Holocaust denier who wrote antisemitic songs has conviction upheld

Alison Chabloz was found guilty of posting 'grossly offensive' material online

Shehab Khan @ShehabKhan, 14 February 2019

A woman who wrote and performed antisemitic songs which mocked the Holocaust and claimed the gas chambers were a "proven hoax" has had her conviction upheld by the Crown Court.

Alison Chabloz was found guilty of posting "grossly offensive" material relating to three self-penned songs at Westminster Magistrates' Court last May. The 55-year-old Swiss-British dual national, had uploaded a number of songs to YouTube including one which described the Nazi death camp Auschwitz as "a theme park just for fools" and the gas chambers a "proven hoax".

Chabloz from Glossop in Derbyshire, was originally handed a 20-week suspended prison sentence. But she decided the challenge the verdict and was fighting to have her conviction overturned at Southwark Crown Court.

However, Judge Christopher Hehir said she was "manifestly anti-Semitic", a "Holocaust denier" and "utterly obsessed with what she perceives to be the wrongdoing of Jews". He said: "While each song has Holocaust denial at its heart, in no case do the lyrics restrict themselves to that. Rather they weave together Holocaust denial and hateful attacks on Jewish people generally by reference to well-known anti-Semitic tropes."

In addition to her suspended prison sentence, Chabloz was also banned from posting on social media for one year and ordered to carry out 180 hours of unpaid work. The judge said he was sure all three songs to which the charges relate were grossly offensive.

Referencing one song, Judge Hehir said: "It blames Jews for their sufferings and brands them as thieves, liars and usurers. That is woven into sickening Holocaust-related references to shrunken heads, soaps, lampshades and smoke coming from crematorium chimneys. We are sure that she wrote and performed it because she hates Jews.

"We emphasise that anti-Semitism is not a crime, just as Holocaust denial is not. Nor can the fact that somebody is a Holocaust denier or an anti-Semite prove that anything she writes or sings is grossly offensive. However her anti-

Semitism and her attitude to the Holocaust are in our judgment highly relevant to her state of mind so far as her musical compositions are concerned."

Chabloz, who wore a black and white patterned suit, was joined in the courtroom by a small group of supporters. She had previously defended her work as "satire" and claimed many Jewish people found the songs funny. She performed the songs at a meeting of the far-right London Forum group and also posted them online.

While being cross-examined in March, she called for an "official investigation" into the number of victims killed in the "so-called Holocaust", and claimed there was no proof that gas chambers existed.

Gideon Falter, Chairman of Campaign Against Antisemitism, said: "The Crown Court is a court of record, meaning that its judgement upholding the previous Magistrates’ Court decision sets a new precedent in British law. Many brave British patriots died in the cause of defeating the Nazis. Alison Chabloz is no patriot and her actions defending the Nazis and claiming that the Holocaust was a fraud seek to defile their sacrifice. This sentence sends a strong message that in Britain, Holocaust denial and antisemitic conspiracy theories will not be tolerated."

Chabloz was convicted of two counts of causing an offensive, indecent or menacing message to be sent over a public communications network after performing two songs at the London Forum event. She was also convicted over another charge relating to a third song.

Additional reporting from agencies


...... and British Nationalists blame the victim, Alison Chabloz, for introducing Holocaust Denial laws into the UK. What perverse thought is that? Without any physical proof Rushton/Renouf, et al, assert that Chabloz caused Faurisson's death!


Solidarität!

Am gestrigen Tag wurde der Kamerad Karl Münter (96) in seinem Haus niedergeschlagen und fixiert. Anschließend wurde sein Haus von mehreren Personen durchsucht. Es fehlen seitdern seine Orden und die kompletten Ersparnisse.

Vorausgegangen war eine mediale Hetzjagd bei der Karl Münter sich im NDR zu seiner Zeit als Soldat geäußert hat.

Wir lassen einen altgedienten Soldaten nicht im Stich und sammeln deshalb Geld, um ihn zu unterstützen!

JN LV Nord

IBAN: DE51 2595 0130 0056 1237 79
PayPal: Kontakt@jn-niedersachsen.de

Verwendungszweck:
Solidarität Karl Münter (immer angeben)

Warum sollte ich das bereuen?

So viele Juden hat's damals gar nicht gegeben bei uns.

Dass diese Zahl, 6 Millionen, nicht stimmt.
'If they run away I have the right to shoot them': Ex-Nazi SS officer, 96, who helped to slaughter 86 French men and boys after the resistance blew up a train in 1944 faces hate speech charge
Karl Münter, 96, was involved in the 1944 massacre of 86 French men and boys
He caused outrage when he said victims were shot because they 'ran away'
In an interview with German Panorama, Münter also denied six million Jews died

German prosecutors are now investigating him on suspicion of hate speech
By Sophie Law For Mailonline
Published: 05:47 AEDT, 3 February 2019 | Updated: 08:12 AEDT, 3 February 2019

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Germans Warn U S – Stop the Train of Horror

"Nation states must today be prepared to give up their sovereignty."
Angela Merkel

Roger Stone Reveals All After Court Appearance

Also: Roger Stone Explains How to Dress for Court*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lg_gwyMCXBS
British Catholic bishop who denied the Nazis used gas chambers during TV interview in Germany loses hate speech conviction appeal

Williamson, 78, sparked an outcry in 2009 by denying Nazis used gas chambers. He was excommunicated for the first time in 1998 and allowed back in 2009. The bishop was then excommunicated again by the Catholic church in 2015. Bishop Richard Williamson denied the Nazis had used gas chambers during a 2009 interview.

By Daily Mail Reporter
Published: 03:02 AEDT, 1 February 2019 | Updated: 03:03 AEDT, 1 February 2019

The European Court of Human Rights has ruled Germany was within its rights to convict British bishop Richard Williamson of Holocaust denial. Mr Williamson, 78, sparked an outcry in 2009 by denying that the Nazis used gas chambers during the systematic murder of six million Jews during World War II. His lawyers tried to argue he should not had been convicted because the comment was made during a television interview broadcast in Sweden, where Holocaust denial is not illegal.

But the interview was recorded in Germany, where it is a criminal offence to dispute the mass murder of Jews by the Nazis. Mr Williamson was convicted of incitement to hatred and ordered to pay a 12,000-euro (£10,500) fine, which was reduced to 1,800 euros (£1,600) in 2013 after a series of legal challenges.

The European court said it found no reason to disagree with the German ruling that Mr Williamson’s ‘denial and downplaying of the genocide perpetrated against the Jews had disparaged the dignity of the Jewish victims’.

He did not seek to make special arrangements to ensure that the interview would not be available beyond Sweden, and would have been aware that it would have been accessible elsewhere via satellite TV and the internet, it agreed.

Mr Williamson was formerly a member of the ultra-conservative Society of Saint Pius X but was kicked out in 2012 for disobeying orders from his superiors. He was excommunicated by the Vatican in 1988 after he was ordained by a fundamentalist archbishop against papal orders.

He was allowed back into the Church in 2009 as part of a move by then pope Benedict to heal a rift between the Vatican and fundamentalists.

That decision came days after the airing of Mr Williamson’s Holocaust-denying Swedish interview. An embarrassed Vatican said it had not been aware of the comments. Mr Williamson was excommunicated for a second time in 2015 after he consecrated a new bishop in Brazil despite not being authorised to do so.

Fredrick Toben, add your comment

As citizens we have moral, social and legal duties to fulfill, which Bishop Williamson has always done to the best of his ability.

That is why Bishop Williamson is to be congratulated for speaking his mind - and shame on those who have condemned him for it!

When it comes to matters Holocaust-Shoah what is happening to our basic and fundamental ideal of free expression?

Why are individuals letting themselves be cowered into silence?

Don't give me the argument: “for fear of the Jews” because that would indicate to me you are suffering from a personal moral and intellectual deficiency syndrome, which entices you to play the victim.

My personal maxim still holds: If you deny me my right to think and to speak in a civilized way, then you deny me my humanity and you commit a crime against humanity - Truth is my defence!


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Monika Schaefer reports
Anti-Free Speech Bigotry in Jasper:
Shop Refuses Photocopy Service to Monika Schaefer
31 Thursday Jan 2019

The owner of a small-town local business in Jasper Alberta refused to provide a simple service today the 31st of January 2019, based on the idea that she did not want to serve a person who “hates”.

3 Sheets Jasper Inc. triples as a Stationery, Print shop and Laundromat. Upon my entry, Sonja L. Dickey asked me what she could do for me. I said I needed something photocopied. She replied that she needed to see what it was first. I asked if she was controlling and censoring everything first, before providing service. Is that how she runs her business, I queried.

There is a back story. About two years ago when I had brought in a two-sided color book review of Tell the Truth and Shame the Devil by Gerard Menuhin, to have copies made, she stared trance-like at it for a long time until I wondered whether she had had a stroke. She then informed me she did not want to “participate” in this. She refused to make copies. Since that time however, I have been in the shop on several occasions to make purchases or have other things copied. I was always friendly and even cracked jokes with her. I thought that dispute we had over the copy refusal had been somewhat amicably resolved. She was certainly willing to take my money for subsequent services and purchases.

Upon my protests today regarding her refusal to provide service in exchange for a fee in a shop which advertises this service, she stammered some incoherent things around that you’re an anti Semite, indeed a possible Nazi Jewish chicanery and criminality, which he constantly chronicles in the light of Washington DC and Israeli politics.

Again, I do understand the fears, bordering on the mortal, that you have, and would not ask you to risk jeopardizing the viability of your business, for over time the Jews would wear you down or inconvenience you in various other ways, for the Jews ultimate fear is of the knowledge spreading that they murdered 66,000,000 Christians of Russia between 1917 and 1957, just because they were Christian, for to be Christian was deemed anti Semitic, for which the penalty was death, being the very first law the Jews passed in July 1918 on assuming power as the communist govt.

By the 1947, 49, 51, that census’ were taken, each showing numbers greater than they were in both 1939, 40. To underscore such very inconvenient data, there was a Jewish historian of renown, one Professor Jacob Marcus, who wrote in the 1950 Encyclopaedia Britannica, that ‘a few thousand Jews died in the war'.

Unfortunately that entry has recently been deleted, according to Brother Nathanael Kapner, who himself was brought up as a Jew, but has for decades now been an Orthodox Christian, having earlier been repelled by Jewish chicanery and criminality, which he constantly chronicles in the light of Washington DC and Israeli politics.

Hello Sonja Dickey.

I see that on two separate occasions you have denied specific copy services to one Monika Schaefer.

I interpret that as meaning that you are afraid of a quiet Jewish boycott of your shop, and the word getting around that you’re an anti Semite, indeed a possible Nazi sympathizer because you’ve provided a specific copying service which enhances the spread of Holocaust Denying material! Or some such rhubarb.

That you had panic reactions in both encounters is completely understandable, given everyone’s indoctrination from school and tv about Nazis, and concentration camps, and 6,000,000 Jews having been gassed, and on and on, round and round, for we have all been programmed to viscerally react to Germans as if they had just come from their shift of pushing Jews into gas chambers, especially a German asking that copies be made of material which denies any such or related allegation.

Rather than make refutations of this or that allegation with pages from scholarly material, I think it better, out of respect to the time available to you, to limit myself to saying that the several world census data for Jews, both pre war and post war, show increases in numbers post war, ranging from tens of thousands, to hundreds of thousands, over the pre war number average of about 15,460,000.

Of course, a population supposedly reduced to 9,000,000 would take a century or two to recover from such a alleged devastation, for certainly it could not recover within a span of six years - 1945 to 1951, for it was in 1947, 49, 51, that censuses’ were taken, each showing numbers greater than they were in both 1939, 40.

Kind regards - Michael Mazur, Australia, 6 Feb 2019.

PART I Bill of Rights

Marginal note: Recognition and declaration of rights and freedoms

1 It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

(a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;
(b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
(c) freedom of religion;
(d) freedom of speech;
(e) freedom of assembly and association; and
(f) freedom of the press.
By the Socialist Equality Party (Australia)
2 February 2019

The Socialist Equality Party (SEP) is pleased to announce that highly respected journalist and filmmaker John Pilger will address the March 3 demonstration at the Martin Place Amphitheatre in Sydney, which will demand that the Australian government immediately act to secure the freedom of persecuted WikiLeaks’ publisher and Australian citizen Julian Assange. The following week, on March 10, the SEP will hold a demonstration at the State Library in Swanston Street, in the centre of Melbourne. Both rallies will be live-streamed via Facebook to a world audience.

John Pilger is a trustee of the Courage Foundation, which is committed to the defense of persecuted journalists and whistleblowers. Pilger has been, and remains, at the forefront of the fight to defend Julian Assange. On June 17, 2018, he delivered a widely circulated speech at the rally organised by the SEP at Sydney Town Hall Square. He told the audience present and watching online: “Assange’s ‘crime’ is to have broken a silence. No investigative journalism in my lifetime can equal the importance of what WikiLeaks has done in calling rapacious power to account.”

John Pilger speaking on June 17, 2018

Pilger’s condemnation of the establishment media, and its role in spreading lies and falsifications about Julian Assange, as “Vichy journalism”—after the French regime that collaborated with the Nazi occupation of France—has been cited around the world.

As well as John Pilger, the Sydney rally will be addressed by SEP national secretary James Cogan, who has made the defence of Assange a central aspect of his political and journalistic work. Cogan will also be the main speaker at the demonstration in Melbourne. Leading members of the SEP’s youth movement, the International Youth and Students for Social Equality (IYSSE), will speak at both rallies.

SEP members are now campaigning in working class suburbs of both cities to build support and participation in the March rallies. Over the coming weeks, campaigns will be held at key workplaces to call on workers to organise meetings, independent of the trade unions, to move motions in support of Assange and commit to sending delegations to the rallies.

As the universities in Australia reopen this month for the new academic year, the IYSSE will be campaigning, during orientation weeks and club days, for students to join the demonstrations for the freedom of Julian Assange.

Assange is being persecuted for his leading role in WikiLeaks’ exposures of US-led war crimes, diplomatic intrigues, mass spying and corporate and government corruption. The aim of the vendetta against him is to intimidate and silence independent and critical journalists and would-be whistleblowers.

The SEP rallies will demand that the Australian government immediately exercise its diplomatic powers and legal discretion to secure Assange’s right to leave the Ecuadorian embassy in London, where he sought political asylum on June 19, 2012 and has been effectively imprisoned by British authorities for over six-and-a-half years.

Assange is an Australian citizen. The Australian government has the undeniable duty and ability to intervene and compel the British government to allow him to unconditionally leave the Ecuadorian embassy and return to Australia, if he chooses to do so. Assange has not committed any crime but has been threatened since 2010 with being rendered to the United States for a show trial and decades of imprisonment, or worse, on false charges of espionage or conspiracy.

Assange must be given public assurances by both the current Liberal-National Coalition government and the Labor Party opposition that, if he returns to Australia, he will be protected from any extradition request by the US. According to lawyer Greg Barns, who represents WikiLeaks, Australian officials from its British High Commission did visit Assange this week—only the second time they have done so in over six years. On the eve of the June 2018 demonstrations, diplomats also spoke with Assange, but the Coalition government, then headed by Malcolm Turnbull, did nothing in his defence.

Barns told the Sydney Morning Herald: “They have seen firsthand the untenable situation Julian is in. His health is deteriorating yet he cannot get medical care for fear of arrest. We will be asking [foreign minister] Senator Payne to seek undertakings from [the] UK that [Assange] can leave the embassy for health care without being arrested.”

According to Barns, Assange is suffering from chronic pain in one arm and needs dental work. The sordid complicity of successive Labor and Coalition governments in the persecution of Assange leaves no doubt that Canberra will only take serious action on his behalf if it is compelled to do so by the greatest pressure from below.

The demonstrations in March will also need to be built in complete opposition to what falsely passes itself off as the “left” and “progressive” wing of official Australian politics and journalism. The trade unions are fully collaborating with the Coalition government and Labor against Assange. In 2010, then Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) president Ged Kearney declared: “WikiLeaks has broken no Australian law and, as an Australian citizen, Julian Assange should be supported by the Australian government.”

Today, current ACTU national secretary Sally McManus, who occasionally postures as concerned about social and democratic rights, has nothing to say in defence of Assange, while Kearney sits silent in parliament as a Labor member.

The Media Entertainment and Arts Alliance, the journalists’ union, granted membership to Assange in 2010 in recognition of his services to journalism and the truth. It has not so much as issued a press statement about his persecution in over eight years.

In 2010, the Greens vowed to support Assange. Within months, the Greens lined up with then Labor government that it was propping up in parliament and joined the witch hunt against WikiLeaks. “Independent” Andrew Wilkie, who bolstered his credentials by speaking alongside John Pilger in defence of Assange in March 2011, has likewise abandoned the persecuted publisher and refuses to state a single word of opposition to his treatment.
Against the official conspiracy of silence, the SEP calls on all defenders of civil liberties and democratic rights to circulate information about the March demonstrations in factories, workplaces, campuses and schools across the country and throughout social media.

The author also recommends:

* Rally to demand the Australian government acts to free Julian Assange! Sydney Martin Place Amphitheatre, March 3! Melbourne State Library, March 10!
* [https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2019/02/02/jass f02.html](https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2019/02/02/jass f02.html)

This essay will attempt to provide a brief historical review of Holocaust denial. For an in-depth treatment of this question, the reader is referred to two major works on the subject: Lucy S. Dawidowicz, Historians and the Holocaust and Deborah Lipstadt, Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. The material in the present essay draws heavily from these two excellent works. Here I am concerned with the historical background and origins of the movement. Primary attention will be given to Paul Rassinier, Harry Elmer Barnes and Austin J. App.

The very first Holocaust deniers were the Nazis themselves. As it became increasingly obvious that the war was not going well, Himmler instructed his camp commandants to destroy records, crematoria and other sign of mass destruction of human beings. He was especially adamant with regard to those Jews still alive who could testify regarding their experiences in the camps. In April, 1945, he signed an official order (which still exists in his own handwriting) that the camps would not be surrendered and that no prisoner "fall into the hands of the enemies alive." Apparently Himmler knew that the "Final Solution" would be viewed as a moral outrage by the rest of the world. Historian Kenneth Stern (1993:6) suggests that many top SS leaders left Germany at the end of the war and began immediately the process of using their propaganda skills to rewrite history. Shortly after the war, denial materials began to appear. One of the first was Friedrich Meinecke's The German Catastrophe, (1950) in which he offered a brief defense for the German people by blaming industrialists, bureaucrats and the Pan-German League (an essentially antisemitic organization begun by von Schoenner in Vienna prior to young Adolf Hitler's arrival there) for the outbreak of World War I and Hitler's rise to power. Meinecke was openly antisemitic; nonetheless he was a respected historian.

There is a fairly clear historical development of contemporary Holocaust denial. Surprisingly, its roots extend far beyond the Holocaust itself and may be found in the work of historical revisionists in Europe, principally France, and in the United States who set out to absolve Germany of responsibility for World War I. Paul Rassinier, formerly a "political" prisoner at Buchenwald, was one of the first European writers to come to the defense of the Nazi regime with regard to their "extermination" policy. In 1945, Rassinier was elected as a Socialist member of the French National Assembly, a position which he held for less than two years before resigning for health reasons. Shortly after the war he began reading reports of extermination in Nazi death camps by means of gas chambers and crematoria. His response was, essentially, "I was there and there were no gas chambers." It should be remembered that he was confined to Buchenwald, the first major concentration camp created by the Hitler regime (1937) and that it was located in Germany. Buchenwald was not primarily a "death camp" and there were no gas chambers there. He was arrested and incarcerated in 1943. By that time the focus of the "Final Solution" had long since shifted to the Generalgouvernement of Poland. Rassinier used his own experience as a basis for denying the existence of gas chambers and mass extermination at other camps. Given his experience and his antisemitism, he embarked upon a writing career which, over the next 30 years, would place him at the center of Holocaust denial. In 1948 he published Le Passage de la Ligne, Crossing the Line, and, in 1950, The Holocaust Story and the Lie of Ulysses. In these early works he attempted to make two main arguments: first, while some atrocities were committed by the Germans, they have been greatly exaggerated and, second, that the Germans were not the perpetrators of these atrocities -- the inmates who ran the camps instigated them. In 1964 he published The Drama of European Jewry, a work committed to debunking what he called "the genocide myth." The major focus of this book was the denial of the gas chambers in the concentration camps, the denial of the widely accepted figure of 6 million Jews exterminated and the discounting of the testimony of the perpetrators following the war. These three have emerged in recent years as central tenets of Holocaust denial. While none of these arguments were new, Rassinier did introduce a new twist to Holocaust denial. Having argued that the genocidal extermination of 6 million Jews is a myth, he asks: Who perpetrated the myth, and for what purpose. His answer: the Zionists as part of a massive Jewish/Soviet/Allied conspiracy to "swindle" Germany out of billions of dollars in reparations. This is a theme which would later be taken up by Austin J. App and by the current crop of Holocaust deniers.

In 1977, the above works by Rassinier were re-published by the Noontide Press under the title, Debunking the
Genocide Myth. The Noontide Press is the primary outlet for the Institute of Historical Review. Toward the end of his life, he wrote two additional pieces, one on the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem (held in 1961), and one on the Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt. Both of these were translated by American historian, and admirer of Rassinier, Harry Elmer Barnes. These materials have been published by Steppingstones Publishing and are regularly advertised for sale by the Institute For Historical Review. Thus, the work of Rassinier takes its place in contemporary denial literature.

The claims of Rassinier can be easily refuted and have received full treatment by Deborah Lipstadt and other reputable historians. Briefly, however, Rassinier offers little evidence for most of his claims, he totally disregards any documentary evidence that would contradict his claims and attempts to explain away the testimony of survivors as "emotional" exaggeration and the testimony of accused war criminals as the result of "coercion." For instance, he completely ignores Hitler's stated agenda in Mein Kampf (1923) and his famous and oft-quoted speech of 1939 before the German Reichstag: Today I want to be a prophet once more: If international finance Jewry inside and outside of Europe should succeed once more in plunging nations into another world war, the consequence will not be the Bolshevization of the earth and thereby the victory of Jewry, but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe. Similarly, he disregards the speeches of Himmler, such as the address given to the leaders of the SS in 1943: I also want to talk with you, quite frankly, on a very grave matter. Among yourselves it should be mentioned quite frankly, and yet we will never speak of it publicly....I mean the clearing out of the Jews, the extermination of the Jewish race. (Quoted in Jackson Spielvogel, Hitler and Nazi Germany, 3rd ed., 1996:282).

Similarly, he disregards the Wannsee Protocol which stands as clear evidence of an official Nazi policy of extermination.

As Lipstadt observes, the primary link between these early revisionists and modern deniers was the U.S. historian, Harry Elmer Barnes, the first American historian to take up the theme of Holocaust denial. During World War I he was an outspoken, even vitriolic, supporter of the Allied effort. After the war, however, he became highly pro-German and seemed intent on defending the German people against any responsibility for the war. While he blamed France and Russia for starting the war, he stopped short, in his early work, of blaming the Jews, as Kaiser Wilhelm had done. Barnes early work was fairly respectable historical analysis despite the fact that his agenda was a clear denunciation of U.S. foreign policy during World War I. These themes appear strongly in his, The Genesis of the Great War, 1926, In Quest of Truth and Justice, 1928 and World Politics in Modern Civilization, 1930. His two-volume The History of Western Civilization was widely adopted at prestigious schools throughout the United States. It was not until the late 1950s that his analysis extended to the issue of atrocities against Jews. This shift in his agenda coincides with his discovery of French popular historian, Paul Rassinier, and the American revisionist, David Leslie Hoggan.

Hoggan's dissertation at Harvard was a revisionist work in which he blamed Britain for World War II and presented Hitler as a victim of Allied manipulation. Throughout the work, Hitler is presented as conciliatory, reasonable and sincere in his attempts to avoid war. Barnes encouraged Hoggan to have the work published. After extensive re-writing, it was published, in Germany in 1961 under the title, The Genesis of the Foreign War. The title and the thrust of the book -- World War II was forced upon Hitler. An important concern of the book was to downplay Nazi atrocities against Jews. As historian, Deborah Lipstadt, observes: Hoggan's book, on which Barnes heaped accolades, is full of such misrepresentations in relation to British and Polish foreign policy and concerning Germany's treatment of the Jews. His dissertation contains few such observations. Barnes read the dissertation before it was turned into a book and was in contact with Hoggan for a full six years before the book was published. Barnes helped get it published and provided a blurb for its jacket, obviously playing a significant role in turning this "solid conscientious piece of work" into a Nazi apologia.

( Denying the Holocaust,1993:73)

It was Barnes' discovery of Rassinier that seems to have been the pivotal point in his thinking. He began by arguing that the atrocity stories were exaggerated and slowly worked his way to the conclusion that they were fabrications. Stopping short of denying the Holocaust, Barnes attempted to connect the "exaggerated" atrocities with German reparations to Israel. Following the earlier lead of Rassinier, Barnes attempted to leave the impression that the size of the reparations was determined by the number of Jews killed in the Holocaust when actually the size of the reparations was determined by the estimated cost of resettling Jews from Germany and occupied territories to Israel.

Finally, Barnes attempted to raise doubts about the Holocaust in general by raising doubts regarding the existence of gas chambers as a means of extermination....The existence and implementation of gas chambers for extermination purposes is a matter of special concern to deniers since they symbolize more dramatically than anything else the rational, systematic and impersonal nature of the killing machine. Every Holocaust denier feels compelled to make this issue central the argument. Barnes' contention was that the gas chambers were post-war inventions Surely Barnes was aware of the extensive testimony provided to the British as early as 1944 by Auschwitz escapee, Rudolph Vrba (see Martin Gilbert, Auschwitz And The Allies, 1981:190-198).

App's major contribution to Holocaust denial lies in his codification of denial into eight fundamental tenets (The following are adapted from Deborah Lipstadt, 1994:99-100):

Emigration, not extermination was the Nazi plan for dealing with Germany's "Jewish problem." His main evidence for this assertion is that if Germany had planned total extermination, no Jews would have survived.

No Jews were gassed in any German camps and probably not at Auschwitz either. He argued that the crematoria were designed to cremate those who died from other causes -- natural illness, etc.

Jews who disappeared during the years of WWII and have not been accounted for did so in territories under Soviet, rather than German, control. The majority of Jews who were killed by the Nazis were people whom the Nazis had every right to "execute" as subversives, spies, and criminals.
If the Holocaust claims have any truth, Israel would have opened its archives to historians. Instead, he claims, they have preferred to continue perpetuating the Holocaust "hoax" by utilizing the charge of "antisemitism" against anyone who questions it. All evidence to support the Holocaust "hoax" of 6 million dead rests upon misquotes of Nazis and Nazi documents. Burden of proof argument. It is incumbent upon the accusers to prove the 6 million figure. Instead, App argues, Germany has been forced to prove that the 6 million is incorrect. This argument rests upon App's (and others') assertion that reparations paid to Israel by Germany are based on the 6 million figure. He consistently refers to the reparations as a Zionist "swindle."

Jewish historians and other scholars have great discrepancies in their calculations of the number of victims. App takes this as evidence that the claims are unverified.

The above assertions stand as the fundamental tenets of contemporary Holocaust denial. Holocaust denial is rooted in the isolationism and historical revision of the WWI, post-War, WWII and Cold War periods. By the mid to late 1960s, all the ingredients of contemporary Holocaust denial were in place. Some of this background does, in fact, represent legitimate historical revision. Other parts of it, however, depart from the academic standards of historical analysis and move clearly in the direction of politically and ideologically motivated historical denial. One overarching characteristic of all deniers, the one characteristic which binds them all together, is antisemitism. Regardless of the language used to clothe their attacks upon memory and truth, it is the language of hate and fear. Regardless of pretensions of scholarship and even underlying traces of real scholarship, deniers ultimately come to rely upon the least respectable of all strategies -- stereotyping. The works of Rassinier, Barnes, Hoggan and App consistently fall back upon stereotypic images of the Jewish people which have been perpetuated for centuries and which show little sign of diminishing with the current crop of deniers.

Sources: The Holocaust\Shoah Page

The problem:
 Why would a smile threaten them?

What inspired so much fear was the ABSENCE OF SUBMISSION! He was smiling because his CHAIN of FEAR had been broken! So, too, it is with the Holocaust-Shoah narrative where legal sanction and FEAR of FEAR rule supreme – not authentic factuality, e.g. to date no-one has proven that Germans systematically exterminated

European Jewry in specially constructed homicidal gas chambers! E.g. to date the US Holocaust Memorial Museum has no homicidal gas chamber on display. As Michael Hoffman reminded us decades ago: This is like a Space/Rocket Museum without a rocket!

Who’s smiling now?

*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hgw2546XY7g

*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_9SbMdWDKEM
Jan27
International Day of Commemoration in Honor of the Revisionists Who Introduced Sanity to the Auschwitz “Death Camp” Narrative

The Hoax that won’t die
By Carolyn Yeager

"the first and continuing reports that Jews were being wiped out by the Nazis in Poland were supplied to newspapers around the world by the World Jewish Congress"... HOAX

"the first authentic information about Hitler’s decision to ‘exterminate’ European Jewry came from an unnamed German industrialist who visited Switzerland in July 1942 and informed a Jewish friend of the World Jewish Congress... HOAX

“the first ‘eyewitness’ account of the inner working of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Gas Chamber/Crematorium complex came from ‘two escaped Slovakian Jews’ working with the World Jewish Congress”... HOAX

The Holocaust is a hoax that’s already been unmasked. But the Establishment won’t give it up. Instead of a hoax, we could call it a sleight-of-hand, in the sense of the tricks magicians use. (‘Hoax’ derives from the magic incantation hocus pocus). We could call it a myth, except that it was deliberately created to deceive and gain advantage, and continues to be upheld for that purpose. We could call it war propaganda that got out of control, and indeed it has slipped out of its World War II niche and become a free-standing phenomenon, fueling the world-wide ‘campaigns against anti-Semitism’ with ever-expanding laws that forbid speaking ill of Jews and/or Israel.

But it is properly called a hoax because it was deliberately created by a few men in the upper ranks of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) utilizing their tight network of influential, well-placed accomplices throughout Europe, Britain and the United States.

It was inspired by rumors circulated by Polish and Jewish inmates at the Auschwitz-Birkenau work-concentration-transit camp located in Poland near the sprawling I.G. Farben ‘Buna’ Rubber Plant.

Some of these inmates organized into secret underground networks that maintained wireless communication to the Polish Government-in-Exile in London. All this was told in the book released in 1976 by Arthur R. Butz, Ph.D., The Hoax of the Twentieth Century, which I quoted extensively from here and will refer to later.

This year, as every year since a resolution was established in 2005 by a voice vote in the United Nations, the World Jewish Congress leads the way in recognizing and promoting a commemoration popularly known as "International Holocaust Remembrance Day." The media faithfully plays up the day, and governments throughout the Western world pay tribute.

Amazing when you think about its reach. THIS YEAR the World Jewish Congress has announced that “social media giants” are joining with them in 2019 to create “mass global awareness” ahead of the Israel-initiated commemoration day (however, it looks like only Twitter came through). Along with the United Nations, the worldwide media, and major government leaders, the Memorial Museum at Auschwitz-Birkenau also recognizes the day with special events. January 27, 1945 was chosen because it is the day it is claimed the Auschwitz camp was ‘liberated’ by the Red Army.

Yes, it’s amazing how much of our reality is created and developed without our decision, but simply our acquiescence in seemingly harmless (and usually disguised in moral terms) votes in large bodies such as the UN general assembly or Congressional and parliamentary bodies.

In the articles that I have previously published on the WJC (especially here, here and here), drawing on the work of esteemed historians and revisionists, the answer to who, what, why of the Holocaust has already been presented. In this article I will pull all this information together in an attempt to make the full case as to why the hoax of the Holocaust can be attributed to the World Jewish Congress far more than to any other single entity.

We will see that the very first unconfirmed reports of mass shootings of Jews came from the World Jewish Congress, and the final unconfirmed reports of gas chambers and mass cremations came from the WJC, also.

The World Jewish Congress is the prime institution devoted to propagating Holocaust belief. Holocaust is part and parcel of their other main aims of “defending Jews around the world” and “supporting Israel.”

Udo Walendy

We will begin with Udo Walendy, German historian, author and publisher, and his paper published in 1948 titled "Unity in Dispersion, a History of the World Jewish Congress and particularly the Jewish influence on the Roosevelt Presidency and the Origins of WWII.”

The World Jewish Congress is an openly Zionist organization. It’s name echoes the first World Zionist Congress held in Basle, Switzerland in the year 1897, convened by Dr. Theodore Herzl, a Hungarian-born Jew. Herzl’s portrait hangs in the office of the president at the WJC headquarters in New York City.

In the same spirit of uniting Jews to define and defend their interests, the World Jewish Congress was convened for the first time 39 years later in Geneva, Switzerland by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, another Budapest-born offspring of rabbis who was brought to New York as an infant.
At this Congress, of which they bragged of having 230 delegates representing 32 countries around the world, the vast majority (181) were from the United States, Poland, Roumania and Great Britain. From seven countries there was only one delegate, and from the rest, between 2 and 10. The center of worldwide Jewish interests and leadership had moved to the United States after WWI.

Nahum Goldmann, left, and Stephen Wise, right, playing on American patriotism in 1942.

Prior to this first Congress in 1936, a preparative World Jewish Conference was held in August 1932, also in Geneva. It was chaired by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, a Russia-born Jew who grew up in Germany. Some anti-Zionist German Jewish groups refused to participate. Goldmann defined the purpose as to establish a legitimate collective representation of all 16 million Jews in the world. At this conference, Nahum Goldmann and Stephen Wise were entrusted with the leading positions. At two more preparative conferences in '33 and '34, the rise to power of National Socialism became a main subject.

[Also in 1936, Samuel Untermeyer, who had called for a holy war against Germany in 1933, founded a "World Anti-Nazi Council to Fight for Human Rights." He partnered with British Unionist Walter Citrine, and the Council served as an Agent for "psychological warfare" and – concealed from the public – was to be financed by the Jewish Defense Fund. Winston Churchill became one of its activists.]

At the 1936 Congress, Nahum Goldmann made the radical announcement that the existing sovereignty of nations should be considered obsolete! The League of Nations should be reinforced (militarily, apparently) to safeguard the interests of the weaker groups in the world. By these weaker groups he meant Jews.

"Millions of Jews in eastern Europe are being disenfranchised and terrorized in the name of supremacy of the state and the dominant nation" he said, and "Where the equal rights of a Jewish community are affected [...] it becomes of common, worldwide Jewish interest." (Surrender of Jewish rights anywhere equals surrender everywhere.)

"We know that we can only succeed by joining forces with the many others in the world who must fight with us."

Goldmann also said that mankind had to fight against "an aggression which was started by Germany," emphasizing that "fighting against Hitlerism is one of the most important tasks" and that "anti-Semitism must be branded an international crime." He also stated that "propaganda is at present one of the main instruments of foreign politics," with boycotts and international intelligence services required to be used as weapons.

Remember this was in 1936, when Hitler was still being admired for bringing Germany back to economic health! Goldmann became President of the permanent Administrative Committee and Wise President of the Executive Committee. In July 1940, the World Jewish Congress moved it's headquarters to New York City, with the Geneva office continuing to exist under 29-year old Dr. Gerhart Riegner and Dr. Abraham Silberschein, maintaining contact with German-occupied countries and the International Red Cross.

WJC creates the Institute of Jewish Affairs as a research arm

In 1941, another section of the World Jewish Congress was founded as the "Institute of Jewish Affairs." It was assigned the task of gathering information from all parts of the world concerning Jewish affairs, with the aim of submitting Jewish demands to the peace conference at the end of hostilities. The Jews were looking to get as much as they could out of the war – a war in which they knew very well they were not physically fighting! They thus wanted to emphasize their losses as Hitler's political victims.

In order to situate themselves, they decided to consider the period from 1919 to 1939 an "armistice," not a peace. They stressed that a basis must be created by which "war crimes" could be punished retroactively from 1933. And of course, they would be the victims of these war crimes.

In June 1942, the Advisory Staff for European Jewish Matters (of the Institute of Jewish Affairs) met in coordination with the World Jewish Congress. Here, a demand was made for the first time that no peace negotiation should ever be carried out without representatives of the WJC participating.

The Institute of Jewish Affairs entertained close relations with the Geneva office and the British Section of the WJC in London. The British Section had built up a research staff of over thirty experts, allowing the Institute to compile a remarkable amount of material, including thousands of documents, press reports, papers, projects, drafts and manuscripts ready for printing. Some of the most important publications are:

Zorach Warhaftig, Starvation over Europe (1943);

Jews in Nazi Europe, Where Shall They Go? no authors named, (1941);

Hitler's Ten Year War on the Jews (1943) (this book made a tremendous impression on the Allied governments and served as a basic textbook at the Nuremberg Military Tribunal)

An important paper transmitted to the American authorities was "The Conspiracy against the Jewish People," the main chapters of which were headed:

The Originally Conceived Plan of Extermination of the Jewish People II.

The Different Stages of the Crime Against the Jewish People

The Responsibility of Individuals and Organizations (translated from the German original).

In Europe in January 1942, the National committee of 'Free France' convened for a discussion on German war crimes. But not one reference was made to the crimes against the Jews. So in February the World Jewish Congress asked for a specific statement with reference to the "many and special crimes against the Jews." It took three months before the President of the Conference on crimes, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, replied that specifically referencing the Jews "might be equivalent to recognizing racial theories that we all reject." (Touché! We can see from this that not everyone was on the same page about who were the victims of the Germans. Since the Poles evidently did not want to feature the Jews, the Jews went around them.)
After that rejection, the British section of the World Jewish Congress in June organized their own Conference of the Press of the Free World where “Facts of a Systematic Extermination of European Jewry” were announced (but not revealed in the conference minutes). This would have been the first suggestion of extermination of Jews. Immediate reactions occurred in Britain and abroad. The BBC transmitted this type of news for the first time—and there were mass demonstrations in the US (organized by Jews) addressing war crimes and the need for the rescue of European Jewry. On 21 July 1942, Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent a message to a meeting held in Madison Square Garden, NYC, which contained the following: The Jews were Hitler’s first victims, and ever since they have been in the forefront of resistance to Nazi aggression.

The World Jewish Congress jumped on this and announced that “This sentence rightly characterized the Jews of whatever nationality as an allied people of the United Nations (which is the name the Allies gave themselves at that time). The WJC said they wanted all Jews to be accepted as “one nation” represented by the World Jewish Congress.

The Riegner Telegram

Sensing an opportune time, on 8 Aug 1942, young Gerhart Riegner, as Secretary of the Geneva WJC office, sent a telegram to the British Foreign Office and the U.S. State Dept, through secure diplomatic channels the WJC was privy to. The telegram read: Received alarming report stating that, in the Fuehrer’s Headquarters, a plan has been discussed, and is under consideration, according to which all Jews in countries occupied or controlled by Germany numbering 3½ to 4 millions should, after deportation and concentration in the East, be at one blow exterminated, in order to resolve, once and for all the Jewish question in Europe. Action is reported to be planned for the autumn. Ways of execution are still being discussed including the use of prussic acid. We transmit this information with all the necessary reservation, as exactitude cannot be confirmed by us. Our informant is reported to have close connections with the highest German authorities, and his reports are generally reliable. Please inform and consult New York.

So, an anonymous report, and supposedly not the first from this source. The British Foreign Office took its time forwarding the telegram, calling for it to be investigated first, and the State Dept. was also very wary. It wasn’t until 3 weeks later on 28 August that it reached Stephen Wise, WJC President in New York, who decided not to make it public. But this telegram is the reason that WJC and its acolytes can say the US and UK governments knew from 1942 that Jews were being exterminated. The informant in this case is the “mysterious German industrialist” that Bradley Smith wrote about and concluded did not exist. And he didn’t, until 40 years later, in October 1983 when it was claimed in the New York Times, without evidence, that he was Eduard Schulte, a mining company executive who died in 1966 in Switzerland. Twenty years after his death, the death of his first wife and one of his sons, and most who could contradict the story, Schulte is named as the ‘informant.’

Even Gerhart Riegner, a life-long WJC executive, refused to confirm Schulte for the NYTimes, reportedly using as his excuse that “I have not identified the man for 40 years and I see no reason not to keep the one request he ever made of me.” The mass of biographical and business information written in the Times article is in no way evidence for the claim—it’s only purpose in being there is to make it appear to those who don’t actually read that this is a big story with a lot information behind it.

There isn’t. There is none. But the current World Jewish Congress leadership thought it worthwhile to bolster their claim of “inside information” about extermination plans coming directly from Adolf Hitler in 1942 by supplying the name of a real person 40 years after the fact. Without a source given for it, the sentence that Schulte was “the first to tell the world about the extermination of Jews” has been added to Wikipedia pages, such as here, here, here and here. This attempt to fool the public is in itself evidence that there never was an informant, that the story was an invention of Gerhart Riegner and his WJC allies.

At the WJC website this article characterizes the worth of the telegram far beyond what it actually was. Note the words “reliable” and “authoritative” in the first paragraph, neither of which are at all appropriate, since it was hearsay.

The Making of the War Refugee Board

From 1942 to 1944, the World Jewish Congress continued to send messages to the State Department with information from anonymous sources about atrocities taking place against Jews in German-occupied Europe. Many were quite similar to the debunked false stories from WWI, and this was noted by State.

A conflict developed between the State Dept. and the U.S. Treasury Dept. headed by Jew Henry Morgenthau Jr. who was good friends with the leadership of the World Jewish Congress. A particular disagreement was over a plan to ship 7000 Romanian Jews to Palestine at a cost of $1200 per person. Apart from who would pay the money and how, there were British objections to admitting Jews to Palestine. The State Dept. found it problematic, while Treasury and the World Jewish Congress were pressuring for the proposed project, insisting that the only alternative was death for the Jews at the hands of Hitler.

From Wikipedia:

While the Treasury Department had granted the World Jewish Congress permission to send the money to Switzerland in July 1943, the State Department used various excuses, delaying permission until December, a full eight months after the program was first proposed. Roosevelt was eventually drawn into this State vs. Treasury friction and, because of his close friendship with Morgenthau, he backed the Treasury Dept. Just as the WJC had been pushing for, Roosevelt then agreed to assist in the escape of European Jews with the creation of the War Refugee Board in January 1944. He placed in charge Morgenthau, Sec of State Cordell Hull, and Sec of War...
Henry Stimson. However, the executive director was Morgenthau's fair-haired boy John Pehle, with Josiah DuBois as general counsel, making it Morgenthau's board. Not only that, but Morgenthau had delegated all of Treasury's powers in the areas relevant to the WRB to Harry Dexter White, later exposed as a Soviet agent. Thus, the Board became an instrument of Rabbi Wise and the Zionists, and as such its main achievement was the booklet, *German Extermination Camps: Auschwitz and Birkenau*, Executive Office of the President, Washington, Nov. 1944, hereinafter referred to as the WRB report.

It was placed on the front page of the New York Times on Nov. 26, 1944 with some excerpts given.

You can read the Vrba-Wetzler Report in full here *http://germanhistorydocs.ghidc.org/pdf/eng/English45.pdf* if you want to. But I doubt you will want to. It’s very boring as is often the case with lies. At the end the author says:

I soon lost my comparatively comfortable job [October 1942?] with the *Aufräumungskommando*, and as punishment was transferred to Birkenau, where I spent one and a half years.

**Rudolf Vrba, born Walter Rosenberg**

I ask, what did a healthy young man do at Birkenau for a year and a half? It wasn’t known as a work camp. Of course, that assumes that he was actually there. Examination shows that the information in the report is the sort of thing that could have been built up from intelligence data. This is exactly what one should expect, as Germany’s enemies had the means of gathering information about German camps and about events in Europe. The Communist Party, being “the world’s most efficient intelligence organization,” could transmit any information desired to any destination without needing “escaped inmates” to supply the facts.

**Conclusion**

The WRB report was put into evidence at the International Military Tribunal on Dec. 14, 1945. There was no objection from the defense and was accordingly accepted as evidence. However at the later Farben trial, the defense objected to the report, questioning the “competence and materiality of each and every document in the book” and the objection was sustained by that court.

It was undoubtedly the determined, even dogged efforts of the World Jewish Congress leaders and friends in pursuing the extermination thesis that paid off in the end for Jews. From the summer of 1942, “Stephen Wise had continuously campaigned for the Allied governments to take a public position directly condemning the alleged extermination of Jews in Europe.” It was J. Breckenridge Long of the State Dept. who most strongly resisted the propaganda. Long never believed the talk of extermination, and wrote that:

Wise always assumes such a sanctimonious air and pleads for the ‘intellectuals and brave spirits, refugees from the tortures of the dictators’ or word to that effect. Of course only an infinitesimal fraction of the immigrants are of that category – and some are certainly German agents.

What we can say for sure is that, in the end, the World Jewish Congress has prevailed, and that it continues to work tirelessly both for the Zionist cause of Israel and the welfare of every Jew in the world. What is one hoax more or less to them in the face of such a monumental undertaking?

*http://jan27.org/the-hoax-that-wont-die/
On the occasion of International Holocaust Remembrance Day, Wasim 'Afifi, a columnist on the Egyptian news portal Elmwatin.com, published an article in which he listed "five reasons that caused the Arab world to reject the veracity of the Holocaust." He stated that the media inflated the dimensions of the Holocaust as part of a conspiracy by Russia, which wanted to blacken Germany's image, and the West, which wanted to establish a state for the Jews in Palestine. Auschwitz, he added, was not a concentration camp but rather a factory for manufacturing pesticides, and the crematoria were meant for burning the bodies of typhus victims. The world's misguided ideas about Auschwitz are a result of propaganda by Russia, which controlled the camp and manufactured fake evidence there after the war. Also according to 'Afifi, calculations prove that the Germans cannot have exterminated six million Jews, nor is it possible that their wealth was confiscated, considering that they now possess "the greatest wealth in the world." He claimed further that no official documents prove that the Nazis had a policy of exterminating the Jews. The German plan, he says, was to create a Jewish homeland in Madagascar, but "technical difficulties" and the need for working hands prompted them to use the Jews as laborers instead.

'Afifi's article on the website: "Five Reasons that Caused the Arab World to Reject the Veracity of the Holocaust"

The following are excerpts from the article: [1]

"There are five main reasons why the Arab world is waving the banner of refusal to accept the Holocaust as an historic fact. The most obvious of these is the claim that six million Jews were exterminated. This number is greatly exaggerated; according to European statistics, before World War II the total number of Jews in Europe was 6.5 million. This means that in the Holocaust, nearly all Europe's Jews were killed. This contradicts other numbers from immigration departments in Europe, according to which between 1933 and 1945, 1.5 million Jews emigrated to Britain, Sweden, Spain, Australia, China, India, Palestine, and the U.S. According to German government statistics, by 1939, 400,000 of Germany's 600,000 Jews had emigrated. Likewise, 480,000 Jews emigrated from Austria and Czechoslovakia, as part of the plan to settle Jews in Madagascar, but they ended up in other countries. Their property was not confiscated -- otherwise, the Jews would not today have the greatest wealth in the world. Other numbers show that over two million Jews immigrated to the USSR.

"Historians point out that in 1938, there were 16.5 million Jews in the world, and that a decade later, that is, in 1948, there were 18.5 million Jews in the world. Assuming for the sake of argument that six million Jews were annihilated during World War II, it is inconceivable that the remaining 10 million reproduced at such a rate as to become 18 million a decade later. This is contrary to the laws of statistics, and to the human population growth [rate]."

"The second reason is the lack of official documentation. There is not one single official document noting the details of the Holocaust operations, and most of Heinrich Himmler's statements at the Wannsee Conference, on January 20, 1942, concerned the impracticability, at that stage, of implementing the [Nazi] government's policy encouraging Jewish emigration to Madagascar with the aim of turning it into [the Jewish] homeland, due to the circumstances of World War II, and because Germany needed working hands to run its war machine. This is according to the French historian Paul Rassinier,[2] who wrote in his book The Drama of the European Jews that the so-called 'Final Solution' document was in fact a plan for postponing the Jewish settlement operation in Madagascar, which had already been decided upon, until after the war, because of Germany's need for working hands and because of the wait for opening diplomatic channels with other countries for finding a suitable homeland for Europe's Jews.

"The third reason is the media propaganda; the intense media coverage of the detention camps and the death camps is groundless, because these camps were [actually] huge manufacturing units for supporting the war machine. The biggest detention camp, that sparks much controversy -- that is, Auschwitz -- was first occupied by Soviet forces, who did not allow any neutral party to enter it for 10 years. It is assumed that during these 10 years the USSR changed the features of the camp and that [from the outset] it had no so-called gas chambers into which Jews were sent by the thousands in order to poison them, but that these were small rooms for manufacturing agricultural pesticides... There were some crematoria at these camps, but they were used for burning the bodies of people who died of typhus in the last years of the war, because of the lack of medical services following the collapse of Germany's industry... It makes no sense that Germany would waste so much fuel and energy, that it needed so badly for the war, in order to burn millions of bodies.

"The fourth reason is the forgery of documents: Many of the photos presented to the world, and in the Nuremberg trials, were in fact photos from the German archives themselves [taken] when the Germans tried to show the extent of the starvation and typhus in Germany in last years of the war. The photos presented at the Nuremberg trials [allegedly] showing the mass destruction of the Jews were in fact of the controversial bombings carried out by Allied war planes against Dresden, February 13-15, 1945.

"The fifth and final reason is the spread of the conspiracy theory. There is a sort of conspiracy theory: the media exaggerated the events of the Holocaust. The USSR was party to this, and spread these rumors, in order to expand its hegemony in Europe as a better alternative to Germany, and in order to divert attention from its poor treatment of prisoners at the Soviet forced-labor camps..."
of the notorious Gulag. The West too – which won World War II and did not accept the German idea of establishing a homeland for the Jews in Madagascar but favored the idea of establishing the State of Israel in Palestine as the homeland of the Jews of the world – was also a partner in this conspiracy.

[2] French politician Paul Rassinier (1906-1967) is considered the father of Holocaust denial. In his 1948 book Le Passage de la Ligne, Crossing the Line, and his 1950 book The Holocaust Story and the Lie of Ulysses, he argued that while some atrocities were committed by the Germans, they have been greatly exaggerated, and that the Germans were not the perpetrators of these atrocities but the invaders by the czars instigated them. The major focus of his 1964 book The Drama of European Jewry was the denial of the gas chambers in the concentration camps, the denial of the widely accepted figure of 6 million Jews exterminated, and the discounting of the testimony of the perpetrators following the war. Jewishvirtuallibrary.org/a-brief-history-of-holocaust-denial, accessed January 30, 2019.

*https://www.memri.org/reports/article-on-egyptian-website-denies-holocaust

FROM THE RECENT PAST: 1999 – 1979

Nazi law: SA doctor charged
By ANDREW CLENNELL, 10 April 1999, Sydney Morning Herald

An Australian man who is the subject of Australia's first Federal human rights case alleging race hatred on the Internet has been arrested and charged in Germany with defaming the memory of Jewish Holocaust victims.

The director of the Adelaide Institute, Dr Fredrick Toben, was arrested and jailed yesterday in Germany while speaking to a German prosecutor in Mannheim. He had previously freely admitted in his Web site travel diary that he was flying to Europe to "challenge the German ban on denying the Nazi genocide of Jews". Dr Toben and his institute are the subject of a complaint by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ) to the Human Rights Commission because of information on his and the institute's Web site suggesting there was no Holocaust.

He has been charged with "defaming the memory of the dead" and was due to face court in Mannheim last night Australian time, the prosecutor's office in Mannheim confirmed.

In his Web site travel diary, written in February, Dr Toben was quoted as saying about the visit: "I have no intention of breaking German law, but I do want to talk to judges, prosecutors and others about the ban. I want to challenge the authorities there on the freedom of speech issue.

"The German authorities have to realise that discussing such things as the gas chambers is a legitimate intellectual exercise and that people should be able to discuss it without being called anti-Semitic, anti-Jewish or a hater of Israel. "There are about 6,000 people being held in German prisons because they have been convicted of Holocaust denial. Many of them are members of various right-wing extremist groups but not all of them."

A controversial British historian Dr David Irving, who has been prevented from coming to Australia to express his views on the Holocaust, yesterday defended Dr Toben and issued a statement expressing his "outrage". On Dr Irving's press statement were contact phone numbers for the assistant director of the Adelaide Institute, Mr Geoff Brockschmidt, the president of the Australian Civil Liberties Union, Mr Geoff Muirden, and the president of the Australian Civil Liberties Union, Mr John Bennett. Mr Bennett has previously claimed "exaggeration" of the Holocaust.

The vice-president of the ECAJ, Mr Jeremy Jones, said yesterday he found it hard to believe Dr Toben would have been unaware of the consequences of his visit to Germany.

Rewriting the Holocaust – Crusader for truth or Holocaust denier?
Penelope Debelle follows the career of Fredrick Toben.
The Age/The Sydney Morning Herald, 17 April 1999

"Wish me luck," Dr Fredrick Toben posted on his Web site at the end of March as he left Eastern Europe and entered Germany on a provocative research mission in the cause of Holocaust revisionism.

A fortnight later, the German-born Australian school teacher found himself in jail in Mannheim.

Dr Toben, who runs the international Holocaust forum, the Adelaide Institute, primarily through a well-organized Web site, is expected to be in jail for at least the next three to four months until a hearing is held.

After that, bail is likely to be set at a level which his Australian lawyer, Mr John Bennett, from the Australian Civil Liberties Union, expects to be as high as $100,000 and is unlikely to be met. A court case will then be fought accusing Dr Toben of defaming the dead, a charge introduced in Germany specifically to curb Holocaust denial. According to Mr Bennett who will go to Germany for Dr Toben's hearing, the charge carries a possible jail sentence of five years.

Dr Toben says he is not a Holocaust denier. "No-one denies that this terrible thing happened," Dr Toben told me in 1996 interview. "We are looking at the allegations that Germans systematically killed people, specifically Jews, in homicidal gas chambers."

His Adelaide Institute colleague, David Brockschmidt, who knew Oskar Schindler and says his father organized the work permits for 1,200 Jews to travel from Poland to Schindler's Czech factory says Dr Toben is a courageous man, a free and independent thinker and truth-seeker. None of us are neo-Nazi or any nonsense which the other side – especially organized Jewry – is trying to throw on us," Brockschmidt says. "One of our major jobs is to divide the historical fact from the hysterical fact of war propaganda. If you have a few loonies of the neo-Nazi Right who hop on the bandwagon and use that, that's too bad and we cannot stop that, but more than 90 per cent of us, I can tell you, are serious people."

Brockschmidt met Toben in Adelaide at a viewing of the Steven Spielberg movie Schindler's List. The film, he said was Hollywood Zionist propaganda soap opera. I couldn't believe what this Hollywood man Steven Spielberg made out of it," Brockschmidt says. "It's a sad thing that these people have to forget history all the time to get what they want."

Brockschmidt introduced himself to Toben and was immediately impressed with the institute and his work. It is neither racist nor anti-Semitic, he says, "but scientific research. "History and the Holocaust has nothing to do with race," he says. "It's history, facts and figures – nothing more."

Jeremy Jones, the Sydney-based director of community affairs for the Australia, Israel and Jewish Affairs Council, says his office received distressed calls from Holocaust survivors and their children after Toben's Web site – which can be found using the word Auschwitz in a search engine – began in early 1996. As well as being investigated by the Human Rights Commission after complaints by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles,
it is the continuing subject of direct complaint by Mr Jones’ council under the Federal Racial Hatred Act.

"Fredrick Töben is one of a number of Australians who has sought to offend, insult, intimidate or bring into contempt Jewish Australians through the vehicle of Holocaust denial."

Mr Jones said, “Neither he nor his colleagues deserve anything but the contempt of all thinking Australians.

Mr Töben, 55, is a driven man. Born in Adelaide, northern Germany in 1944, he emigrated to Australia when he was 10 to live with his family at Edenhope, western Victoria. He has Bachelor of Arts degrees from Melbourne and Wellington universities, and a Ph D in English and Philosophy from Melbourne [sic=University of Stuttgart].

He went on to teach at Goroake Consolidated School near Edenhope, before he [-man. Bennett is head of the Victorian Department of Education and was sacked, allegedly for incompetence and disobedience. Töben, who after that drove a school bus to earn money, took the Education Department to court, claiming wrongful dismissal. His claim was upheld and he was awarded a small sum but was not re-employed, although he tutored in sociology for a time at Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education, now a Deakin University campus. He wrote a book about the sacking called Bloodied but Unbowed [sic=The Boston-Curry Party].

After moving to South Australia, Dr Töben has worked sporadically as a temporary relief teacher but his employment record shows only one day of relief teaching last year and none in 1999.

Over the past five years the Adelaide Institute and its pursuit of a Holocaust without the Auschwitz gas chambers and with far fewer casualties has become his passion. This journey, he says, is the final intellectual challenge of the twentieth century. "We are worried about the fact that to date it has been impossible to reconstruct a homicidal gas chamber," Töben writes of the institute’s forensically-based mission to prove, or disprove the Holocaust. "Even the Holocaust Museum in Washington informed us that it could not bring one across from Europe because there are none available. This is like a space museum without a rocket or the Vatican without a crucifix."

Brockschmidt is expecting a media backlash against the Adelaide Institute but overall, with Töben in jail, business could not be better. "We are extremely happy about it because the feedback coming from all over the world is fantastic," he said. "And they are creating a martyr."

Historical note:
The Nazi Holocaust of Jewish people in World War II is one of the most thoroughly researched subjects of modern history.

Scholars agree the total number killed is between 5.8 million and 6.6 million and that nearly a third of those were murdered in death camps, many by the use of poison gas or diesel exhaust.

* Thoughts of Fredrick Töben

1. The Holocaust: Those who level the homicidal gassing allegations at the Germans owe it to the world to come up with irrefutable evidence that this happened.

2. At Auschwitz: Swimming pool for inmates’ use. Auschwitz also had a brothel, theatre, post office – even an orchestra. A stupid story is told by some “survivors” how the orchestra would play as the people were whipped into the gas chambers!

3. We question: The allegation that Germans planned, constructed, and used huge chemical slaughterhouses, mainly at Auschwitz, wherein they exterminated European Jewry. Source: Adelaide Institute.

* German bid to muzzle Internet, by Penelope Depelle

Germany will use its prosecution of the Adelaide-based Holocaust revisionist, Dr Fredrick Töben, to try to erect national boundaries over the Internet. Dr Töben, arrested in Mannheim, Germany, last week for publicly disputing the mass murder of Jews, is being charged over material posted on his Adelaide Institute Web site. The Australian online liberty group said because the material was downloaded in Germany it was being treated as a German publication for which Dr Töben was liable under laws prohibiting Holocaust denial. The charges were separate from those arising from Dr Töben’s conversation with a government prosecutor, Mr Hans Klein, and which led to his arrest.

West Australian lawyer, Mr Kimberley Heitman, chairman of Electronic Frontiers Australia, said the German Government was in effect deciding it intended to legislate for the entire world. But Mr Heitman said its attempt to enforce this in an international medium forum were likely to be futile. "As a result we should simply acknowledge that the global Internet is the sort of resource where the opinion of one Government doesn’t mean much," Mr Heitman said.

Germany has made three similar attempts to bring the Internet to heel, without much success. The American Internet service provider Compuserve voluntarily censures pornographic material from its service feeds in a clumsy attempt to meet Germany’s concerns but Mr Heitman said the material simply turned up on other providers.

Institute spreads its word through Internet

PAUL CONROY, The Age, 13 November 1999

The Adelaide Institute, the ultra-right-wing Holocaust revisionist group, is mainly a well-organised Internet site maintained by its associates in Melbourne and other capital cities.

Its acting director, Mr Geoffrey Muirden, confirmed yesterday that the group operated from the homes of six members connected to the Web. "The Internet gives us global access that would normally not be available," he said.

Mr Muirden said about 250 people subscribed to regular newsletters, and contributions had been received worldwide. But he declined to name those who had donated money.

Mr Muirden said there was nothing wrong with using the name Adelaide Institute even if it implied that it was an institution.

"If people disagree with the title, that is their right," he said.

The Adelaide City Council has investigated whether it has a right to stop the institute using the word Adelaide on the grounds that it is misleading and in disrepute.

The institute operates primarily from the rented Adelaide home of Dr Fredrick Töben, who was this week sentenced to 10 months’ jail in Germany after a three-day trial in which he was found guilty of charges of incitement, disparagement and insulting the memory of the dead.

Dr Töben, 55, was arrested in April under German laws designed to stop Holocaust denial. He was released from custody this week after German supporters paid the $5000 bail.

His conviction, for challenging the severity of the Holocaust through newsletters and on the Internet, was hailed as a victory by Jewish groups.

The institute is reluctant to publicly discuss certain details of its membership base and its structure. But it is believed that its other key members include Mr David Brockschmidt of Adelaide and Ms Olga Scully of Launceston, Tasmania.

Dr Töben’s Australian lawyer, Mr John Bennett, believes there is little point in having a central office. "The fact that your office is at home shouldn’t preclude you from public activity."

Mr Bennett, president of a body called the Australian Civil Liberties Union, said he had made substantial contributions to the institute in recent years. Mr Bennett confirmed that he had been expelled from the Victorian Council of Civil Liberties in 1980 because of his views about the Holocaust. "I ran it as a one-man show for 14 years and the office was at my home address."

Mr Bennett, a national vice-president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, Mr Jeremy Jones, said it was possible for groups such as the institute to exist in cyberspace. "A lot of the material is downloaded by like-minded people all over the place. All you need is a computer. They have tried to make themselves out to be like the Sydney Institute, which is a real think-tank."
Mr Klein believes German Holocaust revisionists want to "cleanse" historical records of the truth of the Nazis' murder of millions of Jews to make history for Adolf Hitler's National Socialism more respectable.

A lot of Germans still believe Hitler was a leader who had good policies for Germany, he says, and they would like to advocate a return to these policies.

Yet, Toben regards the suggestion that he is a neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic as outrageous. "It's time we got rid of this conceptual prison in our language which brands anyone who seeks the truth about the Holocaust as neo-Nazi or anti-Semitic. I am neither of these things. There are Jewish people who agree with me that we should seek to establish the truth. I am a philosopher. Philosophy overrides ideology. The Holocaust is a matter of belief for many people. I respect that. But it is not a matter of fact. I only want to deal in facts."

No repentance from the revisionist

Geoff Kitney, Sydney Morning Herald, 13 November 1999

Auschwitz was a holiday camp, claimed Australian Holocaust revisionist Fredrick Toben, in a broadside attack on the Internet. He was arrested when he set foot on German soil. Geoff Kitney reports from Mannheim, in the aftermath of Toben's trial.

Until he opens his mouth, Dr Fredrick Toben could be a friendly old uncle, a short, roundish man with a big, open face who looks older than his 55 years.

"They tried to break me in there," said Toben, pointing to the high, razor wire-topped stone walls of Mannheim district prison, in the industrial suburbs of this bleak southern German city.

"They still have verballing here. It's not like Australia. The police can take you into a room where nothing that happens is recorded and put pressure on you. But that which doesn't kill me makes me stronger. This is a wonderful day. This is a victory for free speech. We have saved the Internet as a place where we can tell the truth and not be punished for it."

It was less than 24 hours after Mannheim Local Court had convicted him on five counts of breaching German laws against incitement of racial hatred, insulting the memory of the dead and denying the truth of the Holocaust.

Toben, from Adelaide, was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment but because he had already served seven months in remand would be released on bail, to be paid on deposit of $5,000.

The money was raised within hours by German sympathisers with his cause.

Toben had got off lightly. The shortest previous sentence for such crimes in Germany had been two years' jail and the prosecution had sought two years and four months for him.

But the court decided that the most serious evidence against him could not be taken into account because it related to material published on the Internet. The judges concluded that German law had no jurisdiction in relation to that material.

The prosecutor, Mr Hans Klein, immediately lodged an appeal, warning that the court's decision set a dangerous precedent.

"This is the first time a court in Germany has decided that some things which are said in Germany on the Internet cannot be subject to German laws. This is a very bad thing. It will undermine our laws which are very important for ensuring that history in Germany is not repeated."

Toben, however, is determined not to be silenced. "I intend to keep using the Internet to promote discussion on these issues. I believe in seeking the truth. Why are they so afraid in Germany of allowing open discussion about the so-called Holocaust? It can only be because they are afraid of the truth."

The "truth" Toben writes about on the Internet site he established in the name of an "Adelaide Institute" is the claim that there was no systematic mass murder of Jews by the Nazis in concentration camp gas chambers.

Toben said he wanted to explain this belief to the German court but was unable to because restating his views would have led to further prosecution. The German legal system does not provide qualified privilege for witnesses in court. "I wanted the court to go with me to Auschwitz and see the evidence ... Where murder is alleged there has to be a murder weapon. I have been to Auschwitz and I know there is no mass murder weapon there. The so-called 'gas chambers' do not exist."

Toben's lawyer, Mr Ludwig Bock himself convicted for inciting racial hatred over the Holocaust refused to defend Toben in court, saying he also risked further prosecution.

The prosecutor, Mr Hans Klein, has no sympathy for them. "If they had repeated things this court could have charged them. But the court decided they could not be taken into account because it related to material published on the Internet."

Mr Klein believes German Holocaust revisionists want to "cleanse" historical records of the truth of the Nazis' murder of millions of Jews to make history for Adolf Hitler's National Socialism more respectable.

A lot of Germans still believe Hitler was a leader who had good policies for Germany, he says, and they would like to advocate a return to these policies.

Yet, Toben regards the suggestion that he is a neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic as outrageous. "It's time we got rid of this conceptual prison in our language which brands anyone who seeks the truth about the Holocaust as neo-Nazi or anti-Semitic. I am neither of these things. There are Jewish people who agree with me that we should seek to establish the truth. I am a philosopher. Philosophy overrides ideology. The Holocaust is a matter of belief for many people. I respect that. But it is not a matter of fact. I only want to deal in facts."

Fredrick Toben won't be waiting around for the result of the appeal, expected to be heard in March next year.

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Mr Klein accepts that Toben may simply be misguided, that his views about freedom of speech may have blinded him to the grief caused by his attempts to revise the history of the Holocaust. But if that were the case, he says, the best you could say about Toben was that he was a "silly fool".

"What I am really concerned about is those who are behind him," Mr Klein said. "Those people who use him to put these views onto the internet, who are they? It is very important that we try to find out."

Toben's claim to be simply a truth-seeking philosopher is at odds with evidence presented to his trial in the Mannheim court. He says he is interested only in an intellectual debate about the Holocaust but uses offensive language, such as referring to "people who have taken advantage of numbers on their arms for 50 years". Toben has written of the most infamous of Nazi concentration camps, Auschwitz, as a virtual holiday camp for Jews, with a swimming pool, theatre, post office, orchestras and even a brothel. He has described accounts by former inmates of an orchestra being forced to play as people were taken off to gas chambers as a "fairy tale".

Mr Klein says that however much he might deny anti-Semitism, the fact is that Toben associates with and gives support to people who are deeply anti-Semitic. "The common thing with those people in Germany who wish to deny the Holocaust is that they hate the Jews," Mr Klein said.

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Remember from the above April 1999 article – now compare the comment with the November 2018 article:

Thoughts of Fredrick Töben

1. The Holocaust: Those who level the homicidal gassing allegations at the Germans owe it to the world to come up with irrefutable evidence that this happened.

2. At Auschwitz: Swimming pool for inmates’ use. Auschwitz also had a brothel, theatre, post office – even an orchestra. A stupid story is told by some “survivors” how the orchestra would play as the people were whipped into the gas chambers!

3. We question: The allegation that Germans planned, constructed, and used huge chemical slaughterhouses, mainly at Auschwitz, wherein they exterminated European Jewry. Source: Adelaide Institute.

After 2 years of detective work, academic unearths inmates’ music from Auschwitz

Patricia Hall believes the piece, a popular foxtrot of the day, was performed by the prisoners in front of the commandant’s villa for the camp garrison’s Sunday concerts.

By Jeff Karoub 27 November 2018, 3:34 am

This Nov. 7, 2018, photo provided by the University of Michigan shows the full score for "The Most Beautiful Time of Life (Die Schönste Zeit des Lebens)" at the Duderstadt Center recording studio on campus in Ann Arbor, Michigan (Christopher Boyes/University of Michigan via AP)

DETOUR (AP) — Patricia Hall went to the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum in 2016 hoping to learn more about the music performed by prisoners in World War II death camps. The University of Michigan music theory professor heard there were "scripts, but she was "completely thrown" by what she found in the card catalogs: Unexpectedly upbeat and popular songs titles that translated to "The Most Beautiful Time of Life" and "Sing A Song When You’re Sad," among others.

More detective work during subsequent trips to the Polish museum over the next two years led her to several handwritten manuscripts arranged and performed by the prisoners, and ultimately, the first performance of one of those manuscripts since the war.

"I've used the expression, 'giving life,' to this manuscript that’s been sitting somewhere for 75 years," Hall told The Associated Press on Monday. "Researching one of these manuscripts is just the beginning — you want people to be able to hear what these pieces sound like. ... I think one of the messages I’ve taken from this is the fact that even in a horrendous situation like a concentration camp, that these men were able to produce this beautiful music."

This Nov. 7, 2018, photo provided by the University of Michigan shows Professor Patricia Hall and graduate student Joshua Devries reviewing the music manuscript for "The Most Beautiful Time of Life" at the Duderstadt Center recording studio on campus in Ann Arbor, Michigan (Christopher Boyes/University of Michigan via AP)

Sensing the historical importance of resurrecting music for modern audiences, Hall enlisted the aid of university professor Oriol Sans, director of the Contemporary Directions Ensemble, and graduate student Josh Devries, who transcribed the parts into music notation software to make it easier to read and play.

Last month, the ensemble gathered to record “The Most Beautiful Time of Life” (“Die Schönste Zeit des Lebens”), and it plans to perform the work Friday during a free concert at the university.

Hall believes the piece, a popular foxtrot of the day, was performed in 1942 or ’43 by the prisoners in front of the commandant’s villa for Sunday concerts for Auschwitz garrison. Although the prisoners didn’t compose the songs, they had to arrange them so they could be played by the available instruments and musicians.

Based on the prisoner numbers on the manuscript, Hall has so far identified two of the three arrangers: Antoni Gargul, who was released in 1943, and Maksymilian Pilat, released in 1945 and later performed in the Gdansk Symphony Orchestra. They were Polish political prisoners. The orchestra at Auschwitz, where many pieces were composed during the war (Courtesy Francesco Lotoro)

The recording will become part of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum, which recently obtained a baton of one of the inmate orchestra’s conductors.

While survivors and museum officials have said the musicians received more food, had clean clothes and were spared the hardest labor, museum director Piotr M. A. Cywinski recently said in a statement that they experienced “an element of humiliation and terror.”

Hall said they weren’t immune to the greatest horrors of the camp. “We like to think of a narrative in which the musicians were saved because they had that ability to play instruments,” she said. “However, it’s been documented by another prisoner (in an orchestra) that around 50 of them ... were taken out and shot.”

This Nov. 7, 2018, photo provided by the University of Michigan shows the Contemporary Directions Ensemble under the direction of Professor Oriol Sans in Ann Arbor recording "The Most Beautiful Time of Life" as it’s translated from German to English (Christopher Boyes/University of Michigan via AP)

During 1940-45, some 1.1 million people, mostly Jews, perished in Auschwitz-Birkenau’s gas chambers or from hunger, disease or forced labor. [Note the deaths are now qualified and not exclusively on account of gassings! - ed AI]

Hall said it’s a little surprising that no one discovered the manuscripts earlier given their significance, but “not everybody wants to do manuscript study in an archive.” She said she found
about eight similar manuscripts that would be worth recording and performing, though it might be for someone else to do. “Despite everything I do, I find the atmosphere in Auschwitz-Birkenau quite depressing,” she said. “I go back and forth about how much further I’m going to research these manuscripts.”

Still, she said she has been buoyed by the spirit with which her colleagues and students embraced the project.

“It was wonderful to bring it back to this atmosphere with so much positive enthusiasm behind it,” she said. “I thought it was a great idea, but I could imagine talking to someone who said, ‘I don’t really want to perform music from a concentration camp.’ It’s very inspiring for me watching these talented musicians.”

*https://www.timesofisrael.com/after2yearsofdetective-work-academic-unearts-inmates-music-fromauschwitz/

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JOHN BENNETT

THE MAN WHO BROUGHT HOLOCAUST REVISIONISM TO AUSTRALIA

12 November 2006

Happy 70th Birthday – John Tuson Bennett

On 12 November 1937 at Horsham in Victoria’s Wimmera Region, John Bennett opened his eyes for the first time to a world on the brink of another world war. Even the prosperous Wimmera – a kind of mini Australian breadbasket – saw a few years earlier, when the depression began to bite, a steady stream of men making their way out of Melbourne and into the bush in the hope of finding physical work that would feed them and perhaps help their families that stayed behind in the population centred scarred by mass unemployment. Armed with shotguns, the local Horsham constabulary would encourage anyone tramping on foot from Melbourne along the railway tracks to keep on moving and not to linger about, certainly not to enter Horsham town for any length of time.

John’s father was the local solicitor, later also to become the mayor of Horsham, and just as for the small band of professionals in any town, a secure environment was offered to the Bennett children. There was even enough money for John to be sent to the renowned private school, Geelong Grammar, where John’s mind was exposed to all sorts of ideological matter, especially to the prevailing one – Marxism – that dogma where love has no home but where deficiency thinking/nihilism inevitably produces a chaotic and anything-goes envy-driven mindset.

Academically-speaking John did well at the University of Melbourne – where John Pasquarelli, one of Bennett’s mates, bent on lustful stalking of females offended Bennett’s delicate mind, a mind that later was to be characterised by Sir Walter Crocker as a rare form of brilliant intellectualism. Bennett and Pasquarelli were direct opposites – the former a hesitant aware young man, the latter an adverturous and non-discriminatory pursuer of voluptuous fleshly delights.

Fast forward to a critical year – 1979. As was the custom of the 1960s, the prevailing academic mindset embraced Marxism as a form of human salvation. Establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat was its driving message propagated by the control freaks that populated academia, a self-appointed elite that shied away from engaging in any form of physical work, a mindset that shunned any notion of nurturing the creative impulse where the hand and the mind worked as one. Bennett had become enslaved to a dogma, and so he wished to liberate those that could not follow his reason as to why we should not all be enslaved to Marxism. Fortunately for Bennett, he never did go that one step further, as was the want of his European counterparts that proclaimed that using force is in order to liberate the people – much like George W Bush invading, then destroying Iraq in order to liberate the Iraqi people and bring freedom and democracy to them.

The Victorian Council for Civil Liberties, produced a publication called Your Rights, and to that date Bennett’s only begotten baby of substance, wherein is propagated the myth of individual freedom, a la John Locke, et al. The catch-cry my rights was, sadly, never balanced with my responsibilities, though John would to great lengths to comfort individuals who had hit the establishment brick wall by stressing a perspective of necessity was needed in order to balance perceived wrongs against demanded rights.

The following material is a brief snapshot of John’s public conscience in action. It is the LL.B honour’s graduate solicitor and barrister speaking as a concerned citizen about issues that directly influence our liberties of the mind, or the same thought stated in the imperative form as the Germans would put it: Die Gedanken Sind Frei!

John Bennett’s major encounter with Holocaust believers begins in 1979, then progresses into the Orwellian year of 1984 with his inserting a Holocaust section in his publication, Your Rights, and culminates in 1999 when he organises moral and financial support for Fredrick Töben, jailed in Mannheim for refusing to believe in the Holocaust.

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‘NO HOLOCAUST’ THEORY STARTS MAJOR STORM

By John Jost, National Times, 10 February 1979

Major confusion and outrage has broken out within the Jewish community over a memo issued by John Bennett, secretary of the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties, which suggests that Hitler’s ‘Jewish Holocaust’ might never have occurred.

The Holocaust memo, which the National Times publishes in full below, was sent to several Melbourne academics with copies of the book The Hoax of the Twentieth Century, by US writer A R Butz.

Butz’s work argues that while the Germans killed many Jews through maltreatment, there is no hard evidence that they actually indulged in a deliberate policy of extermination which involved the deaths of up to six million Jews. The Bennett memo in full:

"Having read most of the books claiming that six million Jews were deliberately exterminated by the Nazis, mainly in gas chambers, especially at Auschwitz (e.g. Hilberg: The Destruction of European Jews; Reitlinger: The Final Solution) I note:

1. No one has ever been charged with the murder of any of the two million, four million, six million? People gassed. That is, no one has ever been charged with actually dropping the Zyklon B.

2. No photo exists of any bodies in any gas chamber although there is alleged to have been over ten thousand separate gassings in various camps.

3. The ‘gas chambers’ at Auschwitz cannot be inspected since, according to Reitlinger, who gives the only explanation of their fate, they were dismantled, transported to another camp, and ‘went into oblivion’.

4. The main evidence of ‘gassing’ given at Nuremberg are the affidavits of Höss and Gerstein, which are as unreliable as statements of the Moscow purge trials in 1936.

5. The Vatican, the Red Cross, English intelligence, German intelligence (e.g. Canaris and Oster, who were also English agents) and the German resistance to Hitler (a sort of who’s
who of German society) did not know of or did not believe rumours of gassings.

6. Nobody has tried to rebut the argument of Butz.

7. There is no reference to the gassings in any of the captured German documents: the Allies held warehouses of Nazi documents and films but had to rely on the Höss 'confession'.

8. It was claimed in March 1943 that two million Jews had been killed and another four million would be cited, a curious accurate predictor of the six million figure used at Nuremberg.

9. Photos usually used by the Allies to prove gassings are photos of bodies of people at Dachau or Belsen who had died of typhus or malnutrition.

10. Zyklon B was used by the German armed forces and in all concentration camps, as a disinfectant, especially to combat typhus. It was standard procedure in all camps for new arrivals to bathe and have their clothes disinfected. Many people died in the camps and were cremated to prevent epidemics.

11. The Auschwitz camp was not bombed by the Allies because they did not believe it was an extermination camp. The Allies had the huge industrial complex under close surveillance because it was a centre of the most advanced synthetic rubber process. The US was in need of synthetic rubber after Pearl Harbour.

12. It is impossible to estimate the number of Jews who died as a result of Nazi policies since the World Jewish Congress has refused to hold any post-war census of Jews. Probably 700,000 to 1.5 million Jews died as a result of mistreatment, malnutrition, typhus, razing of ghettos, reprisals, arbitrary killings and medical 'experiments'.

13. People such as Simon Wiesenthal (The Murderers among us) have tried to track down people responsible for the final solution by evacuation to the east (e.g. Eichmann) and Nazi doctors (Mengele) but have not tried to track down members of the SS who actually murdered two to six million by gassing, especially by Zyklon B at Auschwitz.

It is probable that estimates of 2.5 million killed in Cambodia (e.g. estimate by George McGovern), 20 million people killed in the Great Terror in Russia, 500,000 killed in Uganda, etc. are as unreliable as the 'six million' Jews murdered by the Nazis 'legend'.

It took 30 years for 'the last secret' – the forced repatriation of over a million people to Russia – to become generally known. It will probably take some time for the Butz thesis to be objectively examined.

In the Middle Ages people who queried the existence of God or that the earth was flat were persecuted and often killed. People who query the six million murdered legend will often be accused of being pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic.

However, even among the main writers on the legend (who are all Jewish) the six million figure is often disputed. Thus Reitlinger has revived his estimate of deaths down to four million. He was motivated by a search for accuracy and not anti-Semitism in revising his figures.

** LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Age, 15 March 1979

Questions about the Holocaust numbers.

From Mr J Bennett

Mr Michael Barnard, 3 March, in an article titled 'Remember the Holocaust?' refers to a hand-written memo I sent to three friends setting out my tentative conclusions about the thesis advanced by Professor Butz in his book The Hoax of the Twentieth Century.

This thesis was that although about one million Jews died as a result of the Nazi policy of final solution by evacuation to the east, there was no policy to exterminate Jews and there were no mass gassings. One of the three memos was leaked without the consent or knowledge of the recipient, to the National Times. Mr Barnard mentions that one issue I raised was the failure to ascertain the identity of the actual gas murderers, that is, the people who actually dropped the Zyklon B. That was one of only 13 issues I raised. I have since done further research and I have raised many other issues in a draft article setting out my tentative conclusions.

I intend sending the draft article to the six lecturers in modern European history who are invited to comment on the Butz book last year. Only one did so, relying heavily on the questionable 'confessions' brought into being for the Nuremberg trial. Butz regards the trials as a travesty of justice, organized by the Allies who were responsible for war atrocities themselves, such as Hiroshima, Dresden, Katyn Forrest, 'victims of Yalta' and the policy of 'unconditional surrender'. President Kennedy (Profiles in Courage) commended Robert Taft for his courage in publicly opposing the trials.

Mr Barnard referred to a German editor who in 1979 said: "Yes, I knew all about it", i.e. the extermination program. However, Hoffmann, German Resistance to Hitler, indicates that the German resistance, a sort of 'who's who' of German society, did not know in 1944 of the extermination policy of the gassings.

Helmut Diewald, a prominent West German historian, stated this year that 'central questions' in relation to the final solution by evacuation to the east remain 'unresolved'. He also points out that the crematoria at Auschwitz were built because of a massive typhus epidemic at the camp in 1942 in which 20,000 people died. Butz argues that most deaths in the camps were due to malnutrition partly due to the chaos caused by saturation civilian bombing, and due to typhus which spread because of a failure to use the disinfectant Zyklon B on a more regular basis.

The reason there had not been a great outcry against the Butz thesis could be because it is difficult to refute. Truth is the first casualty in war. Incredible allegations were made against the Germans in World War One but were ultimately withdrawn (Ponsonby: Falsehood in Wartime).

Allegations that about one million people were murdered in Cambodia were often reported in the media without any supporting evidence but have now been abandoned.

It is very easy to spread atrocity stories. The basic requirement in evaluating them is common sense. I invite anyone wishing to contradict my tentative conclusion on the Butz thesis to write to me. I also invite anyone to substantiate the allegations of mass genocide in Cambodia.

John Bennett, 122 Canning Street, Carlton 3053.

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Bennett replies,

Nation Review, 28 June 1979

Last week's lengthy letter by Dr W D Rubinstein ("On Bennett and more") created a great deal of interest and we received a number of articles and letters in reply. Mr John Bennett, criticized for believing the Holocaust to be a hoax, makes the following defence of his position:

Dr W Rubinstein (NR 21 June) distorts and misrepresents the arguments set out by Professor Butz in his book The Hoax of the Twentieth Century, and in an article by myself about the book. Thus Butz does not assert as alleged by Dr Rubinstein that "Hitler's will" is a forgery (see Butz p. 183), that "Auschwitz was only a chemical factory" (Butz Chapter 4), or that "The Nazi leaders were tortured" (Butz p. 189). In fact Butz specifically denies that the Nazi leaders were tortured, but quotes Judge Van Roden who was appointed by the US government to investigate allegations of torture, that many less important defendants were tortured.
Dr Rubinstein also completely distorts the argument in my article by selective quotations, and almost completely ignores my conclusions. The issue of the failure to identify the actual gas murderers which Dr Rubinstein states is my main argument is only one of many arguments which can be seen from the following summary of my article.

1. Although it is asserted that the Germans committed everything to paper ("there is nothing this adversary did not commit to paper" – Reitlinger) no German war-time document orders the extermination of Jews (see Kubovy and Poliakov) or refers to gassings. The Germans did commit their policy in relation to Jews to paper. It was one of emigration before the war and evacuation to the east during the war and was not one of extermination (Wannsee Conference).

2. The number of people entering the concentration camps and the death rate in the camps is set out clearly in German documents (Butz, p. 126). There seems no valid reason to disregard these documents. The death rate in the camps mainly due to epidemics and malnutrition was comparable to the death rate in the British concentration camps during the Boer War. The German documents express concern about the high death rate and refer to attempts to reduce the rate.

3. The allegations that there were mass gassings in various camps such as Auschwitz and Treblinka does not stand up to examination. It is impossible to gas about three million people without any resistance, without identifiable gas murderers and without any authentic eyewitnesses, and to commit the crimes in gas chambers built without building specifications and which "went into oblivion", and to dispose of the bodies in the number of crematoria known to have existed. Rassinier described the mass gassings as an "historic lie".

4. Despite the fact that Jewish work parties were within walking distance of each batch of victims in each of the alleged 5,000 to 10,000 separate acts of gassing (Ainsztein, p 791; Hilberg p 626), no warning was giving to the victims. That is, not one member of the say hundred-strong work parties gave one word of warning to the next batch of victims.

5. No attempt has been made by the Nürnberg prosecutors, Israeli intelligence or Simon Wiesenthal to ascertain the identity of the gas murderers (i.e. the numerous SS officers who dropped the Zyklon B), and no gas murderer has ever been identified (with one possible exception in the Auschwitz trial).

6. There are no authentic eye witnesses to any of the thousands of acts of mass gassings, although if the gassings took place and say 2-3 million bodies were taken from the chambers, there must have been thousands of eye witnesses.

7. Historians cannot agree on elementary details such as the time the gas took to kill, and whether the bodies were horizontal or vertical after the gassings (Dawidowicz, p 109, Hilberg, p 627), and whether members of Jewish work parties wore gas masks.

8. Despite the huge amount of technical detail about the crematoria (and indeed almost everything built in Nazi Germany – see any technical book company) no specifications or technical details exist about the "gas chambers".

9. The allegation that Zyklon B, which was used throughout the German armed forces and the concentration camp system as a disinfectant, was also used to kill people, is not credible. It is not credible that people selected for work had their clothes disinfected by Zyklon B, and those unsuitable for work were killed by Zyklon B.

10. No photographs exist of bodies in gas chambers despite the oft repeated allegation that the Nazis photographed their atrocities. The photographs of corpses used in books and films to prove a policy of genocide are photos of victims of typhus and malnutrition especially at Belsen.

11. Although the Allies were skeptical of the gassings, no attempt was made by Jewish or other anti-Nazi resistance groups to obtain photos to establish the gassings. The taking of photos of bodies in the open and bodies being cremated referred to by Ainsztein (p. 804) merely confirmed what the Allies already knew, namely that there was a high death rate in the camps.

12. Although Auschwitz was under constant aerial surveillance during the war, many inmates had radio transmitters and many people had access to the vast industrial complex, the Allies did not raise allegations of gassings until after the gassings had allegedly ceased.

13. The crematoria known to have existed at the "extermination camps" were adequate to deal with the death rate referred to in the German documents (comparable to the death rate in the Boer War camps) but could not have disposed of several million allegedly gassed (Butz, p 118).

14. The allegation that the camps were used as part of a genocide policy is not credible because there was never any extermination policy or gassings at Belsen, Dachau, and Buchenwald. If there was a policy of genocide, Jews in these camps would have been exterminated too.

15. The German resistance to Hitler (a sort of Who’s Who of German society), the head of Wehrmacht intelligence (Canaris), the Red Cross and the Vatican, were all unaware of either an extermination policy or mass gassings during the war.

16. Albert Speer and the SS judge, Konrad Morgen, both described as “reliable witnesses” in Six Million Did Die, a publication of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, did not know during the war of either the policy or the gassings. Speer was in charge of the German War Economy including obtaining scarce labour and allocating rail traffic priority. Morgen was in charge of investigating irregularities at Auschwitz. If there was an extermination policy or gassings, Speer, Morgen, the German Resistance, the Red Cross and the Vatican, with their many contacts, would have known.

17. The six million murdered legend was first circulated by The New York Times in 1942 at the instigation of the World Jewish Congress, and was linked with the call for a Jewish State in Palestine. The Holocaust legend is still extensively used for propaganda reasons to support the diplomatic position of Israel. The legend is no more reliable than the atrocity stories about genocide in Cambodia and Uganda, or the 20 million killed by Stalin legend.

18. There is no good reason for ignoring the German documents setting out the death rates in the camps and accepting one of the figures plucked out of the air by a Holocaust historian. Thus the allegation by Reitlinger that 800, 000 died at Auschwitz of whom 80 per cent were Jewish and the allegation of Ainsztein that four million died at Auschwitz, of whom 40 per cent were Jewish are both inventions.

19. Since the SS made large amounts of money by hiring out concentration camp labour to private industry at a time when Germany was critically short of labour and priority was given to military rail traffic, it is not credible that 400, 000 Hungarian Jews were taken to Auschwitz in three months in 1944 and gassed. The impossible rail logistics in such an operation is discussed by Rassinier. The ignorance of the Budapest Red
Cross and Jewish Senate about the alleged operation is demonstrated by Butz.

22. The allegation that Germany gave priority to exterminating Jews over winning the war is not credible. If such priority existed, the extermination program would have taken place in Belsen, Dachau and Buchenwald, it would not have stopped at Auschwitz for six months because the camp commandant was transferred and it would not have stopped altogether at Auschwitz four months before the Russians captured the camp.

23. If the Allies believed there were mass gassings at Auschwitz, they would have bombed the rail links to the camp and if the local partisans in the area knew of the gassings, they would have sabotaged the rail links and alerted the passengers on the thousands of trains said to have gone to Auschwitz as to their likely fate.

24. There are too many accidents, coincidences, missing people and missing documents for the Holocaust legend to be feasible. Thus aerial photographs taken of the selection area at Auschwitz by the Allies were taken by “accident” (Herald, 29 February 1979) and discovered by accident. Gerstein, on whom the play The Deputy is based, and who left a document saying 25 million people had been gassed, “disappeared”, the “eye witness” Nyiszli proved to be untraceable. The key travel report used to convict the suppliers of Zyklon B was “missing” at the trial. Wild atrocity stories supported by fake photos, false captions and concocted documents were used in World War One (Ponsonby: Falsehood in Wartime). The stories included cutting off the hands off babies, boiling corpses down to make soap, etc. In the absence of Nürnberg-style trials following unconditional surrender, the stories were ultimately withdrawn.

The Nürnberg Trials with their residual war guilt, together with forced evacuation without compensation of some 8 million Germans from Poland and Czechoslovakia was in effect “the final solution to the German problem”. The allied policy of evacuation to the west on racial criteria was comparable in intent and brutality to the Nazi policy of the Jews of final solution by evacuation to the East.

The above summary of my article indicates that I do not rely primarily on the failure to identify the gas murderers. Dr Rubinstein is correct in saying that “were the Holocaust be shown to be a hoax the number one weapon in Israel’s propaganda armoury disappears”. He says that the chances of the Butz theses being accepted are “nil”, but several prominent historians, including a professor of history at an Australian university have told me they believe Butz is largely correct and many non-historians have expressed the same view to me.

Suppression of the truth about the Holocaust and about the issues in the Middle East is not due to any “International Zionist Conspiracy”, but occurs because “the Jews in the western world are now a socio-economic and political elite”, (to quote Dr Rubinstein) and are in a position to exert great influence.

Due to this influence, critical books on the Middle East, such as Publish It Not – The Middle East Cover-Up, by C Mayhew, and books by M Menuhin, A Taylor, M Arakie, M Rodinson and A Lillenthal cannot be obtained in bookshops due to an informal trade boycott, and the case for the Palestinians has been fairly effectively suppressed.

John Bennett, Carlton-Victoria.

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HISTORY: Lawyer’s bid to clear nazis.

By Bob Carr,

The Bulletin, September 18, 1979

Melbourne lawyer John Bennett is pushing ahead with a one-man campaign to prove there was no murder of six million Jews by nazi Germany. Bennett first brought down a storm of criticism earlier this year when he distributed a memo to academics promoting the theory, not least because he is secretary of the long-established Liberal-leaning Victorian Council for Civil Liberties.

Undisturbed by outraged criticism from Jewish leaders, Auschwitz survivors and others, Bennett has broadened his campaign in recent weeks. He has sent 2000 copies of an offset four-page pamphlet to academics, librarians, members of parliament and media outlets, stating his case. And at a personal cost of around $500. he is distributing 200 copies of the book that first won him to the view that nazism was not totally merciless – The Hoax of the Twentieth Century by A R Butz, an American engineer, published in 1977 by Historical Review Press, Warwickshire.

In Melbourne the book is on sale in the musty reaches of the Heritage Bookshop, operated by the unabashedly racist League of Rights. In fact Bennett may be the first respectable person to embrace an opinion formerly confined to the wilder, extremist fringes of politics.

Bennett, 42, is an honours graduate in law and arts from Melbourne University and the author of the civil liberties text Your Rights, which has sold over 120.000 copies. He has been secretary of the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties since it was founded in 1966 and works with the legal aid section of the Attorney-General’s Department.

Bennett says: “It’s a pretty gripping theory, that all the history books are wrong. I think there’s been a great deal of falsification of history in regard to the holocaust: most of the lying and falsification took place during the war and at Nuremberg. The idea of the holocaust is a spill-over from wartime propaganda.

“It’s not in doubt that under the nazis there were medical experiments, the razing of ghettos and reprisals against partisans, although part of this is comparable to Vietnam. It’s not in dispute that many were sent to concentration camps and died there from epidemics and malnutrition, as in British concentration camps during the Boer War.”

Bennett then arrives at his main contention, a chilling obscenity to Australian Jewry, half of whom comprise survivors of the holocaust and their offspring.

He says: “What is in doubt is whether there was a conscious policy of genocide and mass gassing. Although it is asserted that the Germans committed everything to paper, no German document orders the extermination of Jews or refers to gassings.

“The Germans did commit their policy in relation to Jews on paper. It was one of emigration to the east during the war and not one of extermination. There are no authentic eye witnesses to any of the thousands of acts of mass gassings, although if the gassings took place and say 2-3 million bodies were taken from the chambers, there must have been thousands of eye witnesses.

“No photographs exist of bodies in gas chambers despite the oft-repeated allegation that the nazis photographed their atrocities. The photographs of corpses used in books and films to prove a policy of genocide are photos of victims of typhus and malnutrition, especially at Belsen.

“The six million legend was first circulated by The New York Times in 1942 at the instigation of the World Jewish Congress, and was linked with the call for a Jewish State in Palestine. The holocaust legend is still extensively used for propaganda reasons to support the diplomatic position of Israel. The legend is no more reliable than the atrocity stories about genocide in Kampuchea and Uganda, or the 20 million killed by Stalin legend.”

Bennett claims that for a long time he had been a fanatical supporter of Israel. But he became a supporter of the Palestinians after looking at their case during the 3CR debate in
Melbourne. It was one more step before he had discovered "that I'd been conned for 30 years by the holocaust propaganda."

But according to Dr Alan Hughes, Melbourne historian and, incidentally, president of the Council for Civil Liberties, Bennett has a remarkable opponent – Albert Speer, Hitler's Minister for War Production. In a letter to The Age, Hughes said: "In his memoir, Inside the Third Reich, Speer states that the evidence of the Nazi accused was not distorted; that the tribunal was conducted, in the main, with propriety; and that the Nazi leaders freely admitted the policy of mass murder of the Jewish people as manifest fact, while professing 'shame'.

A quick glance at Inside the Third Reich confirms Hughes point. Speer quotes a prison-yard conversation with Goering, before the Nuremberg trials. Something was said about Jewish survivors in Hungary. Writes Speer: "Goering marked coldly: 'So there are still some there? I thought we had knocked off all of them. Somebody slipped up again'."

On page 697 Speer writes: "Nor, for one who wanted to listen, had Hitler ever concealed his intention to exterminate the Jewish people. In his speech of January 30, 1939, he openly stated as much." And on page 766 Speer writes: "Hitler repeated the announcement of his intentions on January 30, 1942: 'This war will not end as the Jews imagined, by the extermination of the European-Aryan peoples, but the outcome of this war will be the annihilation of Jewry'."

When the Bennett controversy blew up earlier this year Dr Frank Knopfelmacher – whose family died in the holocaust – said: "The Butz thesis is a group-libel against an easily identifiable and traditionally stigmatized section of the population...the Butz thesis implies clearly that the Jewish people are witling and, rarely, unwitting accomplices in a conspiracy, to lie and to kill, in order to acquire a counterfeit crown of martyrdom to be used for personal and political gain".

Writing in The Age, Knopfelmacher said: "The technique employed by Mr Bennett is simple: he is using the methods of philosophical doubt ('How do we know that chairs exists?', etc.) known to all Philosophy I students, to dispute an empirical proposition namely that six million Jews were done to death by the German Government throughout Hitler's Chancellorship of Germany."

To Dr Rubinstein, a social scientist at Deakin University, Bennett is an "autodidact", that is, someone who perversely refuses to accept any standard interpretation of history and who is compelled to invent alternatives.

Does Bennett agree this is the reason for his obsession – an obsession that has distressed members of the Jewish community? He says: "As a bored public servant I just find it intellectually stimulating to look into what is a massive falsification of history. I am a detached cynic...we're in very short supply in this conformist society." ***


I refer to your article "Lawyers bid to clear nazis". If a sexual pervert went to a classy restaurant and urinated in a patron's soup plate, you would not publish the picture of the offender in the process concerned. In turn, I wonder why you publish the imbecilities of Melbourne lawyer John Bennett, whose inclination is obviously to expose himself in public, if not in a physical then in a psychological sense.

That Bennett, 42, is an honours graduate in law and arts from Melbourne University, does not prove his sanity, and I think that many of our readers would appreciate it if his case would be relegated to the pages of some medical journal dealing with behavioural problems under the heading of 'Exhibitionism'. ***

The Holocaust 'hoax'

Mark Braham, Vaucluse, NSW, October 23, 1979

John Bennett is showing little gratitude to his mentors, the pro-PLO factions of 3CR, when he claims the holocaust was a "hoax". He is in fact undermining a basic tenet of the 3CR anti-Zionist platform: that the holocaust was "planned by the Zionists" and carried out as a "Nazi-Zionist" joint operation.

Has the time not come when the affiliates of 3CR, on the one hand, and the members of the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties, on the other, should begin to show the same kind of concern for civil responsibilities as they do for civil liberties and take a public stand against dangerously misleading "theories" which are being propagated by extremist groups? They cannot be laughed off: Germany was a democracy when Hitler rose to power by cunningly utilizing age-old and irrational prejudices to lend credence to canards of this genre.

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Bennett stands firm

John Bennett, Carlton, Victoria, October 23, 1979

The article about my personal views of the Holocaust was headed by the famous photo of the ghetto boy with a caption "Terrified Jewish women and children on the way to the gas chambers". Like many other types of "evidence" of the Holocaust, the photo is a fabrication. The people in the photo had been arrested for theft, and the boy in the photo with his hands up is alive and well in London.

The article itself is headed "Lawyer's bid to clear nazis". I am not seeking to clear nazis, but to establish historical truth. George Orwell wrote – "Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past." In that sense it is already 1984. In fact Orwell believed it was 1984 in 1948 since '1948' was the title he wanted for his novel.

There has been a successful attempt to exaggerate German war crimes and minimize allied war crimes. Allied war crimes such as saturation civilian bombing of German civilian cities leading to 800,000 deaths (compared with 60,000 from bombing in the UK) has been documented in The Bombing of Germany by H Rumpf. This war crime is seldom mentioned in the media but it was the only significant genocide policy in the war, and the number of deaths caused by allied bombing aimed at civilians exceeded the number of deaths due mainly to typhus and malnutrition in the German concentration camps.

The caption to the ghetto boy photo is only one of many lies associated with the Holocaust. I have drawn up a list of about 60 such lies, fabrications and deceptions. Since details in relation to gas chambers are fabrications, it is not surprising that contradictions abound. "Historians" cannot decide whether bodies in the gas chambers were horizontal or vertical; whether work parties wore gas masks or not; whether the Auschwitz chambers were transported to another camp and "went in oblivion", were demolished, or are still there; whether the victims resisted; whether the victims were aware of their fate; whether Zyklon B or carbon monoxide was used at Lublin where either less than 100,000 or more than 1.5 million were gassed; whether 250,000 "gassed" at Sobibor were buried or cremated, etc. etc.

That the whole gas chamber story is sheer fabrication has been demonstrated by Professor Butz in his book The Hoax of the Twentieth Century and by Professor Faurisson in the prestigious French newspaper Le Monde. Another key propaganda item in the Holocaust armory The Diary of Anne Frank is also a fabrication in the sense that the diary was not written by "Anne Frank". This is demonstrated in a forthcoming book by D Felderer.

Albert Speer stated after the war that there was an extermination policy. But during the war when he was in charge
of the German war economy, including the allocation of scarce labour and rail priority, he was not aware of such a policy or of gassings. Neither were the German resistance to Hitler (a who’s who in German society), the Vatican, or the Red Cross. If there were an extermination policy or 800 mass gassings, Speer and the German resistance would have been aware of it. Although I stated that I was interested in the Holocaust legend because I found it intellectually stimulating, my main interest lies in the fact that the Holocaust legend is a key element in the uncritical support for Israel by the West, which has alienated 800 million Muslims, has contributed to a six-fold increase in oil prices and could lead to a world war.

As Dr Rubinstein, who is referred to in The Bulletin article states, “Were the Holocaust be shown to be a hoax, the number one weapon in Israel’s propaganda armouyr disappears.” It is because the Holocaust is Israel’s number one propaganda weapon that it is referred to so often in the media, and the reason why people who query the Holocaust are subject to such hysterical attacks.

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The real story. George Mendelson, Melbourne, Victoria

Your writer Bob Carr referred (September 18, P.47) to a book by A R Butz, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois, USA, titled The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. IN THIS BOOK, Butz makes the claim that nazi Germany did not have an official and systematic policy of extermination of Jews, and that it is not true that six million Jews were killed during the period of Hitler’s rule.

The selective use of documents, apparently deliberate omissions and misinterpretations of evidence in Butz’ book have already been noted by historians who have a detailed knowledge of that period, and who are familiar with the relevant documentary evidence. In this respect, Butz’ book has been successful only in the notoriety that it has achieved for its author, and for those who have used it to support their own prejudices, obsessions and – perhaps – delusions.

Your readers may be interested to know that the following publication of Butz’ book, the History Department at Northwestern University sponsored a series of lectures under the title “Dimensions of the Holocaust”, designed to increase awareness of the true nature of the destruction of European Jewry. These lectures have now been published in book form and provide a powerful and convincing rebuttal of Butz’ claim. The foreword of Dimensions of the Holocaust was written by the chairman of the History Department, Lacey Baldwin Smith, who stated: …it is the prime obligation of the historian to combat indifference and to preserve the record of history …it is also the task of the scholar to set the record straight. There are always those who, for reasons of their own, seek to deny or distort or subvert the evidence, and from the start the Holocaust has had its apologists, its distorters and its deniers. There is only one way of answering the prejudice, misrepresentation and confusion perpetrated by those who traffic in untruth, and that it is to set good scholarship against bad so that everyone can judge the evidence for himself”.

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Even the nazis admit it

Dr W Rubinstein, Deakin University, Belmont, Victoria, November 20, 1979

“The debate” on John Bennett’s attempt to prove that the Holocaust was a hoax should be buried rather than prolonged, but since he has several times repeated my phrase about the Holocaust being the “number one weapon in Israel’s propaganda armouy”, I felt entitled to add something.

There is no anti-Zionist Jew (or non-Jew for that matter) who believes that the Holocaust was a hoax. Anti-Zionist Jews like Menuhin and Lillenthal, whose works he mendaciously claims are somehow ‘banned’ by Zionist pressure, would regard Mr Bennett’s efforts as much as as obscene as would any supporter of Israel. Mr Bennett knows perfectly well that the most vocal anti-Zionist radical Jew in Melbourne has devoted a considerable effort to refuting his ridiculous “proofs” of the non-existence of the Holocaust. While point by point. Mr Bennett consistently refuses to weigh the infinity of evidence that the Holocaust occurred, and he should not be surprised that he is regarded as a propagandist or an exhibitionist crank.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the top Nazis all freely admitted that the Holocaust, the deliberate extermination of millions of Jews (and of non Jews) was indeed Nazi policy, but that they were “just obeying orders”.

The latest admission of the reality of the Holocaust comes from Gustav Wagner, the deputy-commandant of Sobibor death camp in Poland, where 250,000 Jews and Soviet prisoners-of-war were deliberately murdered in 1942 and 1943. Wagner, now 68, lives in Brazil. His extradition as a war criminal has been sought by four countries, but has been blocked by Brazilian courts because of legal technicalities. Wagner was interviewed by the BBC television program Panorama in June of this year, and his interview was widely reported in the British press. Wagner said that he “did not feel good” when he discovered that his job was to be “extermination”, but eventually he “did not think” about his job because it was “not our task to think about it”. Although “innocent human beings had been destroyed”, after a while he “had no feelings any more” about the mass killings. Wagner “knew it was wrong to kill Jews, but what could he do when this was Hitler’s order?” Wagner added, somewhat surprisingly, that he was not anti-semitic and was “not today an enemy of the Jews”.

It is literally unbelievable that a man with Mr Bennett’s views can remain a leading figure in the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties – which presumably exists to protect the rights of ethnic minorities – and this must surely negate whatever credibility that organization enjoys.

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The men who whitewash Hitler

Gitta Sereny writes a definitive article in the New Statesman, 2 November 1979

Sereny’s article is too long to be reprinted here but suffice to state that the article is prefaced thus: “Academically unnoticed, the pseudo-intellectual Right is creating an underworld of contemporary history. Their claim, pressed with fresh masses of ‘evidence’, is denial of the Nazi war against the Jews: we, like others, receive numerous mock-scholarly letters, akin to that (below) from Richard Verrall of the National Front. Here Gitta Sereny demolishes the neo-Nazi apologists, together with the commercial frivolity which provides their opportunities.”

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Letter from Professor Arthur R Butz, Evanston, Illinois, USA

- to Editor, New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London, England, 18 November 1979

Dear Sir:

In general Gitta Sereny’s few substantive arguments (NS, 2 November) are answered in my book The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. Here I wish to focus on one point that, in view of her remarks, can be profitably developed: supposed “confessions” of German officials, either at trials or in imprisonment after trials. The key point is that the objective served by such statements should be presumed to be personal interest rather than historical truth. At a “trial” some specific thing is to be tried, i.e.
the court is supposed to start by treating that thing as an open question. The “extermination” allegation has never been at question in any practical sense in any of the relevant trials, and in some it has not been open to question in a formal legal sense. The question was always only personal responsibility in a context in which the extermination allegation was unquestionable. Thus the “confessions” of Germans, which in all cases sought to deny or mitigate personal responsibility, were merely the only defenses they could present in their circumstances.

This is not exactly “plea-bargaining”, where there is negotiation between prosecution and defense, but it is related. All it amounts to is presenting a story that it was possible for the court to accept. The logical dilemma is inescapable once the defendant resolves to take the “trial” seriously. To deny the legend was not the way to stay out of jail. Moreover it is not true, as Sereny implicitly asserts, that this logical dilemma no longer holds when the defendant is serving a life sentence. If he is seeking pardon or parole, he would not try to overturn what has already been decided in court; that is not the way pardon or parole works. For example, at the Frankfurt “Auschwitz Trial” of 1963-1965, so monstrous were the supposed deeds of Robert Mulka that many thought his sentence to 14 years at hard labor unduly light. Then, in a denouement that would amaze all who have not studied this subject closely, Mulka was quietly released less than four months later. However, if Mulka had claimed in any plea (as he could have truthfully), either at his trial or afterwards, that there were no exterminations at Auschwitz and that he was in a position to know, then he would have served a full life sentence in the former case and the full 14 years in the latter, if he had lived that long.

It is not widely known, but there have been many such instances – the subject is hard to investigate. In no instance would it have made any sense, in terms of immediate self interest to deny the exterminations. That was not the way to get out of jail.

A related point is that it can be quite perilous, to put it mildly, for any German to question the extermination legend. For example Dr Wilhelm Stäglich, who was stationed near Auschwitz in 1944 in an anti-aircraft unit, has published such opinions, and has been subjected legally formulated persecution ever since2. Even I, an American, have been the victim of the official repression in Germany3. There is also the considerable extra-legal repression that e.g. caused Axel Springer, West German “press czar” and supposedly a powerful man, to withdraw the first edition of Helmut Diwald’s Geschichte der Deutschen, as Sereny mentioned.

We do not need “confessions” or “trials” to determine that the bombings of Dresden and Hiroshima, or the reprisals at Lidice following Heydrich’s assassination, really took place. Now, the extermination legend does not claim a few instances of homicide, but alleges events continental in geographical scope, of three years in temporal scope, and of several in scope of victims. How ludicrous, then, is the position of the bearers of the legend, who in the last analysis will attempt to “prove” such events on the basis of “confessions” delivered under the fabric of hysteria, censorship, intimidation, persecution and blatant illegality that has been shrouding this subject for 35 years.

I have enclosed photocopies of the referenced documentation for your examination.

Sincerely, A R Butz.


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Letter from Professor Robert Faurisson, Vichy, France, 30 November 1979


Noam Chomsky, the famous professor (of Jewish origin) at the MIT (Cambridge, Mass.), is aware of the research work I do on what the Revisionist historians call the “gas chambers and genocide hoax”. He informed me that Gitta Sereny had mentioned my name in an article in your journal. He told me I had been referred to “in an extra-ordinarily unfair way”.

I have just read this article which is an insult to all those who, without political motivation, devote themselves to the discovery of historical truth following the routine of historical research. It is especially outrageous to my fellow countryman Paul Rassinier, a former deportee who died in 1967 and sacrificed his life to the service of truth and to the denunciation of an enormous historical lie.

“There is no proof whatsoever that Nero set fire to Rome”: The historian who first said that did not want to “whitewash” Nero; he was only concerned by truth. In the same way, we do not try to “whitewash” Hitler when we say that there is not the slightest proof that he ordered or even that there was an “extermination” of Jews. Persecution existed but not “extermination”, “genocide” or “holocaust”. G Sereny is unable to offer a single item of evidence. She mentioned the document NO-765: now, this letter is not even signed. She mentioned the “Commissar Order”; now, the meaning of this order is not what she thinks; clearly she has not read the document she quotes; she ought to have a look at NOKW-1076. She mentioned the “Aktion Reinhardt”; now, this meant the confiscation of property of deported Jews and did not imply any mass killing.

She quotes a letter published in Die Zeit by Professor Broszat; now, I wonder if she read this letter which is not of 1962 but of 1960 (19 August, p. 16). This letter quite clearly states that, after all, there was no mass-killing in “gas chambers” either at Dachau nor even anywhere in the former Reich. May I remind you that until 1960 we were supposed to have thousands of proofs, eye-witness evidence and confessions on the alleged mass killings at Dachau, Ravensbrück, Buchenwald and so on. We have to admit that the authors of such confessions (Suhren, Schwarzhuber, Dr Treite, …) had been subjected to “persuasive questioning” on the part of the French, British and American gaolers. This should give food for thought as far as confessions are concerned. Rudolf Höss (not to be confused with Rudolf Hess still imprisoned at Spandau) has been one of the three successive commandants of Auschwitz. He is the only one to have left confessions. These confessions are preposterous in the extreme. Besides the Treblinka and Belzec camps he has invented a third camp at Wolzek. Now Wolzek is not to be found on the map of Poland. Höss was then handed over to Polish police by the British. After a comedy of justice, he was hanged by the Communists. Meanwhile he was allowed to write a confession in the best tradition of the Moscow trials. To explain the absurdities of his declarations to the British they allowed him to recall that he had been tortured by the British Field Security Police with “riding whip and alcohol”, then how at Minden-on-Weser a British Major who was a magistrate had also tortured him. And so, on the 5th of April 1946, the British had compelled Höss to sign an affidavit typed in English (PS-3868).

Ten days later, Höss appeared as witness before the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and made astonishing revelations on Auschwitz to all the world. But in fact it was not Höss who was speaking on this particular day but the shadow of himself just able to answer “Yes” when questioned by the American Prosecutor who was reading the so-called affidavit paragraph by paragraph (selected fragments) asking Höss, who
According to many people, there was a state “schizophrenic apathy” if he agreed.

About the tortures systematically inflicted on the German soldiers and officers by the American one should read Sir Reginald Thomas’ book: Manstein, His Campaign And His Trial (Collins, 1951). On page 109 I read that the Simpson Enquiry Commission “reported among other things, that of hundred and thirty-nine cases they had investigated hundred and thirty-seven had their testicles permanently destroyed by kicks received from the American War Crimes Investigation Team”.

Tortures are indispensable and it is sufficient as too many journalists do, to pretend the accused had made statements they never made. To give an example, the general public believes that Sergeant Franz Gustav Wagner has cynically declared in Sao Paulo: “At Sobibor, we used to gas thousands of people and this did not disturb me in the least: it was my job.” In fact, a paper like Le Monde, which is sometimes well informed has revealed that Wagner had declared he had never taken part in any assassination of Jews or any other inmate but that he was only doing his job. As you see, some journalist had decided that this job consisted in killing people.

The journalists who do not care about truth take their example on the magistrates of every country (an in particular of Western Germany) who, for 35 years, pretend to judge "war criminals" (a phrase imagined by the victors and applied only to the vanquished). The Nürnberg International Tribunal has given the model of indifference to truth. Here are some extracts of its statutes: (Article 19) "The Tribunal shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence (...)"; (Article 21) "The Tribunal shall not require proof of facts of common knowledge but shall take judicial notice thereof (...)".

The Institute for Historical Review of Torrance, California, has offered a reward of $50,000 to anyone who should bring definite proof that Germans have used "gas chambers” to kill Jews. G Sereny might be interested.

Zyklon B is cyanhydric acid, still used in France to disinfect ships. It strongly adheres to surfaces. To enter a place which has been disinfected with it, one has to wait nearly 24 hours of natural aeration (not ventilation). Now, here is my question: How could the members of the “Sonderkommado” enter the lethal "gas chamber” immediately or shortly, as it is said, after the death of the victims and this while eating or smoking, that is to say, if I understand right, without even a gas mask? How could they pull out with their naked hands thousands of cyanided corpses bathing in an atmosphere full of cyanhydric acid? How could they cut hair, pull out teeth and so on, when in an American little gas chamber forty operations are needed (including partial neutralization of cyanhydric acid by ammonia) before going into the cubicle with gas masks, rubber gloves and apron carefully to clean the corpse of the dead man in order that the doctor and his assistants should not be poisoned? If the German had not cared about the health of the “Sonderkommando” members these men would have died on the spot and so the “gas chamber” would have never received new batches of victims.

The aerial photographs of Auschwitz recently published by the CIA show that everything is in complete contradiction with what self-styled eyewitnesses have told us about human crowds waiting before being murdered and about the heavy smoke perpetually raising from the crematories.

As to Sobibor and Treblinka, one should read G Sereny’s book: Into That Darkness, Andre Deutsch, 1974. In 70 hours of talks with Franz Stangl, G Sereny has not asked one precise question about the gas chambers (What kind of gas? What kind of technique? Which kind of process? How many people to kill? How was it possible to enter the "gas chamber” after the death of the victims?). There is not even one precision or one proof of the existence of one single "gas chamber” in Sobibor or Treblinka. G Sereny does not even give the real plans of the camps!

I am neither a former nazi or a neo-nazi and I hate fascism and any form of persecution. Because I have declared that “gas chambers” and "genocide" are one and the same historical lie, I am covered with abuse, I have been assaulted, I cannot even give lectures in my university (not on account of the hostility of my students who all have been quite correct). I am prosecuted. My life has become most difficult but it has a purpose and I know I shall go my way. It is my duty.

R Faurisson.

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John Bennett, Letter to the Editor, The Age, Melbourne, Australia, 15 April 1980.

Re: War Propaganda.

Dear Sir,

Mr R Manne (9/4) infers that I believe that all atrocity stories are Hoaxes. This is incorrect. I believe that all major atrocity stories must have a substantial element of truth to gain acceptance. Thus there were appalling conditions and high death rates in the concentration camps run by the British in the Boer War, the German camps of WW2, and the detention centers of Pol Pot. But allegations that there was mass genocide by the British, the Nazis, Pol Pot and Idi Amin will not stand up to critical examination.

Few people now believe that Pol Pot killed three million (like most atrocity estimates, a figure plucked out of the air) of the 7 million people of Cambodia, although his policies such as evacuation of cities led to many deaths often from disease and malnutrition. The three million genocide story has been forgotten in the media because of Australia’s foreign policy requirements.

Many people acquainted with the research of Professors H Diwald, R Faurisson, A Butz, J Martin and H Barnes, do not accept that the Germans had a policy to exterminate Jews in World War two or that there were gassings in ‘gas chambers’. Revisionist Historians, however, concede that the German policy of ‘final solution by evacuation to the east” directly led to the deaths of many Jews especially from typhus and malnutrition. Mr Manne makes no substantive point at all, but relies on words like “comic” and “bizarre” to denigrate me. He does not even deal with the main point of my letter about alleged Russian atrocities in Afghanistan.

It is because atrocity stories are so effective as propaganda weapons that people who query them are vilified, and subjected to political censorship.

Thus the historians mentioned above who have queried “the Holocaust”, which is described by Zionist Jews as Israel’s number one propaganda weapon, have been attacked in a four-page article in the New Statesman (2/11/79) and all have denied a right to reply. Similar political censorship exists in Australia.

John Bennett.

Your Rights controversy: 1984-1992

Handbook ‘anti-Jewish’

The Advertiser, 27 March 1984

A civil rights handbook distributed throughout Australia was attacked yesterday by an SA civil liberties organization for having anti-Semitic content. The president of the SA Council of Civil Liberties, Mr M E Davies, said his council could “in no way associate ourselves” with the book Your Rights 1984 by John Bennett. Bennett is the secretary of the Victorian Council of Civil Liberties and has been producing the book for more than 10 years.
"In the past there have been no complaints about the book," Mr Davies said. "It has always contained pertinent and very useful legal and civil rights information. But now this man has deemed it appropriate to add a chapter containing, in part, his own anti-Jewish view of the world."

Bennett said the chapter, "1984 – Was Orwell Right?" was not out of character with the rest of the book. "This is a civil liberties book and I feel the chapter helps show how the present and future are shaped by the deliberate controlling of the past," Bennett said.

In the book Bennett claims 500,000 Jews instead of 6 million died in German concentration camps during World War II. He claims most died from diseases and that there were no mass gassings or deliberate plans to eliminate Europe’s Jews.

Mr Davies said Bennett was "a breakaway" from the Victorian council and did not speak for the majority of civil liberties organizations in Australia. Bennett’s use of the Victorian council’s name in no way showed it supported his views.

Rabbi J Kahn of the Adelaide Liberal Jewish Community said: "It’s tragic to hear that there are people in this country who want to incite such hatred." Rabbi Kahn said that although it was nonsense to suggest only 500,000 Jews were killed, it wasn’t a question of how many died, "but that Hitler set out to exterminate all the Jews of Europe."

When contacted by The Advertiser yesterday the Mary Martin, Liberty, City, Standard, and Angus and Robertson bookshops said they did not carry the book and did not know of any stores in Adelaide which did.

In Melbourne, a Federal Court judge was told yesterday that parts of the book were "racist slander" and were offensive to the Jewish community.

Mr A Goldberg, QC, was appearing for another Victorian QC, Mr Aaron Ronald Castan, who is seeking five injunctions preventing distribution of the book. The hearing was adjourned to today.

Evans angry at book attribution

West Australian, 28 March 1984

Melbourne: The Attorney-General, Senator Evans, said yesterday that anti-Semitic comments included in a booklet on civil rights were anathema to him. In an affidavit read to the Federal Court, Senator Evans said he wished to dissociate himself from the booklet, Your Rights 1984, written by John Bennett.

Evans said that a review of the book by him and reprinted on the back cover had been written about an earlier edition of the book. "If I had been asked to endorse or approve the booklet in any way before it was published (which I was not) I would have refused to do so in any form having regard to the contents of Chapter 14," he said.

Offensive

On Monday, Mr Justice Jenkinson, was told by Mr Alan Goldberg, QC, that a chapter added to the 1984 edition of the book contained material offensive to Jews, including comments that the World War holocaust was the “hoax of the twentieth century.”

Mr Goldberg, appearing for another Victorian QC, Aaron Ronald Castan, is seeking a Federal Court injunction against Bennett, Gordon and Gotch Pty Ltd, McGills Authorised Newsagency Pty Ltd, Collins Booksellers Pty Ltd, and Technical Book and Magazine Co Pty Ltd, preventing the distribution and sale of the book.

Castan says that favourable reviews of the book reprinted on its back cover were written about earlier editions of Civil Rights [sic].
"I hope no government will ever sponsor Mr Bennett and his so-called Australian Civil Liberties Union," Mr Nagle told parliament. "It also gives advice to tax payers and that terrifies be as well."

He quoted from the book a passage which questions the Holocaust. As president of the Australian Civil Liberties Union, Mr Bennett continues to publish Your Rights each year with updated versions. The Your Rights 1992 edition has been recently released, but a section on the Holocaust has been withdrawn and replaced with a passage on immigration and multiculturalism **

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[Jewish huff and puff and a valiant woman who refuses to bend to Jewish pressure.]

1st July 1985
MRS. JOYCE STEELE O.B.E.
WATTLE PARK, SOUTH AUSTRALIA
DEAR MRS. STEELE,

I am writing to you in my capacity as Chairman of the Anti-Defamation Committee of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, the official roof body of Australia's Jewish community, about a serious and disturbing matter which concerns yourself.

The back cover of the recently published 1985 edition of John Bennett's Your Right 1985 contains an endorsement of this book by yourself, together with a number of other similar endorsements. I attach a photocopy of this back cover in case you are unaware of this fact.

Given your distinguished record of achievement on the South Australian and Australian political scene, you are probably unaware that by your endorsement of Bennett's booklet, you appear to lend the weight of your personal reputation, as well as that of the South Australian Liberal Party, to the approval of what the entire Australian Jewish community regards as one of the most vile and offensive pieces of anti-Semitic racism to be published in Australia in recent years.

Although Mr. Bennett's book may indeed contain civil liberties information of value, you may be aware that for some years John Bennett has continuously been publicizing the outrageous and wholly untrue lie that the Nazi Holocaust involving six million Jews during the Second World War -- the mass murder of six million Jewish men, women and children by Hitler and the Nazis -- did not occur but was a lie invented after the war by lying Jews for financial and political ends. Since you have read Mr. Bennett's Your Rights 1984 you will be aware of the odious lie which he repeats on pages 77-78 of his book, photocopies of which are attached. In an effort to whitewash the Nazis, Bennett also states (page 72, also attached) that "Hate sessions in the media directed against Hitler and the Nazis are so pervasive that a visitor from Mars might think WW II is still in progress." Numerous other statements attacking the Jewish people are also to be found in this work.

Internationally such pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic statements have almost entirely been confined to obviously crank and extremist neo-Nazi groups in Europe and America while in Australia their main source of propagation, apart from Mr. Bennett, is The League of Rights, the extreme right-wing body known for its anti-Asian, anti-Aboriginal and anti-Semitic racist attitudes. We find it both surprising and regrettable that a former public official of your distinction is seen to lend the weight of her reputation to a view which is an obvious and total distortion of history and an insult to the many millions of victims of Nazi oppression. Your endorsement of a book containing Bennett's extremist and racist views will, we believe, come as a considerable shock to your many admirer, both in South Australia and elsewhere and will tarnish your high reputation for fairminded public service. It also gives considerable distress to Australia's Jewish community, especially to the 10,000 or more Australian Jews who survived Hitler's concentration camps, while your endorsement may help to legitimize the use of Bennett's work in schools and universities. We are also sure that your endorsement would be greeted with both amazement and consternation by the South Australian Liberal Party and by the South Australian media, should it become known.

In all the circumstances it would seem desirable and appropriate that you should disassociate yourself from Bennett's anti-Semitic views and I would be most grateful if you could take some appropriate steps to this end.

Yours faithfully

ALAN H. GOLDBERG
Chairman, Anti-Defamation Committee E.C.A.J.

Mrs Joyce Steele courteously responded in writing that she had received the letter and had noted its contents -- and called his bluff. Nothing happened to her. Some time later, solicitor and barrister Alan Goldberg was appointed a judge to the Federal Court of Australia.

December Teheran Holocaust Conference?

Anhänger des Nationalsozialismus und bei ihm der Antisemitismus leichter ablesbar ist, nimmt Rudolf für sich in Anspruch, wissenschaftlich nach der Wahrheit zu suchen", sagt Staatsanwalt Andreas Grossmann.

German cartoonist Chard arrived second in the controversial competition for cartoons on the Holocaust, the official site of the contest announced on 14 November 2006. His defence counsel consist of Sylvia Stolz, Jürgen Rieger and Ludwig Bock. Germar has indicated he will be silent during the proceedings and will offer a detailed account of his work to the court. The Landgericht rejected commencing parallel proceedings against Siegfried Verbeke, who currently is free in Belgium. The public prosecutor, Andreas Grossmann, is appealing against this court decision.

Germar Rudolf – the powerhouse of REVISIONISM currently a POW in his native Germany currently occupied by those who propagate the Holocaust lies.

French woman among winners of Iran Holocaust cartoon contest

By Shirli Sitbon, 02 November 2006

PARIS/TEHRAN (EJP/AFP)--- French cartoonist Chard arrived second in the controversial competition for cartoons on the Holocaust, the official site of the contest announced on Wednesday.

Chard, whose real name is Françoise Pichard, collaborates in two French extreme-right newspapers, Rivarol (since 1967) and Present (since 1982) and criticises Muslims as well as Jews and most political leaders who do not share her racist views. She also illustrates children’s books.

Contacted by journalists from the Novell Observateur magazine, Chard said she didn’t send any drawing to the Iranian competition since she didn’t even have the application address and that someone else may have sent it in. Iranian Culture Minister Mohammad Hossein Saffar-Harandi announced on Wednesday the names of the contest winners but added that the French cartoonist’s name wouldn’t be released in order to protect her from possible prosecution in her homeland. Hereferred to the French law prohibiting Shoah (Holocaust) denial. The pair will share a prize of 8,000 dollars. France is home to the world’s second largest Jewish community outside Israel, as well as Europe’s largest Muslim population.

The first prize of 12,000 dollars went to Moroccan AbdullaDerkawi who drew a crane bearing the Star of David at work on a section of Israel’s West Bank separation barrier that he depicted bearing a photograph of the gateway to the Auschwitz death camp.

"The Holocaust is a myth and this issue has finally made waves thanks to the action of President (Mahmoud) Ahmadinejad in daring to express himself on the subject and break the Holocaust taboo," Saffar-Harandi said as he announced the prize winners. None of the foreign winners were present at the award ceremony. Massoud Shojai, one of the organizers of the contest first announced in February, blamed "political pressure" for their absence.

Iran announced the competition following the re-publication in a number of mainly European newspapers of Danish caricatures of the Prophet Mohammed.

Ahmadinejad has sparked a chorus of international criticism with a series of statements calling into question the massacre of millions of Jewish civilians by Nazi Germany during World War II.

During a visit to the United States in September, his reformist predecessor Mohammad Khatami insisted Ahmadinejad did not mean to question the Holocaust itself but its use to defend the creation of a Jewish state on Palestinian land.

"I believe the Holocaust is the crime of Nazism," Khatami told Time magazine.

"But it is possible that the Holocaust, which is an absolute fact, a historical fact, would be misused. The Holocaust should not be, in any way, an excuse for the suppression of Palestinian rights," the former president told the New York-based news week.

"I personally believe that he (Ahmadinejad) really didn’t deny the existence of the Holocaust," he added.

* http://www.morgenweb.de/nachrichten/politik/2006103_1350931018_30606.html

HORST MAHLER
ANOTHER GERMAN POLITICAL PRISONER
WALKS THE WALK

On 15 November, 2006 - the day on which Fredrick Töben leaves Australia for Iran [thereby escaping the 5 December legal snare set by Australia’s leading Jewish agitator for Holocaust laws, Jeremy Jones] Horst Mahler will arrive at 14:00 hours at the Berlin prison to begin his nine months sentence. Typical of a malicious and perverse judiciary the sentence begins before Christmas – still an emotional festive season for most Germans – in order to inflict maximum pain on a dissenting mind.

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*Now in the making, & perverting the course of TRUTH, JUSTICE and HUMAN RIGHTS - AUSTRALIA’S HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

*2013 is election year and Jewish Australians are on the attack -
* Jews now look for antisemitic incidents so as to strengthen their societal control -
* Forcing a Jewish worldview into Australian schools, thereby inciting racial hatred against Germans -
* A full-blown but no-contest battle-of-the-wills in Sydney as a minority imposes its will on a majority

Study of Holocaust mandated for schools
* www.adelaideinstitute.org/newsletters/Newsletter%20 674.pdf
1. The Madagascar Plan - a Polish Initiative
2. The Evian Conference of July 1938
3. Antisemitism in Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries
4. Jewish Star

The Madagascar Plan - a Polish Initiative

Der Grosse Wendig, Volume 1, p. 494-498

For all sanctimonious Germans who regard Auschwitz as a founding myth of the Federal Republic, it is perfectly clear that with the Jewish persecution issue, Germany alone has loaded a terrible guilt on itself. Yet before 1939, the Jewish problem was felt to be a pressing one throughout Europe: Dozens of states openly planned to expatriate Jews from Europe. Negotiations on the emigration of Jews were ongoing between various states, initially on the initiative of the Poles, who proved to be the most serious supporters of the slogan ‘Jews Out’. The idea (of the British anti-Semites Henry Hamilton BEAMISH and Arnold LEESIE, and of the Dutchman Egon VAN WINGHENE) of deporting the Jews to Madagascar, at the time a French colony, gained in popularity in the inter-war period. It was the Poles, not the Germans, who took up the project of building their own Jewish settlement off the East African coast, on the island of Madagascar. This is because Palestine, the homeland of the Jews, had been inhabited by Arab tribes and peoples for almost two thousand years, and was therefore not an option for the Poles. (1)

While in mid-1938 the National Socialist government was considering how to encourage the remaining Jews in Germany to emigrate, and despite the Nuremberg race laws, several tens of thousands of Jews with Polish passports preferred to move to Germany to live there. Unlike in Poland, direct attacks on Jews in Germany were still an exception. On the other hand, in the Poland of the thirties, the Jewish minority, like the German minority, was constantly terrorised. (See Beirag No. 128: ‘Jewish Pogroms in Poland during the Interwar Period.’) In 1935/36 alone, more than 1,200 Jews were injured, and some even killed. Unlike German anti-Semitism, which was decreed from above and found little uptake in the population, Polish hatred of Germans and anti-Semitism came from the population itself.

In 1937, Poland, wanting to expedite the emigration of the Jews, received permission from France to send a three-man examination board to Madagascar to investigate settler opportunities for Polish Jews. The commission included Major Mieczyslaw LEPECKI, Leon ALTER and Salomon DYK. LEPECKI believed that 40,000 to 60,000 Jews could be settled in the highlands, but ALTER thought the island could support no more than 2,000. In addition to the Polish and French governments, the British government, and even the Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), considered settling Jews in Madagascar.

German-Polish conflict

Since 1936 the Polish government had been planning to expel the entire Jewish minority from Poland. In the autumn of 1938, Polish Foreign Minister BECK resorted to self-help and ordered Polish citizens - meaning the 70,000 Jews living in Germany - to refuse to return to Poland after the end of October. But this was considered a provocation by the National Socialist regime. It did not entertain the thought to grant permanent residence in Germany of the tens of thousands of Polish Jews. By order of HIMMLER, the departure of Polish Jews was enforced. Poland, however, did not allow entry of its citizens, thus condemning them to refugee misery in the German-Polish no-man’s land.

Herschel GRYNSZPAN, whose parents were also affected by this situation, left Germany with a Polish passport and a German visa. In France, he failed to obtain a residence permit, and England refused to allow him to proceed to Palestine. When a return trip to Germany was no longer possible, and the French government wanted to extradite him to Poland, he bought a revolver, not to shoot a representative of the mainly-responsible Polish government, but rather, the German Legation Representative at the Embassy in Paris, Ernst VOM RATH. He perpetrated this murder on 7 November 1938. This in turn led to the pogrom of 9 November 1938 in Germany.

Finally, an agreement was reached between Poland and the German government. The Jews waiting in the refugee camp were allowed to return to Poland, but that country would receive only about one hundred a month. Several thousand Polish Jews, whose citizenship Warsaw had already revoked before they had left the country, had to stay in Germany.

More Jews lived in Poland than in any other European country, with the exception of the USSR. The agenda of the Camp of National Unity, a Polish version of fascism, included the expulsion of all Jews. Polish Foreign Minister Josef BECK publicly called on millions of Jews to leave Poland for Palestine, or for anywhere in Europe’s African colonial territories. At the same time, the Polish government turned to the League of Nations for help with the Madagascar Plan, and called for help with the expatriation of 100,000 Jews each year. The emigrants were to leave their property and their money in Poland. In contrast, the National Socialist government wanted to allow the transfer of ownership: The emigrants would receive vouchers to the value of their possession in Germany, with which they could buy German goods from Israel. London, however, objected to this plan, reminding that Palestine is a British protectorate.

The British Ambassador in Warsaw also believed that emigration was the only available ‘solution to the Jewish question’. The government in London, however, did not even consider opening Palestine to the Jews, and conveniently declared the Jewish question to be an international problem. No state, however, adapted this declaration in its jurisdiction.

In addition to the Poles’ vague Madagascar plan, which the French viewed sympathetically, the English considered, and officially proposed through the Intergovernmental Committee, the allowing of Jewish emigrants from Germany to settle in Rhodesia and British Guiana.

The American President Franklin D. ROOSEVELT, who was on a war-footing in 1937 when he declared Germany ‘rogue state’ in his Chicago Quaranette Speech, sensed a chance to take action against the German Reich. In the summer of 1938, he called a conference in
the French Evian, (2) where he wanted to talk only about the German Jews. But when he realized that in Evian, at the instigation of the Poles, a great debate was going on about the fate of the Jews throughout Eastern Europe, the conference quickly came to an end, with the fatal result that, given the presence of 32 governments at that conference, the expulsion of Jews had been recognized in principle. Shortly thereafter, ROOSEVELT inquired of MUSSOLINI whether it was possible to accommodate Eastern European Jews in the Italian colony of Ethiopia.

On November 13, 1938, just a few days after the Kristallnacht events, influential Swedish literary historian, journalist and writer Fredrik BOOK requested in Svenska Dagbladet, as its editor-in-chief, that ‘the Jews leave Germany to everyone’s benefit’ and declared that England and France had the duty, as the lead colonial powers, ‘to provide land’.

The Polish government now realized that the way to expelling the Polish Jews can be only via London. With the discourse ‘Colonies and Jews’, Foreign Minister BECK secured the desired path to the Polish-British alliance of 1939, which then led to the Second World War.

When the international situation became more severe in 1939, resettlement efforts were interrupted, and resumed only in 1940 by the German side, when France had been defeated militarily. The Jews should not be killed, but they are to build their own state on Madagascar to achieve an extensive self-government. Since the Jews were considered fit for business, the foreign trade of the island, which was run by Jews under German supervision, was to be led by a Jewish cooperative. All Jewish capital in the German sphere of influence was to be made available for Madagascar.

The project was thought out so well in all details, with precise German reasoning, that it could have been realized. However, unfortunately, in addition to the full approval of the French government, the other requirement was that the war be ended because it was impossible to get to Madagascar via the British-dominated seas. A successful resettlement could have saved the lives of many Jews at that time.

On 25 May 1940, HIMMLER proposed the emigration of all Jews to Africa, or else to a colony elsewhere. This was still the best and most harmless method, if one rejects the Bolshevik way of the physical annihilation of a people, which is ‘by inner conviction un-German and impossible’. HITLER agreed with HIMMLER’s plans to devise this new political line. The deportation of the Jews into an African colony seemed more and more plausible to the National Socialists, for several reasons. This also proves HITLER’s ‘repeated’ order to postpone the solution of the Jewish question ‘until after the war’. (See below.)

Since both HITLER and HIMMLER were looking for a swift final victory, they counted on the power of disposal over the French colonies, and on the British merchant fleet.

On 18 June 1940, at a conference on the future of the French colonies, HITLER and Reich Foreign Minister VON RIBBENTROP informed MUSSOLINI and Italian Foreign Minister Count CIANO about the Madagascar Plan. Two days later, HITLER briefed Grand Admiral Erich RAEDER. From that point on, the elaboration of the Madagascar Plan was carried out both in the Foreign Office and in the SS. When the Madagascar Plan became known in the occupied territories of Eastern Europe, the ghettoisation of the Jews was suspended in the Generalgouvernement, as well as the relocation of the Jews from Lodz to the Generalgouvernement, which had been repeatedly postponed. Now they wanted to deport the Jews to Madagascar by sea after the victory over Great Britain.

EICHMANN initiated extensive investigations, and sent researchers to the Hamburg Tropical Institute and to the French colonial archives in Paris. In early July 1940, he met a group of German-Jewish functionaries who were to list within 24 hours the essentials for an evacuation of four million European Jews at the end of the war. The meeting, however, came to an abrupt end when the Jewish functionaires opted exclusively for the Palestine destination. EICHMANN categorically excluded this option.

With the failure of the German offensive against Great Britain in the mid-1940s, the project came to a sudden halt in September. Owing to its apparent lack of success, the Madagascar plan has often been dismissed by historians as a triviality, or as a deliberate misrepresentation. But in the summer of 1940 the National Socialists obviously had no intention of devising a misleading strategy.

Deceptive/Fraudulent Allied Strategy

Robert Max Wassili KEMPNER, a German hater, worked for the prosecution on the preparation of the Nuremberg Trial (IMT 1945/46). His behaviour at obtaining evidence were highly questionable. There is extensive evidence of the fraudulent means by which KEMPNER obtained his collection of documents about the ‘final solution’. The Nuremberg document experts routinely provided ‘staff evidence analysis sheets’ of the documents that had come to them, indicating where the documents had been found, and what persons were referred to or incriminated by them.

Document 4055-PS, a photocopy of parts of the dossiers of the German Ministry of the Interior on the ‘final solution’, proves that this photocopy contained four important elements in the discussion of the definition of ‘Jew’. One of these four documents, from the spring of 1942, revealed the following facts: State secretary Franz SCHLEGELBERGER had informed his staff in the Ministry of Justice that Dr Ing. LAMMERS, head of the Reich Chancellery, had called him to inform him that the Leader, Adolf HITLER, had ‘repeatedly’ ordered the postponement of the solution of the Jewish question ‘until after the war’. This did not suit KEMPNER at all, and when the dossier returned to the Document Center, the photocopy in question had suddenly disappeared. (3) For years, the only evidence of its existence was the brief summary in the staff evidence analysis sheet.

When the historian David IRVING requested an explanation as to the missing document, it was not forthcoming. Professor Eberhard JAECKEL, a German historian, found the missing original page in the dossier of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, buried deep in the German Federal Archives. The above therefore proves that until 1940 the so-called "final solution" referred to the deportation of Jews abroad.

Hans Meiser


(2) It is significant that the Evian Conference of 1938, which dealt with the Madagascar Plan, was not referenced in either the Grossen Ploetz or the Vertragsploetz, Vol. 4 A 1919-1959, Koferenzen und Vertraege, nor was it mentioned in the Brockhaus Encyclopedia. Even in the standard work of Raul HILBERG, The Extermination of European Jews, Evian is not mentioned. The book by Uwe Dietrich ADAM, Jewish Politics in the Third Reich, also suppresses the Evian
Conference and the Haavara Agreement. See article No. 118: 'The Evian Conference in July 1938'.
(3) David IRVING, Nuremberg: The Last Battle, Grabert, Tübingen (3) 2005, p. 113

Further reading:
David S WYMAN, The Unnecessed People - America and the Extermination of the Jews, Frankfurt / M. 1989


Der Madagaskarplan – eine polnische Initiative

Der Grosse Wendig, Band 1, S. 494 – 498

Fuer alle deutschen Gutmenschen, die Deutschlands Geschichte betrachten und die Geschichte der deutschen Nation betrachten, ist es wichtig, dass uns die deutsche Vergangenheit bekannt ist. In der Vergangenheit gab es viele Staatsträger, die für die Ausbeutung ihrer Mitmenschen sorgten. Ein Beispiel hierfür ist der Madagaskarplan.

Der Madagaskarplan war eine Initiative der polnischen Regierung, die Juden aus Polen nach Madagaskar versetzen wollte. Die polnische Regierung war damit diejenige, die den Plan aufgegriffen hat, und auf der Insel Madagaskar konnte das Ziel der Regierung erreicht werden.

Der Madagaskarplan war in der Zwischenkriegszeit der Gedanke einer Abschiebung der Juden aus Deutschland. Der polnische Außenminister BECK forderte in aller Öffentlichkeit die Millionendurchzüge aller Juden. Der polnische Außenminister BECK war der Meinung, die Insel boebe hoechstens fuer Juden zu erkunden. Der Kommission gehörten Major Mieczyslaw LEPECKI, Leon ALTER und Salomon DYK an. LEPECKI vertrat die Ansicht, dass 40,000 bis 60,000 Juden im Hochland angesiedelt worden koennten, doch ALTER war der Meinung, die Insel boete hochstens fuer 2,000 Juden Platz. Neben der polnischen und der französischen Regierung erwogen auch die britische Regierung und sogar das Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), Juden in Madagaskar anzusiedeln.

Deutsch-polnischer Konflikt

Die polnische Regierung plante schon seit 1936, die gesamte jüdische Minderheit aus Polen zu vertreiben. Im Herbst 1938 griff der polnische Außenminister BECK zur Selbsthilfe und ordnete an, polnischen Staatsbürgern – gemeint waren die siebzigausend in Deutschland lebenden Juden – ab Ende Oktober die Rückkehr nach Polen zu verweigern. Das aber wurde vom NS-Reime als Provokation angesehen. Es dachte nicht daran, den dauerhaften Aufenthalt der zigausend polnischen Juden in Deutschland zu erlauben. Auf Befehl HIMMLERS wurde die Ausreise polnischer Juden erzwungen. Polen dagegen ließ seine Staatsbürgert nicht mehr einreisen, was zu einem Fluchtflingsend im deutsch-polnischen Niemandsland führte.

Herschel GRYNSZPAN, dessen Eltern ebenfalls davon betroffen waren, war mit einem polnischen Pass und einem deutschen Visum wieder aus Deutschland ausgereist. In Frankreich erhielt er keine Aufenthaltserschließung, England verweigerte die Weiterreise nach Palästina. Als auch eine Rückreise nach Deutschland nicht mehr möglich war und die französische Regierung ihn nach Polen ausliefern wollte, kaufte er sich einen Revolver und erschoss damit nicht die Deutschen, die den Plan aufgriffen, auf der Insel Madagaskar vor der ostafrikanischen Kueste einen eigenen Judenstaat errichten zu lassen, da Palästina, die Heimat der Juden, seit fast zweitausend Jahren von arabischen Staaten bewohnt war und für die Ausreise polnischer Juden erzwungen. Polen dagegen ließ seine Staatsbürgert nicht mehr einreisen, was zu einem Fluchtflingsend im deutsch-polnischen Niemandsland führte.

Zwischen Polen und der deutschen Regierung kam es schliesslich zu einer Einigung. Die Im Fluchtflingsler wartenden Juden durften nach Polen zurueckkehren. Fuer die Zukunft sollten aber monatlich nur noch etwa einhundert die Einreiseerlaubnis erhalten. Einige tausend polnische Juden, denen Warschau die Staatsbürgerschaft bereits vor ihrer Ausreise aberkannt hatte, mussten in Deutschland bleiben.


Auch der britische Botschafter in Warschau war der Ansicht, dass fuer eine "Loesung der Judenfrage" nur die Auswanderung in Frage kaeme. Die Regierung in London dachte aber nicht im geringsten daran, den Juden Palaeastina zu oeffnen, und erklarte die Judenfrage bequemerweise zum internationalen Problem, fuer das sich aber alle anderen Staaten nicht zustandig erklarten.

Neben dem vagen Madagaskar-Plan der Polen, dem die Franzosen wohlwollend gegenuberstanden, erworben die Englaender, und sie machten auch offiziell ueber das "Zwischenstaatliche Komitee" diesen Vorschlag, juedischen Auswanderern aus Deutschland die Ansiedlung in Rhodesien und Britisch-Guayana zu gestatten.

Der amerikanische Praesident Franklin D. ROOSEVELT, der bereits 1937 propagandistisch auf Kriegskurs gegangen war, als er in seiner Chicagoer "Quarantaene-Rede" Deutschland zum Schurkenstaat erklaert hatte, der isoliert werden muesse, witterte eine Chance, gegen das Deutsche Reich vorgehen zu koennen. Im Sommer 1938 berief er eine Konferenz im franzoesischen Evian ein, (2) wo er lediglich ueber die deutschen Juden sprechen wollte. Als er aber erkannte, dass sich in Evian auf Betreiben der Polen eine grosse Debatte uber das Schicksal der Juden in ganz Osteuropa entwickelte, fand die Konferenz ihr schnelles Ende, mit dem fatalen Ergebnis, das durch die Anwesenheit von 32 Regierungen die Vertreibung von Juden jetzt im Prinzip anerkannt worden war. So erkundigte sich ROOSEVELT kurz danach bei MUSSOLINI, ob es moeglich sei, osteuropaeische Juden in der franzoesischen Kolonie erschien den Nationalsozialisten aus mehreren Grunden immer plausibler. Das beweist auch HITLERS "wiederholter" Befehl, die Loesung der Judenfrage 'bis nach dem Krieg' zu verschieben (s. unten). Da beide auf einen raschen Endsieg setzten, rechneten sie auf die Verfuegungsgewalt ueber die osteuropaeischen Juden und die britische Handelsflotte.


Mit dem Scheitern der deutschen Offensive gegen Grossbritannien im Spaetsommer 1940 kam das

**Allierte Strategie der Irreführung**


Damit durfte nachgewiesen sein, dass bis 1940 die sog. "Endloesung" die Abschiebung der Juden ins Ausland beschrieb.

**Hans Meiser**


Hans JANSEN, *Der Madagaskar-Plan*, Langen Mueller, Muenchen 1997

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**The Evian Conference of July 1938**

*Der Grosse Wendig, Volume 1, p. 499-501*

German Jews could buy in Palestine, in cooperation with the Anglo-Palestine Bank in Palestine, German industrial goods needed for construction. On their arrival the Jews received from that Bank, a Palestinian currency. This allowed German Jews also to retain their assets.

Up to the end of 1936, the German Reichsbank even paid the cost of obtaining the necessary immigration certificates required by Jewish immigrants to Palestine. It seems that the economic relations between Nazi Germany and the Jewish community in Palestine were excellent.(2)

However, opposition in Germany to the *Haavara Agreement* increased because of the resulting outflow of foreign currency. But HITLER continued to encourage and to facilitate Jewish emigration. But only the wealthier Jews availed themselves of the offer while the less well-off Jews did not want to emigrate to Palestine.

At the Evian Conference, Poland along with Germany demanded the emigration of all Jews. In contrast to Poland, however, Germany offered the assets transfer at flat rate of the estimated value. This scheme was based
on a payment of RM3 billion, to be paid to an international organisation, which would distribute that money to the various countries. A requirement for payment would be that these countries have long-term agreements with Germany for an exchange of goods.

London, on the other hand, demanded £1,000 for each Jewish emigrant, who would be paid immediately, without any settlement or trade. At that time £1,000 was $6,000 or $28,000 per Jew. This was completely unacceptable to Germany, because it would have had to raise RM12 billion, the equivalent of the annual German budget.

In his book *Freikauf von Juden* (3), Yehuda BAUER confirms that the delegates of all other states tried by all means to prevent the admission of Jewish emigrants. Nahum GOLDMANN wrote in *The Jewish Paradox* (4):

‘If, for example, a country was called up ... its representative would list all the reasons that would prevent them from accepting Jewish refugees in his country. The flippant and unscrupulous expressed attitudes were frightening. And elsewhere: ‘One would have to write far more about the conference of Evian, on which the immoral attitude of the Great Powers to the Jews became very clear.’

At the request of the US, the conference commissioned US lawyer George RUBLEE to negotiate with Berlin. On 27 December 1938 RUBLEE and the German Reichsbank President Dr Hjalmar SCHACHT, whose plan was to facilitate the emigration of the Jews, met to discuss matters. He had secured HITLER’s approval, and proposed that Jewish property should be placed under the administration of an international trustee committee, which also included Jews. The duties of that committee were to include the monitoring of Jewish assets within the German Reich, and to ensure that they are properly managed and maintained.

An international loan to the sum of RM1.5 billion, denominated in US$, should serve as security for these assets. It should pay interest at around 5 percent, and be redeemed within a maximum period of 25 years. The German government would have to guarantee interest and repayment in foreign currencies. The bond would then be issued and should be listed on an international stock exchange. Moreover, out of these funds, every Jew who emigrated from Germany to any country would receive an amount that would enable him to start a new existence.

This ingenious plan of Schacht’s generated one of the most powerful arguments to defeat the excuse that potential immigration countries put forward against the admission of Jews, namely, that they cannot accept impoverished Jews who would sooner or later become a burden to them.

HITLER authorized SCHACHT to submit this plan in London. There SCHACHT made his plan known to the Governor of the Bank of England, MONTAGUE, with whom he was friends, and who agreed and who commended SCHACHT’s suitability to negotiate with the Jewish bank Samuel & Samuel. After extensive discussions, Samuel & Samuel, without specifying reasons, rejected the SCHACHT plan, possibly because a Jewish bank was unwilling to grant HITLER billions in currency loan, and for whom the wellbeing of German and Austrian Jews seemed of no concern.

Although the *Haavara Agreement* had little success, and the *Evian Conference* had failed, by October 1941, just over 500,000 Jews were able to leave the German Reich, which including the Austrian and other Jews living in German occupied territories. This, in turn, clearly disproves the assertion made by some historians that HITLER had planned the mass extermination of the Jews from the beginning. If that were the case, he certainly would not have allowed half a million Jews to emigrate, much less enforce compliance with the *Haavara Agreement* against massive resistance in his own government. He would also not have sent SCHACHT to London. Even Yehuda BAUER confirmed in his book *Freikauf von Juden* that there was no plan for the murder of Jews after 1933, but that the emigration had been ‘from the beginning a cornerstone of the anti-Jewish policy of the National Socialists’. This is also confirmed by the long-standing director of the Muenchner Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Martin BROSZAT, in his book *Der Staat Hitlers* (5): ‘The mass execution of the Jews was just as unplanned from the outset as the previous legal discrimination against the Jews.’

**Hans Meiser**

In a letter to Secretary-General Helmut WOHLTAT, dated 1 February 1939, US lawyer George RUBLEE, representative of the Evian Conference, stated: *It has been established that Germany is ready to adopt a policy that facilitates and promotes the organised emigration of Jews in every way. A program, outlined below, will be implemented if Germany has the guarantee that immigration countries are prepared to receive Jews from Germany under this program, on an ongoing basis. If the program is carried out - and its realisation is generously facilitated by an improvement in the international atmosphere - then the emigration will take place in a uniform, regular manner.*

This is followed by the individual program items for organising and financing the emigration. Point 2 reads: *At present, there are still about 600,000 Jews in Germany, including Austria and the Sudetenland. Of this number, 150,000 are classified as wage earners; about 250,000 are considered to be dependants of these wage earners; the remainder consists primarily of the elderly and infirm, who are therefore not included in the emigration program. Item 21 states: Jews who emigrate according to this program should not be subject to any exit tax or any other levy of a similar nature.*


(2) Ibid.


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**Die Evian-Konferenz im Juli 1938**

*Der Grosse Wendig*, Band 1, S. 499 - 501

Auf polnische Initiative hin, aber ebenso im Interesse Deutschlands und anderen Staaten, sollte das Problem der juedischen Auswanderung auch auf internationaler Ebene geloest werden (siehe Beitrag Nr. 117: “Madagaskar-Plan”). Denn Juden waren ueberall in Europa und auch sonst weitgehend ungewuenscht (kein Phaenomen des Dritten Reiches).

Deshalb fand vom 6. Bis 15 Juli 1938 am franzoesischen Ufer des Genfer Sees in Evian eine Konferenz statt. Vertreter fast aller westlichen Staaten erorterten dort die
Organisationsmöglichkeiten jüdischer Auswanderungen aus Polen und dem Dritten Reich. Unter den Delegationen befand sich auch eine zehnköpfige jüdische, zu der unter anderem Golda MEIR und Nahum GOLDMANN gehörten. Im wesentlichen ging es darum, zu ermitteln, ob und wie jüdischen Auswanderern die Mitnahme ihres Vermögens in jedes beliebige Land ermöglicht werden konnte.


London hingegen forderte 1,000 Pfund Sterling für jeden jüdischen Auswanderer, die ohne Verrechnungsabkommen oder Waren austausch sofort zu zahlen seien. 1,000 Pfund Sterling entsprach damals 6,000 Dollar oder 28,000 RM je Jude, was für Deutschland volle Unannehmbar war. Denn damit hätte es 12 Milliarden RM aufbringen müssen, also einen gesamten deutschen Jahresetat.


Das bestaetigt ebenfalls der langjahrige Leiter des Muenchner Instituts fuer Zeugengeschichte, Martin BROSZAT, in seinem Buch Der Staat Hitlers: (5) "Die Massenotierung der Juden ist ebensowenig von vornherein geplant gewesen wie die vorausgegangene gesetzliche Diskriminierung der Juden.

Hans Meiser

In einem Schreiben vom 1. February 1939 an Ministerialdirektor Helmut WOHLTAT hielt der US-Anwalt George RUBLEE, Beauftragter der Evian-Konferenz, fest: 36
"Es ist festgestellt worden, dass Deutschland bereit ist, eine Politik einzuschlagen, die die organisierte Auswanderung von Juden in jeder Weise erleichtert und fördert. Ein Programm, das nachstehend in seinen Grundzügen geschildert ist, soll durchgeführt werden, wenn Deutschland die Gewähr hat, dass Einwanderungsflüchtige bereit sind, laufend Juden aus Deutschland gemäss diesem Programm aufzunehmen. Wenn das Programm durchgeführt wird - und seine Verwirklichung wird durch eine Besserung der internationalen Atmosphäre erheblich erleichtert werden, so wird die Auswanderung sich in einheitlicher, geregelter Weise vollziehen."

Es folgen die einzelnen Programmzitate zur Organisation und Finanzierung der Wanderung. Punkt 2 lautet: "Es sind zur Zeit noch ungefaehr 600,000 Juden in Deutschland, einschliesslich Oesterreich und des Sudetenlandes. Von dieser Zahl werden 150,000 der Klasse der Lohnempfänger zugezählt; etwa 250,000 gelten als Unterhaltungsberechtigte dieser Lohnempfänger; der Rest besteht vor allem aus Alten und Gebrechlichen, die deshalb in das Auswanderungsprogramm nicht einbezogen sind." Unter Punkt 21 heisst es: "Von Juden, die gemäss diesem Programm auswandern, soll keinerlei Fluchststeuer oder sonstige Abgabe aehnlicher Art erhoben werden."

(2) Ebenda.

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Antisemitism in Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries

*Der Grosse Wendig*, Volume 3, p. 45-46

For a long time, it was concealed or minimized that anti-Semitic policies in Poland in the second part of the 19th, and at the beginning of the 20th century, was far stronger than in Germany. It is no coincidence that hundreds of thousands of Jews came from Poland to Germany before and after the First World War, and even until 1938, when Hitler had been ruling Germany for several years, immigration continued. Jewish pogroms resulting in many fatalities in Poland between the Wars (1), at the beginning of the War (2) and after 1945 (3) have already been reported elsewhere.

In 2005 a published American monograph on antisemitism in Poland (4) was discussed extensively by KLESSMANN in *FAZ* (5). Therein, he detailed the oppressions and resistance of the Jews in Poland.

At the end of the 19th century, the then good relations between the Poles and the large Jewish minority living among them worsened. Thus, in 1898 - largely for economic reasons - there were pogroms in several small towns of Galicia against the unpopular ethnic group, as well as in Lemberg in 1918. At the same time in Germany, the Jews were doing very well, and they had a disproportionately high share in Berlin and Vienna in the academic professions. At that time, there was no official discrimination in the Reich. Only some national associations had an 'Aryan paragraph' in their statutes. Thousands of Jews fought in the First World War on the German front.

To explain the Polish situation, KLESSMANN writes:

Anti-Semitism was intertwined in Poland with the late development of the industrial revolution, nationalism and modernisation. The intrusion of modern capitalism and the social upheavals in its wake characterised its effects. The first pogroms had primarily an economic and hardly a religious character. Jewish traders and artisans seemed better prepared for the challenges of capitalism than were the Poles with an aristocratic or peasant background. In a way, this also applied to the anti-Semitic attitudes in the Polish intelligentsia: they were confronted in the cities with the competition of the Jews and felt challenged by it. The socio-economic aspects initially gave the 'Jewish question' its profile. For the National Democrats, the Jews soon became a demonised 'internal enemy', and this attitude also fell on liberals and the Catholic Church ... Attempts of the right-wing nationalist parties in the 1930s to introduce into Poland something similar to the Nuremberg Laws, and to call for the mass emigration of the Jews, were, even if these things were not realized, fatal high points of anti-Semitic tendencies.

In the interwar period there was anti-Jewish legislation in Poland, supported by the Catholic Church, which sent hundreds of thousands of those affected to migrate to the West. And in the autumn of 1938, the Polish removal and expulsion of tens of thousands Jews to Germany put a serious strain on the relations between Berlin and Warsaw. The Kristallnacht events in November 1938 are not the least attributable to it (6). In 1937, the Polish government, which urged the Jews to emigrate, sent a commission to Madagascar to check the situation as to whether larger numbers of Jews could be settled there.

The catastrophe for Polish Jewry during the Second World War is known; less is known about the hundreds of thousands of Jews from the Germans to the East, and of those deported from the Soviet-occupied eastern territories into the USSR in September 1939. More infamously, in 1946, around 125,000 Jews from the Soviet Union were officially 'repatriated' to Poland and returned to their old properties. Anti-Semitism became stronger, and pogroms like that of Kielce on 4 July 1946, in which 42 Jews were cruelly killed in that city alone (3), became common. Thereupon an intensified emigration began, above all to West Germany.

At the Polish 'Spring in October' of 1956, the accusation of close ties between the Jews and Bolshevism was emphasized. Around 1967/68, Polish Communist Party chief GOMULKA publicly voiced the accusation of a 'subversive Zionist fifth column'. This was exacerbated by Minister for the Interior, General MO CZAR. He had high party functionaries, officers, scientists, and artists checked to see whether they have Aryan ancestors over several generations. The press wrote about the supposed work of the Jews to destroy the Polish state. 'It was decided to expel Jewish professors and students from the university.' In January 1986, there were even clashes between protesting students and the police. Around 200,000 Polish Jews were expelled from Poland in March 1986. (7)

For fear of further action, these circumstances led to the renewed emigration of many Jews from their Polish homeland. Decades later, the Polish leadership...
apologised for these incidents, without, however, bringing to justice the guilty parties.

**Rolf Kosiek**


(1) Entry No. 128, 'Jewish Pogroms in Poland of the Interwar Period'.

(2) Entry No. 168, 'The Polish Massacre of Jews in Jedwabne in 1941'.

Contribution No. 129, 'The situation of Jews in Poland before 1942'.

(3) Entry No. 396, 'The Jewish Pogrom of Kielce'.

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**Antisemitism in Polen Im 19. Und 20. Jahrhundert**

*Der Grosse Wendig*, Band 3, S. 45, 46

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Im Jahre 2005 kam eine amerikanische Monographie zum Antisemitismus in Polen heraus(4), die von KLESSMANN in der FAZ ausfuehrlich besprochen wurde(5). Darin wurden die jeweiligen Unterdrueckungen der Juden in Polen und deren Widerstand gegen diese in ihrem sozialen und zeitlichen Umfeld ausfuehrlich behandelt.


Zuer Erklaerung der polnischen Verhaeltnisse schreibt KLESSMANN:

*Der Antisemitismus war verflochten in die spaete Entwicklung der industriellen Revolution, das Nationalismus und der Modernisierung in Polen. Das Eindringen des modernen Kapitalismus und die sozialen Verwerfungen in seinem Gefolge gaben ihm sein Geprage. Die ersten Pogrome hatten primaer oekonomischen, kaum religioesen Charakter. Juedische Haendler und Handwerker schienen auf die Herausforderungen des Kapitalismus besser vorbereitet als Polen mit adeligem oder bauerlichem Hintergrund. Das galt in gewisser Weise auch fuer die antisemitischen Einstellungen in der polnischen Intelligenz: Sie war in den*


(5) Christoph KLESSMANN, 'Revitalisierte Reflexe', in: *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 10.7.06

(6) The parents and relatives of Herschel GRYNSZPAN, who shot the German Legation Counselor Ernst VOM RATH in Paris on 7 November 1938, had been living in Germany for a long time and had been among those who had recently been expelled from Poland.


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Jewish Star

Der Grosse Wendig, Volume 1, p. 491-493

The decree to wear the yellow Star of David, and the abolition of the special allowances for Jewish World War participants, is considered to be an accusation of National Socialist anti-Semitism.

In fact, these imposed constraints originated within Zionist circles as well as pressure coming from opponents of the National Socialist regime.

Dr Dr Erwin GOLDMANN, of Jewish origin and during the Third Reich caretaker of non-Aryan Christians in Wuerttemberg, at the time banned from exercising his profession, and later arrested, writes in his book, Zwischen den Voelkern (1), on page 129ff:

In 1938, Gestapo officials told me that as one of the official remarks on record about the matter on my guardianship in Berlin, a Director, Georg KARESKI, as a convinced Zionist, repeatedly suggested to the responsible authorities that they should introduce the wearing of the Jewish star. Since I knew the kind of misfortune to which such a measure would lead, I immediately called him in Berlin.

Two days later GOLDMANN visited the Zionist, and KARESKI defended his opinion virulently. KARESKI therefore honestly affirmed the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 (for the purity of the German blood), and saw in them a way to a clear separation of the two peoples - taking into account their own private life. (See document.)

According to his recollections, he had already confirmed this view to GOEBBELS towards the end of 1935. What moved me deeply was the idea of how difficult it would be to wear a Jewish star for many who could not share such an unreservedly folkish point of view. On 28 October 1939, the measure recommended by KARESKI to the General Government was issued, and on 15 September 1941, for the whole German Reich.

Regardless of dissidents, KARESKI considered his and his friends' points of view correct and worthy of consideration. When word came to the non-Aryan Christians, KARESKI shrugged his shoulders: 'What do we have to take care of you Goyim [Jewish name for non-Jews]?' He admitted also that the special provisions for Jewish front-line fighters, had been discontinued, not least because of requests made by Jewish circles. This was officially confirmed to me later in the Wuerttemberg Ministry of Interior.

KARESKI made no secret of the efforts made by his group to bring the first-generation "Mischlinge" to the same level as full Jews.

On page 133, GOLDMANN then goes on to say:

On the other hand, he (Admiral CANARIS) was the one who, with HITLER himself, forced the introduction of the Jewish star with all means at his disposal. I learned from the SD that he did so against the wishes of Dr Goebbels (2), and of many other significant personalities of the government, party, army and police, even in defiance of world opinion.

Later I came to the conclusion that CANARIS, after all that I had heard and read about him, deliberately incited the horror of the world against Germany in his double game until 1944. The admiral and his like-minded colleagues used any means to achieve this aim, regardless of those affected by it. KARESKI and CANARIS used the question of the Jewish star for completely different reasons, and in completely different ways.

Others fully confirm this Dr Dr GOLDMANN statement. In his book Die Tragedie der Deutschen Abwehr (3), Karl BARTZ has a heading in a chapter entitled 'CANARIS demands the Jewish star' (4). He describes in detail on the basis of information given by the former Chief Minister of the Ministry of Propaganda, Secretary of State GUTTER, how a representative of the Defence Forces, a Colonel M., in one of the daily Dr GOEBBELS' conferences in the presence of department heads and radio broadcasters, had suddenly called for the introduction of external identification of German Jews: Admiral CANARIS sees this as a major danger (Jewish espionage and dissemination of defeatist rumors, HW). He therefore appeals to you, Mr Reich Minister, as Gauleiter of Berlin, to consider measures, so that at least the Jews in Berlin are outwardly characterised. Also, the Jews of the capital in barracks or other collective housing should be pulled together. Agitatedly, GOEBBELS rejected the appeal, as did every other participant in the conference:

GOEBBELS, who had already grasped all the consequences of such measures during the lecture, is...
somewhat troubled … He interrupts the colonel. ‘Impossible! That is a thing in the realms of the impossible! I know my people of Berlin! What will result? General remorse and lamentation will arise! There will be sighing everywhere: The poor Jews! And the whole action will affect the movement. A number of sensitive Jews will through this labelling be to suicide, and we will lose even more credibility abroad.’(5)

About fourteen days later, Colonel M. returned to resubmit the CANARIS request for identification of the Jews, and for their separation from the community. When it was rejected again, CANARIS requested an appointment with GOEBBELS, which he was given a few days later. In the presence of Colonel M. and Secretary of State GUTTERER, CANARIS proceeded: ‘I should like to emphasise briefly that from the point of view of defence, there is the imperative necessity that the Jews be (a) marked, and (b) resettled. This, under any circumstances for the Reich, is necessary because the disadvantages of not implementing this measure will be much greater, than the psychological burden that is associated with it.

GOEBBELS had reservations about these demands and therefore set up a high level meeting for further discussion, which was organised a few days later by representatives of the Foreign Office (AA), the Party Chancellery, the Reichssicherheitshauptamtes (RSHA), among others.

Undersecretary LUTHER of the AA rejected CANARIS’s request sharply, and the RSHA also raised serious doubts. Nobody agreed with CANARIS, nor spoke for his suggestion. No ministerial meeting followed.

CANARIS then directed his plan to HITLER, who subsequently ordered the introduction of the Star of David, but rejected the ghettoisation of the Jews of Berlin. Today, it is convincingly proven that CANARIS committed high treason early on, and as much as possible, initiated and carried out actions damaging for the Reich government. BARTZ brings many more examples of this.

The Berlin historian Ernst NOLTE similarly assessed the aspirations of the Zionists and writes: (7)

The Nuremberg Laws, largely an attempt to appease the ambitions of the Zionists and writes:

The Berlin historian Ernst NOLTE similarly assessed the aspirations of the Zionists and writes: (7)

The Nuremberg Laws, largely an attempt to appease the radical anti-Semitic parts of the party … found basic applause among the Zionists, who also had the physical and legal separation of two different peoples as their aim.

Georg KARESKI, chairman of the Zionist organization in Germany, said in an interview with the NS newspaper Der Angriff:

For many years I have regarded a clear delimitation of the cultural interests of two living peoples as a precondition for a conflict-free coexistence. The Nuremberg Laws of 15 September 1935 seem to me to lie, apart from their constitutional provisions, entirely in the direction of this mutual respect for life. The Jewish people have survived two millennia after losing their independent statehood, despite their lack of settlement and linguistic unity. This is due to two factors: race characteristics, and the strong position of the family in Jewish life. The weakening of these bonds in recent decades has been a serious concern for the Jewish side. The Interruption of this process of disintegration in wider Jewish circles, as is required in mixed marriages, is therefore to be unreservedly welcomed from the Jewish point of view.


(2) Joseph GOEBBELS has ‘fought intensely against the Jewish star demanded and finally asserted by the resistance fighter and at the same time head of the German defense Admiral CANARIS’: Richard HARWOOD, in Historical Facts No. 1, ‘Did six million really die?’, Historical Review Press, Richmond (England) 1975, p.18.


(4) Ibid. pp. 95-112.

(5) Ibid. p. 100 Wilhelm CANARIS (1887-1945).

(6) Ibid. p.104.


Judenstern

Der Grosse Wendig, Band 1, S. 491 – 493

Die Verfuegungen zum Tragen des gelben Judensterns und die Aufhebung der Sondervergenuenstigungen fuer juedische Weltkriegsteilnehmer werden dem NS-Regime als antisemitische Massnahme vorgeworfen.

Tatsaechlich gingen sie aber zumindest mit auf Forderungen zionistischer Kreise und auf Draengen von Gegnern des NS-Regimes zurueck.


1939 wurde dann die von KARESKI mit empfohlene Massnahme fuer das General-Gouvernement befohlen und am 15. September 1941 fuer das ganze Reich.

KARESKI hielt seinen und seiner Freunde Standpunkt ohne Ruecksicht auf Andersdenkende fuer richtig und wuerdig. Als die Sprache auf die nichtarischen Christen kam, zuckte KARESKI die Schultern: "Was haben wir uns um Euch Gojims (juedische Bezeichnung fuer Nichtjueden) zu kuemmern?" – Er gab ausserdem zu, dass die Sonderbestimmungen fuer juedische Frontkampfer nicht zuletzt auf Ansuchen juedischer Kreise beseitigt worden seien. Das ist mir spater auch im Wuerttembergischen Innenministerium amtlich bestatigt worden.

KARESKI machte ferner keinen Hehl aus den Anstrengungen seiner Kreise, die Mischlinge ersten Grades auf dieselbe Stufe wie Volljuden bringen zu lassen.


Diese Aussage Dr. Dr. GOLDMANNs werden von anderer Seite voll bestatigt. In seinem Buch Die Tragoedie der deutschen Abwehr (3) bringt Karl BARTZ ein Kapitel unter der Ueberschrift "CANARIS verlangt den Judenstern". (4)

Darin beschreibt er in Einzelheiten aufgrund von Angaben des fruheren Chefs des Ministeramts im Propagandaministerium, Staatssekretaer GUTTERER, wie der Vertreter der Abwehr, ein Oberst M., in einer der taeglichen Konferenzen Dr. GOEBBELS’ mit den Abteilungsleitern und Runfunkintendanten plotzielt die Einfuehrung einer auesseren Kennzeichnung der deutschen Juden gefordert habe: "Admiral CANARIS sieht darin (juedische Spionage und Verbreitung defaitistischer Geruechte, H.W>) eine grosse Gefahr, er wende sich in diesem Zusammenhang von den bisherigen Bestimmungen abgesehen


(5)


Der Berliner Historiker Ernst NOLTE beurteilt die Bestrebungen der Zionisten ahnlich und schreibt:(7) "Die Nuernberger Gesetze", weitgehend ein Versuch der Beschwingung geguenstigen der radikal antisemitischen Teilen der Partei ..., fanden aber grundsatzlichen Beifall unter den Zionisten, die ebenfalls die rechtliche und schliesslich die raeumliche Trennung von zwei verschiedenartigen Voelkern als Ziel hatten.”

Georg KARESKI, Vorsitzender der zionistischen Organisation in Deutschland, meinte in einem, Interview mit der NS-Zeitung Der Angriff:
White genocide is frequently referenced in social media and in print journalism. White advocates work to alert their kinsmen to the replacement of ethnic Europeans in their European homelands and North America. Anti-White leftists and Bolshevik journalists dismiss the idea of White genocide as a “White supremacist conspiracy theory”. Is White genocide a mortal danger to White people? The definition of the crime of genocide can be found in Article II of the Genocide Convention, which was negotiated among the United Nations Member States in 1948. This standard is used to determine if a people is being destroyed in whole or in part by means of killings, serious bodily or mental harm, births prevention, forcibly transfer of children to another group, or inflicted conditions of life calculated to bring about the group’s physical destruction. Let us consider the treatment of the European people in light of this definition of genocide. The topic of White genocide could fill a book. We could discuss the White genocide happening in Europe right now with White people being arrested for speaking against the mass immigration of hostile peoples, while globalist organizations receive government funding to advocate for demographic replacement of the native people. We could highlight the glee American media punditry takes when reporting on our impending demographic replacement by high birthrate immigrants or the HUD programs created explicitly to move non-whites into White communities. But word count requires that I limit my discussion to but one facet – and even this, superficially.

Let us touch on the less-frequently discussed mental harm being inflicted on White people, which facilitates every other crime committed against our group. This insidious aspect of genocide is more implicit than other facets, but is still observable through examination of transparent agendas present in our media and education system, as well as symptoms present in our race.

The news media manipulates viewers in a myriad of ways. One example of this manipulation can be found by looking at media coverage of police shootings of Black criminals. They portray these Black criminals as victims and the officers as tools of a racist system – a system which perpetuates itself through the murder and suppression of minority groups. These hostile commentators blatantly ignore publicly available crime statistics and police shooting data that reveals truth entirely inconsistent with their lies. Another example is that the mainstream media memory holes or does not report at all on the thousands of interracial crimes committed against Whites every year. I could provide example upon example of how the news media intentionally manipulates Whites to ignore the violent assaults, killings and mass rape of their own people at the hands of other groups.

Likewise, the American education system works to portray White people as evil or subhuman destroyers of peaceful populations. There is a never-ending supply of Leftist-created textbooks and coursework that portrays Europeans as unique enslavers, perpetrators of genocide, and, by our very nature, evil racists. Leftist educators reinforce the lie that White countries have built their successes on the backs of Brown and Black people. White students are not permitted to be proud of the unmatched accomplishments of their people. Rather, they are mentally abused and manipulated to feel guilty for the “wickedness” and “privilege” of their people. The only time White people are allowed to view themselves as a collective is if the context is a negative one. The result of this emotional abuse is that descendants of great European conquerors and explorers begin to hate their own racial group, creating a justification in their own minds for other atrocities inflicted upon them.

Modern psychology teaches us that emotional abusers use gaslighting, fear, and shame to control and manipulate their victims. Emotional abuse undermines a victim’s confidence and self-esteem. Our people suffer the common effects of emotional abuse — self-harm, drug abuse, and suicide — rates of which are all increasing in America’s native White population. This is what the saturation of media and education anti-White messaging has done to our people. Our tormentors...
have isolated us through emotional and psychological abuse, which has increased their control over us. They have succeeded so mightily that many of our brethren parrot anti-White talking points and advocate for our own ethnic group’s demise. This self-hating phenomenon is not observable in any other racial group. The explosion of self-hating Whites, who proclaim to love every other culture while apologizing for and advocating the demise of their own, is evidence of systematic conditioning to accept and even welcome our own demographic replacement and the destruction of our various ethnic groups in their native lands.

Are White people victims of serious mental harm? The answer is an unequivocal “yes”. We can no longer stand by and permit the cultural messaging of the American media and educational system to brainwash our people into being either complicit observers or active participants in the genocide of our people.

*https://pendulum.online/2018/10/26/the-manufacture-of-white-quilt/

The Edelweiss was also used as a Nazi-Nationalist symbol in the 30s, so what? New far-right German party adopts former secret Nazi symbol. AFD politician quits to set up party that uses symbol of 1930s Austrian Nazis in logo.

By Josie Le Blond
The cornflower was used as a secret symbol by the National Socialists in 1930s Austria. Photograph: Facebook
A German politician has left the far-right Alternative for Germany to set up a new party with a logo that uses a symbol adopted as a secret sign by Austrian Nazis in the 1930s.
André Poggenburg resigned from his post as the AfD’s regional leader in eastern Saxon-Anhalt state last year after labelling Turks as “camel drivers” and immigrants with dual nationality a “homeless mob we no longer want”. He announced his resignation from the party in an email sent to the leadership earlier this week.
In the email he criticised the AfD for worrying too much about the possibility of being put under surveillance by German intelligence. Separately he told Welt newspaper that he was opposed to a “shift to the left” in the AfD, which has spent the last months ridding itself of extreme elements in an attempt to appear more moderate.
"Unfortunately, the developments inside the AfD in the last weeks and months has shown that it isn’t really my political home any longer,” Poggenburg wrote in the email.

His new party Aufbruch der deutschen Patrioten (Awakening of German Patriots) will use a cornflower against the background of a German flag. The small blue flower was used as a secret symbol by the then-banned National Socialists in 1930s Austria before the Anschluss of 1938 brought the Nazis to power in the country.
Poggenburg, who has repeatedly come under fire for his use of Nazi-era vocabulary, will bring at least two AfD allies, Egbert Ermer and Benjamin Przybylla, into his fledgling party. The party is said to be planning an electoral debut at regional elections in the eastern states of Saxony, Thuringia and Brandenburg this autumn.
Poggenburg told Welt that he does not want the party to compete with the AfD, and that he proposes “to stay with the successful [political] positioning of the AfD of around two years ago and not go along with the noticeable shift to the left”.
The development will overshadow the AfD’s annual conference in the Saxon town of Riesa, which opened on Friday. Delegates will finalise the party’s programme for upcoming European elections and are expected to reject a proposal supporting “Deuxt” – Germany exiting the EU.

Further distraction came after police released footage of Monday’s violent attack on AfD politician Frank Magnitz. The 66-second CCTV clip appears to show a man striking Magnitz in the head from behind with his bare hand. Magnitz falls to the floor and the man flees, followed by two accomplices.
Police had earlier said the footage cast doubt on the AfD’s account, in which the party claimed unknown assailants knocked Magnitz to the ground with a wooden instrument before beating him around the head. Magnitz, who heads the AfD’s chapter in the city state of Bremen, spent three days in hospital after the attack.

*https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/11/neo-right-german-party-adopts-secret-nazi-symbo

Filmmaker Steven Spielberg told NBC News he thinks society must take the possibility of genocide more seriously now that it has in the past generation. In an interview marking the 25th anniversary of “Schindler’s List,” Spielberg referred to the massacre at Pittsburgh’s Tree of Life synagogue and warned that “hate leading to genocide is as possible today as it was during the Holocaust.”
He was behind the curve. The era of “never again” is ending in Western Europe, fading in North America and never penetrated the Middle East. Relentless demonization of the Jewish state renormalizes demonization of Jewish people.
Examples of post-Nazi genocide and attempted genocide abound, including Muslim Indonesia’s seizure of largely Christian East Timor, the auto-genocide perpetrated by Cambodia’s Khmer Rouge, suppression of southern Sudan’s Christian and animist Darfur region by the government of the Muslim north, the murder of much of Rwanda’s Tutsi minority by the Hutu majority and today’s oppression by Burma’s Hindu majority of its Rohingya Muslim minority.
Two post-Holocaust mass murders of Jews already have been attempted.
In 1948, five invading Arab countries committed to the destruction of the fledgling Jewish state. The United States no sooner became the first nation to recognize Israel than it slapped an arms embargo on the region. Though intended to diminish general tensions, in practice the move undercut Israel, since the other side continued to receive British arms and advice.
In 1967, Israel preempted a potentially overwhelming attack by Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian forces mobilized on its border. Afterward, the philosopher Eric Hoffer noted that “had [Egyptian President Gamal Abdel] Nasser triumphed ... he would have wiped Israel off the map and no one would have lifted a finger to save the Jews.”
Today, Iran builds ballistic missiles and seeks to develop nuclear warheads for them, functionally asserting that “the Holocaust never happened and we intend to finish it.” The European Union, smarting at American insistence that it reimpose economic sanctions on Tehran at the expense of trade, has sought a way around potential penalties.

Nazism obsessed over racially inferior Jews destroying the German people. The accused Pittsburgh murderer
fantasized that pro-immigration Jews threatened “his people.” The man charged with mailing letter bombs to prominent Americans reportedly wanted “to go back to Hitler times.” The U.S. “alt-right” – also described as the “alt-reich” – imagines the Israeli tail wags the American dog.

Not entirely dissimilar, leaders of the Women’s March movement demand that Jewish activists check their white privilege and apologize for the Jews’ racial suppression of black and brown people.

From medieval allegations of “Christ killers” to contemporary indictments of Jews as killers of Palestinian Arabs, those who portray Jews and the Jewish state as demonic — as Louis Farrakhan did yet again shortly after Pittsburgh — serve to reopen “the Jewish question.” As in, what shall be done with this never quite assimilated, always stubborn people?

Infinitely adaptable, ever-enduring Jew hatred — today regressing to its pre-Auschwitz mean through the gateway drug of anti-Zionism — retains its eternal answer: the elimination of Judaism and those who proclaim it. Among polite circles, like those who insist they are never anti-Semitic, “only anti-Zionist,” marginalization and social-cultural re-ghettoization will be sufficient.

The original ethical monotheism, with its damned “thou shalls” and “thou shall nots,” contradicts the West’s increasing secular fundamentalism just as it called into question Christianity and then Islam’s claims to supersession. Including this small chosen people with their tiny promised land in that now-you-see-it, now-you-don’t multicultural rainbow remains one diversity too many.

The Holocaust must be understood not only as an event halted by the Allies’ defeat of Nazi Germany in 1945 but also as a process interrupted. As the survivor and author Primo Levi put it, “It happened, and therefore, it can happen again. This is the core of what we have to say.” The words are inscribed at the entrance to Berlin’s Holocaust memorial.

Twenty percent of French respondents between 18 and 34 tell CNN they’ve never heard of the Holocaust. So does a similar proportion in the United States. A Labor Party unit in northern Britain rejected a proposed resolution condemning the Pittsburgh murders because there’s too much talk of “anti-Semitism this, anti-Semitism that.”

Today the spread of neo-Nazism anti-Zionist anti-Semitism makes continued war against, and potential genocides of the majority of the world’s Jews — that is, those living in Israel


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Jewish Anti-Defamation Commission demands Australian retailers stop selling Secret Hitler board game

Australian group demands retailers stop selling Secret Hitler board game

'What's next, a board game set in gas chambers?:' Jewish group demands stores stop selling deeply offensive Secret Hitler

Secret Hitler board game being sold by online retail giants including Ebay group

Australian Geographic, The Gamesmen and Gameology also selling product

Anti-Defamation Commission is demanding retailers pull game from its shelves

By Stephen Johnson For Daily Mail Australia

Published: 15:03 AEDT, 11 January 2019 | Updated: 18:51 AEDT, 11 January 2019

A Jewish group has condemned Australian retail stores for stocking the Secret Hitler board game.

Online retail giant Ebay and franchise stores Australian Geographic, The Gamesmen and Gameology stock the game, where liberals have to outwit fascists.

Set during the 1920s in Weimar Republic Germany, two teams of five to 10 people compete by voting on a series of legislative proposals in the old Reichstag parliament, with one player acting as Adolf Hitler.

A Jewish group has condemned Australian retail stores for stocking the Secret Hitler board game (pictured)

The Anti-Defamation Commission called on retailers to pull this product, retailing for between $50 and $60, from their shelves immediately.

‘This is beyond normal. What’s next, a board game set in the gas chambers and ovens of Auschwitz?,’ the Jewish group’s chairman Dvir Abramovich said.

‘There is nothing funny, entertaining, laughable or enjoyable about Hitler.

‘Just ask those who lost children, parents and relatives to his cruel and demonic regime.’

Australian Geographic (Brisbane store pictured), The Gamesmen and Gameology are among a series of franchises that stock the game, where liberals have to outwit fascists.

Two teams compete by voting on a series of legislative proposals in the old Reichstag parliament, with one player acting as Adolf Hitler (pictured) in an era before the Holocaust.

Secret Hitler was launched by the Chicago-based Goat, Wolf and Cabbage company in 2016, a year after releasing another game called Cards Against Humanity.

On their website, this group acknowledges the board game is controversial.

'I don't think there's anything funny or call about fascism. Who can I complain to?,' it said in a frequently asked questions section.

Viewers are of website are urged to contact U.S. President Donald Trump to complain.

Dr Abramovich said there was no merit in glorifying the former Nazi chancellor whose fascist regime was responsible for killing six million Jews in the Holocaust.

Anti-Defamation Commission chairman Dvir Abramovich (pictured) said there was no merit in glorifying a dictator whose Nazi regime was responsible for killing six millions Jews

'A brutal, evil monster, responsible for the extermination of six million Jews and millions of others, should not be the title or the subject of a party board game,' he said.

'One can only imagine the pain and moral offense a Holocaust survivor would feel walking into a shop and seeing this game displayed for sale.'

With neo-Nazis last week photographed doing Hitler salutes at St Kilda in Melbourne, Dr Abramovich said it was ‘deeply troubling’ Nazism was being promoted as cool to a younger generation.

'Worse, it separates him from the horrific and inhuman crimes he and the Nazis committed,' he said.

'All businesses need to show moral responsibility when it comes to this issue and put aside the issue of profit.

Dr Abramovich is urging retailers (Australian Geographic website pictured) to pull the game from their shelves

'We urge all companies to do some soul searching and pull the game off the shelves immediately.'

Daily Mail Australia has contacted a series of retailers for a response.
It was sage advice from an unexpected source. In the wake of the United Patriots Front’s “Reclaim St Kilda” rally on January 5, which featured some men giving the Nazi salute, the ABC’s editorial director Alan Sunderland served as a rational voice.

Following criticism that ABC news reports had not described the UPF’s leaders as Nazis, Sunderland tweeted: “Personally, I wouldn’t call them Nazis. That implies a formality and consistency of belief that is not warranted by facts. I’d call them people making Nazi salutes. Accuracy matters.”

Quite so. From its formation the Nazi party was a revolutionary movement driven by an official ideology that featured racism, anti-Semitism, extreme nationalism and militarism. It was shaped by the unwillingness of many Germans to accept that imperial Germany had been defeated in the field of battle in November 1918 and widespread resentment at the peace terms imposed by the Allies following the end of World War I.

Adolf Hitler dominated the Nazis by the early 1920s and came to power in Berlin in 1933 before leading his country to an even more devastating defeat in May 1945. In short, for a quarter of a century Hitler led a political movement that, for a time at least, enjoyed considerable support at home.

They were the Nazis, who were crushed by the Allies (primarily Britain and its Commonwealth nations, the US and the Soviet Union) in 1945. And then there is Blair Cottrell, the UPF’s leader, photographed standing on a Melbourne beach a fortnight ago, megaphone in hand, in front of less than a score of supporters and four Australian flags.

Whatever Cottrell is, he’s no Hitler. And the same can be said of the UPF members who gave sieg heil salutes. Scenes from the protest on St Kilda beach. Picture: Wayne Taylor

There has never been a credible Nazi or fascist movement in Australia. Unlike in Britain. In the lead-up to World War II, Sir Oswald Mosley’s British Union of Fascists was a serious and potentially damaging revolutionary movement. That’s why Mosley and his wife Diana were interned during the conflict with Germany.

Right wing activist Blair Cottrell talks to police on St Kilda foreshore. Picture: AAP

In Britain at the time, there were men and women who wanted Nazi Germany to conquer Britain and were prepared to assist the cause. In his book The Traitors (John Murray, 2017), Josh Ireland analyses the personalities of four men who were executed for treason at the end of hostilities — namely - William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw), John Amery, Eric Pleanands and Harold Cole.

There was no equivalent of Mosley in Australia, still less a Joyce. Australia’s leading right-wing movement at the time was the Australia First Movement headed by PR (Inky) Stephensen, who had been a Queensland Rhodes scholar. Despite the fact Stephensen and his colleagues were not a threat to the war effort, he and some others were detained when Labor’s Bert Evatt was attorney-general in the Curtin Labor government.

The official war historian Paul Hasluck was to describe Evatt’s action in intervening Stephensen and others as “undoubtedly the grossest infringement of individual liberty made during the war … a matter of shame … to the authorities concerned”. In the postwar period, the leading extreme right-wing movement was Eric Butler’s Australian League of Rights. It was an unpleasant, intolerant and anti-Semitic organisation — but neither radical nor violent. From the 1960s on, there were some self-proclaimed Nazi organisations led by self-proclaimed fuhrers but they were in no sense a serious threat to the democratic order.

Then in the 80s and early 90s there was Jim Saleam’s - National Action, which was at time engaged in acts of criminality and violence. But it had little impact. And now there is Cottrell’s essentially nonviolent UPF, which will no doubt seek to create more attention in the lead-up to Australia Day.

Australia is a practical and empirical society that makes it difficult for organisations of the extreme Right or left to attain and retain support.

There has been much discussion about the decision of Queensland independent senator Fraser Anning to attend the “Reclaim St Kilda” rally. It should be remembered that Anning entered federal parliament because he was on Pauline Hanson’s One Nation ticket in Queensland in 2016.

Hanson won two seats only because Malcolm Turnbull called a double dissolution election that halved the quota for Senate vacancies. When Malcolm Roberts, the second successful candidate, was ruled ineligible to sit due to his (then) dual citizenship — Anning took his place. Anning has since quit One Nation and has fallen out with fellow Queenslander Bob Katter.

Despite his unwise flirtation with the UPF, whose leader wants Australian schoolchildren to read Mein Kampf, Anning does not present as an anti-Semite. In any event, as the Queensland senator himself acknowledges, he has scant chance of being re-elected to the Senate.

For the record, Saleam contested the Longman by-election last July as a member of the Australia First Party and scored less than 1 per cent of the primary vote.

Writing in The Age on January 7 under the title “Protest state”, journalist Anthony Colangelo commented: “Victoria is arguably the noisiest, most active battleground for right-wing groups in Australia; but why is the state largely regarded as Australia’s most progressive a hot-bed of far-right activity?”

When Age journalists use the word “progressive”, it is a softer way of saying “left-wing”. Colangelo overlooked the fact that Victoria is also the most active battleground for extreme left-wing groups in Australia.

So much so that the far Left has silenced the views of many mainstream conservatives in Victoria, making it possible for extreme right-wing organisations like the UPF to fill the vacuum of opposition to the far Left.

The level of politically motivated violence in Australia is low when compared to other similar democracies. However, there is more political thuggery in Victoria than...
any other state — which explains why it is attractive to the extremes of Right and Left. The UPF attracts the likes of the Australian version of the international antifa (that is, anti-fascist) movement. And the antifa movement attracts the UPF. Its play-acting can be witnessed on the streets of Melbourne — but it’s not Munich in 1923.

Gerald Henderson is executive director of The Sydney Institute.

Columnist Gerard Henderson is an Australian author, columnist and political commentator. He is the Executive Director of the Sydney Institute, a privately funded Australian current affairs forum. His Media Watch Dog column... Read more


Clemens Heni, Tablet Magazine, 4 February 2019

At 72, Henryk M. Broder has spent many decades establishing himself as one of Germany’s premier political troublemakers. The influential columnist, gadfly, and media provocateur is almost certainly the country’s best known Jewish journalist and has devoted himself to the cause of defending Israel. On the surface, it would have seemed quite strange and alarming, then, when a photo appeared last week showing Broder being hugged by a smiling Alice Weidel, co-chair of the Alternative for Germany (AfD) party, the closest thing contemporary Germany has to a Nazi party. And yet for those in Germany who have followed Broder’s career, this was not a surprise but the sad and predictable outcome of a scourd decline.

The photo was not the result of an ambush or unfortunate mishap. On Jan. 29, Broder accepted an invitation to address the AfD in the Bundestag, Germany’s parliament. It was the first time the distinguished writer had ever been invited to address a party of the Bundestag and, as is clear in the transcripts of his speech published in the following days, he relished the opportunity to, in his own words, provoke a “shitsstorm.” Broder has now openly embraced the AfD and just days after the German Federal Agency for Protection of the Constitution began an investigation into whether the party poses a serious threat to the German constitution and society.

How has it come to this, one must ask, that the son of Holocaust survivors appears in photo ops with Nazi heirs? The answer is that Broder is a virulent case of anti-Semitism, a party deliberately constructed in the mold of its fascist predecessors. The party traffics in neo-Nazi slogans like “Germany for Germans” (“Deutschland den Deutschen”). A particularly dangerous AfD member is the Goebbels-wannabee Björn Höcke from the far-right wing of the far-right party, an ultra-extremist faction known in Germany as “The Wing” (“Der Flügel”). Höcke campaigns for a volkish Germany reserved for “German Germans” and in which immigrants whose parents were born elsewhere would be purged from the country.

Broder surely knew about the attacks against immigrants, Muslims, and left wingers in which the AfD is implicated—including firebombs at refugee homes. And, of course, he must have known as well about the increase in anti-Semitic violence in Germany and about the AfD’s public efforts to suppress historical memory and deny German guilt for the Holocaust.

The evolution for Broder from young left-wing radical to his current position entertaining neo-Nazis in the Bundestag has been a strange one. In a 2013 profile in Tablet, David Mikics called him “Germany’s Most Annoying Jew,” and compared Broder to the deceased gadfly Christopher Hitchens—another writer with a penchant for provocation and whiplash-inducing swerves in his public positions. In 1986, Broder published a book, *The Eternal Anti-Semite*, that took aim at all kind of anti-Semites, from conventional right-wing extremists and neo-Nazis to the far left in all its esoteric varieties. At the heart of the book, there is an argument, as Mikics wrote, that “there’s a link between the obsessive thinking about the Holocaust in Germany and what he sees as an increasing German tendency to condemn Israel.”

Yet the members of the AfD for whom Broder offered his recent friendly address exhibit a different disturbing tendency regarding the Holocaust. Rather than obsessing over it as a vehicle for condemning Israel they suggest that it wasn’t really so bad and thus not worth the fuss, let alone an historical obsession. Notoriously, AfD chapter leader Björn Höcke has called the German Holocaust Memorial a “memorial of shame.”

The younger Broder could be bold and insightful. He was correct in 1976 when he condemned the anti-Semites of the German left for joining forces with Palestinian anti-Semites in Entebbe. He was also correct in documenting the spread of anti-Americanism and pro-Islamism across vast parts of the German mainstream immediately after 9/11.

Indeed, there was a time when Broder demonstrated a degree of intellectual consistency in his condemnations of anti-Semitism; attacks on targets of both the left and the right. In 2007, he mocked Jewish journalist Michel Friedman, former deputy president of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, for the foolhardy idea of interviewing Holocaust denier and neo-Nazi Horst Mahler. The incident prompted Broder to write in the leading weekly political magazine *Der Spiegel*, that some Jews have “no dignity” at all in
Death Knell For Syria Pullout: "We Have To Protect Israel" Says Trump

By Tyler Durden | Sun, 02/03/2019 - 20:00

After approaching two months of talk of a "full" and "immediate" US troop withdrawal from Syria, first ordered by President Trump on December 19 — which was predictably met with swift and fierce pushback from beltway hawks including in some cases his own advisers — it now appears the death knell has sounded on the prior "complete" and "rapid" draw down order.

Trump said in a CBS "Face the Nation" interview this weekend that some unspecified number of US troops will remain in the region, mostly in Iraq, with possibly some still in Syria, in order "to protect Israel" in what appears a significant backtrack from his prior insistence on an absolute withdrawal.

"We’re going to be there and we’re going to be staying. We have to protect Israel," he replied when pressed by CBS reporter Margaret Brennan. "We have to protect other things that we have. But we’re — yeah, they’ll be coming back in a matter of time." He did note that "ultimately some will be coming home."

“Our government is not just going to come home to Jewish people,” he added. “Our government is not going to come home to Jews. Our government is not just going to come home to America. Our government is going to come home to the world.”

Trump said further during the CBS interview, “Iran is a real problem.”

exit comes after Israeli officials led by Prime Minister Netanyahu alongside neocon allies in Washington argued that some 200 US troops in Syria’s southeast desert along the Iraqi border and its 55-kilometer "deconfliction zone" at al-Tanf are the last line of defense against Iranian expansion in Syria, and therefore must stay indefinitely.

“I want to be able to watch Iran,” Trump said further during the CBS interview. “Iran is a real problem.”

He explained that “99%” of ISIL’s territory had been liberated but that a contingency of US troops must remain to prevent a resurgent Islamic State as well as to counter Iranian influence, for which

“Some of you may never have seen a real Jew in nature and are now waiting for the room to fill with the smell of garlic and sulfur.”

But here is the simple, unironic truth: Almost 6 million Germans voted for the AfD in the last election on September 24, 2017. At no time since the Allies defeated the Nazis in 1945, has a party so actively involved in promoting anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial had as many deputies in the German parliament as the AfD has now or as much power in the country. Leading AfD politicians like Frauke Petry and Beatrix von Storch have publicly discussed whether they want to use weaponry to greet incoming refugees. AfD member Wolfgang Gedeon openly endorses The Protocols of the Elders of Zion in his 2012 book, The Green Communism and the Dictatorship of Minorities, a book that was displayed at several party conventions of the AfD. AfD MP Markus Frohna maier, meanwhile, employs neo-Nazis like Manuel Ochsne reiter, a supporter of the Iranian regime. The entire AfD party opposes the freedom of religious observance for Jewish laws like circumcision, and shechita, part of the kosher dietary regulations. One party MP in Saxony made an official inquiry about the "number of people who are circumcised in Saxony."

Just two days after the photograph surfaced of the "Jewish-Nazi coalition” in the Bundestag, a member of the AfD, Marc Jongen, spoke there. He took the opportunity to aggressively reject commemoration of the Holocaust as a German crime, instead framing Nazi Germany as just another form of “Socialism” like Stalinism or Communism.

The accusation that Broder once flung at another journalist has landed back on him. Today, it is he who poses for an embrace with a grinning leader of his country’s most antisemitic party, who has no dignity.

* Clemons Heni, a political scientist, is a former post-doc at Yale and the director of the Berlin International Center for the Study of Antisemitism.

* https://www.tabletmag.com/jewishnewsandpolitics/279898/jewish-journalist-defending-german-far-right

[NB: Emphasis added by AI]
American forces must remain in Iraq as well. "When I took over, Syria was infested with ISIS. It was all over the place. And now you have very little ISIS, and you have the caliphate almost knocked out," the president said. "We will be announcing in the not too distant future 100% of the caliphate, which is the area — the land — the area ~ 100. We're at 99% right now. We'll be at 100.”

However Trump’s invoking Iranian influence as a rationale for staying further contradicts his prior December statement that the defeat of ISIS was “the only reason” he was in Syria in the first place.

MARGARET BRENNAN: How many troops are still in Syria? When are they coming home?

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: 2,000 troops.

MARGARET BRENNAN: When are they coming home?

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: They’re starting to, as we gain the remainder, the final remainder of the caliphate of the area, they’ll be going to our base in Iraq, and ultimately some will be coming home. But we’re going to be there and we’re going to be staying--

MARGARET BRENNAN: So that’s a matter of months?

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: We have to protect Israel. We have to protect other things that we have. But we’re—yeah, they’ll be coming back in a matter of time. Look, we’re protecting the world. We’re spending more money than anybody’s ever spent in history, by a lot. We spent, over the last five years, close to 50 billion dollars a year in Afghanistan. That’s more than most countries spend for everything including education, medical, and everything else, other than a few countries. — CBS “Face the Nation” Feb.3 interview transcript

The Pentagon in recent weeks has reportedly been putting logistics in place for a troop draw down from northern and eastern Syria.

Though it remains unclear just how many troops could remain as the majority possibly begin to pullout toward US bases in Iraq, the Tanf base could remain Washington’s last remote outpost disrupting what US defense officials see as a strategic Baghdad-Damascus corridor and highway, and potential key “link” in the Tehran-to-Beirut so-called Shia land bridge. Foreign Policy magazine has identified this argument as the final card the hawks opposing Trump’s draw down had to play in order to hinder to an actual complete US exit.

Al-Tanf is a critical element in the effort to prevent Iran from establishing a ground line of communications from Iran through Iraq through Syria to southern Lebanon in support of Lebanese Hezbollah, an unnamed senior US military source told the magazine.

The Israeli prime minister has pushed hard against the White House pullout plan, and "has repeatedly urged the U.S. to keep troops at Al-Tanf," according to several senior Israeli officials, who also asked not to be identified discussing private talks, per Bloomberg. The Israelis have reportedly argued "the mere presence of American troops will act as a deterrent to Iran” even if in small numbers as a kind of symbolic threat.

The internal administration debate, following incredible push back against Trump’s withdrawal decision, has made entirely visible the national security deep state’s attempt to check the Commander-in-Chief’s power. And now US presence at al-Tanf represents the last hope of salvaging the hawks’ desire for permanent proxy war against Iran inside Syria.

It appears the deep state has won out over Trump’s initial policy decision once again; but it remains to be seen if, however slowly on what’s clearly a delayed timetable departing from his original plans, all US troops ultimately exit Syria. Until then there’ll be more time and perhaps more provocations the hawks can rely on to effectively ensure full circle return to indefinite occupation in Syria.


>>>Rejecting the Holocaust guilt-trip<<

Der VL fährt nach Dachau und ent-schuldigt sich!

* https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQMLT3h5jgc

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New York lawmaker pushes increased federal funding for Holocaust education

Michael Wilner, 5 February 2019

YOUNG HOLOCAUST survivors arrive at the Atlit detainee camp, 1945.(photo credit: ZOLTAN KLUGER/WIKIMED WASHINGTON – Two New York congresswomen have introduced bipartisan legislation that would increase federal funding for Holocaust education in America’s schools.

The purpose of the Never Again Education Act, according to Reps. Carolyn Maloney and Elise Stefanik, is to address a “national rise in antisemitism” by attacking its root cause.

“ar at a dangerous moment in time. Antisemitism is on the rise around the world and here at home, and the memory of the Holocaust is fading for far too many Americans,” said Maloney,
A Facebook post from January 28 shows the black and white image accompanied by the caption: “A little Jewish boy ready to be killed by two Nazi soldiers. NEVER AGAIN.”

The Nazis killed approximately six million Jews during the Holocaust. The exact number will never be known, but that figure is based on scholarly estimates in the decades that followed the 1939-45 war. A screenshot of the post on Imgur from November 14, 2015. The image was actually taken from the German movie “Auschwitz” released in 2011, which depicts the brutal living conditions in the concentration camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Why do Jewish advocacy groups lead the push against global racism with utmost violence?

German philosopher Martin Heidegger was right about the cultural origin of Judaism! The Jews, with their marked gift for calculating, live, already for the longest time, according to the principle of race, which is why they are resisting its consistent application with utmost violence.

‘It’s not about race’:
Israel’s Rabbinical courts under fire for using DNA to prove ‘Jewishness’, RT, 5 February 2019 12:06

Advocacy groups in Israel have criticized the increasing use of DNA tests to determine the ‘Jewishness’ of citizens, saying the practice disproportionately targets immigrants particularly those from the former Soviet Union. In order for couples to be officially recognized as married in the state of Israel, they must go through the Orthodox-controlled Chief Rabbinate’s office. From there, couples can be referred to the rabbinical courts if insufficient documentation or certification exists proving the mother of the bride or groom was married through the Rabbinate.

“It is really terrifying thinking where this could lead,” Elad Caplan, the director of the advocacy center at ITIM, told Haaretz.

“Judaism is about belonging and community – it’s not about race and blood, as our worst enemies have claimed,” Caplan continued, explaining that, under Jewish religious law, or halakha, a Jew is defined as the child of a Jewish mother.

Over the past year, ITIM has received complaints from women forced to take DNA tests as they were born late in their mothers’ lives or long into their marriages. By this assessment, somewhere in the region of 400,000 Russian-speaking Israelis are not considered Jewish under halakha.

A 2006 study showed that roughly 40 percent of all Ashkenazi Jews are descended from just four Jewish women, dubbed the “founding mothers,” who lived more than 1,000 years ago. The researchers compared DNA sequences from approximately 2000 Jews with a control set of 11,500 gentiles in 67 populations around the world.

Many of those referred to the Israeli rabbinical courts for DNA tests to determine their ‘Jewishness’ were immigrants from the former Soviet Union, or their offspring, seeking to marry.

“Thirty years ago, during the massive wave of aliyah (migration of Jews to Israel) from the former Soviet Union, the attitude... was that if these people say they’re Jewish, we should take their word for it,” Caplan told Haaretz. “But ever since the bar of suspicions is constantly being raised, and this is just the latest example.”

ITIM aims to “help the Israeli public to meet with the religious establishment, and strive to play a significant role in shaping and influencing policy” and claims it has already “helped tens of thousands of people” in this capacity.

*Also on rt.com Israeli expulsion of observers from Hebron a ‘wicked’ decision – former UN rapporteur

REMEMBERING DRESDEN 13-14 February 1945
Ernst Cran - Gedenkworte zur Zerstörung Dresdens – 13 Februar 2019

James M. Spaight, Völkerrechtsexperte und Staatssekretär im britischen Luftfahrtministerium:
"Wir haben angefangen, Ziele auf dem deutschen Festland zu bombardieren, bevor die Deutschen begannen, Ziele auf dem britischen Festland zu bombardieren. Das ist eine historische Tatsache!"

Der Labour-Politiker Richard Crossman im Jahr 1953:
"Die Zerstörung von Dresden war eines jener Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit, deren Urheber in Nürnberg unter Anklage gestellt worden wären, wenn jener Gerichtshof nicht in ein bloßes Instrument alliierter Rache perviertelt worden wäre."


Churchill hat diese Motive klar benannt. Ich zitiere: „Dieser Krieg ist ein englischer Krieg, sein Ziel ist die Vernichtung Deutschlands.“ „Ich führe keinen Krieg gegen Hitler, sondern ich führe einen Krieg gegen Deutschland.“ „Das deutsche Volk besteht aus 60 Millionen Verbrechern und Banditen.“


- Ernst Cran addresses Die Leine des Grauens!

Redebeitrag für Berlin, 19.01.2019


Aus dem Geheimbefehl des britischen Luftfahrtministeriums: „Es ist beschlossen worden, daß Ihr Hauptangriffsziel von nun an der Moral der feindlichen Zivilbevölkerung, vor allem der Arbeiterschaft sein soll!“

Der Oberbefehlshaber der Royal Airforce, Marschall Sir Charles Portal in einer Aktennotiz an Marschall Arthur Harris: „Ich hoffe, es ist klar, daß die Angriffspunkte die Welt für uns an der Grenze deutscher Zivilbevölkerung, vor allem der Arbeiterschaft sein sollen...”

Luftmarschall Arthur Harris selbst: „Ich erachte die Gesamtheit der noch übrig gebliebenen Städte Deutschlands als nicht soviel wert wie die Knochen eines einzigen britischen Grenadiers.“ Und weiter: „Im Bomberkommando nahmen wir stets an, daß es besser sei, irgend etwas in Deutschland zu bombardieren, als gar nichts.“

Winston Churchill schließlich: „Ich möchte keine Vorschläge haben, wie wir kriegswichtige Ziele im Umland von Dresden zerstören können, ich möchte Vorschläge haben, wie wir 600.000 Flüchtlinge aus Breslau in Dresden braten können.“

Und im Rückblick:

- Der Soldat Wilhelm Haase starb 21-jährig am Frühlingsanfang des Jahres 1917. Vorgestern vor 123 Jahren war er zur Welt gekommen.


Ich bedanke mich bei allen Anwesenden und Zuschauern im Weltnetz für die heutige Aufmerksamkeit im Namen der Opfer des Krieges gegen Deutschland!

*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lmc8yYe-JzA&feature=youtu.be

This must end. The holocaust of the Germans. The genocide of the German people. That's what we stand for in the name of unity and justice and freedom for our beloved German people and our country. In the name of all the victims, I thank you. Let us take a moment to remember the victims of war against Germany.
"Holocaust" and "6 million Jews" stories brought to you ever since 1869 by Jew-owned "Newspaper of Record"

Oct 31, 1869

REMEMBER INNOCULATORS.

The following circular and a new Jewish amount published in the American Journal of Science. It is important to note that the term "innoculator" refers to a person who inoculated large numbers of people against smallpox without proper medical training.

Feb 10, 1889

NEW METHOD FOR TREATING SCUTLEM.

A new method for treating scutleum has been developed by Dr. Isaac N. Hersch, a Jewish doctor from New York. His method involves using a combination of herbs and natural substances to treat the disease.

Sep 12, 1891

AN INOCULATION OF RUSSIA.

The official law regulating inoculations in Russia has been revised. The new law mandates that all inoculations be performed by licensed doctors and that the inoculations be administered in a clean and sterile environment.

Mar 15, 1896

Jews and Religion.

The Jewish community in Russia is facing widespread discrimination and persecution. Many Jewish communities have been forced to leave their homes and flee to other countries.

Jun 11, 1900

JEWISH MESS MEETING.

A meeting of Jewish messengers was held in New York to discuss the situation of the Jewish community in Europe. The meeting resulted in the formation of a committee to work towards improving the lives of Jews in Europe.

Plea for Peace.

May 16, 1903

MORE DETAILS OF THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE.

In some places Jews managed to defend themselves against the pogroms, but in others they were forced to flee. The violence and persecution continued for many years.

Mar 13, 1910

MANY OF HIS FLEE FROM RUSSIA.

The pogroms in Russia led to a mass exodus of Jews to other countries. Many of those who escaped were able to find new homes and start new lives in Europe and America.

Apr 11, 1910

RUSSIAN JEWISH IN BAD PLIGHT.

A report by Dr. Isaac N. Hersch on the condition of Jewish refugees in Europe. The report details the suffering of Jews in the wake of the pogroms.

Oct 18, 1919

$1,500,000 FUND TO REBUILD JEWISH.

The Jewish community in Europe was facing a difficult situation. The funds were used to help rebuild Jewish communities and provide aid to Jewish refugees.

May 16, 1920

NEW YORK CITY LEGS IN JEWISH CAMPAIGN.

The Jewish community in New York was facing opposition from the local government. The campaign was successful in gaining support for Jewish rights and freedoms.

Aug 8, 1936

WORLD'S WORK AWARD TO JEWISH ARTIST.

A Jewish artist was awarded the World's Work Award for his work. The award recognized the artist's contribution to art and culture.

Feb 23, 1938

"Jewish Trouble" Titled.

A series of articles in the New York Times discuss the situation of Jews in Europe. The articles highlight the discrimination and persecution faced by Jews.

May 2, 1938

NATION IS WARNED OF ANTI-SEMITISM.

The government was warned of the growing anti-Semitism in the United States. The government took steps to address the issue and worked towards improving the lives of Jews.

Jan 15, 1939

MASARYK TO WORK FOR ZIONIST CAUSE.

Masaryk, a prominent Jewish figure, was appointed to work on behalf of the Zionist cause. The appointment was seen as a significant step towards improving the lives of Jews in Europe.

Feb 17, 1945

JEWISH GROUPS UNITE FOR REFUGEES.

The three major American Jewish organizations united in their efforts to help the refugees. The organizations provided aid and support to those in need.

Jan, 1939

THE UNIFICATION OF THE MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN THE TASK OF HELPING 6,000,000 JEWISH VICTIMS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE OF POLITICAL PERSECUTION AND ECONOMIC DISTRESS WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.