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TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT OF PROF. GORKI

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Professor Emeritus Hans Friedrich Gorki  
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20 November 2000

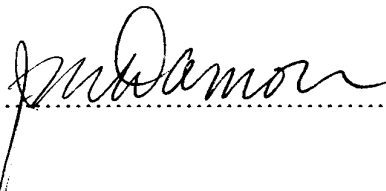
Statement Concerning the Suppression of Historical Research in Germany

1. Biographical information: I was born 16 December 1922.  
In college I studied geography, history and German philology.  
Upon graduation I became a secondary schoolteacher.  
Beginning in 1970 I was Professor of Geography and Teaching Methods at the Teacher College of the Ruhr, since 1980 at the University of Dortmund.  
I have been Professor Emeritus since 1988.  
My fields of specialization are urban geography and thematic cartography.  
My private interest is contemporary history, particularly National Socialism and its legacy.  
My studies in this area qualify me to make the following observations.

2. My observations on the subject at hand: In Germany, the official version of the period of the so-called Third Reich still conforms to the onesided view which prevailed immediately after World War II.  
Efforts to analyze the conditions and events which occurred between 1933 and 1945 and achieve, by sophisticated and detailed investigation, insight which better conforms to reality in its totality, are unwelcome as being revisionist.  
Any one who sets himself the goal of investigating history in a sophisticated manner runs the risk of being branded either frivolously or maliciously, as incorrigible.  
Or, the person is simply slandered as "Nazi" and ostracized, should he or she arrive at conclusions which do not agree with orthodox political opinion.  
This practice alone clearly illustrates a tendency to political repression.

There is no doubt that political repression exists in Germany.

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It is clearly incorporated in the official reaction to revisionist research into questions associated with national socialist persecution of the Jews.

No serious researcher contests the reality that persecution of the Jews took place during the "Third Reich."

It is a shameful page of German history.

Nevertheless the claimed infallibility of the official version of the terrible events of those days is not convincing in all their details,

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With this in mind it must be our goal to achieve, by means of specialized investigations, a sophisticated understanding of these events which is as complex as reality itself.

As in all other areas of scientific research, it should consist of arguments and counter arguments, in a debate which is free of assumptions.

Only this can determine which theses and conceptions prove themselves valid, on basis of their factual significance in the final consideration.

Such normal scientific investigation of unknown content and diverse opinion is suppressed in Germany by governmental prosecution, however.

The reasons given are "Disrespect for the memory of the dead" or "Incitement of the people"

Punishment is fines and imprisonment for revisionist researchers and their publishers. Incriminating publications are confiscated and destroyed.

In addition to the total number of victims created during Hitler's dictatorship, a central point of controversy has been the existence of homicidal gas chambers in the so-called extermination camps.

In order to deal with the confusing body of evidence arising from the testimony of ostensible eyewitnesses to the gassings, who often contradict each other, a promising new field of research has risen.

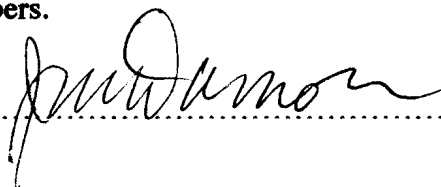
It promises to make possible objective and factual determinations, that is, scientific investigation of the weapon of mass murder, the homicidal gas chamber.

Simply stated, the new field of research of these presumed gas chambers has to do with the evidence created by long lasting compounds of cyanic acid (cyanides.)

Large amounts of these chemical compounds are present in the masonry of rooms whose interior surfaces have been exposed to Zyklon B, which contains cyanic acid.

Zyklon B was the insecticide which was used to exterminate harmful insects (lice.)

According to the official version of history, Zyklon B was also used to commit mass murder in homicidal gas chambers.



Inspired by the work of Fred Leuchter, an American specialist in the design and use of gas chambers used to execute criminals, the diploma chemist Germar Rudolf carried out an investigation of the presence of cyanides in the concentration camp complex Auschwitz-Birkenau.

In the course of this investigation Rudolf demonstrated that the concentration of cyanides in the walls of a well preserved room, which was claimed to have been used as a homicidal gas chamber, was minimal.

The concentrations in the walls of the delousing chambers, on the other hand, were greater by an exponential factor of a thousand.

These walls were undisputedly exposed to Zyklon B during delousing operations. With Rudolf's determination, which was made under scientific conditions of a strictly factual investigation, the official theses concerning homicidal gas chambers should have been opened to question.

The path should have been cleared for further scientific investigations.

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In Germany, however, Mr. Rudolf's expert report based on scientific investigation earned him a prison sentence of fourteen months.

A pirated copy of his report, accompanied by subjective commentary, had been published without his knowledge or consent.

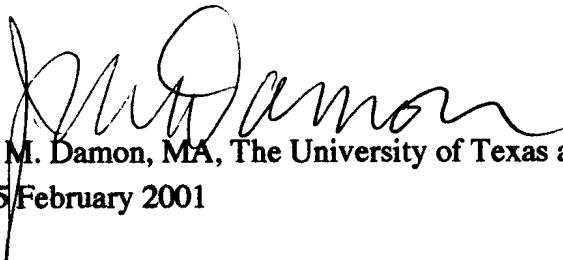
Mr. Rudolf's political persecution has necessitated his flight and exile from Germany.

Signature: H. Gorki

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**TRANSLATOR'S AFFIDAVIT:**

**I CERTIFY THAT I POSSESS EXPERT COMPREHENSION OF BOTH THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES AND THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSLATION.**



J. M. Damon, MA, The University of Texas at Austin  
25 February 2001

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