visible and inside the walls ↴, covered with a coating, also present these blue surfaces.

### Now, a question arises. Leftover paint?

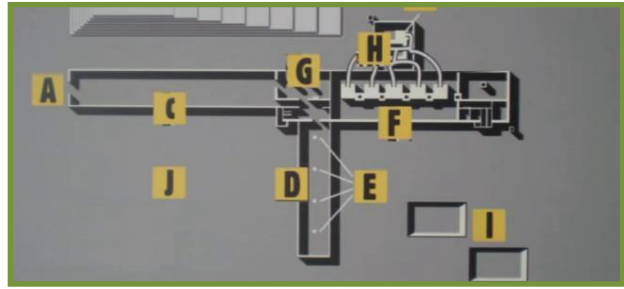
Can it be leftover wall paint? The answer is no, for two reasons: 1) We do not find these blue spots anywhere, other than in the rooms used for delousing with Zyklon B. 2) I am not aware of a paint whose pigments could spread so deeply in the materials, capable to color the bricks facing the outside. Therefore, this is not paint but, certainly the reaction of cyanide with the ferric oxide contained in construction materials.





### No blue spots in the homicidal "gas chambers"

This being said, let's go to the site of Birkenau. → Here is the design of the crematorium 2 and 3 where 750,000 persons have purportedly been gassed.



↑ Let's first check the undressing room (C). Even though the concrete slab of the roof has collapsed on the ground, the walls are still visible. One thing is clear: they are bricks. Additionally, none of these bricks is blue, which is not surprising. But, at least we have seen that the walls are in bricks. Now, let's go see the room called: "gas chamber" (D). With several hundreds of thousands of people who have been gassed here, with hydrocyanic acid, we can expect to find blue traces on the walls.



↑ This time, the slab did not totally collapse, only the wall at the back is visible.





↑ Let's get closer. Here again, no blue spot is visible. Not even on the slightest brick. Inspection of the remaining still visible wall fragments leads to the same conclusion. As for the bricks that we can see on the ground, none of them contains the Prussian blue.



↑ Let's go now under the roof. One can try to find it, try again and again, not a single trace of blue, neither on the brick wall nor on the ceiling, nor on the pillars. Same thing in the crematorium 3 where over 300,000 persons would have been gassed. Not a single blue trace where the structures are still visible. The conclusion is obvious: these rooms have not been used as "gas chambers".

## **Part Two - Response to objections**

### **Alkaline environment?**

Here, maybe some will say that this reasoning has an enormous failure. I have previously mentioned that, once the hydrocyanic acid is in the water, if the environment is alkaline, the existing connection between the hydrogen (H) and the cyanide group (CN) will break. Released, the cyanide group will react with the iron oxide contained in the bricks. But, you will ask, what tells you that the walls of the rooms are alkaline media? My answer is twofold. About the bricks, knowing that their base material, clay, can be slightly alkaline or on the contrary slightly acidic, I will not get into a controversial chemical. I just note that, in the facts, in Birkenau, the bricks of the gas chambers being used with Zyklon B, could have stain with the Prussian blue. Proof that the reaction was possible and that it occurred.





As for the cement, which is the base material to make concrete, this book (**Matériaux pour l'ingénieur, Presses De l'école Des Mines 2010**) will teach you that it's pH is very high, so it's highly alkaline, *"which also protects the steel bars placed inside to make reinforced concrete"*. Yet, it is precisely in reinforced concrete that supporting pillars were constructed, as well as the ceiling of the alleged *"gas chambers"* of the crematoria 2 and 3.



↑ Well, when I went under the partially collapsed slag of the crematoria 2, I crawled wherever possible, hunting for the slightest trace of Prussian blue. Yes, I sneaked everywhere, including crawling on all fours, when there was no room left. That's why I came out with my pants fairly wet.



Despite my researches, I did not see any blue spot. Not in the least... Nothing. I am convinced that this locale have not been used as a homicidal *"gas chamber"*. But, my opponents have not exhausted their arguments.

## The gassings were too fast for a reaction to occur?

They will highlight the difference between a disinfection gassing and a homicidal gassing. A disinfection gassing, they will say, lasted several hours, allowing the hydrocyanic acid the time needed to react with the walls. In a homicidal gassing, however, the poison was not only absorbed by the victims, but in addition, the execution lasted twenty minutes at most. After which, harmful vapors were evacuated.

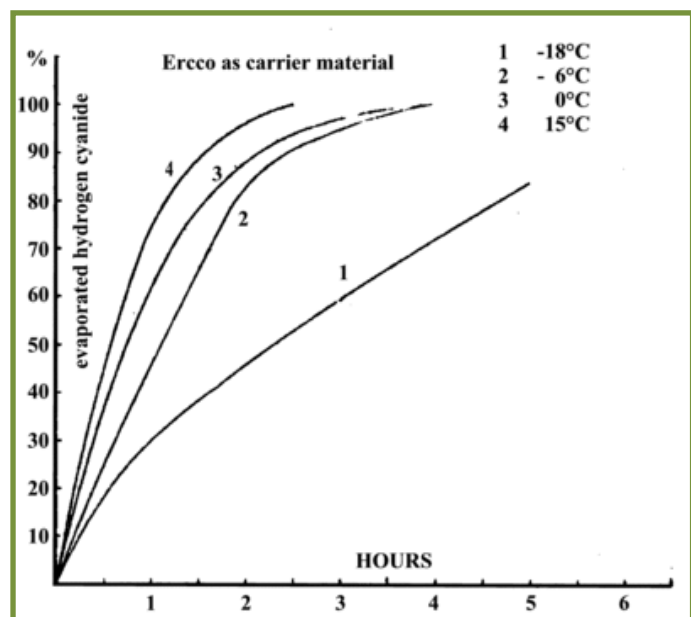
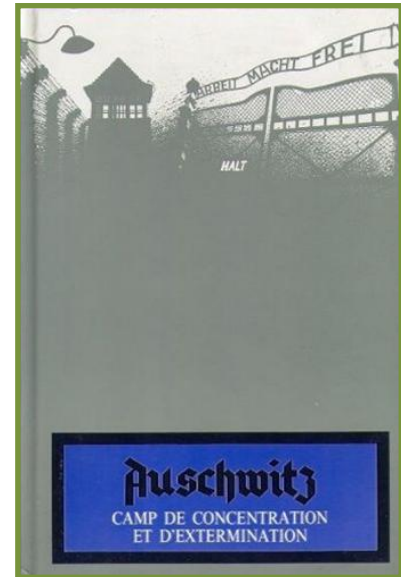
➔ It is true that in their official book, the Auschwitz Museum's authorities rely on the "*confessions*" of the first camp commander (p.186), Rudolf Höss, to allege that a gassing did not last more than twenty minutes. Most lasted a lot less, since the first third of the victims were dying instantly and the others were dying within minutes.

➔ In his testimony, incidentally, a former prisoner who claims to have removed the bodies from the "*gas chambers*" writes that the operation lasted ten to twelve minutes (p.104), before a German came to start the ventilation.

Is such a fast gassing possible? My answer is: In practice, no. I evoked it: The evaporation of hydrocyanic acid out of Zyklon B granules is a slow process.

✚ Here, my opponents will answer by invoking this curve, on which everyone agrees, revisionists and anti-revisionists. We learn that at 15C, in thirty minutes, 45% of the hydrocyanic acid had evaporated from the granules. The curve being linear for the first half hour, we deduce that within two minutes, - that is fifteen times less - 3% of the hydrocyanic acid has evaporated. Good.

According to the Auschwitz Museum authorities (Auschwitz, camp de concentration et d'extermination p.186), 5-7 kg of Zyklon B were used to gas 1,500 persons. Let's take the highest value: 7 kg. From that, we deduce that in two minutes, 3% of 7 kg had evaporated, meaning 210 grams.





Knowing that, the free volume of the "gas chamber" was 450 cubic meters, this gives a concentration of 467 mg per cubic meter. Now, according to the official records released in France, 314 mg per cubic meter are enough to kill someone instantly or within a period of 6 to 7 minutes. We deduce from it, that in two minutes, in Birkenau, they had exceeded the sufficient dose to kill people in a maximum of seven minutes. Resulting in a gassing that lasted about ten minutes. Which, contradicts my conclusion.

But, this reasoning is not realistic, as sometimes reality deviates from safety instructions given on paper. On the screen, a technical article on the execution of the death row, in an American gas chamber (<http://www.capitalpunishmentuk.org/gascham.html>). The authors give the reaction (virtually instantaneous) which allows the production of the deadly hydrocyanic acid vapors. After the reaction completion, the concentration of hydrocyanic acid in the atmosphere of the room rises to 7500 ppm.

*"After the door is sealed, and when the warden gives the signal, the executioner in a separate room operates a lever that releases the cyanide into the liquid. This causes a chemical reaction that releases hydrogen cyanide gas, which rises through the holes in the chair. ( $2 \text{ NaCN} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 2 \text{ HCN} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). When the reaction has finished the gas reaches a concentration of around 7,500 ppm."*

With such levels, the convict dies in about ten minutes.

*"A study of the execution records of 113 prisoners executed at San Quentin showed that the average time taken to kill them was 9.3 minutes. The prisoner will usually lose consciousness between one and three minutes after the gas hits their face and the doctor will pronounce them dead in around 10 to 12 minutes."*

These are statistics based on experience. Nothing theoretical here. However, the safety instructions tell us that a concentration of 280 ppm only kills immediately or in less than 7 minutes. How, then, are we to believe that with 7500 ppm, the condemned die in ten minutes? For an essential reason. Note the indicated time difference: death can occur instantly or in 6 to 7 minutes. Why this difference? Because this time depends on many factors: the corpulence and respiratory rate intervening first. But in a gas chamber, although the convict is asked to cooperate in his own execution, by breathing deeply to die faster, most of them don't do it and on the contrary, hold their breath. They breathe in spurts, which increases the time of agony. Therefore, even at high concentrations, these condemned can survive a little while longer, than suggested by this table, which takes into account people surprised by the intoxication, i.e. people who breath normally, but not the ones condemned to death, which they, who know and therefore, hold their breath.

The site that I have already mentioned evokes these two condemned, which were declared dead after 15 and 17 minutes in the gas chamber.

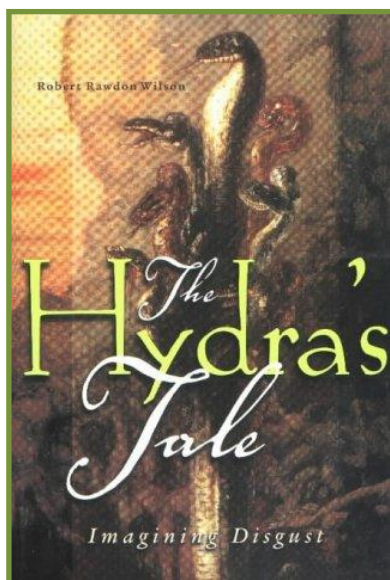
*"Evans was pronounced dead 17 minutes after the cyanide pellets were dropped into the acid and Edwards around 15 minutes."*

This one died by asphyxia in 18 minutes.

***"The execution commenced at 2:01 a.m. EST and he was pronounced dead at 2:19 a.m., 18 minutes later."***

And what about this other one, which, although surrounded by a cloud of deadly vapors, also died in 18 minutes.

***"On March 4th, 1999, Walter Le Grand was executed in Arizona's gas chamber at his request, apparently as a protest against the death penalty. (A week previously, his brother Karl had chosen lethal injection.) Le Grand took 18 minutes to die after his executioners dropped the cyanide pellets into the acid, enveloping him in a cloud of white, steam-like fumes."***



◀ I will also mention David Lawson (p.355), who screamed for five minutes, therefore breathed heavily. Yet, while immersed in the deadly gas, didn't die immediately, on the contrary. During more than ten minutes he took short breaths. He died after eighteen minutes.

Finally, I will mention this condemned, who did what was asked of him and took a number of deep breaths, despite this, he died after fourteen minutes, only.

***"Harris took a number of deep breaths and for several minutes appeared to gasp and twitch convulsively."***

So it is not surprising that, in reality, a human being can withstand ten minutes at a concentration of 7,500 ppm. But, people in the "gas chambers" of Birkenau would have had understood instantly that they were going to be killed through poisoning. Therefore, in an ultimate survival reflex, many would have held their breath and would have reacted in the same way that those condemned Americans.

It is therefore fair to affirm that in Birkenau, only a content of hydrocyanic acid close to 7,500 ppm would have allowed to commit a gassing in about ten minutes. At 15C, 7,500 ppm is about 8,600 mg of hydrocyanic acid per cubic meter. The question is: during a gassing in Birkenau, according to the official story, had they reached this content in the very first moments, which would have killed the victims in about ten minutes?

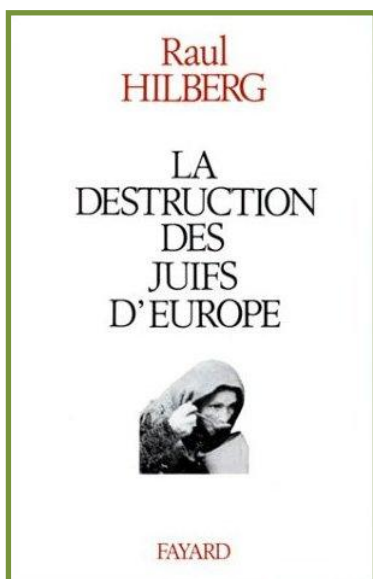
If we take this undisputed graphics (↑ p.12), then we can draw this curve which gives the acid concentration based on time. Let's follow this evolution. We notice that after thirty minutes, we did not yet, even reached the required concentration to kill people in ten minutes. I add that with this dense crowd in this room, the relative humidity would have reached 100%. Accordingly, a significant portion of the evaporated hydrocyanic acid would have dissolved in the water dripping on the walls, which would have had the effect of lowering the content of



hydrocyanic acid in the atmosphere. In short, far from killing in ten minutes, such a gassing would have lasted more than forty five minutes. To this, they would have had to then, add the ventilation time. The argument, invoking that the gassings were too fast to obtain a reaction with the walls, therefore collapses and with it, the entire official story based on testimonies.

### **Did the Germans use large quantities of Zyklon B?**

Some will say that the Germans may have perhaps used five times more of Zyklon B per gassing, which would have allowed the killing in about ten minutes. I will reply that the Auschwitz Museum authorities do not mention it at any time (**Auschwitz, camp de concentration et d'extermination p.186**). And why do they not mention it? Because, if the SS had used, let's say about 35 kg of Zyklon to kill 1,500 persons, to massacre nearly 800,000 would have required almost 19 tons of Zyklon. But, we know that in 1942-1943, Auschwitz received a little bit more than 19 tons of this product. If almost all had been used for the homicidal gassings, how would the camp authorities realized all these disinfection gassings on which we have the documentary evidence? This is why the Auschwitz Museum historians having no other choice, have to say that 5 to 7 kg were required to kill 1,500 persons. But, saying so, they condemned the official thesis of the gassings in a few minutes.



### **The Polish expertise of 1994: a work devoid of historical value**

Some will answer by invoking Raul Hilberg who (**p.771**), on the basis of two post war testimonies, (therefore, not a single document of this time period) states that in Auschwitz, almost all the Zyklon B was used for homicidal gassings. They will deduce that, in the "gas chambers", the Germans were introducing excessive amounts of Zyklon, in order to obtain the rapid death of the victims.

Let's admit it, although it is historically incorrect. But then, how can we believe that with all these gassings, almost no hydrocyanic acid molecule has come into contact with the walls? Here, Loupi Smith will answer me, by invoking the Krakow expertise published in 1994. (<https://plus.google.com/111151465916941421669/posts/6Vh3RhvFqFu>) About this expertise, he gives all the references and the sources of its funding. It's impressive.

***"Une étude de la teneur en composés cyanurés dans les murs des chambres à gaz d'Auschwitz Birkenau et les camps de concentration, JAN MARKIEWICZ, WOJCIECH Gubala Jerzy Labedz Institut de recherche médico-légale, Cracovie, Z Zagadnien Sądowych, z. XXX, 1994, 17-27 Reçue le 8 Mars 1994; accepté le 30 mai 1994.***

***L'étude a été effectuée et financée par le Comité pour la recherche scientifique dans le cadre du régime du projet de recherche N ° 2 P 30 3088 04. Chef de projet le professeur Jan Markiewicz. "***

Then, he presents the conclusions:

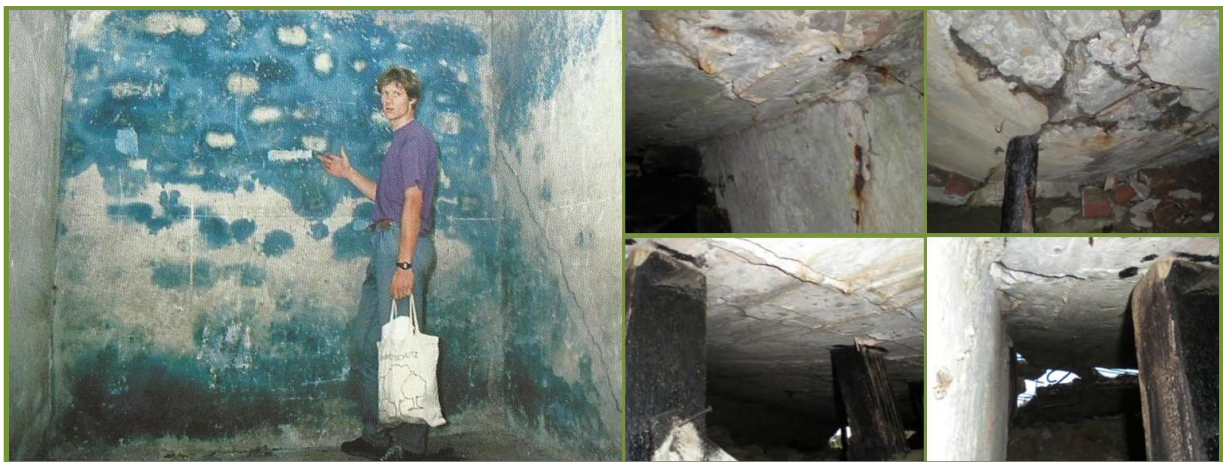
*"Not only can we conclude that a proven disinfection locale has concentrations [of ferrocyanid in the walls] of the same order of magnitude as the best preserved "gas chamber", but also that there are concentration results proportional to the homicidal degree of each listed locale by the homicidal historicity of Auschwitz-Birkenau:*

*Block 11, Russian, (where only homicide tests were made): 28 µg ;*

*Gas chamber of Krema 1, (where only a few gassings would have taken place): 292 µg ;*

*Gas chamber of Krema 2: (where lots of gassings would have taken place): 640 µg (of ferrocyanide in the walls)."*

That should end the controversy. Since there is ferrocyanide, i.e. the Prussian blue, in the walls of the homicidal "gas chambers", then these rooms have really been used to suffocate people, with hydrocyanic acid. Only, an obvious problem arises: when I read: *"that a proven disinfection locale has concentrations (of ferrocyanide in its walls) of the same order of magnitude as the best preserved homicidal "gas chamber"'*", a question comes to my mind right away: why all these Prussian blue traces in the proven disinfection locals, while on the concrete of these alleged homicidal "gas chambers", where there would be the same content of ferrocyanide, we see nothing?



Yes, Loupi, if ferrocyanide rates are the same, then how do you explain this radical difference? Lots of spots here, in the proven disinfection gas chamber; and nothing there, in the alleged homicidal "gas chamber". I don't need more, to see that this expertise of Krakow is erroneous, even fraudulent. But is it really surprising? Because, it's fine Loupi, to give us the references of the study, therefore, it would have been more interesting to talk about the context. The context is this one:

In April 1988, on the occasion of a great revisionist trial in Canada, the trial of Ernst Zündel, the revisionists published the first real expertise of the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz and Madjanek ([The Leuchter Report](#)) . The author, Fred Leuchter, had in particular, taken samples and then had them analyzed. The result was clear: while in the sample from a proven

disinfection gas chamber the content of ferrocyanide was very high -hence all the blue spots- in the alleged homicidal "*gas chambers*", the content found was ridiculous -hence this lack of blue spots. The conclusion was clear: these rooms could not have been used as "*gas chambers*". Not surprisingly, the Auschwitz Museum authorities ordered a cons-expertise. It was in 1990, but this one gave reason to Fred Leuchter. The cons-expertise was therefore, not published. Which speaks volumes about the honesty of such people. But, following an indiscretion, the document fell into the hands of the revisionists. At the end of 1991, [they published this cons-expertise](#), in France, in the revisionist history journal. It was presented by the independent researcher, Pierre Marais.

Thereafter, the Poles realized a second cons-expertise. This is the one, that Loupi and his friends always invoke. But, if they were reading the revisionist works, they would know since a long time, that [Germar Rudolf refuted it](#). I refer the viewer to this work and specifically to page 47, where the author develops a very severe criticism against this expertise.

In 2011, in a significantly increased version of [his report](#), Germar Rudolf evoked this Polish cons-expertise several times. In a paragraph dedicated on the methodological errors that were raised, he called the refusal to publish the first results "*historically incorrect*" of 1990 and accused the Poles to have operated to obtain measures consistent with their a priori. Suffice to say that, from a historical point of view, this 1994 cons-expertise is worthless. All it proves is the scoundrel of the custodians of the "*gas chambers*" dogma.

### **The Polish expertise of 1945: a sham.**

And do not talk to me about the first Krakow expertise conducted in 1945. I am confident that my opponents who invoke it against me, have never seen it. I own a copy of it, which I owe to the kindness of Professor Faurisson, because I wanted to get an idea on my own. Well, the term of expertise is a sham, it consisted to qualitatively analyze the hair and the vents found in Auschwitz, to detect the presence of cyanide residues.

Do  
Główniej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce  
Oddziału Wojewódzkiego  
w Krakowie

Sprawozdanie z ekspertyz toksykologicznych  
przeprowadzonych na żądanie Komisji z dnia 4.czerwca 1945  
w związku z dochodzenia w sprawie krematoriów w Brzezince

#### **PRZEDMIOTY BADANIA.**

W dniu 12.maja 1945 otrzymano 4 kompletne oraz 2 uszkodzone  
zamknięcia otworów wentylacyjnych, znalezione podczas oględzin  
krematorium Nr II w Brzezince, pochodzące z otworów wentylacyj-  
nych komory gazowej /Leichenkeller Nr.1./ tegoż krematorium.

Dnia 4.czerwca 1945 otrzymano worek papierowy, zawierający  
według oznaczenia 25,6 kg włosów, pochodzących ze zwłok kobie-  
cych, strzyżonych po sagazowaniu a przed spaleniem w piecach  
krematoriów w Brzezince.



The vents to be analyzed were declared as emanating from the "GAS CHAMBER" of crematoria 2 and the hair like some taken from women after their GASSING. In short, from the very beginning the conclusion was already established: The "gas chambers" had existed. All that was needed, to confirm their existence, was to regain hydrocyanic acid residues on the provided samples. As is the presence of hydrocyanic acid residues was some evidence that a room was used as a homicidal "gas chamber".

About the hair, I have already explained it in a previous video. Knowing that there were reused in the industry to make slippers, stuffing mattresses, etc. Their disinfection with hydrocyanic acid is not surprising. As for the analyzed vents, well, they disappeared, so that, ultimately, it is not possible either to know their exact origin, nor to repeat the analyzes for control purposes.

I leave everybody free to believe in the Polish "expertise", but as for myself, I work on serious and solid facts. But the facts present themselves to us, very clearly: Where the Germans practiced disinfection gassings, many traces of Prussian blue remain, resulting from the reactions between the gas used and the ferric oxide of the bricks. Where the Germans would have gassed hundreds of thousands of people, no trace of Prussian blue can be seen.

### **Conclusion**

The conclusion is inescapable: *"the alleged German homicidal gas chambers did not exist"* It is primarily confirmed by physics and chemistry. Our opponents could do everything, multiply quibbles and worsen persecutions, they could do nothing about it. For we can do nothing against the truth, the simple truth, that which is inescapable as soon as we objectively analyze the facts, without trying to avoid them at all costs.

Good evening.