



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 1

Warning to the young people
who will visit Auschwitz part1

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

Are you a college student or a high school student? One day or another you will go visit the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.

**The French School Board of Education number one goal:
Before you go, transform you in a biased observer.**

So prior to your visit, they will prepare you for this event. A teacher of history and geography, who has organized such a trip in the past wrote this about the children: *"Therefore, it was necessary to prepare them and get them ready, by having them look at the pictures first: 'Nazi' archives snapshots and Allies documentation who have opened and 'cleaned' the camps in 1945. The wisest mind, through these images of silhouettes, starved bodies and skeletons of victims, which, however, appeared in our conscience, registered in our memory. It was necessary to see these images in order to soak in the site of Auschwitz."*

This method has a name, it's called: *"To place people in situation."* So, before your departure, you will be put in the mood. Which means that you will not arrive to the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau as a neutral observer. No! This means that you will get there with a mind already set. But what a mind! You will be told about the biggest grave yard in human kind, a place where everything was deliberately organized to dehumanize people and exterminate them on an industrial scale. In short, Hell on Earth.

**2nd Goal: Ensure that you will be overwhelmed
by emotions before departure time.**

This is why the teacher of history and geography, already mentioned, wrote: *"As soon as we get off the bus, the barbed wire fences and watchtowers are brutally plunging us into a heavy atmosphere, the entrance of the camp is frightening."* And as well: *"One can experiment, this morning, when entering the camp of Birkenau designed for the extermination of the Jews, a kind of sacred terror and yet, everything is strangely calm."*

"A sacred terror" This is what you WILL HAVE to feel. Otherwise, it would not be normal. For, who could remain indifferent to the *"Nazis"* barbarism?

Hence, this Erika, who evokes her fear of remaining indifferent in front of the rubble of the massacre. Somewhere else, Lena confides: *"I am afraid not to be moved. What will happen if I feel nothing? I will be so ashamed!"* And Florie confesses: *"I felt guilty at first, as I couldn't feel nothing upon arrival in Auschwitz. Indeed, this atmosphere is so unreal that it's difficult to become aware of the extent of the Holocaust."* Exactly! Barely arrived in Auschwitz, one must be aware of the extent of the *"Holocaust"* and be overwhelmed by his/her emotions. If not, it's not normal, it's even shameful!

Therefore, there is no possible way to arrive as a neutral observer. But in the case of these students who would have difficulties to experience feelings and emotions, the camp's guides have the solution. Gauthier writes: *"It was very moving to hear our guide say: 'You are*

maybe walking on the ashes of a deportee." I didn't dare to walk anymore... Emotion took hold of me." Whew! Gauthier, therefore, escaped the sin of insensitivity in front of the "Nazis" barbarism. Emotions overwhelmed him. He is, therefore, ready for the visit.

Most of the students don't need this *"help"* from the guides, the preparation they undergo prior to their trip takes effect immediately. Damien declares: *"I saw the vastness of the camp surrounded with barbed wire. It was scary and even more stifling that I had the impression that the camp was closing up on me."* *"Each step in the camp brings more anxiety."* Adds Quentin.

All these statements are showing that the students are visiting Auschwitz in a particular state of mind. They arrive full of anxiety and even terror because they are convinced that they will see the ruins of a *"factory"* designed for mass extermination.

Final Goal: You must swallow it all.

From that moment, they will not be able to have a neutral look on what they will see, but, they will consider everything as evidence of the *"Nazis"* barbarism.

We see small rooms? Anne-Sophie writes: *"We discovered the places where the "Nazis" were doing experiments on the deportees. For example, the deportees were placed in tiny rooms (unlit) in which they couldn't sit or lie down, they had to stay upright."* We don't really see the usefulness of such an experiment. To discover what? To demonstrate what? But it doesn't matter after all, as long as they were *"Nazis"* so they were doing anything and everything that was stupid and cruel.

Now let's go in the central sauna. Which is where the newly arrived inmates were shaved and washed. Let's see the hairdresser's room. Sebastien writes: *"When the clippers broke, they were tearing the detainees' hair and they were pouring disinfectant to stop the bleeding."* As if the clippers were very delicate and that they had no replacements! This story is even more inept because tearing off the hair is much longer than to cut them with a pair of scissors. Can you imagine a dozen of people having their hair torn off, because the clippers, all of them, coincidentally broke down and that there were no scissors available? This is ridiculous!

Also, ridiculous, Julie who wrote: *"What struck me is what the guide said: "The twins were cut and each side sewed."* Come on! And while they were waiting to be stitched, how did the twins survive? Where are the German's documents that would describe these experiments? One more step in the ludicrous level and they will claim that Dr. Mengele had created a real Frankenstein monster.

The Award goes to this school boy, who as part of the exposition titled: *"Auschwitz: Crossed Eyes"* wrote that *"after killing the Jews, the German soldiers were putting the brains in jars filled with water to preserve intelligence."* Brains in jars to preserve intelligence... It's clear!

In Auschwitz, people who have been pre-conditioned, abandon all reason. They believe everything, they swallow everything, they gulp everything.

Go to Auschwitz to see...with your eyes closed and imagine.

All of this is brilliantly summarized by Mathilde who writes: *"Coming out of the bus, I found myself in front of this huge gate, marking the entrance of the camp. At this moment, I realized where I was and that I will be soon a witness of "Nazis" barbarism. Once inside the camp, I have tried to put on the side my Western materialist culture and I have listened very carefully the words of the guide and Ginette Kolinka, the survivor deportee of a convoy during the month of April 1944."* So, here is a young lady who said to herself: *"Whatever I will see, I will be the witness of the Barbarism."* Meaning that: *"All I will see, will be necessarily a proof of the crime."* And to make sure of that, she leaves her Western culture, therefore, her critical reason, to listen to the guide and a camp survivor: Ginette Kolinka.

But, what is this survivor saying?: *"Close your eyes and imagine."* So first of all, the students who come to see, are instead being asked to close their eyes and to imagine. It is just the opposite that should be done. But, who cares? The student who is telling this thereby continues: *"During our journey through the barracks, the latrines, the ruins of the "gas chambers", we had to close our eyes and to imagine being hungry during a freezing winter, thirst during the month of August, the ongoing bullying, the fear of dying, the smell of human flesh burning and with the hope that this nightmare ends before the next fatal selection."*

And beware! Another survivor declares to the youth who came to visit the site: *"Even if you have a vivid imagination, you will not get to know what it was like. And, even if you already get something, it was 100% worse!"*

So, this how you will be asked to visit the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau. With closed eyes and by imagining what you will be told and being told that anyway it was 100% worse. But, tell me, aren't you afraid of being involved in a propaganda operation?

In Auschwitz-Birkenau open your eyes!

Personally, I would recommend to you the opposite. When in Auschwitz always observe calmly and use your critical thinking as your guide. Yes! Observe and question yourself. This deportee of Birkenau, who in the Spring of 1944, welcomes newly arrived Hungarian Jews. Does he look like an ambulant skeleton, who feeds on dirt and snails? Same question with these five deportees on this picture taken at the same time. Do they look like underfed persons, dressed in rags and being beaten all day long? Once in Birkenau, you will visit the central sauna, which, upon arrival is the area where the deportees were washed, disinfected and shaved. You will be able to see this picture with two deportees who were assigned to the clothing decontamination. Do they look like ambulant skeletons? Same question with these other prisoners, also assigned to the decontamination, are they exhausted and near death?

You will probably say, that, maybe these prisoners were lucky not to be assigned to a hard work. But, here is a picture from the Yad Vashem Museum's collection, in Israel.

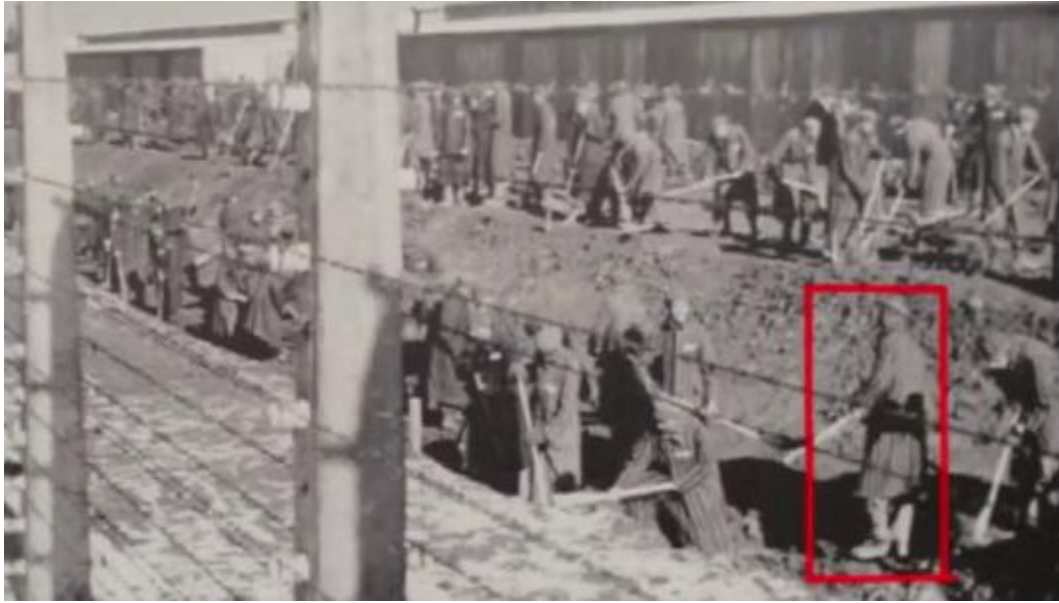


You can see Jews who worked in a mine in Jaworzno, a sub-camp of Auschwitz, I don't see any ambulant skeletons!

A student, who was told that in Auschwitz people were working in the cold, without eating or drinking, kept only his shirt in the Polish winter to, as he explained, place himself, at least for a moment, in the same situation. I praise his involvement and desire to experience this by himself, but, if I had accompanied him, I would have asked him to look carefully these explanatory stones which are scattered throughout the camp site. Let's investigate closer and look carefully at these pictures.



You can see prisoners digging a drainage ditch. Are they ambulant skeletons, barefooted and dressed in rags?



Same question about this other stone, which shows other prisoners assigned to similar jobs. Are they ambulant skeletons, barefooted and dressed in rags? No, once more. Look at the deportee in the circle, we can perfectly see his shoes and the coat he wears.



This picture was taken between the 9 and the 11 of February 1943, therefore in full winter. The prisoners are working at the construction of crematorium 3. Look! You can see that they are not skeletal or dressed in rags. On the contrary! They are wearing appropriate shoes and the one at the front is wearing gloves. All are apparently healthy.



Here is a forced labor camp for the Jews in Galicia. This picture comes from the archives of Nuremberg, document L-018. The Jews were assigned to the construction of a road. Here they are during winter time. You can see that they are appropriately dressed. All are wearing gloves. It would have been better for Valentin to look before blindly believing everything he was being told.

Maybe you will tell me that those are German's propaganda pictures. Let's assume that it is so. But this has still yet to be proven. I am waiting for the evidence. On what will you based yourself to say that? But let's go further. Yes. And let's see what the Russians have discovered at the end of 1945, when they arrived at the Auschwitz camp. Dead people, indeed. Many skeletal dead. Including young children.



All of this seems to confirm that in the camps, the Germans were handling the prisoners to kill them. Either immediately or slowly. But, the Soviets didn't find only dead people, far from it. When evacuating Auschwitz, the Germans had left behind hundreds of deportees, who were unable to walk on a long distance. They were sick or lame, children or old people, to which were added of few other deportees in order to take care of them. If really a slow death policy had been organized, all or most of them, would have been ambulant skeletons, close to death. Except, that here are a few, filmed in the snow of the end of January 1945. I am not saying that I would have liked to be in their shoes, but, they are not ambulant skeletons.



This one still wears the stripped uniform, that we saw before on the pictures. He didn't have a coat, so he covered himself with a piece of cloth hastily cut. This lack of coats is not surprising. As they have been reserved for the evacuees. This old man seems ill or malnourished. But these old women do not. Like them as well.





Here are now some deportees that have been found by the Soviets.



Who would dare speak about ambulant skeletons? All of them could walk during the evacuation process. We can see children.



And indeed, the Soviets did also discover children. Everything suggests that they were mainly Jews.



Not only they have not been exterminated, but there they were, in good health.

A more complex reality, than the one you are being taught.

The conclusion of all of this is that the reality of the camps is far more complex, than what you are being told today. Including in the Western camps. Just like in Auschwitz, in Buchenwald, the Allies have also discovered corpses.



They have also discovered corpses in Nordhausen, a camp at the North of Weimar. As well as in Dachau, which was liberated by the Allies on April 29, 1945.

In the following days, an American official report had declared **(TMI green series, TV, Pohl and Al trial.pp.222-223)**: *"Although different in size, they all carried into effect the same pattern of death by hard labor, starvation, hanging, strangulation, disease, brutality, gas chamber, gallows, and filthy and unsanitary conditions, which meant inevitable death eventually to every imprisoned person."*

Therefore, we were asked to believe that this kind of scenery, discovered during the liberation in 1945, were a common thing, since the camps were build for that purpose. But, like in Auschwitz some snapshots are showing another reality.



Regarding Nordhausen, the victors were careful not to show this picture.



Regarding Dachau, they didn't publish this one...



or this one, which was showing perfectly healthy deportees.

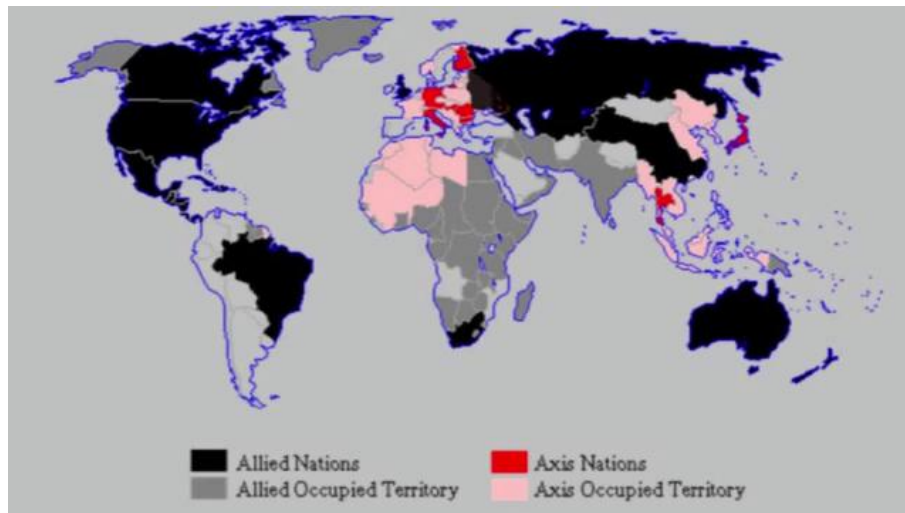
Regarding the camp of Nordhausen the victors were careful not to explain the reason for these wide destruction. They were the result of the American bombing of April 4, 1945. A bombing that had targeted a barrack where the SS radio station had been installed. Bombs had fallen on the camp of Nordhausen, killing one thousand prisoners.



It is these corpses, that in their cynicism, the American have showed, attributing their death to the "Nazis" barbarism. These few examples are showing to you that, in 1945 the Allies have not been honest. They didn't show everything! They have only showed what had suited them. Therefore, they have lie, gravely and by omission, in order to portray the camps as being death "*factories*". But, the reality was far more complex. And this reality, I will summarize it for you.

The war and the concentration camps

First of all, remember that, at the beginning of the year 1942, the Axis countries (which are represented here in red), had found themselves at war against the three largest world empires: Britain, Russia and the US (which are represented here in black).



Therefore, Germany found herself in a delicate situation. Most of the people were at the front, but it was necessary to extend the war production in order to support the fight. But, how could Germany extend the war production when the workers were somewhere else... at the front? That is why the authorities of the Reich decided to take workers wherever they could find them.



The man in charge of manpower recruitment, throughout occupied Europe, was Fritz Saukel. But, knowing that they couldn't lose a single worker, the authorities decided to bring to work the concentration camps inmates. That is the reason why **(Doc.R-129)**, on April 30th, the

authorities announced that the war would cause a deep change in the purpose of the concentration camps. Now, inmates would be put to work in order to make them contribute to the war effort, in the field of armament production. The camps' managers would be declared responsible for the manner the work would be done. And that they would ensure to exhaust all the possibilities in order to maximize performance. After the war this document gave rise to the thesis of *"extermination through work"*. Which consisted of having the prisoners work to the point of exhaustion, without giving them food or the necessary care.

But, can we imagine the workforce mess if the deportees were killed on the job within a few months, as it is often alleged today? Can you imagine the poor productivity if exhausted prisoners have had to work? Can you imagine the loss of time if they have had to replace a deportee by another? To whom it would have been necessary to show the work, etc. *"Revisionists"* quibbles? Not at all!

On January 20th (**Doc.NO-1523**), 1943, the concentration camps inspector had ordered camps commanders to take action to reduce mortality and exhaust all possibilities in order to maintain the prisoners physical strength. Two months later (**Doc.NO-1285**), in a new document distributed within the concentration camps system, we could read: *"The production which was assigned by the Fuhrer to the concentration camps, may only be performed by perfectly healthy prisoners."*

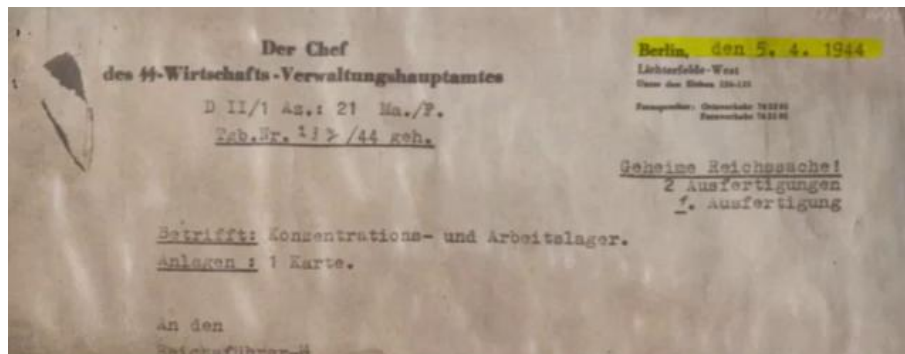
Nothing illogical here. When we know the huge stress exert by Germany to obtain labor in order to be able to compete the giant US which was producing en mass, it would have been stupid to exterminate the inmates within a few months through forced labor, without providing the necessary care.

I also note that, during the trial of the so-called Oswald Pohl (the man who handled the economical exploitation of the camps), the Presiding Judge finally exclaimed (**TMI, green series, vol.V,p.676**): *"Of course no one would believe for a minute that it was the policy to exterminate all concentration camps inmates. They were too much valuable. They were the means through which Germany expected to win the war."*

It was a bit exaggerated but the substance remained true: The extermination through labor is a propaganda myth. And it is a Presiding Judge of the Allied court who confessed it.

Until the end - except during local dysfunction -the Germans had tried to keep the inmates healthy. I said, *"tried"*, as it was not always possible. And this, for multiple reasons, of which the main one was the pitiless war, which was unfolding against the three largest world empires, caught in a relentless stranglehold, the Reich had to organize the fight, take care of its civilians, Its foreign workers, manage the occupied territories, the prison camps, organize the industry to cope with the increase in production, etc. This is the reason why many malfunctions were to be deplore, more or less widespread. Despite this, we can say that until the Fall of 1944, the situation in the camps was generally bearable. But then, why these horrible scenes discovered in 1945?

We need to consider two realities.



To be able to answer this, we must be aware of two realities: First reality: According to this German document of April 5th, 1944, following the increasing needs due to the war, there were at that time in Germany: 20 concentration camps, of which 165 labor camps depended on or even 185. One can easily imagine the network which it represented in all the occupied countries.

Additionally, and according to the Prosecution at the Oswald Pohl trial (TMI, green series, vol.V,p.222), in August 1944, the camp population exceeded 500,000 persons and that about 600,000 more would be arriving there.

Therefore, the first reality is that more than 180 camps were occupied by several thousands of persons, even one million. Try to imagine the organization that was necessary just in terms of supplies, clothing, food and medicine. Add to that, what was needed for maintenance, repairs and renewal. The bedding, kitchen and medical equipment. Now, imagine that, this country, which had to managed these... 200 camps, have been bombed by 300 atomic bombs of the kind used in Hiroshima and 500,000 tons of incendiary bombs, do you really think that it would still be able to function everything?

You might say that Germany had never been nuked. True. But this document from the British archives is formal.

UK NATIONAL ARCHIVES: HO225/16 (1950)

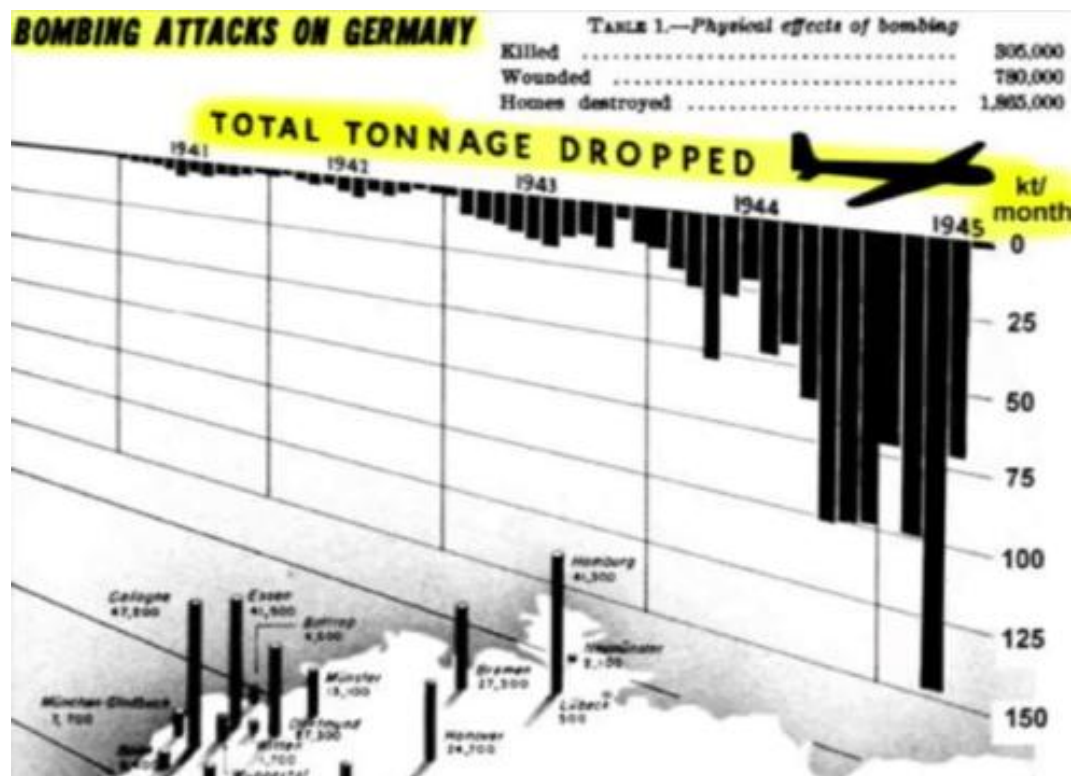
THE NUMBER OF ATOMIC BOMBS EQUIVALENT TO THE LAST WAR AIR ATTACKS ON GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Summary

During the last war, a total of 1,300,000 tons* of bombs were dropped on Germany by the Strategic Air Forces. If there were no increase in aim accuracy, then to achieve the same total amount of material damage (to houses, industrial and transportation targets, etc.) would have required the use of over 300 atomic bombs together with some 500,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs for targets too small to warrant the use of an atomic bomb. Increases in accuracy could cause a substantial reduction in this figure of 300 atomic bombs, to as few as 100-150 bombs for very accurate attacks.

During the war the Allies have dropped 1,300,000 tons of bombs on Germany. Which is the equivalent of 300 atomic bombs together with some 500,000 tons of high explosive and

incendiary bombs. This is the second reality that must be taken into account. This reality is the total devastation of Germany by the air raids.



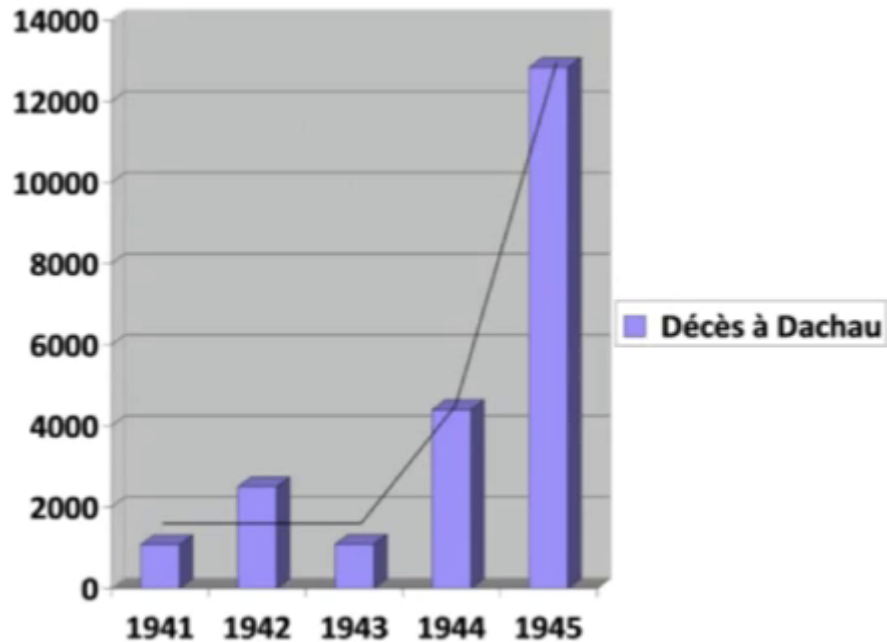
Here is another document from the British archives. It shows the amount of thousands of tons of bombs dropped on Germany each month, during the conflict. What do we see? From 1941 to 1943, bombings had slowly intensified on the Reich. At the beginning of the first part of 1944, they slightly began to worsen, to the point of becoming extremely intense from the Fall of 1944.

The goal of the Allies was to devastate Germany to - not only to affect the population mentally - but also, to completely paralyze her, whether in term of communication or industrial production. Undoubtedly, they succeeded. They had destroyed factories, paralyzed transportation and had devastated many cities, spreading terror. But the deportees had paid a heavy tribute.

From April 1946 ([TMI, vol.XI,p.416](#)), the former inspector of the concentration camps had declared that: *"The catastrophic situation of the camps at the end of the war had resulted in the destruction of the railways tracks and the bombings of the factories. We could no longer supply the camps with anything, including medicine."*

Thus, Allied victory was achieved. However, their relentless strategy not only caused the death of hundreds of thousands of totally innocent civilians - civilians whose corpses stuffed the ruins - but the bombings were also largely responsible for the terrible situation in the camps.

The graphics showing the number of death in the camp of Dachau and Buchenwald, for example, confirms that the death rates had climbed right up the scale from the year 1944, therefore at the very end of the war.



For the Allies it was essential to hide from the world the criminal nature of their strategy.

The cynical Allied propaganda.

The way that they had chosen was of an appalling cynicism! It consisted to show the corpses of the camps and attribute them to the Germans. In April 1945, this picture was seen all over the world.



It is showing General Eisenhower in front of the corpses in the camp-hospital of Ohrdruf. It is from this moment that, the propaganda about "*Nazis atrocities*" truly began. Ohrdruf, however, was not the first camp that the victorious Allies had liberated. But, the historians admit it today (*Mémoire des camps*, ed. Marval, 2001,p.122): "*The Ohrdruf difference doesn't come from the magnitude of the horror - that was much less -but from the decision of the Staffs to open the camps to visitors and the media first of and then to abundantly freely*

broadcast the images. Ohrdruf exposure was the result, in fact, of the willingness of the Allies to broadcast the horror, for the purpose of educating (at best) or for propaganda purposes (at worst)."

Unsurprisingly, today's historians are cautious. But, the truth has been known since 1945. An American woman, who had visited Germany after the Allies' victory, Freda Utey, said this (**The High Cost of Vengeance, 1949, p.183**): *"A thoughtful American professor, whom I met in Heidelberg, expressed the opinion that the United States military authorities on entering Germany and seeing the ghastly destruction wrought by our obliteration bombing were fearful that knowledge of it would cause a revulsion of opinion in America, and might prevent the carrying out of Washington's policy for Germany by awakening sympathy for the defeated, and realization of our war crimes. This, he believes, is the reason why a whole fleet of aircraft was used by General Eisenhower to bring journalists, Congressmen, and churchmen to see the concentration camps; the idea being that the sight of Hitler's starved victims would obliterate consciousness of our own guilt. Certainly it worked out that way. No American newspaper of large circulation in those days wrote up the horror of our bombing, or described the ghastly conditions in which the survivors were living in the corpse-filled ruins. American readers sipped their fill only of German atrocities."*

For the British, the opportunity to divert attention has occurred in Bergen-Belsen. Professor Faurisson writes (**Robert Faurisson, Ecrits Revisionnistes, t.I,p.XXXVI**): *"Located close to Hanover, Bergen-Belsen was originally created to house wounded German soldiers. By 1943, the Germans had established it as a detention camp for the European Jews in order to trade them with the German civilians held by the Allies. Midway through the war, the Jews were transferred from the camps to Switzerland or even to Palestine via Turkey. (Further evidence, by the way, of the absence of any policy of physical extermination of the Jews.) Until the end of the year 1944, the living conditions of the detainees in Bergen-Belsen were quite normal, when with the arrival of convoys of deportees, coming from the East, pushed by the Soviets, dysentery epidemics, cholera and typhus exanthematic have broke out causing a disaster which was compounded by the Anglo-American bombing raids, which have thus preventing the arrival of medicines, food and - this was the coup de grace - of water. The convoys with the newcomers could no longer arrive from the East in two or three days, but rather in one or two weeks; because of the bombings and the machine guns of the Allied air force, they could only travel during the night; as a result, upon their arrival, these convoys mainly consisted of dead, persons who were dying and men and women exhausted and therefore in the physically incapacitated to fight such epidemics. On March 1st, 1945, the camp commander, Joseph Kramer, sent to the General Richard Glücks, in charge of the concentration camps, a letter which was describing, in his own words, this "disaster" and ending with: "I implore your help to overcome this situation."*

Out of strength, Germany could no longer cope with this influx of its own Eastern refugees arriving by the millions. She could no longer supply her army with weapons and amunitions and her own people with food. Finally, she could no longer remedy the camps's tragic living conditions, where even guards were dying from typhus. Himmler did authorize the Wehrmacht's officials to contact the British and warn them of that they were approaching a dreadful epidemic ahead of them, on the road to their advance. Negotiations took place. A wide area around Bergen-Belsen was then declared off fighting and the British and the Wehrmacht members decided, by a common agreement, to share the camp surveillance.

But the scene that the British discovered and the unbearable smell of the rotting corpses and the barracks or the tents which were flooded with fecal matter eventually raised general indignation. They thought or were left to believe that the SS had deliberately chosen to kill or to let the detainees die. And despite their efforts, the British were unable to curb the terrible mortality.

Like a flock of vultures, the journalists slaughtered on the camp and filmed and photographed all possible horrors. They had proceeded, moreover, with mountings. A famous scene repeated in the movie "Night and Fog" was showing a bulldozer pushing corpses into a mass grave.



Many spectators of this scene were lead to believe that they were Germans' bulldozers. They did not perceive that, THE bulldozer (singular) was driven by a British soldier, which, no doubt, after the body count, was pushing them in a large pit dug after the camp liberation. The Jew Sydney Lewis Bernstein, who was responsible, in London, of the film section of the Information Ministry, asked Alfred Hitchcock to make a film about these "Nazis atrocities". Ultimately, only excerpts of this film were shown to the public, probably because the film in its entirety contained specific assertions to bring doubt about its authenticity.

But, as a whole, the coup of Bergen-Belsen has constituted an extraordinary success for the Allies' propaganda. It is from this powerful media position that the entire world has learned not to look what was in front of their eyes: They were shown either the dead or the dying, but the commentary was leading them to believe, that they had in front of their eyes, either the killed, the murdered, the exterminated or walking corpses, who were condemned to slaughter, murder and extermination. Thereby, as we have seen above, it is from a camp that never had a crematorium, nor - even according to conformist historians - any homicidal "gas chamber", that has build the general myth of the presence, in Auschwitz and elsewhere, of the "gas chambers" coupled with crematoriums."

And, yes, my young friend, this will seem maybe incredible to you, but, what you are learning in your history class, about the system of the German concentration camps is only the echo, which is always maintained, of the victors' war propaganda. And as you are being prepared for a journey to Auschwitz, you are being taught "*not to look what's in front of your eyes.*"

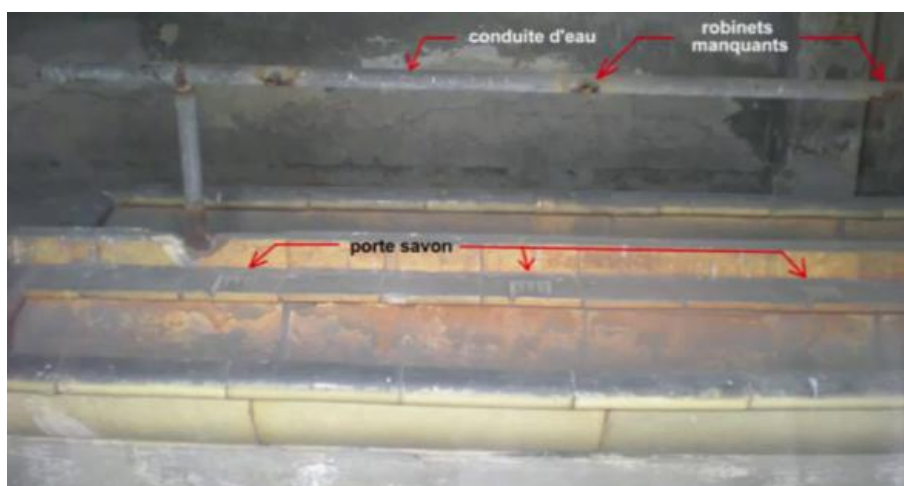
The denial of the School Board

Here are some glaring examples: When you will visit the barracks of Birkenau where the prisoners were sleeping, you will notice at both ends two brick stoves that were used for heating. Must we conclude that in Birkenau the barracks were heated?



According to what you will see, yes. But this student declares: *"We are visiting the barracks... Two heating pipes at each end of the barracks are connected with a large concrete pipe, which could be used only when the deportees were getting coal: which means, never."* Well, we must believe that the Germans have just build these stoves for fun.

The same goes with the sanitation. Always in Birkenau, you will see in the barracks which were reserved for sanitation, these collective sinks with water pipes (even if the valves were removed) and the place to put the soaps. Must we conclude that in Birkenau the deportees could wash themselves?



According to what you see, yes. But this school girl thumps: *"There were also sinks. Of course these have never worked, because the Jews had no access to running water."* Here

again, the Germans would have installed these sinks just for fun. Let's see the bathroom. The Germans would have installed them also just for fun?



Here, it would be hard to believe it, because if you can forbid someone to wash, we can't forbid him to need to go to the bathroom. But since it is essential to show Birkenau like Hell... Virginie explains: *"The prisoners didn't have enough time to go relieve themselves."* Benjamin specifies: *"The deportees had hardly enough time to take care of their physical needs, they had no more than a few seconds morning and night and that's it."* And Gaëlle adds: *"It was at a specific time during the day."*

So we are being asked to believe that in Birkenau, they had to go to the bathroom only for a few seconds at a specific time of the day. If this was really the case, not only people would have done it somewhere else, but even those who had to go, couldn't because they wouldn't have had the time for it. Virginie specifies: *"At the time, this place was filed with excreta on the floor."* That makes sense, but then why build bathrooms? Rather, force people to defecate in an empty barracks. However, if we install bathrooms, then you have to allow the necessary time for the people to go.

This is how the students are lead to develop these prerequisite. They are being told that it was always like this everywhere throughout the camps. In reality, let's not forget this was far from a normal situation, this picture was taken during the liberation of Mauthausen camp, in a chaotic time and a place riddled with diseases like typhoid or dysentery.



With such kind of conditioning, the students are ready to believe anything. Same remarks can be made about the beds.

The magical beds... Which, are not beds

This picture which was taken by the Soviets during the liberation of Birkenau is famous.



We can see some old women who are sleeping by three or four on each paillasse, sometimes more, and others, who, at the front, are sleeping on the central bench of the barracks. Here is now a Soviets' film snapshot.



The women on the central bench are not sleeping, they are sitting and talking quietly. You will tell me that the beds are packed. Certainly. But, look at this larger view which was filmed

a bit earlier. The beds at the back are empty. The women have squeezed themselves to those in the front.



And look now on this even larger view, the beds on the left side are almost all empty.



This picture is, therefore, only a rough scene, made to pretend that in a normal situation, the beds were overcrowded. Well, due to mental conditioning, the students believe it, to the point that they sometimes write nonsens.

Here are the beds that we can still see in Birkenau. They are plain three story beds, as they existed in the big dorm's barracks. Three persons could sleep there, each one on a storey.



But, in Birkenau it doesn't matter what the eyes can see. Ghilain talks about: *"uncomfortable tight bunk beds, on which were sleeping two to three prisoners."* Isabelle explains further and says: *"Three story beds with nine persons living on top of each other."* So we have three persons per bed. But David adds: *"They were sleeping twelve per bed and were guarded by a Kapo, like livestock."* So, we have four detainees per storey. And it's not finished. Benjamin writes: *"The beds were inclined to make the detainees fall, there were five people on three story beds."* In short, the "Nazis" had invented the slip beds where five people were sleeping together.

The award goes to Eloise, who asks herself: *"How can someone human can have thirty persons sleep in each bunk beds?"* This time, we have ten persons per bed. Ten persons on each bed. Even if it was possible, how can we believe that the bed structure would have held this much mass? Because, this structure was rotten. It is this student who tells us:



Student - The beds...huh... They were 8... 8 per bed.

Journalist - How do you feel hearing this description?

Student - They couldn't urinate or go to the bathroom at night, they were doing it in the bed and those who were up were doing it and those under were getting it all... Because it was rotten, cracked, that's it...

The deportees were, therefore, eight, even ten, on rotten beds and all of this was holding! This is complete delusional fiction.

But were they really beds? One might think so, however in Birkenau, we have been taught not to believe our eyes. This is why Camille talks about: *"wood pieces, which were assembled together to make it look like bunk beds."*

Beds, this? In any dorms, yes, but not in Birkenau! There, you have to see pieces of wood assembled to make it looks like bunk beds and more, an incline bed which makes people fall off of it when they are asleep...

Here are the absurd extremities which lead to the conditioning that you will undergo before your departure for Auschwitz-Birkenau. But, it is not finished, because next comes the trick about the *"gas chambers"*. In part 2, I will warn you and will tell you which questions to ask yourself when you will be in Auschwitz.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

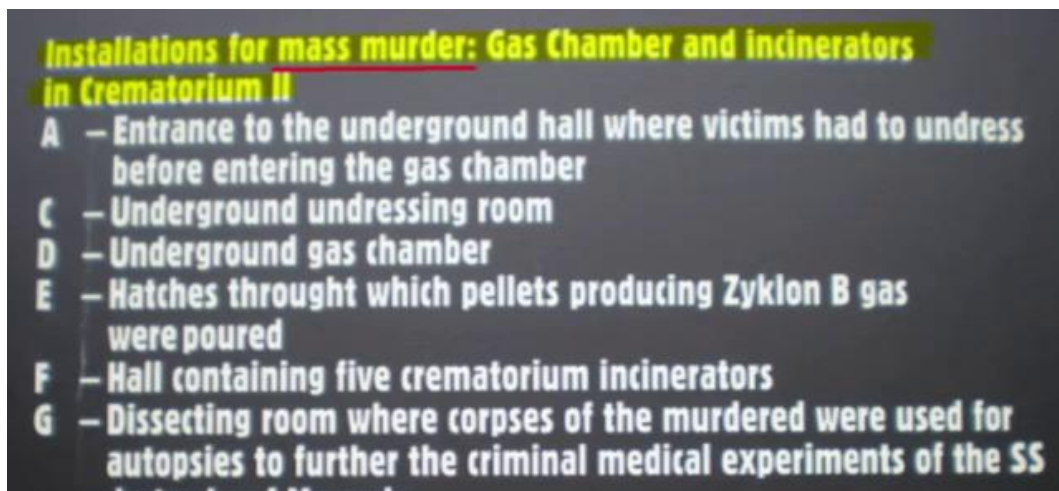
Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 2

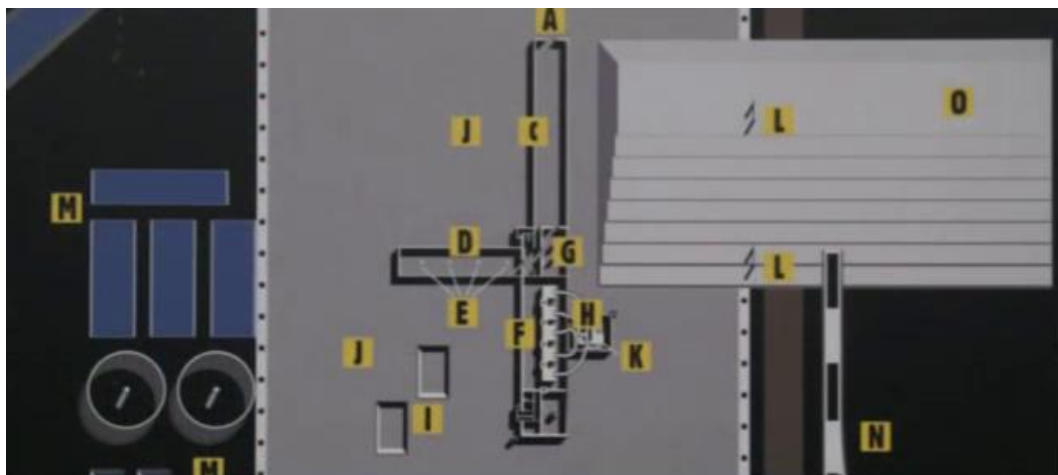
Warning to the young people
who will visit Auschwitz part2

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

In Birkenau, you will be shown the place where the two big crematoriums of the camp were. Both similar, each of them included 15 crematoriums. This is where several hundreds of thousands of people would have been gassed and burned.



According to the official story, you will be deep in the heart of the extermination. If you look at the map, you will see the room of the ovens (F), the room where the people would have entered to get undressed (C) and the "gas chamber" (D) where they would have been killed with the Zyklon B.



Everything, however, is in ruins, because - you will be told - before evacuating the camp, the Germans had blasted these buildings in order to destroy the evidence of the mass murder. And in fact, according to the official story ([Encyclopedia of the Holocaust volume 1 \(1990\),p.11](#)), from the Summer of 1942, on orders from Berlin, the Germans had started to organize a major operation to erase the evidence of the Jews genocide. In Birkenau, they have had the time to destroy and demolish everything so that nothing remained. Nothing...

A flagrant contradiction...



Only here, when you will contemplate these ruins, you will be in Birkenau (indicated here by the red arrow), less than one kilometer in bird's eye view is the camp of Auschwitz-1, which is now converted into a museum. And, in this museum you will visit the crematorium 1.

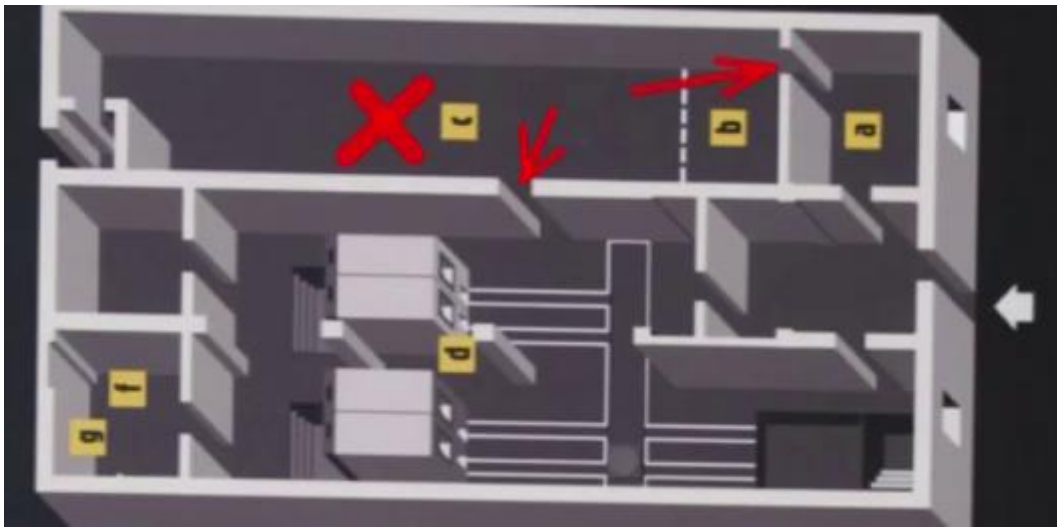


Here it is seen from the ground. You will enter through the door and you will discover... Yes, you will discover a "gas chamber". A high school girl who visited this building before you, wrote: *"We entered the only room that remains intact or almost intact. The scratches on the wall were still visible and we could see the holes in the ceiling, where the Zyklon B gas was coming from."* So, here is this "gas chamber", with the scratches of the victims nails on the walls and the openings through which the SS were pouring the fatal gas.

But, tell me? If, in Birkenau, the Germans had demolished everything so carefully, in order to erase the evidence, how can one explain, that less than one kilometer away, in Auschwitz, they have left a "gas chamber" intact? This "gas chamber" which the entire world visits today, with the holes in the ceiling and scratches of the victims on the walls? How can this flagrant contradiction be explained?

The emotion against the critical mind

And yet, one must be able to see this contradiction! Because, well prepared ahead their departure, and captured in the atmosphere of the visit, many students, who visited before you Auschwitz, have let themselves be consumed by their emotions. Alex tells: *"The visit of the only 'gas chamber' remaining intact in Auschwitz, gave me a feeling of suffocation."* *"The air is almost rare and gives the impression of suffocation."* Adds Marion, 12th Grade student.



I will point to them, that the locale they were in - marked with a cross - has two exits indicated by arrows and which are always open. Therefore, there is no lack of air and there is no reason to suffocate. All of this, it's in their heads! But, the stories of those two students, show how much, young people can be totally manipulated. And consumed by emotion, they no longer think, therefore, they don't ask themselves THE obvious question: Why, did the Germans, who were erasing everything - they say - since the Summer of 1942, and who destroyed everything in the camp of Birkenau, would have left, just a few meters away, this *"gas chamber"* which would be the flagrant evidence of a mass murder?



The answer of Professor Faurisson

The answer... You will find it [in the blog of Professor Faurisson](#). We read: *"Since, 1948, year of the creation, by the Polish Communists, of the Auschwitz's State Museum, millions of tourists have visited the main camp's crematorium, (Auschwitz 1) with its "gas chamber" (500,000 visitors per year at the beginning of the 90s)." I open here a parenthesis, to say that today the attendance has tripled. In 2014 = 1,530,000 persons have visited the camp. This being said, I continue... "These crematoriums, continues Professor Faurisson and this "gas chamber" are presented by the guides as authentic, but, to the defiant visitors who questioned the authorities, they reply - since my own visits of 1975 and 1976 - that, this is a "reconstruction" (insinuating : identical). In reality, the set is neither authentic, nor rebuild identical. In 1941-1942, it was a very classic crematorium with, in particular, a cold room for the cadavers and a room for incineration, with six ovens; In 1943-1944, the six ovens were removed and the cold room, as well as other rooms, were transformed into a bomb shelter with a surgical operation room for the SS hospital nearby."*

Consequently, if the Germans never destroyed this building, it's because:

- 1) It was never used for a mass massacre.
- 2) The crematoria being dismantled, the Germans thought that the Soviets would not be able to use them to organize - like six months before in the camp of Majdanek - their false propaganda.

Because, it's indeed, a false propaganda.

The lies of the Auschwitz's Museum

Professor Faurisson cites a study published in 1995, in the Express magazine. In this study, the author said that he had interviewed the authorities of the Auschwitz's Museum about the serious errors of reconstruction of the crematorium 1. Her answer was: *"For now, we leave it as is, without specifying anything to the visitors. It is too complicated, we will see later."* Commenting on these words, Professor Faurisson wrote: *"The answer of this person is to says: "We have lied. We lie. We will lie... until further notice."*

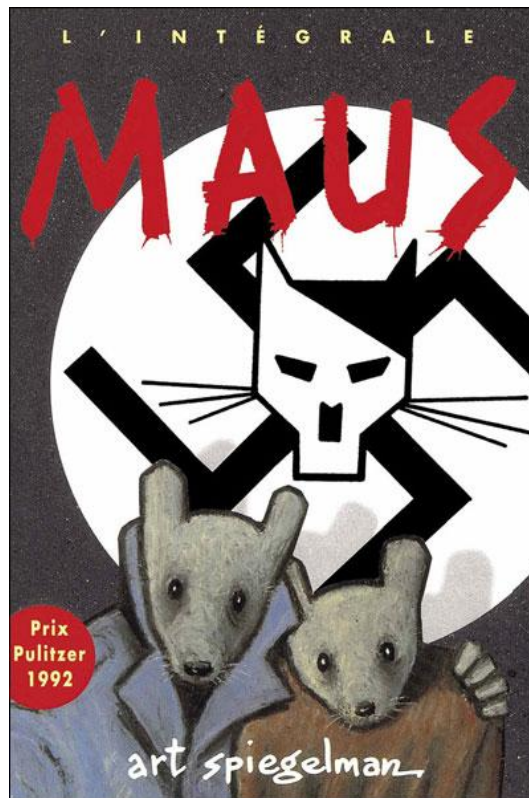
And twenty years later, the further notice did not arrive yet. The situation remains the same. When, you will visit the crematorium 1, nothing will be made clear concerning the errors in the reconstruction. Why? Because these errors are damning for the official thesis.

Here, some will say: *"I don't care about the negationist delusions of Faurisson, I don't care why the Germans did not destroy this locale and I don't care about the errors of reconstruction of the Poles, the nails scratches on the walls are the evidence of the murder and of the horrible conditions in which it was committed."*

Well. Then, let's begin and let's talk about these nails' scratches on the walls.

The alleged nails' marks on the walls of the "gas chamber".

On the Internet they are often mentioned as an unquestionable reality, as true as the day follows the night. Camille will even go as far as to give us the reason for it: *"They explained, she said, that only the persons who were directly under the gas jet, were dying immediately. The others were agonizing during approximately twenty minutes, which explains the many nails' scratches which we have seen on the walls of this "gas chamber"."*



In the comic book Maus, that you will read or you've probably already read, a deportee is describing to another the state in which the victims were found once the gassing was completed. *"Their fingers broken from trying to climb the walls ... and sometimes their arms were as long as their bodies, disjointed."* Arms as long as their bodies??? Like Mr. Tickles?



I know that this subject is serious and that it is not the time to joke around but, it's grotesque. They really take you for fools.

The revealing silence of the Auschwitz's Museum

But, let's leave that and let's admit. Yes, let's admit. In 1945, therefore, the Soviets discovered this "gas chamber" with these nails' scratches on the walls.



But, tell me, these nails' scratches, these scratches made by the victims themselves, which were suffocating and agonizing, this is a unique testimony, exceptional, therefore, we should see it in all the work dedicated to Auschwitz. It would be a merited tribute to the victims. Like if we were publishing their ultimate testimonies, their farewell letters.

Then, I invite you to a little experiment. Log-in to the official Website of Auschwitz. There, click on the rubric *"Pictures and historical documents"*. Some are dedicated to Auschwitz-1. Click. You will discover six documents. Only one is about the crematorium 1. This is the external front of the building taken in 1945, by the Soviets. Therefore, not a single picture of the *"gas chamber"* that they would have discovered inside and most importantly, not a single picture of the nails' scratches on the walls. However, two pictures published are showing inscriptions discovered on the walls of Block-11. Proof that this kind of historical testimony evidence is taken into account.

This omission is already suspicious. But that is not all! When, you will be in Auschwitz, I am inviting you to make two experiments.

The first one is to browse the latest edition of the official book of the camp's museum. In the third book of photographs, you will discover a view of the *"gas chamber"* of the crematorium-1, but, not a single picture of the nails' scratches on the walls. However, this picture shows some inscriptions engraved on the cell's walls of Block-11. Proof again that this testimony is considered interesting.

Do the experiment yourself

Here is the second experiment that I have already done and that you could easily do. I went to the place of the alleged scratches and I have tried with my nails to do the same thing. In vain, I haven't been able to, when my nails are tough, very tough even. It's obvious that the fingernails of the victims would have detached from the fingers, way before being able to create such marks. When, you will be in Auschwitz, I invite you to do the same experiment. I assure you that it will be conclusive. Therefore, you understand why the authorities of Auschwitz's Museum don't show these alleged scratches, they know exactly what they are.

Nails' marks: A rumor denied...

Moreover, I note that a person which has lost members of its family in Auschwitz, chose to broadcast this image of the alleged nails' marks. With a commendable honesty, she says that the authorities of the Auschwitz's Museum had contacted her to tell her that these scratches were not made by the victims, but later by tourists.



Personally, I have a hard time believing that tourists could have done it but, it doesn't matter, this person confirms that the authorities of the museum know the truth. This is why, neither on their official Website, nor in their official book, do they evoke these alleged nails' marks. But, taking advantage of the ignorance of the students, moreover, overwhelmed by their emotions, some of those who accompany them, do not hesitate to tell them whatever. No need even to mention the author of Maus, who adds ridicule to lies.

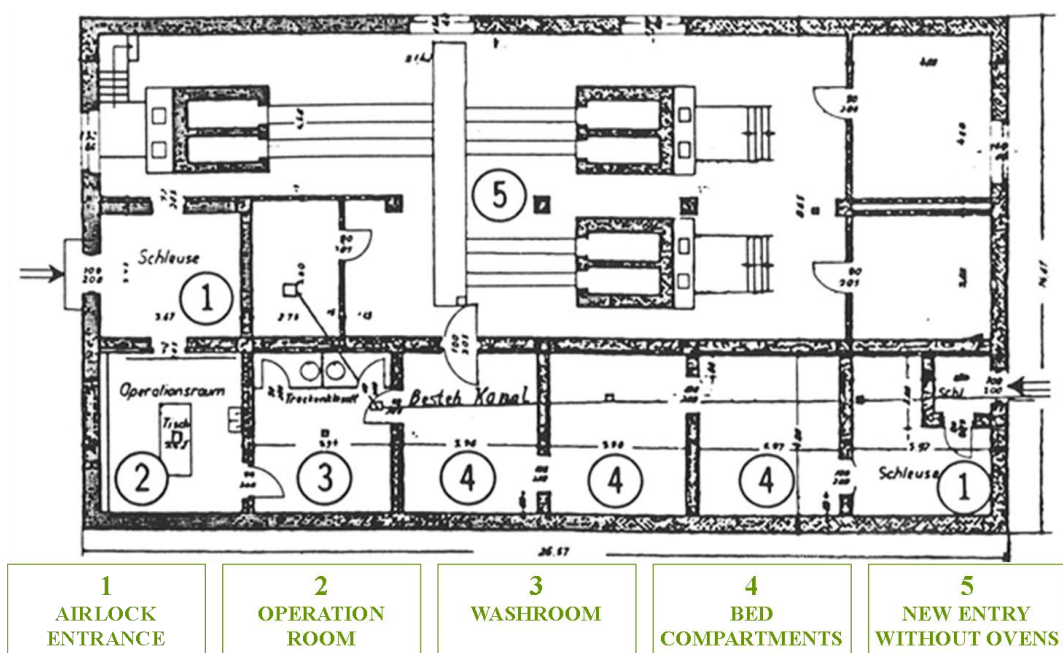
A crematorium which had undergone transformations

This is why, I repeat to you: In Auschwitz do not listen to the guides, but open your eyes and awaken your critical mind!

This being said, let's continue by going back to the original question. Why, did the Germans who were destroying everything - they say - since the Summer of 1942, and who destroyed everything in Birkenau's camp, would have left intact, only a few hundred meters from there, this "gas chamber", a flagrant evidence, they say, of a mass murder? Let's consult the PHDN, fiercely anti-revisionist site. We read: *"If the Krema 1 was not destroyed in 1945, it is because, when the SS fled, it had not been used for a long time, as a place of mass murder, unlike the other complexes crematoria-gas chamber of Auschwitz II-Birkenau, which were themselves destroyed."*

So, here is an explanation. However, even if it was not in use for many years, a murder weapon, remains a murder weapon. But PHDN explains: *"In 1943, Krema 1 was partially dismantled, in particular the ovens and the building's chimney. In 1944, the building was converted into a bomb shelter for the patients of the nearby SS' hospital, and was modified accordingly. In particular, the addition of three consolidation walls in the former "gas chamber" dividing it into four rooms. Several entrances were sealed and the introduction holes for the Zyklon B were also sealed. An airlock was also added to the outmost section of the former "gas chamber" and an opening added, leading directly the airlock to the outside, (whereas, previously no entry existed to enter directly into the "gas chamber")."*

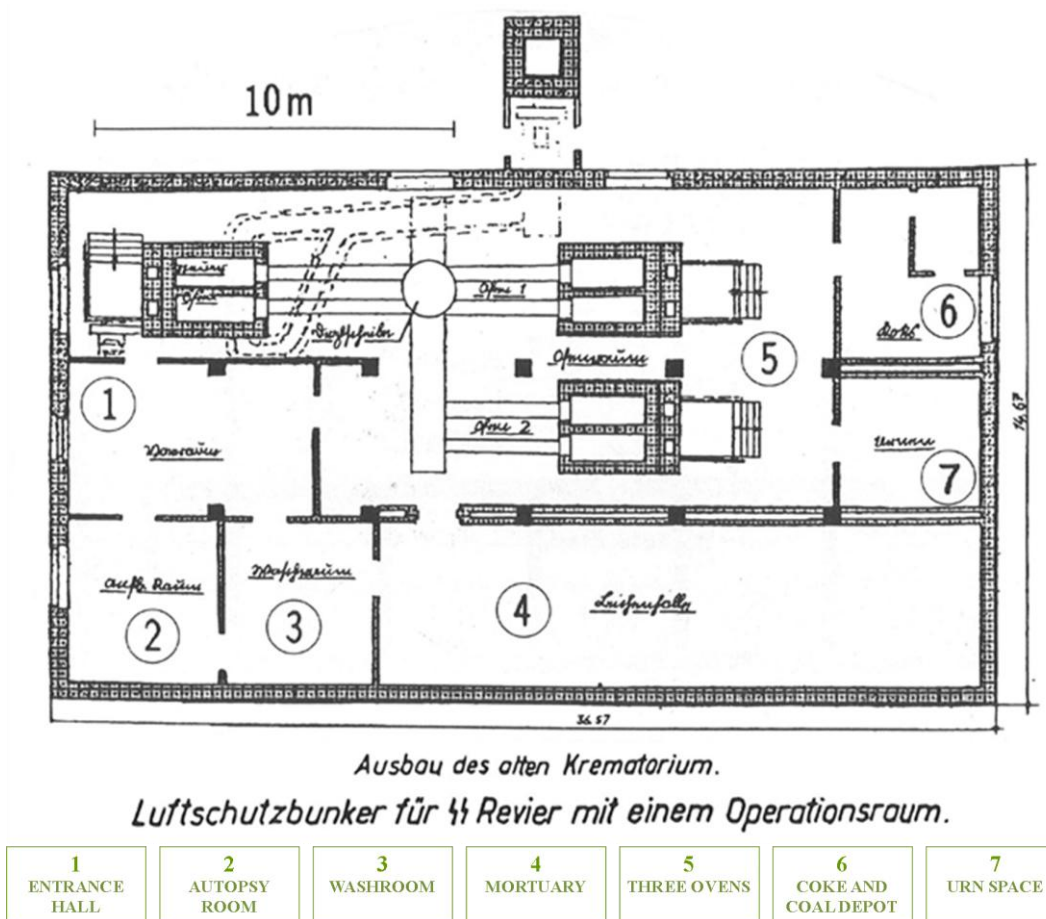
Now, everything becomes clear. The Germans did not dismantle this crematorium because, it was dismantled long ago and turned into a hospital. This conforms to the original plans, which were kept in the camps' archives and that Professor Faurisson had published.



Therefore, here is the crematorium, after its modification in 1943. At the top, the chimney had disappeared, the ovens were dismantled, only the lower part was used. On the left an airlock entrance, overlooking the operation room. Next to it a bathroom, with two toilets, then three bedrooms where beds were probably installed. On the right, finally, another airlock had been installed. On one side the hospital was protected by the room of the disused ovens, on the other the Germans had installed an embankment against the wall. Therefore, this is in this shape that the Soviets had found the crematorium 1. Well.

An "identical" reconstruction?

But, then, a problem arises: What tells us that the Soviets fully restored it in its original shape and that the room presented as a "gas chamber" - the one that you will be visiting - was really a "gas chamber"? Because, no original design shows any "gas chamber" for the years prior to 1944. Here is an original design that shows the crematorium 1 as he would have looked like, before its transformation into a hospital.



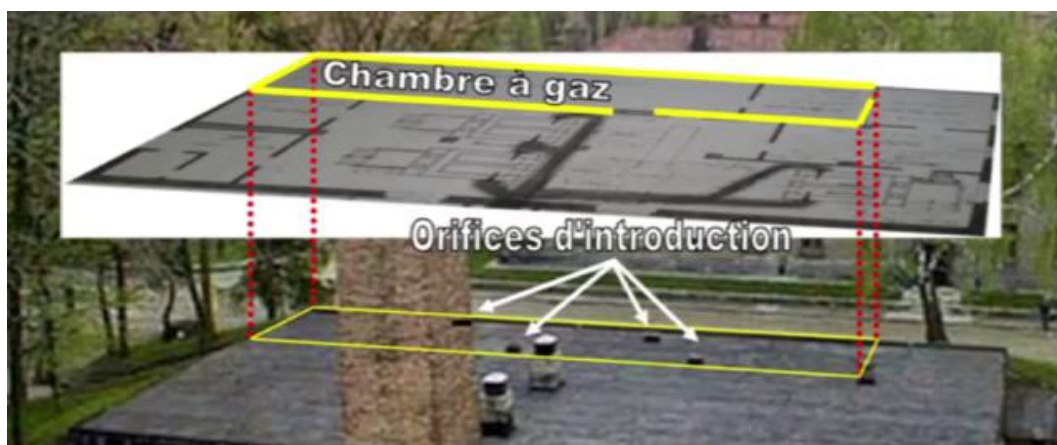
The translations of the Germans' notes are of Jean-Claude Pressac. They were entering into the building by the hall, on the right, we could find the depository, which is a room where the newly arrived corpses were stored. Then, the washing room. Therefore, where the bodies were washed. From there, they were getting naturally into the morgue. In German: "Leichenhalle". Logically, this morgue overlooked the ovens' room. It's clear. According to the German's

plans, this room that is presented to you today as a "*gas chamber*" was a morgue. There is NO plan on which we could read "*gaskammer*", which means "*gas chamber*". Therefore, we have to ask ourselves the key question: What, in this room, confirms that it was used - at any given time - as a "*gas chamber*"?



The answer is obvious: the four visible holes on the ceiling with their wood frame and topped with a small chimney, closed with a wooden lid. It is through these holes, that the SS would have poured the Zyklon B. Besides these four holes, nothing, absolutely nothing, shows that this would have been a "*gas chamber*". But, here again, no original document or a plan or a picture carries any proof of the existence of these holes during the war. I will be told that their existence is confirmed by their mere presence.

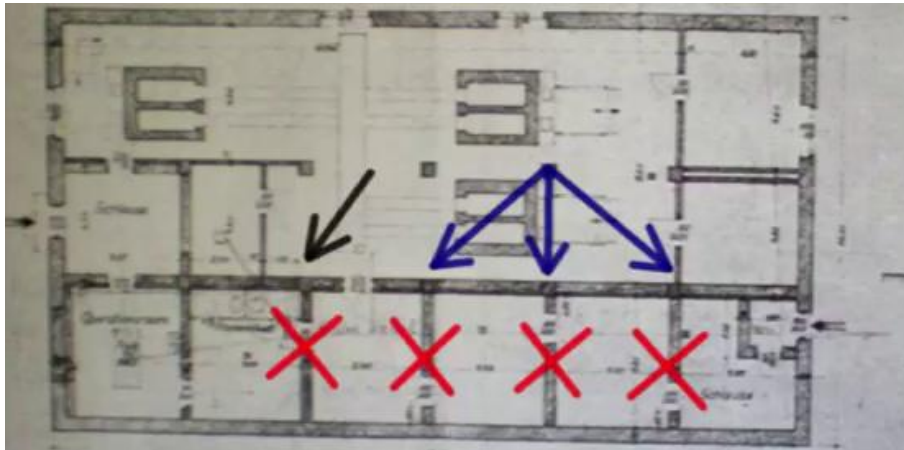
But let's go back to the site violently anti-revisionist PHDN: The author declares that when the crematorium was converted, the Germans would have recapped the introduction holes for the Zyklon B. They would have been reopened after the war by the Poles. Therefore, the question is: Did the Poles reopened existing holes or did they opened holes, that had never existed before? To answer this, let's proceed in order.



Here is what the Poles' works give today: On the top, in the white rectangle, a map of the crematorium presented in order to have the same perspective than the building's roof, view from the top. The room that you will be visiting and that will be presented to you as a "*gas*

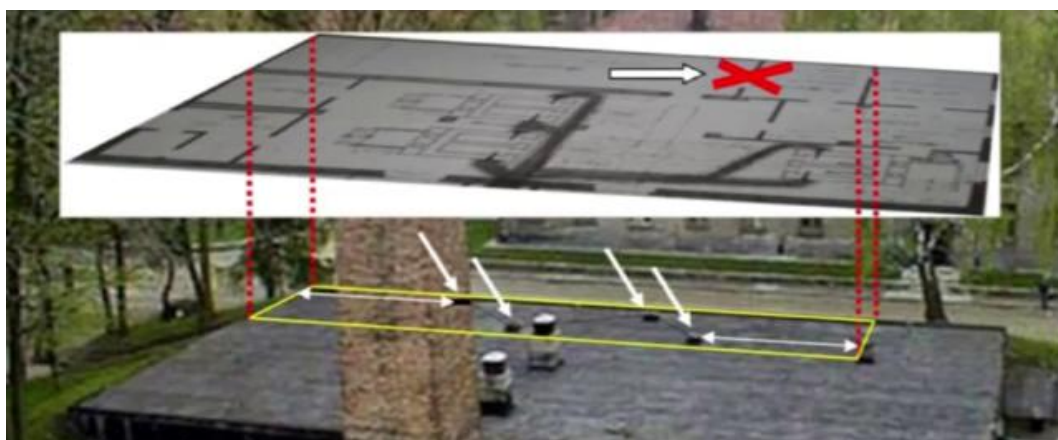
chamber" is outlined here in yellow. On the roof, in thinner lines, I have indicated the outline of the room. You can see the four introduction holes which were opened after the end of the war. All seems perfectly logical, the holes are evenly set.

Now, let's go back to the PHDN's site. Unfortunately, the author writes, in their eagerness, the Poles have committed several mistakes. They have knocked down a wall that they were not supposed to and attached to the "*gas chamber*" a room that didn't belong to it, but which was in its extension: the washing room.



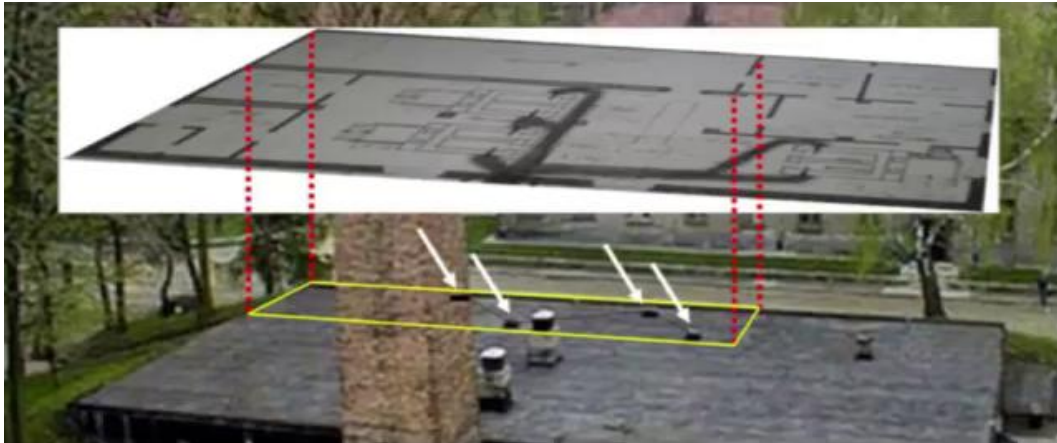
Therefore, the Poles have knocked down the extension, shown here with the blue arrows, that the Germans added, in order to increase the size of the hospital, but, they have also knocked down the wall shown here with the black arrow. But, this wall was the wall that was separating the morgue from the washing room.

Therefore, let's go back to the building that you will be visiting. At the top, indicated with a white arrow and crossed with a red arrow, the wall that the Poles have knocked down and which they shouldn't have. Here are the other holes which were opened after the war.



You will notice that they are well centered compared to the edges of the room.

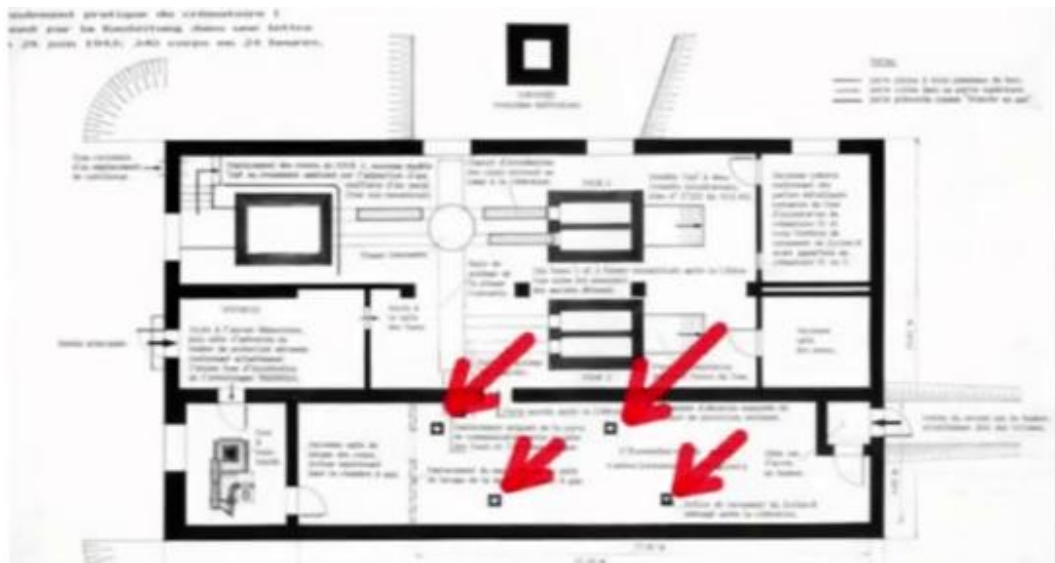
But, here is how the building should have been reconstructed:



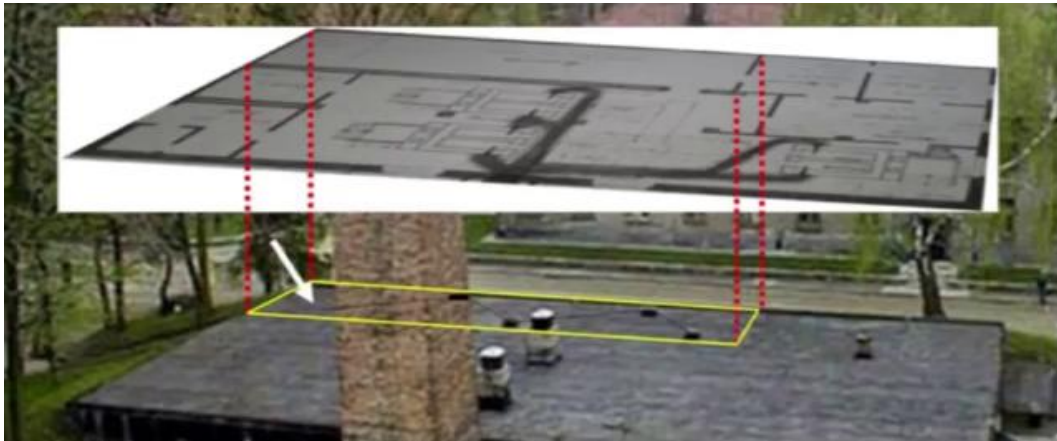
This time, you will notice that the holes are totally off center, which is perfectly grotesque. Because, when we build holes to introduce gas in a room, we pierce them in a way to share the room in equal part, to obtain an even distribution. The conclusion is clear: These alleged holes are a Polish-Soviet's falsification, but the counterfeiters went too fast. Since they had knocked down an extra wall, they have placed the holes in a totally illogical way.

A fifth hole: more and more stupid

Here, some will rely on the PHDN site to say that there was a fifth hole that the Poles have not opened. All right. But first question: Where is this hole? Although, the PHDN site shows a plan of the crematorium 1, with its alleged "*gas chamber*", it doesn't indicate any hole position. Are we going to obtain more information if we click on the original plan? No. It is a German plan very well known, without any mention of a "*gas chamber*" or any hole. PHDN also shows a sketch of the crematorium today, but, here again none of the holes appear, so let's click on the detailed plan. This is the plan established by Jean-Claude Pressac.



We can see the four holes opened by the Poles but, no trace of a fifth hole. And for a good reason, Jean-Claude Pressac never mentioned five openings. In his work (**Les crématoires d'Auschwitz...CNRS,1993,p.34**), published in 1993, he was mentioning only three. This plan showed by PHDN is therefore telling us nothing. Knowing that the four holes pierced by the Poles are like this, some will infer that the fifth one was more to the left, which restores the perfect balance.

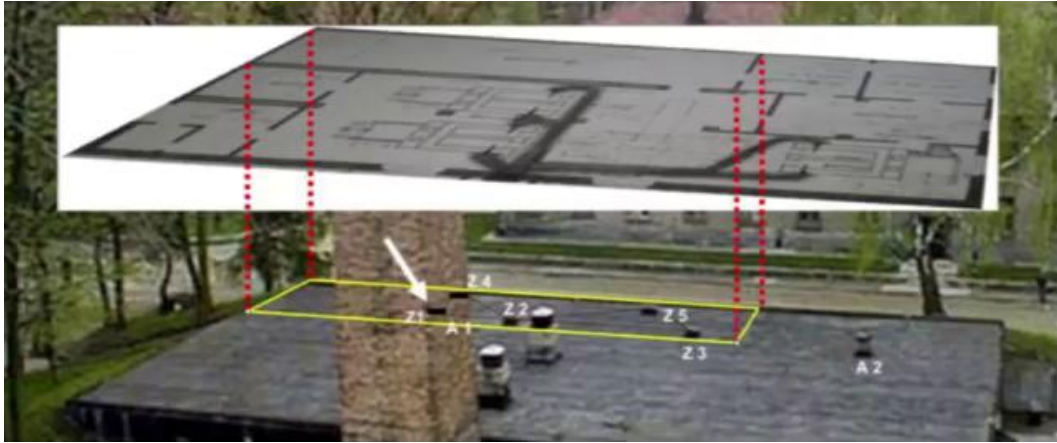


The trouble is that, if you look at the ceiling exactly to this place, you will not see any hole that would have been recapped. Then, where is this fifth hole?

To find out, we have to go to the end of the PHDN article. Among the references is a study which I have already spoken at length. Let's click. The authors are tracking down the missing holes either in the crematorium 2 or in the crematorium 1. In the ceiling of the crematorium 1's morgue, they have found several traces of recapped holes, including this one, which seems to have been squared. They are making the fifth hole. On the screen, the scheme provided by the authors: the four holes reopened by the Poles are highlighted in yellow, the fifth one - Z1 - is highlighted in green.



The other two are ventilation holes, which no one disputes their existence. Note the position of this hole Z1, which is quite strange. At roof level, this fifth hole is not where we would expect it to be, but, there.



To those who would like to compare it with the graphs, given by the authors, I have added the letters. Now, do you understand why the Poles have not opened that hole? It was not only useless, but also completely inept, considering the four holes that they had made themselves. The positioning of the holes gets more and more ridiculous.

You will also understand why the PHDN article only mentions the study at the very end, without even offering a translation for it and above all, without showing where this fifth hole would have been located. The PHDN's author knows that, very few of its readers will have the courage to read this long study in English. But, it allows him to affirm without any dispute that the four holes which have been open by the Poles were made at the right place and that a fifth one exists. When, it is obviously wrong. As to this fifth hole, many elements can explain its existence, then its recapping, without the need to evoke a mass murder.

The conclusion of all this? It's that, after the war, the Soviets and the Poles have cut four holes that never existed before. But, Providence was watching. The liars have made a deplorable mistake, they have knocked down an extra wall! Leading to an illogical arrangement of the alleged insertion holes for the Zyklon B.

The "incredible" confessions of the Auschwitz's commandant.

Here, some would believe that they could tell me: *"But, you forget that, the former camp's commander, Rudolf Höss, has himself confessed to cutting of the holes in September 1941, for the first gassing of 900 Soviets prisoners."* Very well. Then, let's open Rudolf Höss memories as published by the Poles.

About the first gassing in the crematorium 1, perpetrated on 900 Soviets, Höss told: *"Just as we were unloading the trucks, we quickly pierced several holes in the morgue's ceiling, the whole convoy fitted exactly in the morgue. Then, we closed the doors and we left the gas enter through the holes."* Jean-Claude Pressac comments: *"Two details are unlikely: Pile up 900 persons in 841,73 sq/ft, and the rapid piercing of several holes in the ceiling, to pour the Zyklon B. To pierce 10 to 15 cm of concrete was not a feasible work in the spur of the moment."*

First, let's think about the holes. The plan consisted of cutting five squared holes in a reinforced concrete slab of about 15cm. Jean-Claude Pressac was undoubtedly right, concrete - especially if it is reinforced - is a material into which it is extremely difficult to pierce like this, with a hammer and a chisel it would take hours and hours.



Here is the tool which is used today to pierce a squared hole in a concrete slab, 20cm deep. You can see how difficult it is! Another tool can also be used which is much less bulky.



But, here again, this doesn't just happen. For the thinner slabs, we can use a portable grinder, for example. But, the work can't be made once and it will take a long time. Final solution, the regular drill, but here again the work will take hours.

Make no mistake! Piercing five holes in a reinforced concrete slab involves real work. You have to take precise measurements in order to avoid touching the support slab, then cut the holes, which means break the concrete and cut the metal rods, then add the wood shuttering. And you are being asked to believe that all of this could have been done quickly, i.e. the time to get the Russians off the trucks? This is not only *"unlikely"*, like Pressac says, it's just ridiculous! Go inform yourself on a construction site.

But, this is not finished. Nine persons per m² is considered as a maximum, when it's about piling up people. Knowing that the alleged "gas chamber" of the crematorium 1 measured 841,73 sq/ft, it would have been physically impossible to pile up more than 700 persons in it. Jean-Claude Pressac knows it perfectly well. So what did he do? Well, he corrected himself during the testimony, by saying that, where Rudolf Höss talks about 900 persons, it was, in fact between 500 to 700. Allowing him also to erase this impossibility and ultimately to accept the "confessions" of the first Auschwitz's commander as relatively credible.

But, remember that when they were claiming to restore the premises, the Poles have knocked down an extra wall, this mistake had resulted in adding 172,22 sq/ft to the alleged "gas chamber", increasing its total surface of 839,58 sq/ft to 1011,80sq/ft. With this surface, crowding 900 persons, as described by Rudolf Höss, becomes suddenly credible.

The conclusion of all this? It's simple: The Poles have told Rudolf Höss what to "*confess*", "*confessions*" which are totally incredible. They told him what to say on the basis of their own reconstruction.

Far, therefore, from saving the official thesis, the testimony of Rudolf Höss, gives it instead the coup de grace. The alleged "*gas chamber*" that they will show you in Auschwitz is a fraud. This room was at first used as a morgue, then, once the crematorium was disused, as a bomb shelter with its surgical room for the hospital of the SS' camp.

The nails' scratches on the wall? False.

The four holes on the ceiling? It's the Poles who have opened them after the war; They had never existed before.

The testimony of Rudolf Höss? It's the Poles who have told him these inept "*confessions*".

Conclusion and other questions

Here, some will say: "*OK, OK! The SS did not destroy the crematorium 1, because it was never used as a "gas chamber". But, then, if they have destroyed the crematoriums in Birkenau, that means that, they were used as "gas chamber".*" Pertinent observation. I agree.

But, before concluding hastily, I invite you to ask yourself this question: If, they have lied to you in Auschwitz 1, by showing you a "*gas chamber*" where there was nothing more than a morgue of banal crematorium, what makes you say that you have not been lied as well regarding Birkenau? What makes you say that these rooms that are presented to you as "*gas chambers*" were not as well vulgar morgues? What makes you say that this hair and all the other things, that you will see in the Auschwitz's Museum are evidence of a crime?

See you soon for the answer to these questions.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 3

Holocaust a non credible story
Synthesis video

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

WARNING

The person who appearing in this video already spent nine months in prison, in France, because of his historical opinions which he made public.

**At the present time, he is within the scope of three sentences of imprisonment, because of his historical views:
1 year in Belgium, 2 months and 1 year in France, He now lives in exile.**

He has invited the historian Georges Bensoussan to a fair debate on the "gas chambers" issue.

Message to a young man...

If I tell you that the National Socialists didn't want to exterminate the Jews and that they didn't build "gas chambers". You will tell me: *"But that's not possible! There are witnesses, all the historians who have studied the subject."* I agree.

Work of Historians - Testimonials But precisely, testimonials and the work of the historians give the Story with a capital "S". I ask you to examine this story today. It is its value that will determine the reliability of the witnesses and the quality of work of historians. Let's start by listening to one historian.



Georges Bensoussan: *"Of the 1,1 million or 1,2 million, it is thought that there were about 1 million Jews, which means that 90% of the victims were Jewish. This is why we rightly say that Birkenau is the main place of the assassination of the European Jews."*

Auschwitz: So, this is where all will be confirmed or everything will collapse. Therefore, let's get straight to the point, in the heart of the heart.

Part one - Mere administrative officials to chose the method of extermination!

The choice of Zyklon B



In Auschwitz Museum you will see the boxes exposed. It is Zyklon B. It is the product that the Germans would have used to gas the Jews. A historian explains to his students: *"Zyklon B, I told you yesterday, is not at all made to kill initially. It is used to disinfect."* Don't you find it strange that, in order to kill several millions of people, the choice is a product which, initially, is not designed to kill?

For, after all, especially since the First World War, combat gases, gases were made to be fatal, there were many kinds of them, so they only had to ask the army for it. Thus, initially, Zyklon B was not made to kill, but additionally (**Raul Hilberg, La destruction des juifs d'Europe 1988,p.768**), it was produced neither by the army, nor by the SS: It had to be ordered to private firms.

So, we are asked to believe that, to achieve a gigantic slaughter, under the seal of state secret, one would have chosen a product, 1: that was not originally made to kill and 2: That they would have to ask private firms, with all the risks of indiscretion and all production hazards that might arise.

This is already absurd. When a State decides to massacre in secret, it uses a product for which it can have total control, from manufacturing to delivery. It does not ask private firms, with all the hazards and risks involved. But then, who chose Zyklon B?

The Auschwitz Museum authorities answer as follows (2007,p.179): *"Fritzsche, the administrative camp officer, as part of the search of a technique that would allow the mass extermination of the Jews, had decided to experiment with the Zyklon B gas, previously used in the camp as a disinfectant."*

So, it is a camp administrative officer, in other words a mere official, Who undertakes the task to develop an extermination technique to kill millions of people. And that officer decides to use, a certainly toxic product, but fails to mention it to doctors or toxicologists. But, what's going on here? In a bad Z movie?

Who, will believe that Himmler, to whom Hitler had entrusted to take care of the Jewish slaughter, - therefore the slaughter of an entire people - will say to a team of administrative officials: *"Well, uh, find a method of extermination!"* We are dealing with total ludicrousness.

The ridiculous thesis about the improvised massacre

And yet, this is what the official story asserts. In his book, an individual that is still considered the leading expert on the *"Holocaust"*: Raul Hilberg, explains (Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des juifs d'Europe 1988,p.765*) that the first *"gas chamber"* in Auschwitz, was an old farm, hastily converted into a death locale.

To assert that, Raul Hilberg, based his story on the memoirs of the first Auschwitz commandant: Rudolf Höss. Höss said (p.78) that he was summoned by Himmler, who revealed to him that, Hitler had ordered the extermination of the Jews and that Auschwitz was chosen for this purpose. *"So this task is yours"*, he said. Then, he said (p.79): *"After your conversation with Eichmann, send me the designs of the proposed facility immediately."*

In order to exterminate several million of people, Himmler, therefore, approached one man, who had the equivalent of a study certificate. It is this man - whose only experience was in agriculture and prison world - Whom he asks to create a death *"factory"* for the most unprecedented slaughter in history. This story is already wacky, but the following is even more wackier.

Höss says (p.80): *"We went around the field with Eichmann to choose a suitable location. We noticed that the farm - that was in the Northwest corner of the future sector 3 in Birkenau - Was well suited well for this purpose. It was isolated, and was surrounded by small wooded area and undergrowth, which protected it from prying eyes and was not too far from the train tracks. The corpses were to be discarded to the bottom of the long and deep pits dug in the adjacent meadow. We calculated that after making them watertight we could kill simultaneously in the available premises, using a suitable gas, about 800 people."*

Eichmann went back to Berlin, to inform the SS Reichfuhrer of our conversations. A few days later, I sent by special messenger a map with the exact location and a detailed description of the proposed facility. Eichmann told me one day, that the SS Reichfuhrer agreed."

So, here is, in its candor, what Rudolf Höss proposes to exterminate, in great secrecy several million of people. A small farmhouse turned into a "gas chamber" and an adjacent field in which holes will be dug to bury millions of dead. But, rest assured, the secret will be well kept, as the building is surrounded by small wooded area and undergrowth.

Rudolf Höss then, sends the design to Himmler, that says: "OK, this is good! This is the installation that will be used to exterminate several million of people." But, we are in total craziness! And it is not the opening of a second death settlement, another farmhouse, that would have changed anything.

You will answer, that, very promptly, the primitive "gas chambers", were replaced by high efficiency crematoriums.

Part two - The historian's G. Bensoussan first lie about the Birkenau crematorium

In Auschwitz-Birkenau, you will be shown the location of the two great camp crematoriums Crematoriums 2 and 3. Identical to one another, they each included 15 ovens.

Krematorium II functioned as a homicidal gas chamber and incineration installation from 15th March 1943, before its officially coming into service on 31st March, to 27th November 1944, annihilating a total of approximately 400,000 people, most of them Jewish women, children and old men.

Krematorium III was used in similar fashion from 25th June 1943 to 27th November 1944, killing about 350,000 victims.

Thus approximately three-quarters of the Jewish victims of KL Auschwitz- Birkenau were gassed and reduced to ashes in these two buildings.

J.-C. Pressac, Auschwitz, Technique..., p. 183, col. A

This is where, several hundred thousand of people, - 750,000 according to some - were gassed then burned. About their origin, G. Bensoussan says: "There were two bunkers in Birkenau, 1 and 2, these were the primitive "gas chambers". And when they realized that the "efficiency", was not sufficient, Himmler decided, in 1942, to build 4 new "gas chambers" and four crematoriums."

There, you must really figure out the situation, because it is very important:

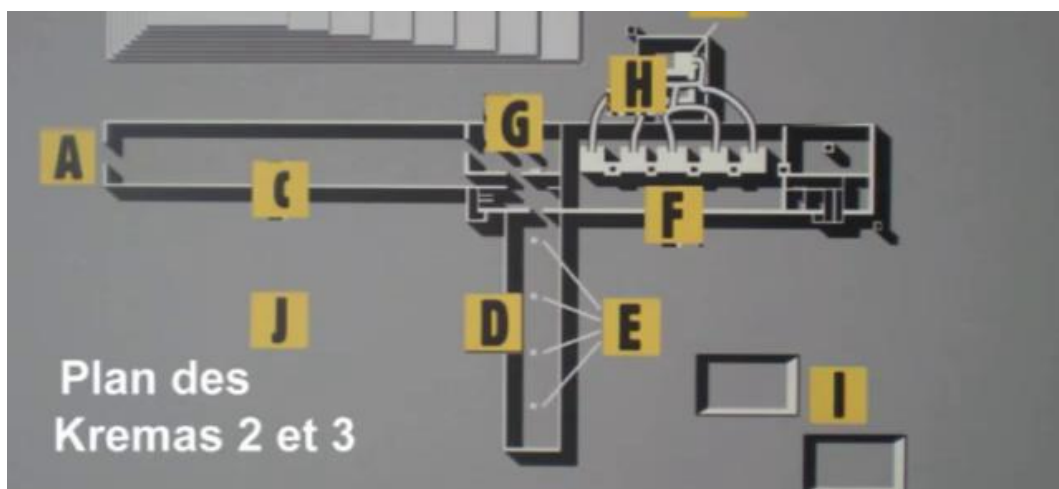
According to the official story...

Extermination is somehow Hitler's dream: He always hated the Jews and on January 30, 1939, in a broadcast speech, he announced that in case of war, the Jews of Europe would be destroyed. *"If the Judeo-international finance of European and non European countries still managed to rush the nations into a world war, it will not end with bolchevization, and, therefore, not by the victory of Judaism, but by the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe."* This annihilation of the Jews, which was said to be a physical one, Hitler decided it in October or November 1941, say historians.

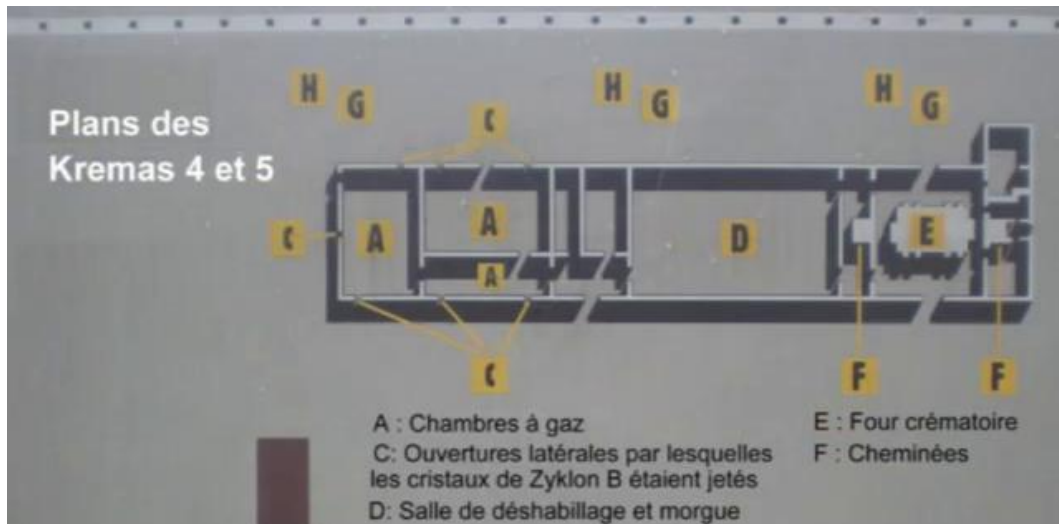
This means, he adds, the physical extermination of 11 million of Jews. That's quite something! This Final Solution of the Jewish Question, the Fuhrer entrusts for its realization to Himmler. And according to the memoirs of Auschwitz commander, Rudolf Höss (p.78), Himmler chose this camp to be THE place of the massacre.

The conclusion of all this? It is simple: When, in July 1942, dissatisfied with the performance of both primitive *"gas chambers"* with their pits; Himmler ordered the construction of four *"gas chambers"* with their crematoriums. In order to complete Hitler's dream, an evil and demented dream. The extermination of a whole people, several million of people. In this case, what do we do? It's obvious: Given the scale of the project, we gather competent people, to develop the best crematorium, with its asphyxia room.

This is why, during the great Nuremberg trial (TMI, vol.VII,p.444), the Soviet Prosecution stressed that, obviously, specialists from very different branches - heat engineers, architects, chemists, toxicologists, physicians and engineers - had to take part in the planning of this unprecedented slaughter in history. Together, these specialists will develop a building to optimize its performance. Then, Himmler wanting four *"gas chambers"* with their crematoriums, A project repeated four times, according to the same plan.



Thus, here is the plan for crematoria 2 and 3 that you will see in Birkenau.

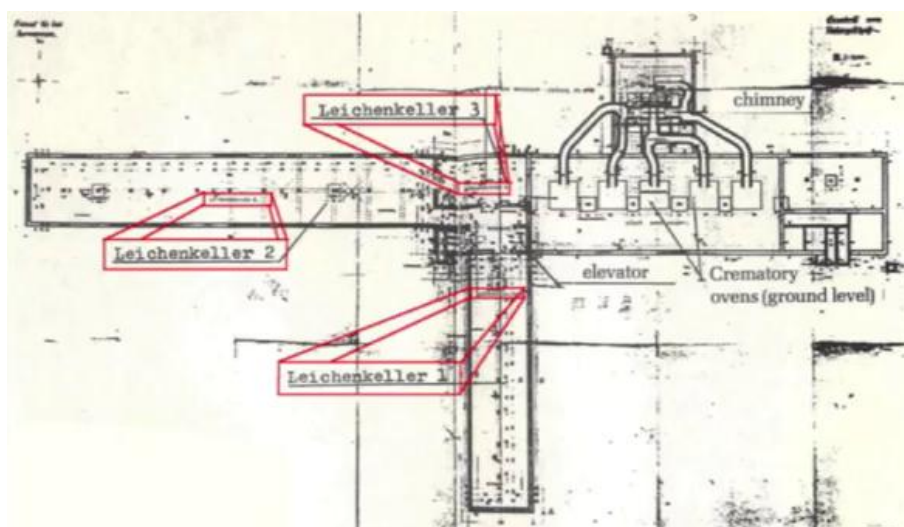


And here is the plan of the other two crematoriums 4 and 5. They are totally different. How do you explain this difference in plans, since Himmler wanted four "gas chambers" with crematoriums, with a project using the same plan?

Well, to explain this difference, the Auschwitz Museum authorities state (p.185): *"For economic reasons, the "gas chambers" were built in crematoria 4 and 5, not underground but, on the surface."* For economic reasons!!

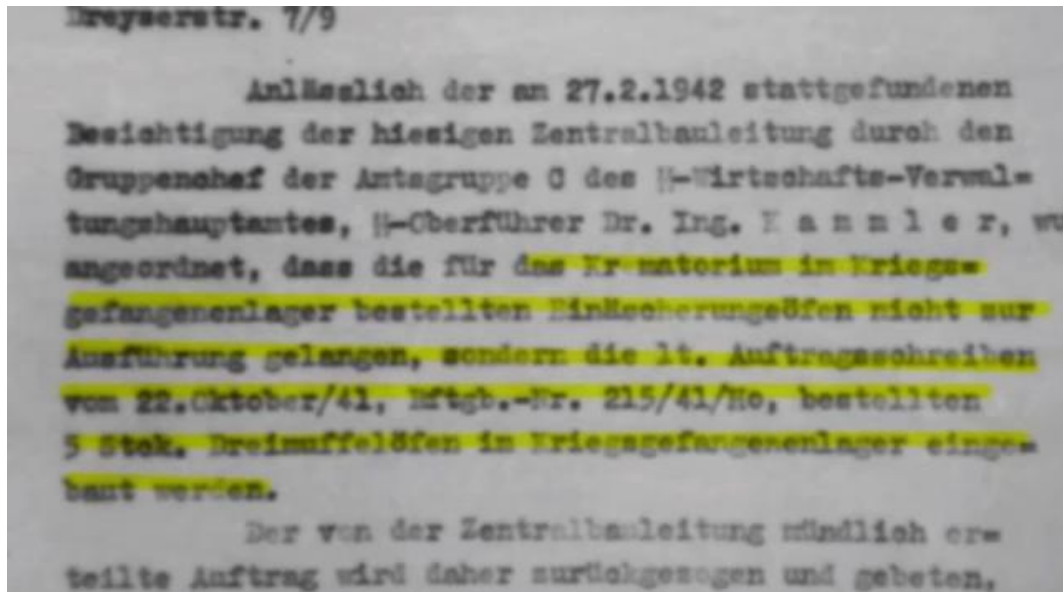
Imagine the situation: the building plan is brought to Himmler, which is designed for an optimal function, and Himmler replies: *"Well, OK, we will make two, but for the other two, we will economize and we will not build the "gas chambers" underground."*

So, in order to achieve Hitler's greatest dream, Himmler wants to save money. He doesn't want to dig underground four times, but only two... This is already completely stupid... If retrench took place, it is because, these were ordinary crematoriums made to store the dead waiting to be incinerated. No more.



I also note, that on the original plans, the term "*gas chamber*" is never mentioned; The rooms in the basement are named "*morgues*" (Leichenkeller), which is not surprising. There were three, with different ventilation systems, because the corpses that would be housed there, would present differences: the corpse of a dead man with a contagious disease is not treated the same as that of a suicide...

In truth, the difference between the crematoriums comes primarily from the circumstances in which they were ordered.



This original document of March 5, 1942, tells us, that on that date, only one crematorium was planned in Birkenau, the future crematorium 2. Knowing that the camp was intended to expand, it was quite normal to build a crematorium for the "*natural*" deaths. Soon after, however, a typhus outbreak broke out, which worsened until reaching its peak in the summer. It is precisely during this summer that, overwhelmed by the dead corpses from typhoid, the camp authorities decided the construction of another crematorium, the future crematorium 3.

On August 19, however, they were informed that, due to hardware restrictions, - it was the middle of the war - permission to build had not yet been granted. This document demonstrates that the claim of historian G. Bensoussan is false. For if the Reichfuhrer, himself, had ordered the construction of those four crematoriums, with "*gas chambers*", to achieve Hitler's project, restrictions would not have been an issue. All permissions would have been given immediately. Anyway, the authorization finally arrived.

But, in this atmosphere of restrictions, the construction of other crematoriums was hardly possible. Despite this, two additional crematoriums would finally be built. Why? Because, given the catastrophic health situation in Auschwitz - being struck by typhus - two ovens for the Mogilev camp were finally assigned to Birkenau. This is what resulted in crematoriums 4 and 5, very different and, indeed, built cheaply.

The truth is here, demonstrated by the documents: the crematoria were built as part of the fight against epidemics. There is no need to invoke a mass slaughter and Himmler who would have ordered the construction of four "gas chambers" with crematoriums. Mr. Bensoussan: *"Himmler decided in 1942, to build four new 'gas chambers'"*. I, moreover, challenge G. Bensoussan to produce a single document that will demonstrate what he has asserted.

I also note, that in May 1943 (**J.-C. Pressac, Les crématoires d'Auschwitz...,p.80**), the situation of the newly delivered crematoriums was pathetic: #2 was stopped and #3 was still under construction and #4 was unsuable, already out of service, as it had been cheaply built. Only #5 worked, chugging along, with a weak oven.

And what did Himmler do - to whom Hitler had entrusted the extermination -? Did he take sanctions, in the face of such incompetence? No. He didn't ask anything. He didn't even react. Again, this is absurd, unless we recognize the fact that no mass extermination took place in Auschwitz and that these were common crematoria for the deaths in the camp.

Part three - Crematoria 2 and 3: absurd construction

You may say to me that, initially, crematoria 2 and 3 were, indeed, designed for mass extermination.

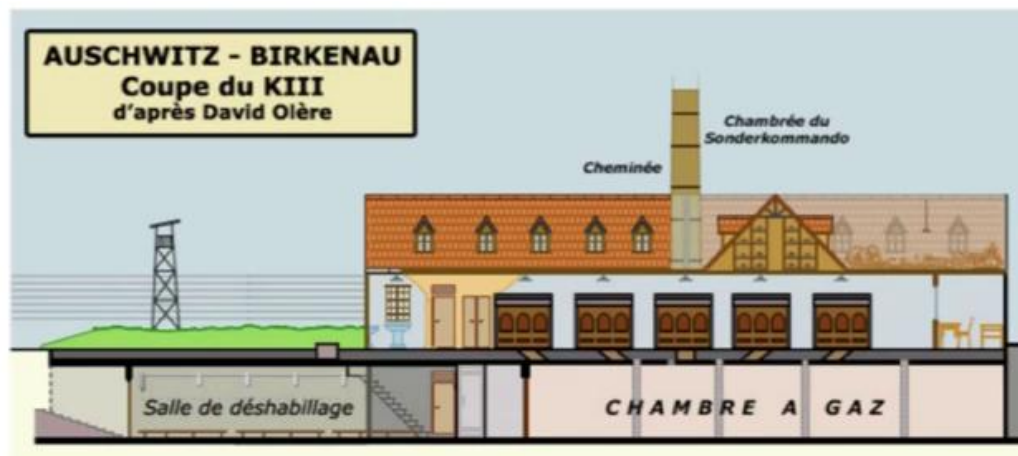
Georges Bensoussan says: *"Himmler decided the construction of four new 'gas chambers' and four crematoriums in a total industrial way, which means: underground the 'gas chambers', huge, fully concreted, they will be totally sealed, which means not a breath of air will pass, except through the door and obviously when the door is closed, it's completely sealed, like submarine doors, it is totally sealed. And above the 'gas chamber', on the ground floor, are the crematoriums, which means that you can see the industrial process that would be going on by the Germans: Underground you kill with gas, when corpses are taken out of the 'gas chamber' they are brought up on hoist - like a huge elevator - to the ground floor, and there on, they are taken off the hoist and put in the ovens, and there they are burned."*

Thus explain, is not only impressive, but also very convincing. However, it is like in the DIY. In theory it's always simple. But in practice, many problems arise.

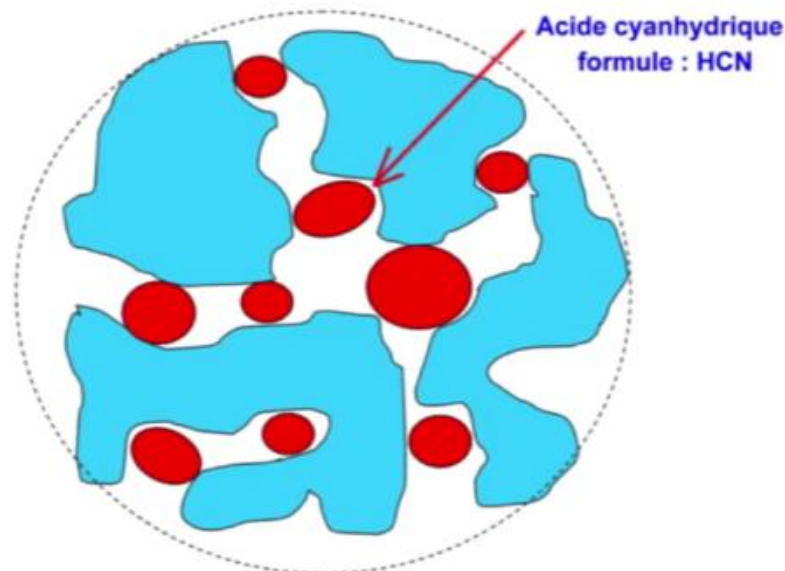
Then, let's see the practice in Birkenau.

"Gas chambers" underground: illogical

Indeed, the crematoriums room 2 and 3, that is presented to you as if it was used as a "gas chamber", was indeed underground.



Only, I recall that to gas their victims the Germans would have chosen the Zyklon B. Let's open the box and empty it out. We discover blue-green granules. In fact, they are porous granules. If you could look at them under a microscope, schematically, you will see this.



The blue-green granule with pores inside. And inside those pores microdrops of a liquid. This is hydrocyanic acid, HCN formula. It is this acid, highly toxic, which will evaporate to give the deadly gas. Only, for it to evaporate rapidly, it must be heated to 26 degrees Celsius. Ideally, it is necessary that the air of the room is above 26 degrees Celsius. In this way the liquid will gradually be raised to this temperature, which will make it boil and thus evaporate. But even at this temperature, the problems of exchange and heat diffusion, will not make an instantaneous evaporation, far from it. It will take some time. And if the air remains below 26 degrees Celsius, then there will be all the same evaporation, but the phenomenon will be extremely slow. Like a glass of water left in a room at 20 degrees Celsius. The water will evaporate all the same, but it will take several days, at least, to find the glass empty.

Therefore, if I build a "gas chamber" in which I will use Zyklon B, I will do everything so that the air inside can be hot. I am not going to build it underground, because this is what is

usually done to keep rooms cold. Or, if I am still forced to do it, I will install an effective heating system. Thus, this document from the Auschwitz Museum archives, tells us that these rooms remained free of any heating system. Despite this, in his confessions recorded on April 5, 1946 (**TMI, Vol.XXXIII,p.275**), the former Auschwitz commandant claimed that gassings were taking between 3 and 15 minutes.

Well, I assert that, unless you use a huge amount of Zyklon B, that is absolutely impossible. With the quantities of Zyklon B retained by the official story, the process lasted much, much longer than 3 to 15 minutes.

A "gas chamber" operating with Zyklon B, build underground and unheated is already an absurdity. But you are not at the end of your surprises. Because, this is not the only one! The other absurdity, is Georges Bensoussan himself who is going to provide it to us.

140 to 200 roundtrips for a single load of gassings!

To fully understand it, however, we must first recall that according to the official story, the crematoriums 2 and 3 would have respectively created between 400,000 and 350,000 deaths. A simple calculation gives us a daily average of 660 victims in each of the crematoria. This is consistent with the assertion of Jean-Claude Pressac (**J.-C. Pressac, Les crématoires d'Auschwitz...,p.147**). He talks about a single daily gassings of 1,000 persons maximum. So, let's admit, what may seem to be reasonable, that German officials had anticipated this "gas chamber" for a daily performance of 1,000 victims.

Here is what Georges Bensoussan says: *"When the corps are taken out from the "gas chamber" they are brought up with a hoist a kind of a huge elevator."* A huge hoist?

But, we have the contemporary document which shows us that a hoist was installed in crematoriums 2 and 3. Let's investigate closer. We discover that the hoist measured 2,10 m long and 1,35 m wide. This is what Georges Bensoussan describes as "huge". Is he pulling our legs?

Indeed, the hoist was not huge at all. On it, one could pile 5 to 7 corpses, no more. Besides, here is the original drawing referred to by Georges Bensoussan. Let's get closer. We can see six corpses on the hoist. Assuming that one would be hidden, that would make it seven. Here are now two screen shots from the movie "Grey Zone", which were taken at one second interval, and it shows the reconstruction of the hoist. We can see seven corpses. We must believe that the German engineers were planning to hoist about 1,000 corpses from the underground to the ground floor, with a hoist on which we could load between 5 to 7 bodies. This means, between 142 and 200 roundtrips, daily Knowing that the ovens could operate 21 hours a day - since three hours of maintenance were necessary - it would have necessitated the following actions: load the body, raise the hoist, unload the body, take the hoist down, all of this in less than nine minutes.

With such work pace, no delay would have been possible. Germans, also, would have been subjected to the mercy of many problems, Such as engine failure or a body which could slide down and jam the hoist. Therefore, it would have been necessary for everything to run smoothly, day after day, month after month, during the daily 142 to 200 lifts that the hoist would have performed. But, when we want to commit a mass murder, we don't imagine - and even less, chose - such an installation. This is madness and it's miles away from German efficiency. One just builds the "gas chamber" on the ground floor. ie at the same level as the crematoriums. It will save many efforts and many problems and further more, this will allow for warmer air.

If G. Bensoussan talks about a HUGE hoist - when that is not the case - it's because he is well aware of the absurdity of this type of installation. Therefore he tries his best to avoid this absurdity, but even if we were to accept his theory the official thesis doesn't do well either.

Part four - The insoluble problem of cremations

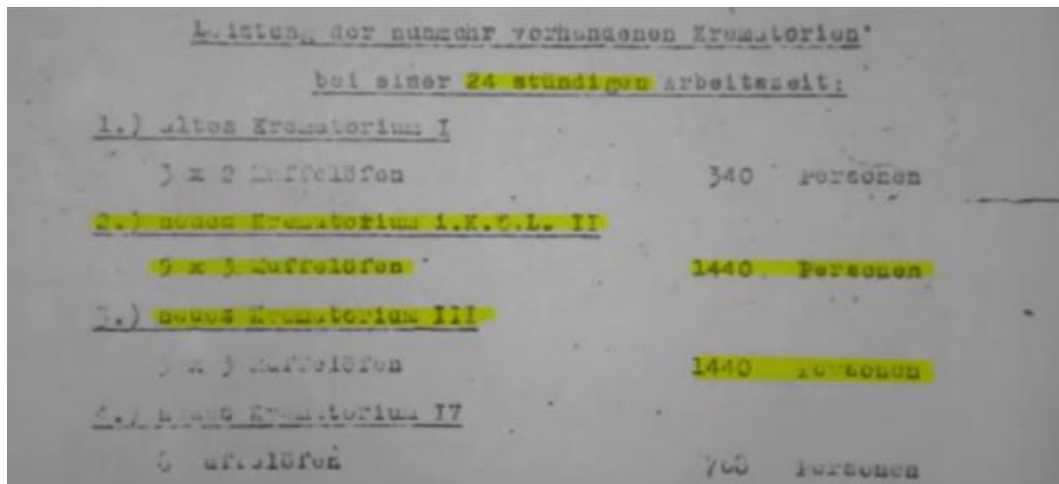
Ovens with poor returns.

Mr. Bensoussan goes on to continue thusly: *"And at the ground floor they were pulled out from the hoist and shoveled in the ovens and there, they were burned."*

Good. But, here again, we are theorizing and the fact that Georges Bensoussan relies on such a drawing demonstrates simply that he never thought of inquiring on the facts of cremation..



It is true that a contemporary German document states that 1,440 corpses could be burned EVERYDAY in crematoriums 2 and 3.



Leistung der nunmehr vorhandenen Krematorien*	
bei einer 24-stündigen Arbeitszeit:	
1.) altes Krematorium I	
3 x 3 Aufstellöfen	340 Personen
2.) neues Krematorium I.K.C.L. II	
9 x 3 Aufstellöfen	1440 Personen
3.) neues Krematorium III	
3 x 3 Aufstellöfen	1440 Personen
4.) neues Krematorium IV	
3 Aufstellöfen	700 Personen

Only, you will just have to investigate a bit, to learn that the most modern crematoriums can burn up to 15 bodies in 18 hours. It is, therefore, up to just over 17 bodies in 21 hours. Put together 15, like in crematoriums 2 and 3 in Birkenau, you get about 270 bodies a day. How can we believe, that in 1943, with their rudimentary ovens nearby, the Germans could have made it nearly six times better?

Therefore, it is true that when we commit a mass massacre, we are going to burn in mass too. One can imagine the SS binding the Sonderkommandos to stuff the ovens and quickly shoveling more bodies to increase the efficiency. In theory it is always possible. But in practice?

Questioned on March 5, 1946 (**G.Rudolf & C. Mattogno, Auschwitz. Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust 2011,p.111**), the engineer who build the Auschwitz ovens, declared that they were designed for one body at a time and they could not be subjected to any intensive use.

To give you an idea, I went to an Italian crematorium. There, I got permission to watch the cremations. The operator opened the door of the oven every five minutes so I can observe the process. And I saw that in a modern oven with efficient burners and a computer control, a body was not consumed in 50 minutes, far from it. Sensibly over an hour was necessary in order for the cremation process to be considered complete.

I asked the oven operator, who told me that this drawing was not realistic. It was useless to put two or three bodies in an oven intended for one. Because the process would be slowed significantly and if, by some miracle, the two bodies began to burn together, the heat would seriously damage the coating. A few cremations of this kind and the oven would have been rendered inoperable.

Certainly, in Auschwitz, all precautions were taken to prevent the ash of the dead mixing, didn't take place. We can therefore, think that, after 50 minutes, while a body was in the last stages of burning, another was shoveled in. Therefore, assuming that a body has been considered burned within 50 minutes. Overall, in a period of 21 hours, ovens could have burn 375 bodies.

Krematorium II functioned as a homicidal gas chamber and incineration installation from 15th March 1943, before its officially coming into service on 31st March, to 27th November 1944, annihilating a total of approximately 400,000 people, most of them Jewish women, children and old men. **= 20 mois.**

Krematorium III was used in similar fashion from 25th June 1943 to 27th November 1944, killing about 350,000 victims. **= 17 mois**

Thus approximately three-quarters of the Jewish victims of KL Auschwitz- Birkenau were gassed and reduced to ashes in these two buildings. **Soit environ 660 pers par jour**
660 - 375 = 285 corps non brûlés.

But, remember that according to the official story, 660 bodies were gassed daily. At the end of the day, 265 bodies had yet to be burn. The SS should have quickly understood that they were wrong about the crematoriums performances or that they had been deceived. In one case as in the other it's already huge. Because, when one must commit a mass murder, one thinks about everything and checks everything. Thus, it was only a matter of questioning any oven operator in Germany, to learn that the expected results were impossible.

But, let's for the sake of argument, yes, let's admit that someone had committed this enormous blunder. Sanctions should have been ordered and new ovens should have been build urgently. Thus, nothing happened. Or rather, yes. We are going to be told that the SS dug cremation pits.

Cremation pits: a physical impossibility

"At the "Juden Ramp" the SS separated the babies from their mothers immediately, threw them in a truck, they were arriving here, where a pit had been dug, a fiery pit and they were throwing the babies in the flaming pit. This is Auschwitz."

You will notice, indeed, that the burning pyre was dug in the ground. This is confirmed by this drawing made by the same deportee. Furthermore, you will find this picture showing the smoke of another cremation. Seeing, therefore, that the other crematoriums were insufficient, the SS would have chosen to dig cremation graves. According to some of your classmates it was very effective. Because, when the "gas chambers" were killing 10,000 people per day, and that the crematoriums were burning 4,500 - grossly exaggerated figures - the remaining

5,500 was either buried or burned in pits. Note, that according to the official thesis, the Germans were not burying anymore, because they wanted to erase all traces. We deduce that this 5,500 bodies, that couldn't be incinerated in the ovens, would have been burned in pits. This means that the number of outdoor burned corpses was higher than the ones burned in the ovens.

But, if it was easier to burn in pits, which only needed to be dug, so why build crematoriums that could cost up to 60,000 Reichsmark especially during restriction time, when everything was operated quota?

Why build expensive ovens which needed maintenance, when simple pits can be just as effective? This contradiction alone should make you think. Are they not playing a trick with you regarding these pits? Yes. And I will explain you why.

Why do you think we blow on a fire? To supply air. Any combustion requires oxygen!

This is why, when one wants to burn a body, he places it on a pile of wood which is then set on fire. Thereby, we let the air get in freely to ignite the body. In Auschwitz, it is how it should have been done. They should have piled the bodies on a pyre, place the fuel below and set the whole thing on fire. Air would have been supplied in a large quantity to activate the combustion.

However, in a pit, the air would have difficulty to reach, thus preventing any effective combustion. I tried this experience myself. I dug a small pit, placed wood at the bottom, added cardboard soaked in gasoline, before placing a rabbit. Then, I added wood, soaked in gasoline, before placing a second rabbit, on which I poured a combustible. Finally, I set everything on fire. I waited and waited. I reactivated the fire. Did everything in my power to make it burn. There were flames. Even, a lot of flames. But the result was inconclusive. Nothing turned to ashes, far from it. I invite you experiment yourself, you too will be convinced.

These stories of gigantic crematorium pits dug in the ground, in which thousands of corpses would have been burned daily, is a joke. The fact that, at end of August 1944, near crematorium 5, the Germans could have burned outdoor, unidentified things is undeniable. But there were certainly not any pits containing the corpses of thousands of people.

My experiment with the two rabbits amply confirmed it. Burning hundreds of people in a pit is physically impossible.

In short, with their ovens with their inadequate results, the SS would have ended in a stalemate. And if they had tried to dig pits, they would have ended up with barely charred corpses, on the surface.

Provisional conclusion

Would you like a summary? So, here it is: To exterminate millions of people in Auschwitz a mere administrative German officer chose a product which, initially, is not created to kill.

The SS chose to build an unheated "*gas chamber*" underground, which is absurd and contradicts the thesis of gassings in less than 20 minutes.

The disposition underground requires the use of a hoist. But its dimensions require between 140 to 200 daily roundtrips per gassing, which is irrational.

The constructed ovens are absolutely inadequate for the projected results.

The story that the SS would have dug pits to burn the extra corpses is inept. With such pits the Germans would just externally charred the top corpses.

Part five - Two simple ways to suffocate. The absurdity of insertion columns.

A first simple method that could have been used.

But, now, I am going to surprise you. In Birkenau, despite this absurd configuration, the SS would have still been able to practice, fast enough gassing, with Zyklon B.

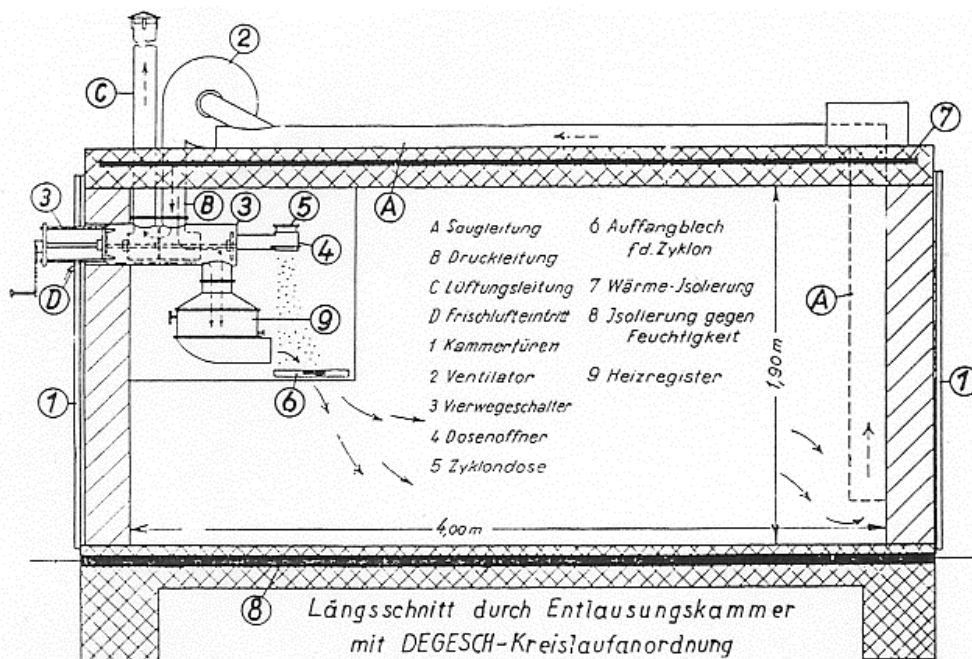


Abb. 2.

Längsschnitt durch eine Entlausungskammer mit Kreislaufanordnung
(Vergl. Beschreibung der Arbeitsweise im Text)

Longitudinal section of a delousing chamber with circle ventilation.

A suction pipe - B pressure line - C ventilation line - D fresh air entrance

1 chamber doors - 2 ventilation - 3 four run switch - 4 tin-opener - 5 tin with cyclon

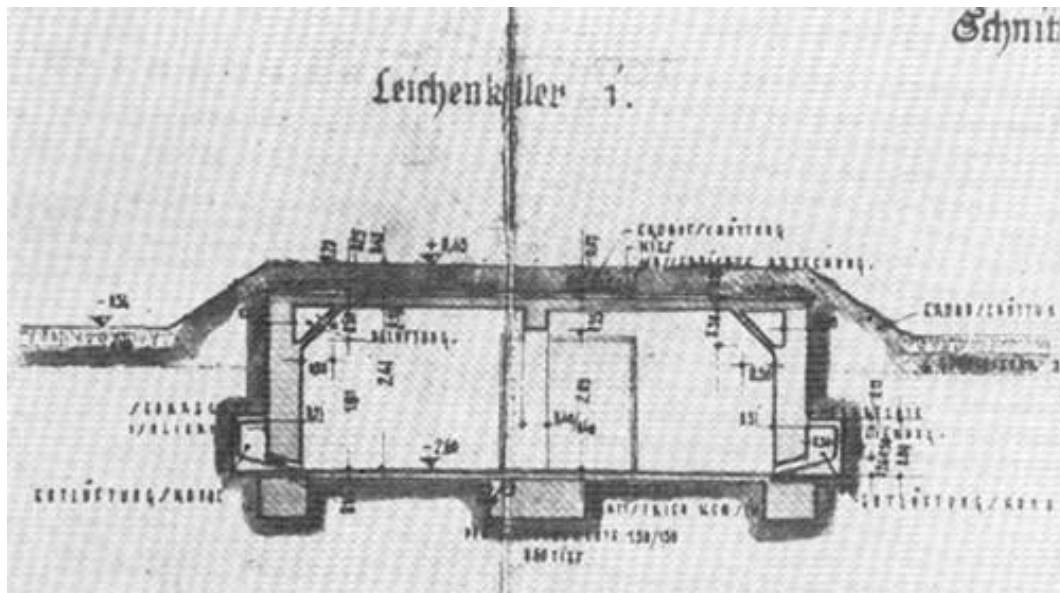
6 collecting area for cyclon - 7 heat insulation - 8 insulation against humidity - 9 heater coils

aus/from: Pressac: Die Krematorien von Auschwitz, Piper 1994

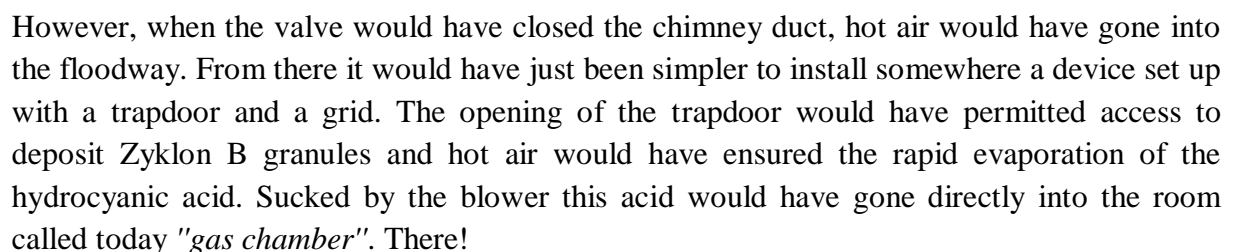
Here is a disinfection "*gas chamber*" such as that which existed in Germany, in the early 40s.

There, clothes, blankets, mattresses were treated. The Zyklon B box was held from above. It was open and the granules were falling on a grid. There, a blower was sending heated air, which caused the rapid evaporation of hydrocyanic acid.

Well, such a system was almost already ready in crematoriums 2 and 3. Here is a sectional drawing that is been presented to you today as a "gas chamber".



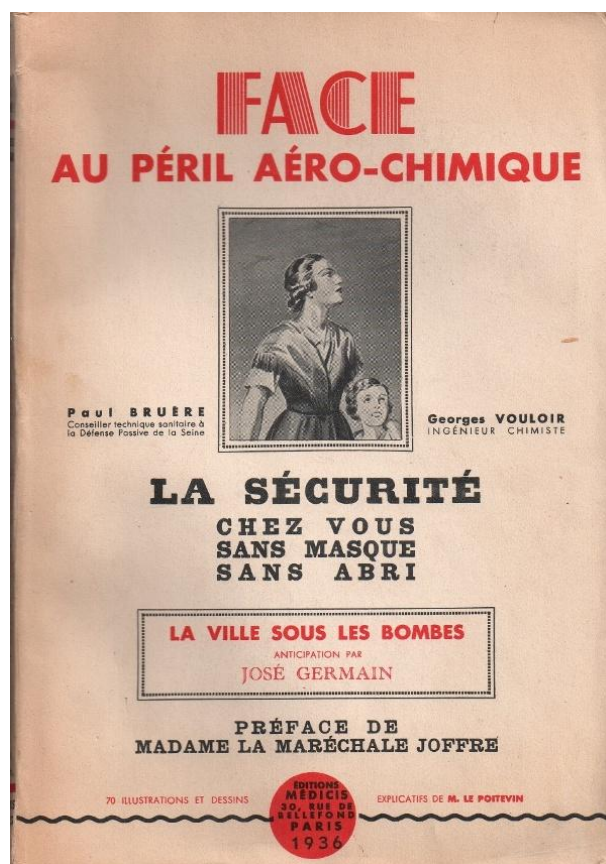
Is this the solution for a fast gassing? It was build in order to connect this HOT air exit with the FRESH air entrance. So that the hot air from the ovens room was channeled directly into the air duct. It would have been, therefore, easier, since at the attic level of the crematorium, the ducts were accessible. It would have been a matter of installing a floodway with a valve. When the valve closed the floodway, hot air from the ovens room (in yellow) would have come out of the chimney.



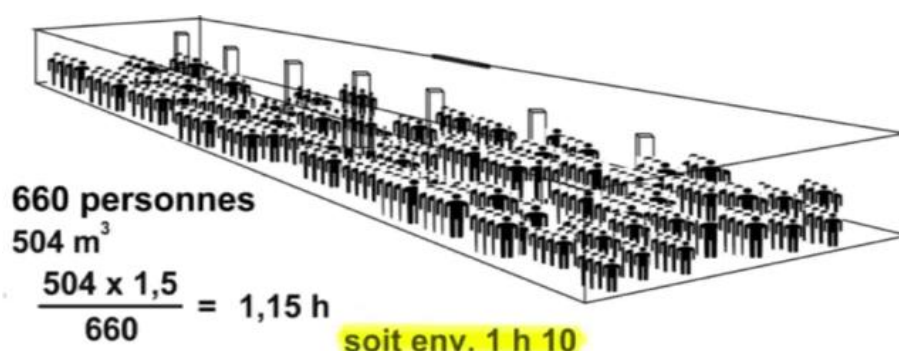
Zyklon B is useless...

But in the end there would have been a much easier way to asphyxiate people. *"Underground, the "gas chambers", huge, made totally of concrete, which were going to be totally sealed, meaning there would be no air coming through, except by the door, when the door would shut, it would be like a submarine door, completely airtight."*

Good! But then, how much time it would have taken for people to asphyxiate themselves with their own emissions of carbon dioxide? To answer it, let's open this book, published in 1936.



The author gave the empirical formula (p.65) that demonstrated the possible maximum allotted time required to stay in an airtight shelter. Let's apply this formula with 660 persons in the 504 m³ "gas chamber" in the camp of Birkenau. The result is approximately 1h10.



Knowing that the ovens could only run 21 hours per day, assuming that they had a sufficient turn out, this left three hours to perform the gassings. One hour to have people undress and enter the "gas chamber", 1h10 to be asphyxiated with their own emissions of carbon dioxin. They were on time. In Auschwitz, they would not even need Zyklon B! All they needed, was to make the room airtight. And in Germany, no one would have thought of it? While, the empirical formula was even printed in literature known by the public.

Here again, this is a joke. How can we think that nobody had this idea?

If in Auschwitz, the SS didn't have this idea, yet obvious, it is because they didn't want to asphyxiate nobody. Period.

The ridiculous thesis of "insertion columns"

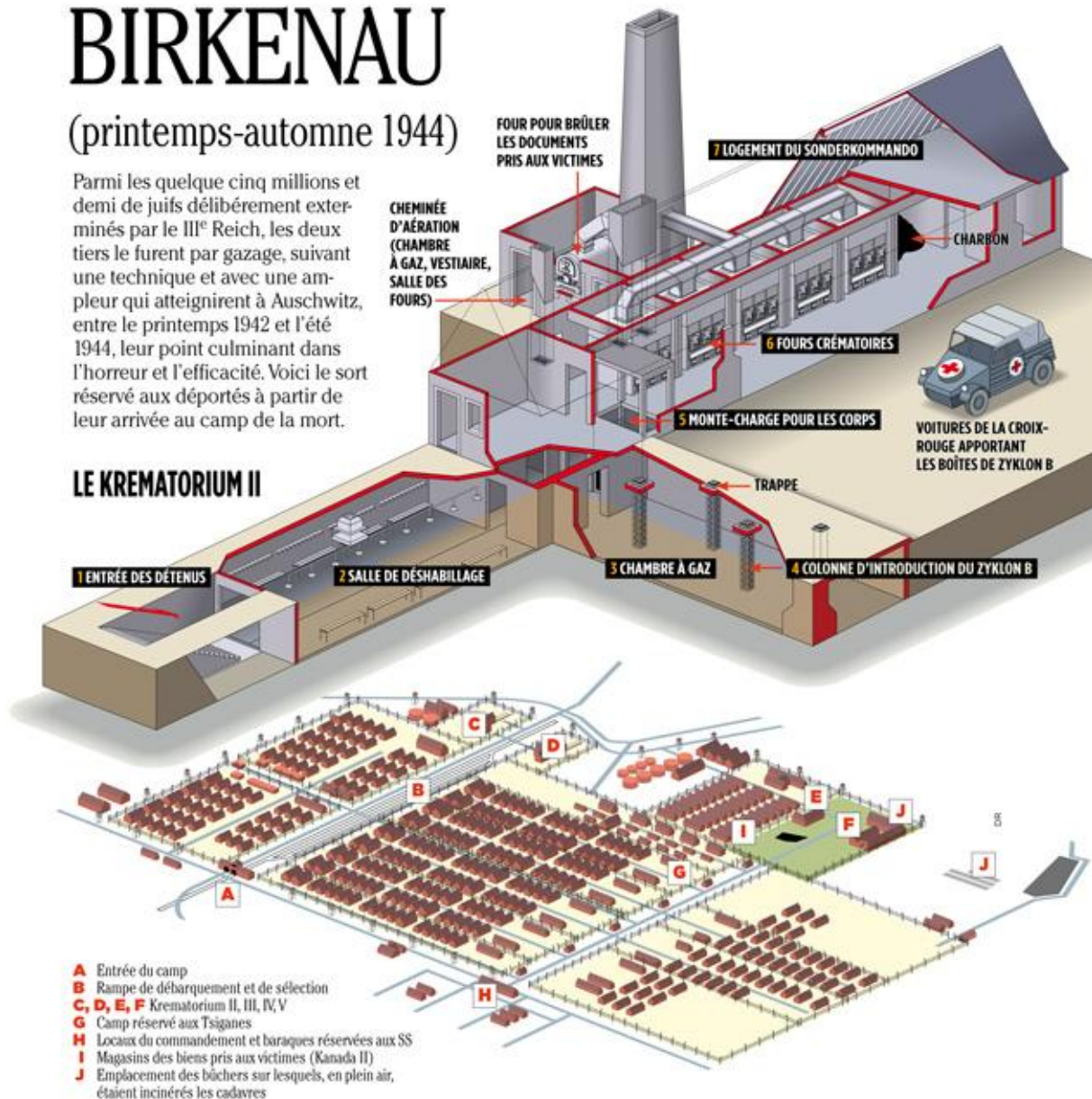
But let's go further, yes, let's admit that at all the stages, the SS were ignorant and that they haven't thought about those two solutions, so simple and so obvious. How did they proceed? Here is a general view of crematoriums 2 and 3.

LE CAMP D'AUSCHWITZ II - BIRKENAU

(printemps-automne 1944)

Parmi les quelque cinq millions et demi de juifs délibérément exterminés par le III^e Reich, les deux tiers le furent par gazage, suivant une technique et avec une ampleur qui atteignirent à Auschwitz, entre le printemps 1942 et l'été 1944, leur point culminant dans l'horreur et l'efficacité. Voici le sort réservé aux déportés à partir de leur arrivée au camp de la mort.

LE KREMATORIUM II

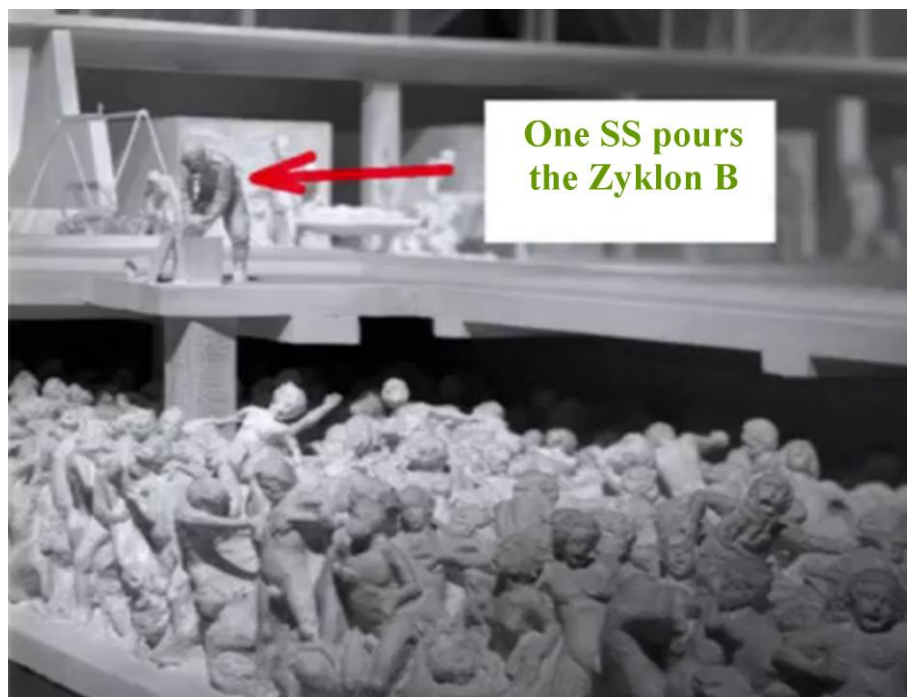


Let's get closer. From what we are told, the SS would have drilled four holes in the ceiling of the room. Below, they would have installed wire meshed columns that went down to the floor. From the roof, Zyklon B granules would have been introduced by these four holes and would have fallen to the bottom of the columns. This is what we are being told.

But this thesis is faced with three problems.

First problem: The room temperature would have been too low to be able to achieve the gassings between 3 and 20 minutes like it is claimed by almost all the testimonies. It would have taken much more time for a sufficient amount of hydrocyanic acid to evaporate. Now, let's suppose that miraculously the Zyklon B could quickly release the deadly gas.

A second problem, then, arises, unlike the clip of the film you just saw, with about 650 victims, the "*gas chamber*" was filled with 3 persons per m².



Now, look at this sketch that shows a gassing. One SS pours the Zyklon B. Underground, the victims panicked because the gas evaporated quickly, it was horrible, they felt death arriving. All of this is very credible, from the moment people feel death arriving, they panic. But panicked crowd can develop a colossal force. Like in Sheffield stadium where people suffocated to death.

With a hundred of people panicked in a "*gas chamber*", the iron wire mesh columns would have not held for long. Victims pressed against them in random movements would have exercised such forces, that this wireframe mechanism would have been crushed in a few tenths of seconds or possibly torn from its mount.

This insertion columns are therefore stupidity; No engineer had the idea of such a device. And even if he had, from the first gassing, he would have realized his mistake. Despite this evidence, you are told that, for months and months, the Germans would have gassed people in this way.

Nonexistent holes

But if this was true, even today we should see these insertion holes in the collapsed roof of the "*gas chamber*". Like holes in a concrete slab damaged by an explosion, it would show.

The example with crematorium 3 is interesting. It was also blasted. Although it was prohibited, I went up on the slab of the ovens room roof. Vent holes were made.



We see them here on a vintage photograph. The explosion brought down the slab on the ground, it broke into several pieces and on its entire length.



Despite this, the ventilation holes of the ovens room are, still today, clearly visible, including the one located close to the longitudinal break. We can still see perfectly its smooth contours.

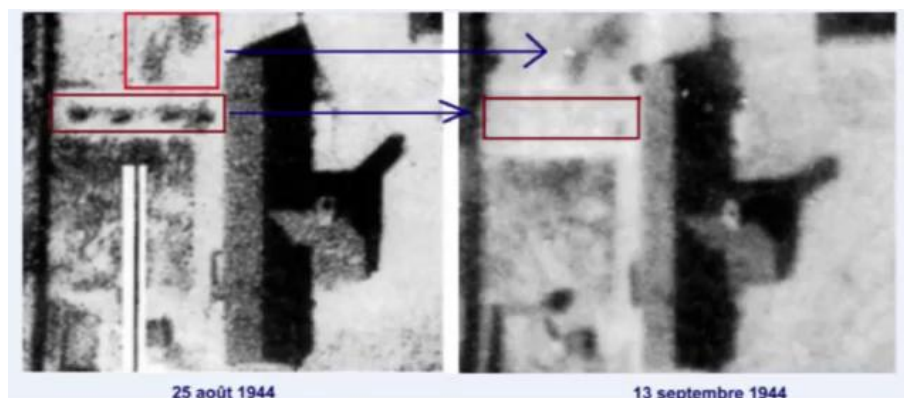
Well, when you are in Birkenau, carefully inspect the roof slab of the room that is presented to you as being a "gas chamber" in crematorium 2. You will not see a single hole. Only slits or cracks. I went under the collapsed roof to inspect. Where, you can still go. Note, that on the roof we can still see perfectly the plank marks which were used for the concrete formwork.



If, therefore, a hole had been recap, it would be seen necessarily. Thus, we see nothing. All that we distinguish are cracks due to the slab having fallen on the ground.

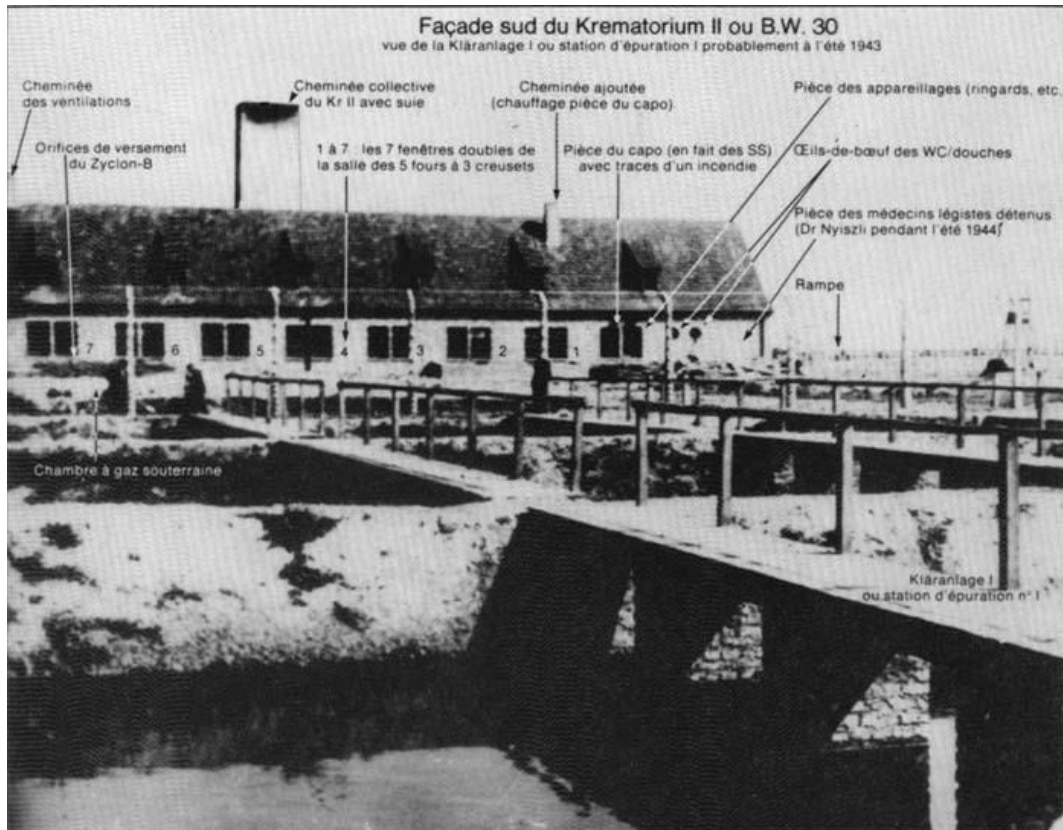
The conclusion is clear, the alleged insertion holes for the Zyklon B never existed. Therefore, the entire official story thus collapses.

But, I know that here you may say: *"But, then what are those objects that we can see on the roof of the crematorium 2 "gas chamber" ? And what are these black spots that we can see on the roof of the two "gas chamber" dated August 25, 1944?"* I will object, that these spots disappear on this picture taken three weeks later.



However, the mark on the ground - circled in red - is still visible. Therefore, we should be able to see the spots. But they are no longer there. I add, that if you take a good look on this

crematorium picture and despite what is said on the legend, We see no insertion chimney on the alleged "*gas chamber*" roof.



Then, what is it? Editing? Defects in the roof due to the poor quality of materials used? And there, are they mere objects put there during the crematorium construction?



Personally, I don't know. But, one thing is certain: When we inspect today the slab of the alleged "*gas chamber*" room of crematorium 2, either above or below, we see nothing, no trace of insertion holes for the Zyklon B.

It is this observation, purely material, that must prevail.

Part Six - The "*substitution evidence*"

Then, in order to make you believe that a mass massacre was perpetrated in the camp of Birkenau, "*substitution evidence*" will be presented to you. I call them so, because in the absence of actual evidences of the existence of the murder weapon, - because it did not exist - they will try to convince you otherwise.

The goal is to awaken in you the emotion with such items. Then, let you believe that a suitcase equal a murdered family.



Then, certainly the items visible in the museum attest that in all probability their owners died. But dead does not mean murdered! Let alone gassed! Even if it's regrettable, it is obvious that a massive deportation took place during the war, with restrictions, which were going to be fatal to weakened people. The picture that you will see shows Hungarian Jews deported in the spring and summer of 1944.

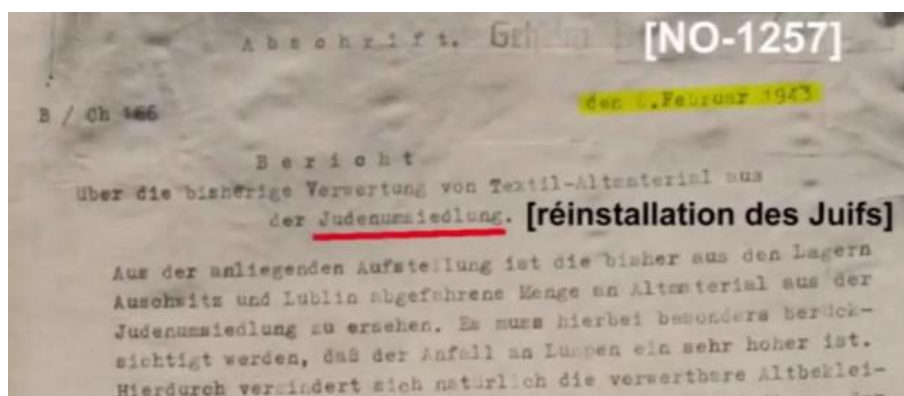


Everyone was deported, even the disabled, even the eldest most of which arrived very tired. For some, a deportation under these circumstances Could only be fatal. The presence of these additions does not surprise me. Rather, it is their absence that would surprise me. If they prove a gigantic deportation in harsh conditions, they do not prove a mass massacre.

Moreover, we must be on guard. In the Auschwitz Museum, you will see this heap of shoes,



Does each pair correspond to a dead or exterminated detainee? No. And here is why: At Madjanek, the Soviets said they found 820,000 pair of shoes. Thus, according to the last research, 78,000 people died in the camp. Therefore, where do all these shoes come from that can still be seen in the Madjanek museum today? Antique German paper answers this question. It was about the recovering of the textiles during the "*resettlement of the Jews*".



This is how the National Socialists called the Reinhardt action. The annex listed the items that had been delivered to various organizations, from Lublin camps - Madjanek - and Auschwitz. Among the items were pair of shoes per ten of thousands.

Strümpfe	10 000		Strümpfe	22 000	"
Schuhe	37 000	"	Schuhe	22 000	"
<u>Frauenbekleidung:</u>			<u>Tasche usw.:</u>		
Mäntel	155 000	Stck.	Bettbezüge	37 000	Stck.
Kleider	119 000	"	Bettlaken	46 000	"
Jacken	26 000	"	Kopfkissen-		
Röcke	30 000	"	bezüge	75 000	"
Hemden	125 000	"	Geschirrtücher	27 000	"
Blusen	30 000	"	Taschentücher	135 000	"
Pullover	60 000	"	Handtücher	100 000	"
Unterhosen	49 000	"	Tischdecken	11 000	"
Schlüpfer	60 000	"	Servietten	8 000	"
Pyjamas	27 000	"	Wolltücher	6 000	"
Schürzen	36 000	"	Krawatten	25 000	"
Büstenhalter	25 000	"	Gummschuhe		
Unterkleider	22 000	"	und Stiefel	24 000	Paar
Kopftücher	85 000	"	Mützen	9 000	Stck.
Schuhe	111 000	Paar	insgesamt:	211	Waggons

The visible shoes in Madjanek are, therefore, not those of people killed in the camp, but those of Jews deported to the East as part of the Reinhardt action. Same with those visible in the Auschwitz Museum. Say that one pair equal to a gassed Jew is inexact.

The same can be concluded with all these items found by the Soviets during the camp liberation and that they have filmed extensively to suggest that Birkenau was an extermination camp. Then as now, the public is fooled because it ignores the link between Auschwitz and the Reinhardt action.

But the evidence of substitution which traumatizes most people has not yet been mentioned. It is the hair.



This cubic meters of hair that you will see in a room and that would be that of 144,000 persons, implied "gassed". Lauriane writes: *"I could not stand to see the hair of the deportees... This destabilized me. It was the first time I saw horrible things."* Nathalie adds: *"I could not realize the horror that lay before me... when I saw with my own eyes two tons of*

hair dulled by the years, crammed into a showcase. How many bodies did this hair belonged to?"

This repulsion felt by the students is understandable. They have this drawing in the head.



This gassed woman to which a member of the Sonderkommando cuts the hair. When you will look at this hair that are presented to you, you can therefore believe that you see the last frame of this scene. However, here is a snapshot from the Auschwitz album.



These Hungarian Jews were admitted to the camp. They have therefore, not been gassed. But they went all the same under the hairdresser's clippers.



Same observation with these other Jews. All are shaved.



These Jews that are coming out of disinfection as well.



And finally those which received uniforms sometimes too small.

Thus, I remind you that in Auschwitz 400,000 persons were admitted in the camp, including 131,000 women.

Auschwitz. Camp de concentration et d'extermination

(2007), p. 208

Les détenus enregistrés au KL Auschwitz

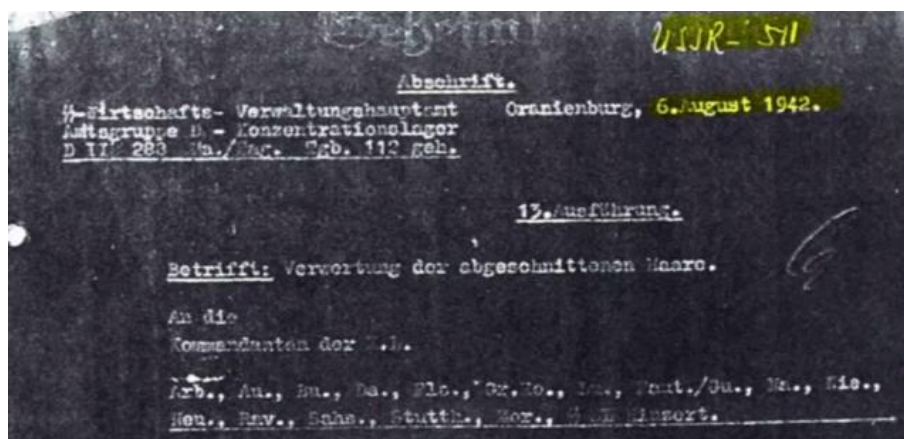
Numérotation	Hommes	Femmes	Total
simple/normale	202 499	89 325	291 824
Juifs série A	20 000	29 354	49 354
Juifs série B	14 897	—	14 897
EH (rééducatifs)	9 193	1 993	11 186
RKG (prisonniers de guerre)	11 964	—	11 964
Z (Tziganes)	10 094	10 888	20 982
TOTAL	268 647	131 560	400 207

Source : recensement effectué par l'auteur d'après les différents documents du camp.

Among these detainees many were shaved more than once. This is why this hair do not impress me much. They are not evidence of a premeditated and coldly organized mass killing.

Some point out that in this hair after the war the Soviets have found traces of hydrocyanic acid. I admit without difficulty. But do you know that during the war, in the time of drastic restrictions, they also recovered hair for use in the manufacture of slippers, carpets, mattresses...

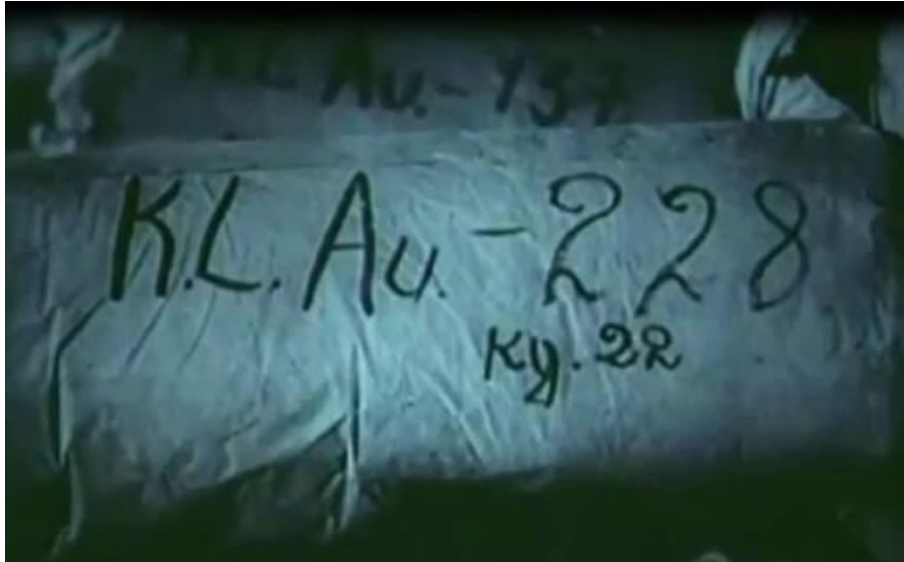
In April 1943, a member of the French workers in Germany published a photo report about weaving hair in France in a Lower Normandy factory. They were used in making slippers. Under Vichy, a decree imposing the collection of hair in the large cities, was published on March 27, 1942 in the "*Journal Officiel*". Five month later, in the Reich, a circular was sent to all the concentration camps officers, so that women's hair were collected.



However, the author stated that the collection should be performed AFTER disinfection. Now, how at that time, were the hair disinfected, in order to kill lice and nits that could be there?

With hydrocyanic acid. Zyklon B. Therefore, the fact that after the war, the Soviets have found traces of it, is not surprising.

I add, that, logically, a part of this hair was found in bags ready to be sent.



On these bags were written the source and the recovered mass.

In short, all these substitution evidence that are shown to you, well they can prove anything you like but certainly not a mass massacre.

General conclusion

There! I have briefly summarized the main arguments, which I believe, must offset-debunk the official thesis.

Auschwitz was not an extermination camp. And as it was the center, therefore there was no extermination of the Jews.

You will notice that in all these developments, it is not about the Jews as such. The genocide could have been that of the German, Indian, Bantu and whatnot. It would not change the arguments developed here. So there is no question here of being or not being anti-Semitic. Antisemitism is irrelevant to the arguments.

Now, you are free to believe or not believe.

Good evening.



Val Kyrie

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 4

Holocaust a non credible story
The Reinhardt Action

Sans Concession tv
Editorials tv

For my last video, I had planned a small development on the "*Reinhardt Action*", ie the alleged extermination of hundred of thousands of Jews in the Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka camps. I suppressed this development at the last minute, because it was not directly linked to Auschwitz and I didn't want my video to be too long.

But below my video, an opponent accused me to manipulate short cuts, about and improvisations. Summoned to explain, after a first refusal dismissive, he finally consented but taking just one example, the Zyklon B question.



Let me answer you, dear opponent. You put forth the Zyklon B advantages, its efficiency, its easy production in Germany, its volatility while the combat gas were - you say - less easy to produce and made for battlefields.

I could easily discuss all these points. I could answer that, contrary to what you write, many combat gas are easy to produce, the chlorine is a common by-product chemistry, sarin, real name: methylphosphonofluoridate, is easy to synthesize. You add that these gases are made for battlefields, you seem to ignore, dear opponent, that there are very different gases, according to the nature of the battlefield. Some are volatile, so the soldiers can immediately enter in the attacked areas, others are heavy to infiltrate the trenches and in shelters, still others, are liquid and have vesicant properties, in order to be used during assaults. In short, state that the gases are made for battlefield means nothing. They are all kinds of them, and some can be used to gas people in a room.

As to say that the army remained a priority, Germany had at its disposal 70,000 tons of toxic agents, including some very devastating like sarin or tabin, Therefore, she could easily and safely provide a few tons to Auschwitz.

In your improvisations you said that Zyklon B was easy to produce even during the war, during war time restrictions. If that's the case, then why in 1942, the Finnish Army, who had ordered to Germany 15 tons of Zyklon, only received 7 tons? ie less than a half. I add that,

from 1943 (**Robert Lifton, The Nazi Doctors 2000,p.162**), the shortage accentuated because of the Allied raids, which destroyed factories and transportation routes. It's a quite an orthodox author that reminds it.

And what do you say to that letter of June 13, 1944, in which the company, that produced Zyklon B for Auschwitz spoke to convert the disinfection gas chambers, in rooms that would work now with Areginal.



Simply because, in March 1944 (**Raul Hilberg, La destruction des juifs d'Europe,p.773**), the Dessau plant, which manufactured the Zyklon B had been bombed. So, Germany was sorely lacking Zyklon B.

You see, dear opponent, I could easily refute your allegations. But, I would not engage in such a discussion. Simply because you focus on one argument, while forgetting the rest. Thus, I remind you of the adage (**A.G. Heffter, Le Droit international de l'Europe, 1883,,p.290**), a clumsy argument does not destroy a thesis.

Even assuming that you were right about Zyklon B, this would leave intact all of my other arguments that establish the ineptitude of the official story. Therefore, your technique is very dishonest. It is to concentrate on a detail, to forget the basics. Sorry, but I do not go for it. It is all my argument that you need to deconstruct. Thus, you do not do it.

Now, I would go further, you write: *"Why use Zyklon B? Reynouard claims that this is evidence of a hoax because finally why not go for another gas? Thus, the reasons are simple: the gassing method experimented so far during operation Reinhardt (well, I let you look, because I will not chew to work neither) is made with carbon monoxide, it is complicated and unreliable."*

Yet, if I believe Raul Hilberg (**Raul Hilberg, La destruction des juifs d'Europe,p.1045**), - the pope of the official story - the three camps of Action Reinhardt would have made 1,5 million dead. And that is what you call killing with a complicated method and unreliable?

What impresses me in people of your kind, it's the ease in the contradiction. To justify the use of Zyklon B in Auschwitz, you say that the gassing with carbon monoxide were not reliable. However, I remain convinced that you believe the extravagant figures given for Treblinka, Belzec and Sobibor.

TABLEAU B-1 Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des Juifs d'Europe*, p. 1045
NOMBRE DE VICTIMES VENTILÉ SELON LA CAUSE DU DÉCÈS *

Constitution de ghettos et privations en général		plus de 800 000
Ghettos d'Europe de l'Est sous occupation allemande		plus de 600 000
Theresienstadt et privations à l'extérieur des ghettos		100 000
Colonies de Transnistrie (Juifs roumains et soviétiques)		100 000
Fusillades à ciel ouvert		plus de 1 300 000
Einsatzgruppen, chefs suprêmes des SS et de la Police, armées roumaines et allemandes dans des opérations mobiles; fusillades en Galicie pendant les déportations; exécutions des prisonniers de guerre et fusillades en Serbie et ailleurs		
Camps		jusqu'à 3 000 000
Allemagne		
Camps de la mort		2 700 000
Auschwitz	1 000 000	
Treblinka	750 000	
Belzec	550 000	
Sobibor	200 000	
Kulmhof	150 000	
		= 1,5 million

You believe that with a complicated and unreliable method, you say, in a few months Germans killed twice the population of Marseilles.

But it is true that with the official story we are going from one contradiction to another.

Let's open this book (**Les chambres à gaz secret d'État, p.133,136**), even today, renowned: The authors explain that end 1941, when German authorities decided the Reinhardt operation, ie extermination of nearly 2,3 million Jews living in the general Government, they sent in the district of Lublin, a dozen men who had organized the T4 operation. ie euthanasia of the mentally ill, to benefit from their experience in the construction and operation of the gassing facilities.

I remind you, in fact, that operation T4 would have enabled to kill tens of thousands of mentally ill, most of which, in the "Gas Chambers".

And you say, dear opponent, that it was complicated and unreliable?

So, all T4 operation, tens of thousands of deaths, a field of huge experiments, without success to develop a valid method? Where is the German expertise? So, first contradiction.

But the following is even more so. Because it's these people, these incompetents who were not able to develop an easy and reliable method, that the authorities chosen in the hope, this time to gas more than 2 millions people. Second contradiction, you will agree.

But, suddenly, these incompetents became elite killers. In a few months, they organized the extermination of 1,5 million people. So, they had to build the necessary camps. Huge, equipped with "*Gas Chambers*" with colossal capacities. But, no! And this is the third blatant contradiction.

Because, to exterminate these 2,3 millions people, do you know what those killing experts?

To build a small camp of about 300 meter squares (22 acres) equipped with three "*Gas Chambers*" of 344sq/ft each. This was in November 1941. It's there they hoped to exterminate all of those people and bury their remains. 2,3 millions people in this tiny pit. All of this is totally crazy!

And do not tell me that they would have thought to burn the corps on pyres. With which fuel please? Taken where? Belzec was an agricultural region. Then the fuel would have been brought from where? We have no trace of delivery. But, Raul Hilberg gives us the solution (**Raul Hilberg, *La destruction des juifs d'Europe*, p.762**): The corps were burned in mass graves.

So, here we go again with these mass graves, which are only a joke. That said, I continue.

4 months later, in 1942, the killing specialists build another camp. Sobibor, it is assumed that there, they will not commit the same blunder. They will build a large camp with large "*Gas Chambers*" and large crematoria, not inefficient mass graves. Well no, in Sobibor, they only build two "*Gas Chambers*" and even smaller ones, 172 sq/ft each. As for the camps, it was barely bigger. 29,65 acres compared to 22,23 acres in Belzec.

End of April or beginning of July 1942, our "Pieds-Nickelés" are going to build a third camp. Treblinka. This time we say that they understood. Well, not yet! Like in Sobibor, they only build three "*Gas Chambers*" of 172 sq/ft each. As for its size, it was approximately the same as Sobibor. Is this the German efficiency? But, where are we? In another "Z" serie?

Maybe, you may answer, that according to Raul Hilberg, from summer 1942, the camps were expanded, especially in term of "*Gas Chambers*", whose number was at least doubled. Therefore, meetings, decisions, orders and approvals were necessary. All these could not but leave traces. But, just at the time to give us details, Hilberg, admits, in a note - only in a note - that no document comes to prove these assertions. "*Statements relative to the number and sizes of the 'Gas Chambers'*", he wrote, "*existing in each camp, are not based on documents but on memories of witnesses.*" What do you mean? Not a single document. Not a single piece of paper? In a country where everything was quota, controlled and archived. This is ridiculous. It is so ridiculous that the reality must be another.

But yes, indeed, Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka were three transit camps, put up in the context of the expulsion of the Jews to the East. And do not say that the revisionists would be unable to demonstrate the reality of this deportation to the East, Before accusing them of incompetence, one must read them. I therefore send you to this book and especially to this chapter:

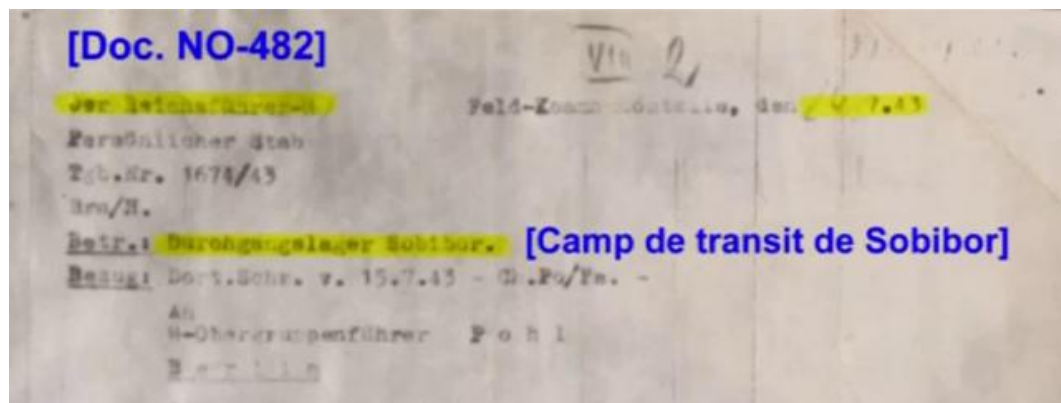
Chapter 7: Where They Went: The Reality of Resettlement

By Thomas Kues

7.1. Notes on some Additional “Conspiraloon” Claims

In our opponents' Chapter 4, dedicated to discrediting the resettlement hypothesis, Jason Myers starts out by discussing what he terms the "excruciatingly slow evolution of the revisionist 'resettlement' hypothesis." His entire "conspiraloön" implication, that the transit camp hypothesis arose not from a historiographical-scientific analytical process

The historical documents demonstrating this are not forgeries.



For example, this message of July 1943, emanating from the general staff of Himmler and clearly speaking of a transit camp at Sobibor, this letter was purely internal and not intended neither for publication nor propaganda, so there was no need to lie.

But never short of grotesque explanations, Raul Hilberg (p.334), tells us that even in their innermost documents German officials hid the reality to allow a psychological discharge.

In short, they sent hundreds of thousands to death, but as this idea was poorly supported, everyone spoke a coded language to allow a psychological discharge. *"Uh... How many Jews did you reinstalled today?" "Well, in my transit camp, I have reinstalled two thousands."*

Excuse me, but history is written by giving the words their true meaning. From the moment you change the meaning, one enters the anything. This transit camps had "*Gas Chambers*", but disinfection "*Gas Chambers*". Because the stolen Jews belongings were deloused, we know it, thanks to the statement sent to Himmler (**Doc.PS-4024**), and which outlined the progress of the Reinhardt Action. There spoke of disinfected textile, clothing, linen, feathers, mattress and rags. Especially those from patients suffering typhus.



I add that if the false witness Gerstein was able to enter at least in one of the Reinhardt Action camp, it is because, as an SS employed in the health teams, he was sent not to gas people, but to disinfect numerous clothing.

Naturally, the fact that many Jews have died in these deportations, no one disputes this. Some Jews were falling of exhaustion or illness, others who were simply to weak were killed. It is an undeniable reality.

Which explains the communal graves discovered after war. But, if they prove the hardness of deportations, they do not demonstrate that they would have been extermination camps, where hundreds of thousands of people were systematically massacred.

So, here is the reality on the alleged "*extermination camps*" of the Action Reinhardt. Here again, the falsity of the official story appears when examined with a minimum of critical thinking.

Thanks! Syl. Bou., for giving me the opportunity to expose it.

Good evening!