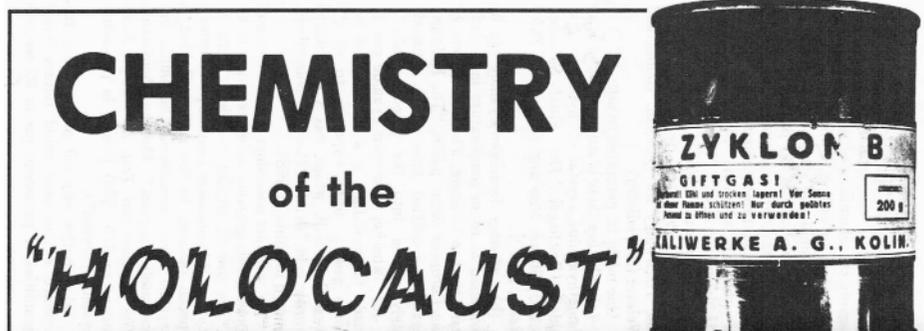


Chemistry of The 'Holocaust'



**By
Dr. E. R. Fields**



It has escaped the notice of most people that stories of a “Nazi Holocaust” during World War II are actually impossible as regards the chemistry of poisons. This can be verified by calling or writing the American Cyanamid Co., Box 31, Linden, NJ 07036, telephone (201) 862-6000, or by consulting standard reference works such as the various editions (in particular the 11th) of the Encyclopaedia Britannica under “Hydrocyanic Acid,” “Prussic Acid,” “Poisons,” Gleason’s Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, or Legal Medicine and Toxicology by Peterson, Haines and Webster (2nd edition).

One might be permitted to ask:

- 1) whether there is any such thing as an “amethyst-blue crystal of hydrogen cyanide” (Reitlinger, *The Final Solution*, p. 160; Shirer, *Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, p. 970);
- 2) whether hydrogen cyanide can be solidified at room temperature in an ordinary tin can (Hilberg, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, p. 566, “The hydrogen cyanide, solidified into pellets, immediately passed into the gaseous state.”);
- 3) whether hydrogen cyanide can be made to crystallize in a vacuum and become gaseous upon exposure to air (“I used Zyklon B, which was a crystallized prussic acid,” Rudolf Hoess at Nuremberg, quoted in Shirer, p. 968);
- 4) whether potassium cyanide becomes immediately gaseous upon exposure to air (“The use of special chemicals, such as

Zyklon B [potassium cyanide] . . . from a special opening in the ceiling, Zyklon B crystals were introduced, becoming immediately gaseous.” Mosche Pearlmann, *The Capture and Trial of Adolph Eichmann*, pp. 375, 385) (Note: Is potassium cyanide a crystal?);

5) whether any salt of cyanide in the absence of an acid could release lethal quantities of poisonous gas in 30 seconds (“He gave me a bottle containing about half a pint of salts. I think they were salts of cyanide. . . . I introduced a certain quantity of salt through a tube. . . . they breathed for about half a minute before they fell to the floor.” Joseph Kramer at the Dachau Trial, quoted in Shirer, p. 981;

6) whether humidity is an antidote to cyanide poisoning (“The subject, a girl aged 15, was saved by contact with the humidity of the cement floor,” Reitlinger, p. 157,

7) whether victims of cyanide poisoning retain consciousness (“We knew when the people were dead, because their screaming stopped.” Rudolf Hoess, former Auschwitz commander, at Nuremberg, quoted in *Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, p. 968.);

This is medically impossible. The Merck Index of Dangerous Properties of Industrial Chemicals (p. 623) describes the symptoms of cyanide poisoning as “unconsciousness, convulsions and respiratory arrest.” *Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products* (Gleason, p. 76) lists them as “unconsciousness followed promptly by violent convulsions.” The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (Prussic Acid,” 1911) says, “The patient is absolutely unconscious. ”

Legal Medicine and Toxicology (Peterson, Haines and Webster, 2nd Edition) remarks (Vol. 1, p. 678), “The patient falls to the ground insensible,” and mentions a case history in which the victim was unconscious for six hours!

The same standard reference work contains numerous case histories of accidental or suicidal cyanide poisoning. P. 682: “—fell to the ground insensible—died quietly without any further struggle 15 or 20 minutes after taking the poison —he' did not scream —fell to the ground completely insensible, he died in about 10 minutes.”; P. 681: “—loss of consciousness —complete insensibility —signs of returning consciousness in two hours after admission —”; P. 679—“a healthy woman died in 15 to 20 minutes.—in another case a man took a similar dose and was insensible for four hours, but recovered.”; P. 677: “In some cases the patient staggers a few steps, and then falls down and dies in five minutes or less without sound or convulsion.”

Hoess could only ascertain death by entering the chamber and taking pulse or heartbeat. Cyanide is not practical for mass killing in concentrations less than that required to cause instant death (“Poison Gas Warfare,” 1922 Supplement, Encyclopaedia Britannica).

The concentrations required to kill quickly are extremely high and must be exactly known—not guessed at by listening to unconscious people.

8). whether anything can be a crystal, a pellet, a “gas crystal”(?) (Shirer, p. 971), a salt and a gas all at the same time, as well as two different chemicals at once (“this dangerous gas,” etc., “these tins of gas.” Rudolf Hoess in Poland six months later, according to the Communist ghost-written autobiography, Commandant at Auschwitz, p. 208);

9) whether any solid of cyanide intended to kill fleas and lice would be an efficient instrument for purposes of mass murder, compared to the ethyl cyanide or cyanic acid used in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury (Leschke, Clinical Toxicology, p.56) or the acrylonitrile used to make Buna nitrile (GBR) rubber (“Organically bound cyanides, i.e., acrylonitrile, are sometimes used as fumigant gases, especially for grains,” Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, p. 74; “Also developed by the Germans (GBR)—manufactured in large tonnage during the war—

copolymerized with acrylonitrile—up to 40% acrylonitrile by volume.” Colliers Encyclopaedia, “Rubber,” 1965.);

Please note: the Monowitz Rubber Plant at Auschwitz was one of the largest in the world, established by I. G. Farben. Farben held the patent for Zyklon B, and was supposedly cooperating in the mass gassings. Krupp established a huge munitions plant at Auschwitz. Fulminate of mercury is a primary explosive related chemically to the cyanides (Encyclopaedia Britannica, “Ful-minic Acid”). Hydrocyanic acid is explosive. (Sax, *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Chemicals*, p. 764.)

10) whether cyanide gas is heavier than air, since it was supposedly released from the ceiling; (“.looking up at the shower heads, from which no water came—realized the gas was coming out of the vents—”Shirer, p. 970.)

11) whether “powerful fans” are a smart way to get rid of cyanide gas in an industrial complex housing 200,000 people; etc. Needless to say, the answer to every one of these questions is “No.” Zyklon B was a commercially manufactured fumigant intended for fleas and lice packed in a 200-gram tin can. Since 200 grams of pure hydrocyanic acid could kill at least 2,000 people, it was evidently highly diluted. Hydrocyanic acid “in the pure state is said to kill with a lightning-like rapidity. It is met with in commerce only in a diluted state—” (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition, “Poisons”). “A stout, muscular man, aged 40, drank by mistake half an ounce of a 1.48 percent solution of hydrocyanic acid —fell suddenly, completely insensible—he died . . . in about ten minutes.” (Legal Medicine and Toxicology, Vol. 1, p. 682)

At the rate of 60-100 milligrams per person, the manufacture of 1,000 tons of nitrile rubber could require enough pure hydrocyanic acid for the preparation of acrylonitrile to “gas” the entire world! (Note: In practice, as opposed to theory, “mass gassings” require huge amounts of poison,

because the air acts as a dilutant and filter. The liquid must evaporate and fill the entire chamber to an extremely high concentration, which takes time. To kill 2,000 people in two minutes would require several tons of pure cyanide.)

According to pre-Nuremberg technical literature, the active ingredient in Zyklon B was a liquid “absorbed in granular diatomite.” (Encyclopaedias Britannica, “Hydrocyanic Acid,” 1943)

A single inhalation of pure hydrocyanic acid (60 milligrams) produces near instantaneous unconsciousness followed by death in several minutes. Zyklon B (which the “Holocaust experts” claim was used to gas the Jews), in contrast, was so fantastically weak that to kill clothes moths with Zyklon required 16 grams per cubic meter over a 24-hour exposure. (Source: Document NI-9912, Office of the Chief Counsel for War Crimes, 1947, a translation of directions issued by the Health Institute of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia in Prague, p. 6.)

A Polish Communist, Pelagia Lewinska (Twenty Months at Auschwitz, p. 55), has remarked: “The gas [Zyklon] was too weak, did not always kill the lice and did no harm whatsoever against the nits.”

According to post-Nuremberg Jewish “historians,” Zyklon B was a commercial bug-bomb packed in a tin can which apparently no one ever opened, containing non-existent crystals, salts or pellets compressed to kill fleas, reacting in an impossible way and releasing fumes which went down instead of up, producing impossible symptoms, and that this dilute mixture was used in preference to tons of an extremely powerful poison which was readily available!

THE OVENS

The German edition of Shirer’s Rise and Fall (p. 1025 in the Knaur paperback edition) contains a footnote which is apparently the result of a legal action brought against the German publishers by the manufacturer of the crematory ovens at Belgrade (the Didier-Werke). The note observes that the “dimensions are those which are standard for crematory

ovens of a not-very-modern design intended for smaller cemeteries, and would be unsuitable for mass burnings.”

Anyone who has ever tried to burn magazines in a trash can will immediately recognize that the technical problems involved in designing a crematory oven capable of burning several thousand corpses a day would be practically insurmountable. Such an oven would have to be equipped with giant mechanical arms to keep the bodies stirred up as well as an apparatus to keep the fuel and air evenly distributed.

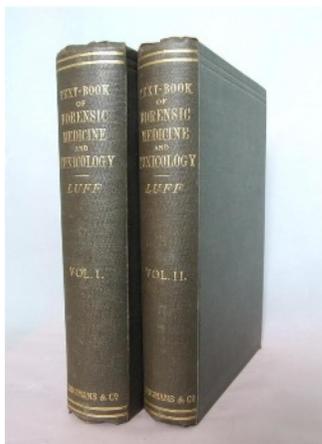


Buchenwald

Photographs of German ovens taken immediately after the war show 18-inch doors about two feet off the floor. Those at Buchenwald have even been photographed with the doors open, showing back and side walls, grid and grate, very clearly.

The story according to Hilberg, Shirer and others is that the ovens proved “inefficient,” and the bodies were finally burned in the open using wood and petroleum for fuel. The buildings were razed and the landscape altered by planting trees (!) thus conveniently destroying all real evidence.

(Source of “information”: The Soviet Union at Nuremberg.)



Legal Medicine and Toxicology observes (Vol. 2, pp. 881-883) that it requires 40 hours to burn a human body using wood as fuel. “A body of ordinary size is completely cremated when gas is used as a fuel in one hour; when petroleum is used, from one and a half to two hours are required. The ash which remains, which consists entirely of mineral substances, all organic compounds having been destroyed, weighs from five to nine pounds, depending on the size of the body.”

This means 15,000 to 27,000 tons of ashes for six million people. Where is it? As usual, we are left with only the Communists to tell us how it all came to disappear.

The cremation of 16,000 bodies a day (according to Rudolf Hoess) using petroleum as fuel would require over 1,000 ovens. Where are they?

The larger camps have four or five; the smaller camps have one or two; and they are coal-fired. What kind of murder program is this?

When one considers that there are no oversize ovens; no “gas chambers” which have not repeatedly been proven to be merely shower baths, which is what they were supposed to have been in the first place (“See those shower heads? This is a gas chamber. Two dollars, please.”); no significant quantity of ashes or skeletons; no documents which are not Zionist or Communist forgeries; that the chemical reactions, symptoms and crematory processes described are impossible; and that Jews have never cooperated with a census at any time in history (see I Chronicles: 21 and II Samuel: 24), one is tempted to ask: if millions of them really disappeared during the war, how would we know it? By believing what we see on TV? Surely not.

The slaughter of 2.5 million Cambodians by the Communists was given an average of 20-seconds evening network-news coverage per month. By contrast an imaginary atrocity involving Jews 40 years ago gets nine and one-half hours in one week! Is this lack of proportion coincidental?



Contact us for details of audio tapes and articles by:-

Dr. Wesley A. Swift

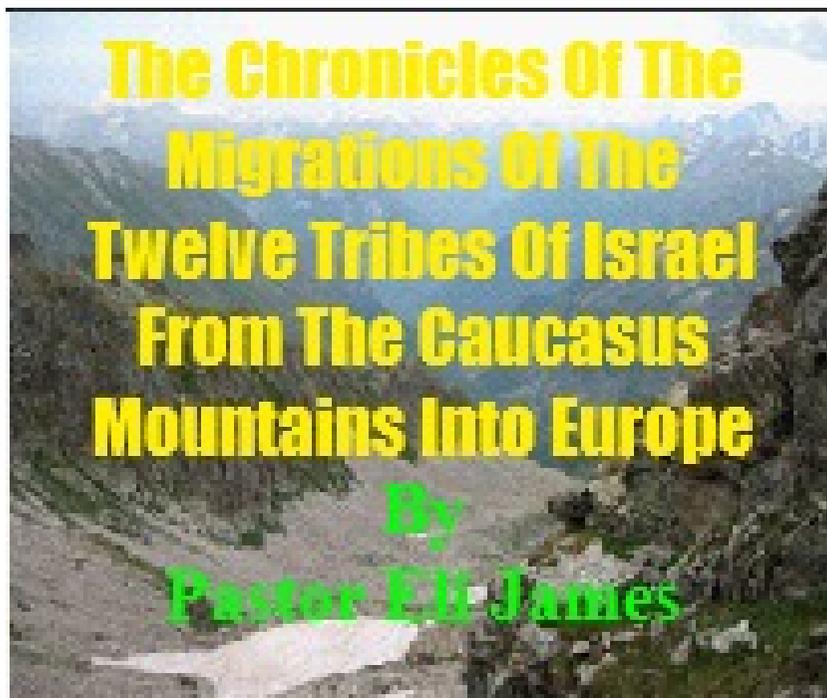
Rev. Dr. Bertrand Comparet

Rev. William Gale

Captain K. R. McKilliam

Pastor Don Campbell





The above PowerPoint presentation is available at Pastor Eli's website:

www.anglo-saxonisrael.com

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