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>>Actions speak louder than words<<

This is how individuals/countries are being used by Jewish interests demanding exceptional rights, confirming their global >>Chosen<< status. But remember: >>Don't only blame the Jews, also blame those that bend to their pressure in this battle-of-the-wills.<< Also, recall that this political event occurred while the media remained silent on this important development and instead concentrated on the presidential impeachment process, thus deceiving the people by relegating the Executive Order to a minor issue. Then recall that when the Soviet Union was formed in 1922, it enacted two laws: 1. Antisemitism became a crime for which accused were shot; Revisionism became a crime for which accused were sent to the GuLags.

Trump Has Given Israel Immunity to International Law

By [Dr. Paul Craig Roberts](#)

Global Research, December 18, 2019, Region: [Middle East & North Africa, USA](#), Theme: [Law and Justice](#)



In Israel's treatment of Occupied Palestine, Israel has been violating international law for decades. Under international law, an occupying power is not permitted to incorporate the occupied land into its own domain. However, Israel has persistently

done so, evicting Palestinians from their homes, villages, and farm lands in order to build apartments for Jewish immigrants.

As people learned of the fate suffered by Palestinians at Israel's hands, criticism of Israel's policy toward Palestinians by human rights activists grew, and boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) movements arose.

These developments are inconvenient for Israel. Israeli media have indicated that the Israeli government is ready to complete the annexation of Palestine by evicting the remaining Palestinians and incorporating the remaining Palestinian land into Israel. Prior to taking this step, Israel wants to silence critics and prevent BDS action.

In the US the Israel Lobby has attempted to have the Anti-Semitism Awareness Act, the Israel Anti-Boycott Act, and the Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act passed. However these acts clearly violate Constitutionally-protected free speech and protest, and Congress, although happy to please the Israel Lobby, doesn't want to

pass acts that the Supreme Court will obviously overturn. The ACLU opposes these acts on First Amendment grounds.

[Trump Wants Criticism of Israel Equated with Anti-Semitism](#)

So the Israel Lobby has turned to Donald Trump to achieve by executive order what they have not achieved by legislation.

As the Israel Lobby has succeeded in equating criticism of Israeli government policies with anti-semitism or hatred of Jews, Trump's executive order against anti-semitism permits the US government to cut off money to universities and organizations in which criticism of Israel is expressed in lectures, colloquiums, or debates.

Trump's executive order has initiated a debate whether Trump has in effect declared Jews to be a nationality. See [this](#) and [this](#).

This is the wrong debate. The issue is why should Israel be the only country among the approximately 200 on earth whose policies cannot be criticized? Why should Israel be the only country that cannot be sanctioned and boycotted? Why should this special protection be given to Israel at the expense of the US Constitution.

Trump's executive order silences the Palestinians and those sympathetic to their dispossession. Why in an allegedly free country has President Trump imposed censorship that protects Israel from accountability?

It would seem that this is a far more serious offense by Trump against the US Constitution than the allegations behind the impeachment inquiry. Allegedly Trump represents the little people against the Establishment, but how are powerless people protected by overturning their First Amendment rights? They hardly have a voice as it is. As [Stephen Lendman reports](#), Israel being all powerful, is pushing also the British government to

protect Israel from accountability to international law.

Dr. Paul Craig Roberts writes on his blog, Paul Craig Roberts Institute for Political Economy, where this article was originally published. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

*<https://www.globalresearch.ca/trump-given-israel-immunity-international-law/5698151>

TWENTY YEARS AGO IN LATE 2000

HOLOCAUST REVISIONISTS COMMENT ON STATE OF AFFAIRS

Arthur Butz – Willis Carto – Robert Faurisson – Andrew Gray – Ernst Zündel

The Greatest Dirty Open Secret

In the trials and tribulations of Fredrick Töben one can observe in operation the greatest dirty open secret of our day. In explaining that remark here, I will do my best to be objective, despite the fact that because of the conditions I am to discuss several of my friends have been imprisoned or fined for doing the sorts of things I also do.

In October 1997 I received a request from Töben, director of the Adelaide Institute and a Holocaust revisionist, to be a defence witness for him in his hearings before the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC). The role would have involved writing a letter for him and perhaps testifying by telephone from my home near Chicago.

I resisted this request, pleading a shortage of time and the fact that he had told me, earlier that year in Chicago, that the Australian 'human rights' legislation has no teeth and that he did not have to pay any attention to such proceedings against him. Both pleas were true but I had another strong reason for my reticence, which was too complicated to state in these rapid-fire e-mail messages, but which can be explained here in due course.

In any case I relented after a few passionate e-mails from Töben. I wrote a two-page letter, intended to be submitted to the HREOC hearings. The letter, dated 5 November, declared:

Alas I must say that you are arguably guilty of some of the charges. I looked over Jeremy Jones' stuff and I infer that the 'Racial Discrimination Act' proscribes what might 'offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate another person or group of people.' Well, revisionism certainly does the first three! It does not however 'intimidate'; at least, I have never noticed such a case ... Heated controversy is a price of open debate, the foundation of a rational society.

Jeremy Jones was the representative of the Jewish organisation that had brought charges against

Töben. I commented on Jones' letter by declaring Töben guilty. Some defence witness!

Far from acting betrayed by me, Töben submitted the letter to the HREOC. I believe that he was starting to see my real reason for my reluctance to get involved as a defence witness. Such matters as I had expertise in were irrelevant to the proceedings, which related not to historical truth, but to offending, insulting etc. For the most part I could not understand the notion of culpability as used in the proceedings, but to the extent that I could understand, Töben was guilty. I am at least as guilty, as are many of my revisionist friends. The situation was structured such that nothing I could have said would have helped attain a favorable verdict, as became clear to Töben shortly later.

On 7 December Töben ended his participation in the hearings, complaining that he was unable to defend the position of the Adelaide Institute because the HREOC was not interested in historical truth. The breaking point seems to have come when the Commission rejected the witness statement of Dr Robert Faurisson as 'irrelevant'.¹ In a hearing conducted by telephone on 27 November, the Commission had told Töben that for the most part the witness statements he had submitted had to be disqualified either because (1) they 'make comments about the desirability, validity, constitutionality or sensibleness of this law' under which the hearings were being held or (2) they comment on 'the substance' of the historical problem, that is 'the truth of the Holocaust, the extent of the Holocaust, its existence [which] is not of much significance' for the hearings.²

Of course these two questions are, to our common sense (or as Töben puts it our sense of 'natural justice'), the only relevant questions. There is almost nothing left to be said if these two questions are excluded. I felt vindicated because even the accused had decided to submit no defence.

I could not be accused of failing him. Faurisson had written one of his usual masterfully incisive analyses of the historical problems, formulated for the layman, and his statement was rejected. The implicit effect of what I wrote was to question the law itself, but I declared Töben guilty so my statement was accepted. We may make the basic observation that it was impossible to determine what Töben was being charged with, apart from saying things that annoyed some people. The Commission was not interested in the intentions behind Töben's public declarations or in their actual effect.

This observation raises the general question of the legal formulations under which Holocaust revisionists are persecuted in various countries.

For purposes of such a discussion, we can take two: the Human Rights (such an Orwellian term!) in Canada and the 1990 Fabius-Gayssot law in France. These two legislations do contrast sharply but in practice they operate similarly, as I now explain.

In the Canadian case, the code excludes the relevance of three considerations:

1. The truth of the offending statements.
2. The intent behind the expression of the statements; for example, whether they were intended to cause people to hate Jews.
3. The actual effect of the statements; for example, whether they caused people to hate Jews, whatever the intent of the author.

We simple-minded people will scratch our heads and wonder what is left to try. It is this: whether the statements 'exposed' somebody to hatred or contempt.

It is impossible for me to clarify that standard because, to the extent I understand it, reference is being made to a condition into which all of us are born. Somebody may start hating us, and often does. Holocaust revisionists are hated more than most but exposure to hatred is basically part of the human condition. One can be argued to be innocent of such an offence only in that sense: that is, that the condition referred to is a

condition we are all in, independently of what statements are made by anybody. If that plea is unacceptable, then of course we are all guilty. Anybody may be hated in the future for all sorts of reasons. Witness human history.

By contrast, the French Fabius-Gayssot law is very clear. It proscribes contesting the truth of any finding in the 'Crimes Against Humanity' section of the 1946 judgment in the main Nuremberg trial. It candidly expresses, without any tergiversation, what all legal moves against revisionists are trying to do: freeze received history in the state of the end of war hysteria of 1945-1946. This sort of law contrasts with the typical 'human rights' legislation, since here there is no doubt what offence an accused is being charged with.

The Australian statute resembles the Canadian, and the formulation of the French law is approximated in Germany, with its 'denial of established fact' clause. These are two starkly contrasting formulations and Töben may be unique in having been prosecuted under both, for as this book relates at length, in April 1999 he was jailed in Germany while travelling there.

That the two formulations have something important in common is suggested by what finally happened when Töben's trial came up in Germany in November 1999. Again, he decided to remain silent and offer no defence, and his lawyer did likewise. I commented on my website:

If I must conjecture the specific grounds for Töben's silence during the trial, I would guess that his protest is based on the impossibility of arguing the truth of any of the claims he has made, for which he is being prosecuted. I suppose in the court's eyes there is a certain amount of logic in that situation which, as so often happens, makes legal sense but not common sense. If e.g. there were a law outlawing the denial that Germany is on the planet Mars, and if I deny that Germany is on the planet Mars and am prosecuted for the claim, then the question of whether Germany is on the planet Mars is irrelevant to the question of whether I broke the law. Truth is no defense. In those circumstances I would adopt the strategy Töben adopted, silence, which for me would make both legal sense and common sense.³

Thus the two contrasting formulations confront the accused revisionist with the same practical situation: the impossibility of seeking to justify the offending statements in relation to the accusations. Before a 'human rights' tribunal, a Holocaust revisionist confronts unintelligible accusations. Under the French or German laws, the Holocaust revisionist is accused of being a Holocaust revisionist. If I had been a defence witness

for Töben in Germany, I could not have helped him and indeed he could not think of anything to help himself. There was nothing for him to say, and nothing a defence witness could have effectively said in his support.

Such court victories as revisionist defendants have won have been based on legal and constitutional technicalities.

Since Western society has, for many years, made freedom of expression one of its highest values, the reactions of the civil liberties groups to this offensive and scandalous situation are of great interest.

Their reactions are equally offensive and even more scandalous. The leading (in terms of general prestige) international civil rights group is Amnesty International, headquartered in London. Amnesty has a designation, 'prisoner of conscience', which it describes thus: 'Prisoners of conscience' is the

original term given by the founders of Amnesty International to people who are imprisoned, detained or otherwise physically restricted anywhere because of their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion, provided they have not used or advocated violence.

The concept of a prisoner of conscience transcends class, creed, colour or geography and reflects the basic principle on which Amnesty International was founded: that all people have the right to express their convictions and the obligation to extend that freedom to others.

The imprisonment of individuals because of their beliefs or origins is a violation of fundamental human rights; rights which are not privileges 'bestowed' on individuals by states and which, therefore, cannot be withdrawn for political convenience.

Amnesty International seeks the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience.⁴

Early in Töben's German incarceration John Bennett, the Melbourne civil liberties lawyer, wrote to Amnesty to request them to formally adopt Töben as a 'prisoner of conscience' which, in ordinary meaning, is what he was. In a long letter Amnesty declined, declaring that in 1995 the organisation decided at a meeting of its International Council - the highest decision making body of Amnesty International - that it would exclude from prisoner of conscience status not only people who have used or advocated violence, but also people who are imprisoned 'for having advocated national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.'

The decision codified Amnesty International's intention to exclude from prisoner of conscience status those who advocate the denial of the Holocaust and it confirmed what had in fact had been the defacto interpretation of the prisoner of conscience definition contained in Article 1 of Amnesty International's Statute.

That seems to say that 'those who advocate the denial of the Holocaust' are viewed by Amnesty as thereby advocating 'national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.'

That is rubbish, an obvious logical non sequitur, empirically contradicted by easy observation; I have never seen such advocacy in the Adelaide Institute newsletter. It is such obvious rubbish that it must be called a lie. Töben is not in the class of an Elie Wiesel, who has incited hatred of Germans, or of Zionists who have incited discrimination and violence against Arabs.

Amnesty has declined to support freedom of expression for Holocaust revisionists for political reasons. It is, therefore, not worthy of respect. The organisation's hypocrisy is highlighted by the case of Nelson Mandela who, during his sabotage trial in

South Africa in 1964, admitted that he believed in violence to achieve his political objectives and for that purpose had been a leader of a campaign of sabotage. Mandela was a hot subject of debate at Amnesty's meeting in September 1964 because, while the overwhelming sentiment was to continue to support him, one of the rules pertaining to the prisoner of conscience category was that those who used or advocated violence were not eligible. Thus the meeting decided against adopting Mandela thus, but it also voted for supporting him anyway.⁵ A mere label was withheld, not the support. Töben needed the support more than the label.

Thus we see in the Töben case hypocrisy at high levels of contemporary public life, but I opened by promising 'the greatest dirty open secret of our day', and I have yet to explain.

Like the study of taboos, the study of hypocritical exceptions to agreed norms is highly instructive on the real, as opposed to declared, values of a society. That free expression of ideas must be a fundamental value of the sort of society we purport to be has virtual unanimous support, at least in the abstract. True, the ideal of free expression must be qualified in various ways, for example by national security laws and restrictions against

distribution of pornography in some circumstances. However, it is hard to make even a bad case for censorship of the history of the remote past unless that history impacts in some way on the present; in such event bad cases can be and are made.

The past and the present are linked, in the case of Holocaust revisionism, by Zionism. Many Israeli leaders agree that the Holocaust is 'what this country's all about'.⁶ That statement is more true than the speaker intended, because apart from Zionism's obvious contemporary exploitation of the Holocaust legend, there is the lesser known role that Zionism played in establishing, during the years 1942-1948, the legend that was to become its lifeblood, as I have discussed at length elsewhere. However, even that is not the greatest dirty open secret of our day.

It is widely imagined that the various national-socialist movements that flourished in Europe more than 50 years ago are dead. But that is not true. Yes, gone are not only Hitler's Nazis and Mussolini's Fascists, but also the British Union of Fascists, the Croatian Ustashe, the Hungarian Arrow Cross, the Romanian Iron Guard, the Parti Populaire Français, and all such national-socialist movements except Zionism, a movement born and nurtured in Europe during the heyday of nationalism and socialism, and which is quite vigorous today. Its völkisch principle, that of the 'chosen people', is the oldest and best tested extant.

Despite occasional rhetoric by various governments and organisations like Amnesty International (for

example, against the torture of prisoners), Israel and thus Zionism are essentially untouchable in international affairs. One cannot imagine, for example, Israel being treated harshly for defying the United Nations' resolutions, even with measures less severe than those used against Iraq during the past decade. Our institutions not only support Israel as a state; they also support Zionism in domestic policy by means tailored for each country. In Europe the critical examination of Zionism's sustaining legend is outlawed.

That is not the case in the USA, for constitutional reasons, but American institutions look kindly on this European repression nevertheless. There are occasional references in the American press to the European antirevisionist laws, but I have never seen an editorial condemnation of them from these editors who so righteously scold China for its human rights violations. A frightening episode occurred in 1993 and 1994, when FBI Director Louis Freeh held talks with the German *Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz* (Federal Office for Protection of the Constitution), the euphemistically named agency that performs many of the functions once entrusted to the more honestly named *Geheime Staatspolizei* (Gestapo or Secret State Police). The talks sought to find ways the USA could stop the flow, from the USA to Germany, of literature banned by German law but lawful in the USA.⁷ The talks seem to have come to nothing but the point was clearly made that the USA approves of such German repression of civil liberties. The role of the USA in supporting Israel diplomatically, financially and militarily is well

known. The USA is also the mainstay of the operation of the related Holocaust restitution racket. Thus the institutions of some major Western countries, flouting established legal and ethical norms, are as intellectually repressive as anybody's Gestapo, in enforcing service to the only surviving European national-socialist movement, and the others are tacitly or even openly supportive of that repression. That is the greatest dirty open secret of our day.

Endnotes:

- 1 Adelaide Institute newsletter, Jan. 1998, pp. 1, 8.
- 2 Adelaide Institute newsletter, Feb. 1998, p. 10.
- 3 <http://pubweb.nwu.edu/~abutz>
- 4 *Prisoners of Conscience* (Amnesty International Publications, London, 1981), pp. 1-2.
- 5 Egon Larsen, *A Flame in Barbed Wire* (Frederick Muller, London, 1978; W.W. Norton, NY, 1979).
- 6 Efraim Zuroff, Israeli director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, quoted in the *New York Times*, 14.1.1995, p. 6.
- 7 *Chicago Tribune*, 15.12.1993 (sec. 1, pp. 1, 16), 19.12.1993 (sec. 1, p. 4) and 27.6.1994 (sec. 1, p. 4). Publicly the talk was about stopping 'neo-Nazi' propaganda but that is a common camouflage or package term when Holocaust revisionism is a target that it would be inexpedient to identify.

*

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September 2000

Lessons from History

Sun Tzu, 2500 years ago, said all warfare is based on deception. Human progress is such that in this enlightened era, deception is as much constituent to politics as to war, and where war leaves off, politics continues the conquest.

What we know as World War II did not cease with the unconditional surrender of Germany to the noble Allies on 7 May 1945. It continues today by other means, the element of deceit central.

As war is not fought with bullets of truth and bombs of laughing gas, neither is the existing cold war between the Zionist-controlled consortium of plutocrats and corrupt politicians who control Israel, the U.S., Britain and Germany against the uncomprehending people of Germany (not to mention the equally pathetic numbskulls of the USA, Canada, Australia, Britain and Europe) fought with truth, open debate and academic freedom. In fact, those storybook concepts are anathema to the stability of the existing order.

Revisionist historians have documented the facts, shocking to most, that World War II was not started by a madman, Adolf Hitler; that he had no intention of conquering the world; that he unceasingly worked for peace with Britain from his earliest days against insanely vicious and evil forces in the West determined to create a devastating and disastrous war; and that he and other German leaders tried again and again to reach a negotiated peace beginning as early as May 1940, nine months after the British declaration of war, when Hitler, against the advice of his generals, personally saved the British Army from annihilation at Dunkirk.

Nor are establishment historians up to pointing out that Hitler's closest friend and his deputy, Rudolf Hess, flew to Britain on 11 May 1941 in a last-ditch effort to stop the needless war between the two countries and to enlist British support for Germany's planned attack on Stalinist Russia for the purpose of countering the impending Soviet attack on Germany and the subjugation of all Europe. Instead of the reception this tragic hero deserved, he was silenced

by solitary confinement for 55 years, declared a 'war criminal' at Nuremberg and finally murdered by strangulation by a paid British assassin in his cell at Spandau Prison on 17 August 1987 at the age of 93.

Nor does the Western public yet know – 55 years after the end of this 'forced war', as it has been described by revisionist scholar, David Hoggan, that Germany is still an occupied nation without a peace treaty and without sovereignty and that its politicians may charitably be described as trained fleas who cheerfully jump to orders from their superiors. In return for their treason, they receive journalistic and monetary plaudits as befits the corrupt system they serve.

In apparently long-forgotten terms of international law, the German government has been and is unmistakably de facto but not de jure; indeed, Germany serves as the classic model for this contrast since 23 May 1945 when the Allies dismissed Admiral Karl Dönitz, the last legal head of Germany.

The most effective tool used against Germany to keep hot the flame of hate is the Holocaust propaganda, a holdover from the hot war which, however, grows in intensity with each passing day even as Holocaust revisionists, such as the author of this volume, uncover more facts to prove that it is the most massive deception of the past 2000 years.

As I have tried to make clear in my essay, 'Why is 'The Holocaust' Important?' the consequences of this deception have been incalculable in spite of its almost infinite internal contradictions, its shifting numbers and facts and the dismal repute of its high priests, such as Simon Wiesenthal, Elie Wiesel, Deborah Lipstadt and Christopher Browning, to name a few.

But of course, mere truth and facts have no place of importance to Establishment journalists and historians. What is important is that the 'The Holocaust' deception be kept vital. It is fully as important to the subjection of German freedom today as was the Aztec myth that Cortes was a god important to the Spanish conquest of Mexico. The Aztecs invented their myth whereas the Germans had theirs forced upon them and they accepted it because of the traditional feeling of guilt which is always close to the surface in Christians. That Cortes was an irresistible god was a myth that destroyed the Aztecs. That their fathers gassed 6 000 000 defenceless Jews is killing gullible Germans and tearing down self-respect among all Europeans,

including white Americans. No wonder the West is deeply sunk in a cesspool of moral slime.

Thankfully, not all of our contemporaries are cowed in the face of the myth of the Holocaust. One man who has taken a position of leadership for truth is Dr Fredrick Töben, the author of this volume. He has personally confronted today's dragon of deceit and in this book relates the facts as he knows them.

Fighting for the truth is dangerous today in this 'enlightened' age of deceit, this imperium of lies. Today, some hundreds of prisoners are held in German jails for daring to speak the truth. Apparently, this is what Americans, Britons and Senegalese bled and died for – to bring democracy to Germany and liberate them from a wicked tyrant who, it is said, burned books as well as Jews. Shamefully, my country is complicit in this vast crime against truth, against liberty under law, against civilisation itself. The only way Americans can redeem themselves from being truly guilty of this crime against everything their country once stood for is to speak out and tell all the facts as we know them.

If you do not believe that it is a serious moral crime to speak the truth about our oppressors or to tell the truth about history, try it. If you do, you will immediately learn the penalty. No American will be sent to prison in America for telling the truth – at least, not yet. Thank God, the First Amendment to our hallowed Constitution prevents that. But unless we determine to speak the truth while we still can legally, in spite of the penalties that are certain to follow administered by the press and our alien leadership, it is certain that we will soon be living under lies more profound than we do already, administered by a tyranny such as the people of Russia and Eastern Europe existed under before the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The terror, in fact, has already begun. Can you not see it? Today it is a moral if not a legal crime to speak ill of our oppressors or to confront historical lies. What is most frightening, everyone knows it! Moral terror is the certain precursor to physical terror enforced by the lash, torture and death. Do not make light of this warning.

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The 'Töben Case' as seen by Voltaire

For the historian, the sociologist or the jurist the case of an Australian revisionist, Fredrick Töben, is one of the simplest and most instructive.

It is also both appalling and amusing. One day, moved by curiosity, this German-born Australian left the Antipodes on a journey to Europe in order to

confer with a Frenchman who had coined the phrase "No holes, no 'Holocaust'". From there he went on to Poland, to Auschwitz, where with his own eyes he observed that, in the effective absence of any 'holes' in the collapsed roof of an alleged homicidal gas chamber, there was cause to doubt whether such chemical slaughterhouses had ever existed at that spot, veritable centre of the 'Holocaust'. Finally, on a pilgrimage to the Germanic lands, he shared his doubts and asked for explanations, an act that earned him forthwith a stay in prison.

Voltaire would have liked this 'affaire Calas' (of a less tragic sort).¹ From it he could have drawn inspiration for a tale entitled *The Emperor's New Clothes* or *The Imposture*. It seems right to imagine that, as in a classical French play, the story should evolve in five stages.

In the first of these stages, our hero from the other hemisphere hears tell that a certain European emperor, dear to the Jews and thus also to today's Germans, is, in the eyes of his court, bedecked in the most extraordinary attire, whilst in reality he is quite simply naked; it is said that some ingenious rascals had pretended to create for the emperor garments of an exceedingly rare cloth, costing a fortune. In the next stage, our Australian, modern-day Huron of the Voltaire tale *Le Huron ou l'Ingénu*, comes to Europe and prepares to go see for himself, armed with some advice on how to carry out his inquiry; once on location, he in effect gets the impression that this emperor could well be naked. In a third stage, he proceeds to inquire of those around him, going so far as to whisper to the courtiers, 'Is your emperor perhaps naked?' For want of a fitting reply, he resolves to go to the Germanic lands and consult a man of the craft; this latter, most certainly a German and perhaps a Jew as well, has a reputation, the world over, for such good knowledge of the solution to the riddle that he will not abide any answer other than his own. This individual, prosecutor of woeful mien, invites the sceptic to come back to see him two hours later in order to get his answer. Tis our Australian does not fail to do. There, in the prosecutor's study, with a stranger present, he is asked to repeat his question. Which he does. And so it is that, in a fifth and final stage, the question-man finds himself behind the bars of a German jail.

In the reality of the Töben case, the prosecutor was a man called Hans- Heiko Klein, the stranger was a police informer and the jail was, for seven months, that of Mannheim.

What followed would equally have inspired Voltaire. It throws a stark light on the way in which the German justice system works at present and on the mode of conduct adopted by a large number of Western democracies as soon as the most hallowed

of their taboos, that of the 'Holocaust', looks to be in peril.

After seven months Töben was removed from his jail cell and led into a courtroom. But, given the gravity of his case, he had the right only to a mock trial. He had of course his counsel but the latter was made to understand that he would do well to keep quiet if he did not want to join his client in prison. The lawyer kept quiet and Töben was found guilty, sentenced to serve ten months but after time already served he was released after paying DM6,000 "Kautiön"-bail.

In Australia the authorities were careful not to intervene in favour of the victim. Indeed they fell little short of applauding the German judges' decision, and most likely envied their freedom of action.

In the rest of the Western world, all fell by and large into tune with Germany and Australia. The 'élites' in place kept silent or approved. To none of them did there occur the idea of decrying an outrage. No petitions in support of the heretic, no demonstrations. Amnesty International considered it natural and normal that an intellectual, an academic, should be so treated. In effect, precisely because he is a professor, many must be of the opinion that Töben surely ought to know that some questions simply offend decency.

Already 20 years before

Twenty years previously, I myself had lived through an experience comparable to that of my Australian colleague. In the columns of *Le Monde*, 34 French historians – amongst whom some, like Fernand Braudel, enjoyed international renown – had come out with a joint declaration rebuking me for having put a question that propriety forbade me to conceive. I had discovered that the existence and operation of the alleged Nazi gas chambers were, for physical and chemical reasons understandable to a child of 8, fundamentally impossible. In the late 1970s I had therefore asked Germany's accusers how, for them, such mass murder by gassing had been technically possible. The answer took some time in coming, then gushed forth:

It must not be asked how, *technically*, such mass murder was possible. It was technically possible, since it happened. That is the requisite starting point of any historical inquiry on this subject. It is incumbent upon us to state this truth plainly and simply: there is not, there cannot be any debate on the existence of the gas chambers.²

I had the awkwardness to think then that I had just brought off a decisive victory. My adversaries were taking flight. They showed themselves to be unable to reply to my arguments except by spin. For me, the myth of the alleged gas chambers had just breathed its last.

Pressac's surrender, Spielberg's triumph

Of course, from the scientific standpoint, those gas chambers had fallen back into nothingness. The following years were to confirm this. From 1979 to 1995 all attempts to demonstrate their existence would abort: the Rückerls and Langbeins, the Hilbergs and Brownings, the Klarfelds and Pressacs would all suffer the most humiliating failures. It is not I who say this but rather one of their keenest apostles, historian Jacques Baynac. In 1996, in two long and particularly well-informed articles, this fierce opponent of the revisionists drafted, with a heavy heart, an assessment of the vain tries to establish the existence of the Nazi gas chambers.³ His conclusion: the historians had failed totally and, therefore, recourse was had to the judiciary in order to silence the revisionists. In March 2000 Jean-Claude Pressac was, in a way, to announce his own surrender; on this point one may read an interview with him by the French academic historian (and firm anti-revisionist) Valérie Igounet.⁴ The last two pages of the interview are staggering: Pressac states that the 'rubbish bins of history' await the official story of the concentration camps! Supposedly dating from 15 June 1995, this text of a recorded talk must have been somewhat modified afterwards.

But, as is well known, the sphere of science, on the one hand, and that of the mass-media, on the other, are plainly different in nature; in the latter sphere, whilst the Nazi gas chambers have had a very rough time of it, the adjoining myths of the genocide and the 6 000 000 are thriving thanks to a booming promotion. Hilberg and his like may have failed in their work as historians but Spielberg, the master of special effects cinema, triumphs with his holocaustic epics. Today, the kosher version of World War II history has force of law and of custom to such a degree that the nasty 'deniers' seem annihilated.

The particular case of Töben

Nevertheless, a number of these rebels called revisionists remain alive, and very much so, to the despair of the thought police and their lackeys in the prosecution service, the judiciary and the media.

Among these revisionists stands Fredrick Töben, who, upon leaving prison, did not have the decency to show the least contrition or, as is said today, repentance. It may be feared that, for him, the emperor (of the Jews) will stay definitively naked, and that he will go all about repeating 'No holes, no 'Holocaust'', or, in allusion to the fabric that is not, 'No clothes, no 'Holocaust''.

Beginning with the indomitable Paul Rassinier, a good many other revisionists besides our Australian have endured or still endure a thousand travails. A few months ago, one of them, in Germany, was driven to suicide. Professor Werner Pfeifenberger at Münster killed himself on 13 May 2000 after years of

an exhausting struggle against his persecutors. On 25 April 1995, in a Munich square, Reinhold Elstner immolated himself by fire.

What distinguishes the revisionist Töben's case from that of others is its simple and swift unwinding, and therefore its illustrative value. One might call it a synopsis, an all-in-a-nutshell sketch. It is nothing but the story of a man who, for having made a prosaic remark on a material fact, finds himself in prison. To whoever cared to listen, he had, in fact, held forth thus:

At Auschwitz-Birkenau, day after day, a deadly substance was apparently poured through four openings, specially made in a reinforced concrete roof, so as to kill, each time, the thousands of persons confined in the room below. How could such an operation be possible given that manifestly, as one may remark today, none of those four openings ever existed? Of course, the roof is now in ruins but, on the surface, no trace of those openings can be made out and, if one slides down beneath the ruin, one can see that the ceiling has never had any openings in it. How do you explain that?

He was not answered. Then, he went to find a man who, by definition, must know the answer to his query (and the answer to several others of the same calibre, material and rudimentary). As his only reply, that individual deemed it necessary to throw him into jail. But, once out of jail, what did our impertinent friend do? He repeated his question, but this time *urbi et orbi*, and with renewed vigour.

A story edifying in its brevity and not without spice

Töben in an ingénue role from a tale by Voltaire I shall say it again: a Frenchman familiar with Voltaire is tempted to see in this antipodean a reincarnation, in his own mode, of Candide or the Huron (the original *Ingénu*). Under Voltaire's pen, the ingenuousness, real or feigned, of those two heroes, wholly of his imagining, ended up putting them through numerous ordeals but it also helped them overcome adversity, and not without opening for the reader some interesting perspectives on the beliefs and superstitions to be found at the foundations of our society and institutions. The story of Töben (German as was Candide) would probably have appealed to Voltaire on another score, that of the execrable intolerance of the Jews and their high priests.⁵

Today, in France, the re-editions of some of the works of the 'patriarch of Ferney' are expurgated, for fear of displeasing the Jews. No-one can doubt that, if he came back to this world, Voltaire, following Töben's example, would be 'put inside' for his disrespectful questions. Even Switzerland, where in his time Voltaire knew he could find refuge, would not fail to lock him up today.

Note on a false attribution to Voltaire

It is by mistake that the following remark is attributed to Voltaire: 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it', sometimes with the adjunct 'Monsieur l'abbé...'. In reality, a London author called Stephen G. Tallentyre (real name – Evelyn B. Hall) in *The Friends of Voltaire* (1906) wrote on the subject of the attitude taken by Voltaire in case of an intense disagreement with an adversary: 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it was his attitude now'.⁶

Endnotes

1 Voltaire (1694–1778) was notably the author of *Candide ou l'Optimisme* (philosophical tale, 1759), *Le Huron ou l'Ingénu* (satirical tale, 1767) as well as the *Dictionnaire philosophique ou la Raison par alphabet* (1764). He intervened in a series of court cases, such as that of the Calvinist Jean Calas, to speak out against what he called the crimes of intolerance or of superstition. He spent his last 20 years at Ferney, near the Swiss border.

2 *Le Monde*, 21.2.1979.

3 *Le Nouveau Quotidien*, Lausanne, 2 and 3.9.1996.

4 Valérie Igounet, *Histoire du négationnisme en France* (Éditions du Seuil, Paris, 2000), pp. 613–52.

5 See Henri Labroue, *Voltaire antijuif* (Les Documents contemporains, Paris, 1942).

6 Paul F. Boller jnr and John George, *They Never Said It: A Book of Fake Quotes, Misquotes, and Misleading Attributions* (OUP, New York and Oxford, 1989), pp. 124–26. Such is, in any case, the information that I have drawn from an article in *L'Intermédiaire des chercheurs et curieux* (November 1993, p. 1157), kindly sent to me seven years ago by the Belgian revisionist Pierre Moreau, to whom I had confided my failure to find the remark in any of Voltaire's writings.

*

Robert Faurisson

[*25 Jan 1929 — +21 October 2018]

Vichy, France

22 August 2000

The Catacombs

Asked what could best be done for the Anglo-Catholic cause and his fellow believers, Evelyn Waugh once replied, 'The catacombs'. Persecution vindicates. This is high among consolations for Holocaust revisionists, quite part from participation in what Robert Faurisson has termed the most compelling intellectual adventure of the era.

Holocaust revisionism is intensely personal. Each individual comes to it in his or her own particular way, and there are no short cuts. Usually the process is accompanied by exceptional experiences of various sorts. The process frequently takes a long time. For this writer it began with a game of softball within the walls of the Dachau Concentration Camp.

This was in the summer of 1954, when the premises were used by the US Army for purposes of casual recreation. As an Army draftee, the writer had been sent to Germany and, knowing some German, was assigned to a military intelligence battalion with headquarters at USARFUR in Heidelberg but with a number of branch offices in Bavaria, the site of many of the camps to which refugees from East Germany and elsewhere in Eastern Europe were brought for initial interrogation.

What, for example, did they know about uranium mining in Saxony? 'Nothing' was the customary reply, but the question was worth asking. The battalion had an intra-mural softball league and on a pleasant summer day that year a dozen of us from one of the units were sent to play on the well-tended field at Dachau, not far from the main administration building and the entrance to the Disneyland Dachau of today.

None of us made much of the place one way or another, but after playing the game we were

accorded some time to look things over. The first-class masonry of the high walls made a lasting impression, along with the purple hue time had given to the bricks themselves. The location of these prison walls on the gentle tablelands northwest of Munich itself symbolised suffering – this was no place for high walls at all.

We were given no propaganda on the subject by our officers or anyone else but could see for ourselves, if we chose, the propaganda purposes to which the camp had been put in the immediate aftermath of the war.

The shower nozzles unconnected to any piping system told their own story.

Why didn't we become revisionists on the spot? Because we did not want to argue the matter; because we felt exaggeration was understandable among sufferers; because the concentration camp system had existed and had cost many innocent lives; and it was beyond all question morally indefensible. So, in this instance, decades elapsed before this writer again pondered that afternoon within the Dachau walls. As the propaganda Dachau came into being (schoolchildren are dispatched there regularly by bus these days), so did scepticism as to many of the basic assertions. And then slowly but surely, came the realisation that exaggeration is not the root of exterminationist contention. Downright lying is at the root.

The Duke of Wellington once remarked in later years that he had heard so many versions of the Battle of Waterloo he sometimes doubted he himself had been there at all. History is certainly elusive, never entirely capturable. But we do know what happened at Waterloo, though it took a long time to sort it all

out, and there are still some matters open to scholarly debate.

Due process does win historically in the long run. In any trial for a capital offence, defence counsel demands close scrutiny of the alleged murder weapon. The prosecution must produce the *corpus delicti* or have some tall explaining to do. Witnesses for the prosecution must undergo rigorous cross-examination. Yet application of these principles

to what has come to be called the Holocaust brings revisionists into the catacombs. So be it.

*

Andrew Gray

[* — +29 August 2001]

Washington, DC, USA

20 October 2000

An eerily touching, slightly unsettling, disquieting experience

Nine words have haunted me from the moment they were uttered by Dr Fredrick Töben during his visit to Toronto, Canada, where I interviewed him at length for my *Voice of Freedom* satellite television show. He said, no doubt to please me with a compliment, 'I want to be the Ernst Zündel of Australia'. Little did we both know that his wish would be granted by fate faster than either one of us could realise at the time. Töben had arrived in Toronto on a fact-finding trip through many countries, trying to strengthen emotional bonds and cooperation with leading revisionists. He looked sun-tanned and in good physical shape – a man of rugged features, muscularly built, with a ready smile, in his eyes a mischievous twinkle. He looked every inch the accomplished

professor. As he sat there, utterly relaxed, in my basement studio, he struck me more as a hobbyist philosopher than as a candidate for martyrdom. He willingly answered my probing questions about his life, his upbringing, his education, his travels – and, above all, his encounter with, and finally his embrace of, revisionism.

As the interview progressed, fine pearls of perspiration were beginning to form on his forehead and upper lip from the unrelenting heat put out by the powerful lights necessary to produce those crisp, sharp images suitable for broadcasting on television. Probing, recorded TV interviews are very similar in 'feel' for the interview 'victim' as are police interrogations or court cross-examinations in the witness box. As I put question after question to him, I thought to myself, 'If this man wants to be the Ernst Zündel of Australia, this will be as good an introduction to what will be in store for him as any'.

I watched and listened intently, making mental notes, as Töben answered my questions in a firm and pleasant voice, not once getting rattled in the process. Words were rolling off his lips with the elegance and ease of a man, university-trained, sure of a polished vocabulary and a quickness of mind that was bound to confound judges and, especially, prosecutors in the future, should his odd wish be granted. After all, I had been the reviled and vilified 'Canadian Ernst Zündel' for more than 40 years, a role not always easy, involving as it did not only

politically romantic, constitutionally granted and supposedly state-protected street activism – but having to face terror, bombs, arson and numerous jailings along the way.

The minutes turned into an hour, then two. During tape changes, Töben would mop his brow, banter with my sound and lighting crew and engage in animated conversation with the cameraman. I was warming to my interview subject. This man was no cream puff. He was not going to be a pushover inside or outside the courtroom or during any public debate. He was articulate, polite and firm. He had good recall of facts and placed them in the context of history, religion and politics with ease and comfort, weaving a virtual tapestry of his mind.

I thought to myself, 'No doubt he can hold his own in an academic setting. He has the intellectual tools and rhetorical skills to wrestle with the forces of evil he will encounter in his path. But does he have the 'right stuff'?'. Would he have the emotional stability, the grin-and-bear-it attitude he would have to possess to sustain him through sleepless nights spent in dank cells shared with wife beaters and axe murderers? Would he be able to take the daily hurts and indignities, the endless harassment by police, customs, immigration, the media, the diabolically clever mental and psychological persecution daily inflicted on the Ernst Zündels, the Robert Faurissons, the David Irvings of this world? The answers to those questions would have to be answered, I thought that evening, in other places and at future times. I could probe his heart, his mind, even try to get a glimpse of the inner workings and make-up of his soul – only an inscrutable fate veiled from mortal men would reveal the true and sum-total of the man, Fredrick Töben, when he had to confront his tormentors – as he most certainly would, should he continue on his trajectory of becoming the 'Ernst Zündel' of his adopted country.

For me, the meeting with Töben was an eerily touching, slightly unsettling, disquieting experience for I felt as if I were given a future peek into the keyhole of history unfolding. I knew that the man who sat there so leisurely would be arrested, would face interrogations, trials, tribulations, convictions and jailings if he persisted on his quest for truth at a

time when governments of Western countries have declared that when it comes to World War II and, especially, the Holocaust, truth was not allowed as a defence. What I could not know was the dizzying speed with which fate would catch up with Töben and grant him his odd wish.



* <https://archive.org/details/ErnstZundelConversationWithDrFredrickToben>

* <https://www.bitchute.com/video/ZFX09EdXjky/>

The details of Töben's trip to Germany, his visit to Hans-Heiko Klein, the apparently legally sanctioned entrapment in the prosecutor's very office, his arrest and months-long ordeal in prison and subsequent developments are told in this book. This experience of the 'Töben Arrest' made headlines around the world and showed up Germany as the ruthless dictatorship it has become. It must be seen as a juncture - a most critical juncture for every revisionist in similar circumstances. Germans call it 'die Feuertaufe' (baptism by fire).

Under pressure and duress, ostensibly strong men have weakened, agreed to compromises with

prosecutors and police, and casually betrayed their cause, once so fervently expressed, in order to avoid prosecution and imprisonment. Fredrick Töben did not weaken. He went to prison like a man. The rest is history.

Töben's life has since taken on many similarities to mine. The press coverage has been distorted and poisoned. His life is now, as was mine, riddled with official harassment, with 'invitations' to appear before a human rights tribunal, and similar indignities. He has achieved notoriety and has been vilified for what he believes - or more correctly, what he does not believe. As has happened to me for four long decades, he is now disliked by many who are brainwashed and hated by those who hate the truth, who hate to have their actions and lies scrutinised in public. He is feared for the clarity of his mind and honesty of his words by the morally bankrupt political elite and the prostituted media of his adopted country.

I also know from first-hand experience that he will be admired and even revered and loved by some that can appreciate a man of principle in an age of pervasive compromise. But make no mistake. This is the mere beginning of the Australian saga in the struggle for freedom of speech and belief, not the end.

Front-line revisionist activists who will have lasting impact are forged into fine steel blades through a lot of hard, repeated hammer blows of destiny on the anvil of history so that they serve as tools with which to cut the Gordian knot of lies.

*

Ernst Zündel

[*24 April 1939 — +5 August 2017]

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

9 November 2000

From:

Where Truth Is No Defence, I Want To Break Free

* <http://www.toben.biz/docs-2/>

..2 years later, in 2002, Olga Scully & Fredrick Töben..

Töben, Scully: the legal system works

By Peter Wertheim,

a partner in Geoffrey Edwards & Co, was Mr Jones' solicitor in both matters. He is also immediate past president of the NSW Jewish Board of Deputies.

20 September 2002, The Australian Jewish News.

[With interspersed comments from Fredrick Töben]

A well-loved Jewish joke defines someone who hates Jews more than absolutely necessary.

Of all the persecuted minorities in the world, the Jewish people have retained a unique capacity to laugh at themselves, as well as others. Gentle,

mocking humour which makes use of racial and other stereotypes has always been part of everyday social discourse. Having to listen to someone else give vent to their darkest prejudices in the course of a private conversation is unpleasant.

[FT: Why did you not openly state your displeasure, rather than sit there?]

But the same sentiments expressed in public can rip the delicate fabric of Australian society, in which

people from scores of ethnic backgrounds live and work together, for the most part harmoniously.

[FT: With the exception of those who were on the Axis side during World War Two, who have to endure the 'war criminal' slur and suffer the 'Holocaust' slur without defending themselves against such unjust and highly offensive statements and behaviour, in this case also based on German racial hatred.]

It was for that reason that the Racial Discrimination Act was amended in 1995 to include provisions prohibiting offensive behaviour, in public, based on racial hatred.

The behaviour must be offensive in an objective sense, not merely on the say-so of the complainant. The legislation also exempts certain categories of speech and behaviour if they are done "reasonably and in good faith" and are "for any genuine academic, artistic or scientific purpose or any other genuine purpose in the public interest".

Although numerous complaints of racial hatred have been lodged with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC) since the amendment was passed, only two complaints have been successfully litigated before the Federal Court.

In *Jones v Scully* and *Jones v Töben*, Jeremy Jones, current president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, complained that Olga Scully and Fredrick Töben contravened the legislation by disseminating grossly antisemitic material to the public. Scully's material took the form of leaflets which she letterboxed and tried to sell at a market. Töben's material was placed on his internet website. Neither Scully and Töben disputed that they had disseminated the material.

The leaflets and the website contained the standard antisemitic canards denying that millions of Jews had perished in the Holocaust and blaming most of the world's economic and social problems on a global "Jewish conspiracy".

[FT: Such generalities are difficult to refute, except we have always gone to great pains to point out, 'Don't blame the Jews, blame those that bend to their pressure'. Even the current push for a US war with Iraq rests on Israel's shoulders — but not only. There are other forces interested in a war in the Middle East, the most likely contender is the faltering US economy.]

Both Jewish and no-Jewish people complained that they had been offended by the material.

[FT: A robust democracy must, of necessity, incorporate such 'offence', so long as it is done in a civilised way.]

Both Mr Jones' complaints had previously been upheld by the HREOC, but the HREOC's decisions did not have the same legal force as a court order and were ignored by both Scully and Töben.

Mr Jones commenced separate enforcement proceedings against each of them in the Federal

Court. The Scully case was heard by Justice Peter Hely and the Töben case came before Justice Catherine Branson.

Like the HREOC, both judges found much of the material to be in breach of the legislation. In the two judgments, all the rationalisations put forward by Scully and Töben in their attempts to defend their actions are stripped away.

[FT: When HREOC's commissioner McEvoy rejected most of my 25-odd witness statements, I realised that the whole matter had a pre-determined outcome. I submitted a defence, but it was not properly drawn up, and I failed to find any legal person willing to assist. So Wertheim's not quite being honest here. See below how Professor Arthur Butz summed it up.]

They each contended that they did not intend to defame Jews generally, but neither judge accepted this. An analysis of the offending material left no doubt that it attacked Jews as a group.

They also tried to argue that the offending material was permissible because it merely discussed matters of genuine public interest, but that argument was rejected.

[FT: More shame on the judges because anyone aware of the issues canvassed in court, realizes that on a daily basis we get 'holocausted' by the media mercilessly pumping out material — always the same 'Holocaust' theme. It is of public interest to correct this imbalance of what is pushed into society through the media and education systems.]

Justice Hely's devastating conclusion after an exhaustive analysis of one of Mrs Scully's leaflets was that: "The publication was not made for any genuine purpose in the public interest, but as a result of the respondent's anti-Jewish prejudices."

[FT: It's only a person's judgment, but Mrs Scully certainly felt she was fulfilling an educative role by distributing material that corrected "the lies they are telling our children".]

Scully and Töben both sought to attack the law itself, arguing that the legislation violates the constitutional right to freedom of political debate. That argument also failed. Justice Hely concluded that the legislative provisions "provide an appropriate balance between the legitimate end of eliminating racial discrimination and the requirement of freedom of communication about government and political matters required by the constitution."

[FT: I still disagree with what Justice Hely enacted on this point.]

Scully and Töben both complained that the legislation makes no provision for "truth" as a defence, and suggested that there is therefore something sinister about the legislation. In fact, the opposite is true.

[FT: Not so because elsewhere we have an article where the matter is called 'Lying by legislation'; and the Zionist push to get this through parliament is public knowledge. That the legislation is also following a world pattern, is

obvious. Canada, Germany, et al, have similar legislation, primarily to stop 'racial hatred' but actually specifically to eliminate open debate on the 'Holocaust', something that is now against the law. So much for democracy.]

If Scully and Töben had been required to prove the truth of their views concerning events that took place decades or centuries ago, they would have been faced with an almost impossible evidentiary burden.

[FT: Here Wertheim is not telling the truth. It is for Jones to prove the allegations he levels against the Germans, and what they are supposed to have done to European Jewry. To date no court in the world has actually accepted forensic evidence that may have supported the Jones view of history. All attempts are designed to place the 'Holocaust' topic off-limits on account of it being 'hate-race-antisemitic' speech, something that is an absurd notion. What does Jones fear?]

In fact, Justice Hely found that "the respondent has not established the truth of any of the imputations.

[FT: I state elsewhere how Mrs Scully was not given the opportunity to address the court on this matter while she sat in the witness box.]

To make out a valid defence Scully and Töben only had to satisfy the court that their dissemination of the offending material was done "reasonably and in good faith" and for a "genuine purpose in the public interest". These requirements are far less stringent than having to prove the "truth" of their material.

[FT: Wertheim is waffling here. The pressure placed on Mrs Scully and myself in this matter is considerable. Imagine the pressure that academics, politicians, et al, are under to toe the 'Holocaust' dogma line!]

In the Töben case a practical issue arose about the possible futility of any orders the court might make, given the ease with which others could publish similar material on the internet.

[FT: One order from HREOC was even rejected by the court, the request for a written apology. Most individuals capitulate to Jewish-Zionist power, and sign an apology. Mrs Scully and I refused because it is not our intention to hurt individuals, but merely to correct a perverted view of history.]

After hearing submissions from Mr Jones' counsel, Stephen Rothman SC, Justice Branson decided that this was not a sufficiently strong reason to decline to make orders against Töben.

[FT: The fact that I could not get legal representation, enabled Justice Branson to hand down a 'summary judgment', without a contest. And this is a precedent case! That's bad law.]

She cited with approval a Canadian decision which referred to the symbolic and educative value of having on record a court decision which publicly denounces the offending material.

[FT: And it also gives anyone the freedom to continue to libel individuals of German descent with a most horrible accusation that has never been tested in open court.]

Justice Branson's decision also creates a significant precedent by establishing that Holocaust denial and similar public expressions of antisemitism offend against the legislation.

[FT: Imagine, an important part of our history is now merely labelled 'antisemitism' and placed off-limits by a court decision. Gulag Australia is alive and kicking. This is exactly what the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries did with their state-dictated historical views. We are entering a new era, where Zionist Jews can deflect critical comments by crying out 'antisemitism'. That is bad for our moral and intellectual integrity.]

The approach taken by both judges was similar to that of a defamation trial. Proving unlawful racial hatred is not easy and should not be undertaken lightly. It has taken six years for Mr Jones to obtain these decisions and the cases were as arduous and exacting as any defamation proceedings.

[FT: What nonsense this prattle from Wertheim is. See Professor Butz's comments elsewhere, where he indicates that nothing has to be proven, except that the material may hurt someone's feelings. And on that basis all Revisionists are guilty because our work will upset and offend. Anyone who has believed in something for many years, then is informed that his information is factually wrong, will usually blame the messenger. See Terry Lane's article on this point.]

Apart from their intrinsic jurisprudential value, the judgments in **Jones v Scully** and **Jones v Töben** have a wider significance at a watershed moment in Australia's social history.

[FT: Indeed. It gives Jews a special status on account of their 'racial' status. But being a 'Jew' is a religious category, and it has nothing to do with 'race'. Similarly, being a Moslem or a Christian cannot be reduced to a racist category. Such intellectual work is sloppy and colloquially it's pulling a swifty.]

After taking a battering in the last few years, Australia's reputation as a tolerant and fair-minded society has been reaffirmed.

[FT: And it's open season on Germans and Australians of German descent, legally sanctioned. Both Judges have reaffirmed the racist laws enacted by Hitler's Nazis in 1935, which defined 'Jews' as a race. And Australia has become a racist country.]

Other minority groups in Australia, less well established than the Jewish community, can also take heart from these decisions. The legislation has been tested and it works.

[FT: Only for the Jews who wish to place off-limits the 'Holocaust' upon whose foundation the state of Israel rests.]

Scully and Töben have been ordered to stop disseminating their material and they were also ordered to pay Mr Jones' legal costs. If they continue their activities, directly or by proxy, they risk being dealt with for contempt of court. Both decisions demonstrate that the law can be used effectively to protect members of minority groups from poisonous

campaigns of racial hatred that impinge upon their daily lives and the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms under law.

[FT: "poisonous campaign of racial hatred" is indeed what Jones and his 'Holocaust promoters indulge in. On a daily basis Australia's media pumps 'Holocaust' material into the

community. That is an evil because it distorts the factual record of what happened during the Second World War. This period of history has become a caricature, summed up in the following: 'Hitler hated the Jews so much he killed them all'.]

Enough to make you gag, but ...

Terry Lane, Perspective, *The Sunday Age*, 22 September 2002

French writer [Michel Houellebecq](#) has been on trial in Paris this past week, charged with insulting Muslims by calling Islam a "stupid religion". M Houellebecq has been ordered to apologise or face a sentence of up to a year in prison.

And Adelaide historical revisionist Dr Fredrick Töben was ordered by the Federal Court on Tuesday to remove from his website all claims that there were no gas chambers at German concentration camps and also any suggestion that Israel uses the "myth" of mass extermination of the Jews to win sympathy and stifle criticism.

Houellebecq expresses an opinion, and how the spiritual heirs of Voltaire think they can stamp out an opinion by imprisoning the person who holds it beggars belief. Töben asserts a fact, and that is a different matter. Assertion of fact can be tested and the argument can be won by the party with the more convincing evidence. Töben should not be censored, he should be debated.

It is not surprising that some people think that the extraordinary steps taken to silence Töben suggest there is something someone would rather we did not know about. An e-mail came from a reader this week in response to my defence of Dr Töben's right to be wrong: "Thank you for speaking out against the curb. I agree with you. However, what I seek is not published criticisms of the judgment against the Adelaide Institute website but in-depth presentations for and against the position by Fredrick Töben and others like him."

In other words, just to defend his right to speak without dealing directly with the content of his speech is a cop-out. So, was there a program of mass extermination of Jews and others in which gas was used? The answer is an unequivocal yes.

How do we know? Because amongst others, we have the testimony of Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz.

In his deposition to the Nuremberg court Höss says that in 1941 his executioners were being overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of Russian

prisoners sent to him to be murdered. Shooting was inefficient.

Höss knew that gas was being used at Treblinka to kill Warsaw Jews, so he went to inspect. He found gas was, indeed, a more efficient method of mass-producing death, but he was not impressed with the carbon monoxide that was being used. It was too slow.

At Auschwitz he began his first experiments with Zyklon B, a form of crystallised hydrocyanic acid. The first experiments were crude, and involved herding prisoners into a room and throwing in a Zyklon B cylinder and slamming the door. Guards and witnesses wore gas masks.

Later, when Jews started arriving in huge transports, large rooms were pressed into service and some improvements were made to the delivery of the gas through holes in the ceiling. Höss describes murdering Jews in a chamber that held 2000 people — every day, even on Christmas Day.

As the Allies approached, efforts were made to eradicate the evidence of mass murder. Togo looking for "gas chambers" now — as though they were some sort of large-scale equivalent of the American execution chambers — is ridiculous.

As is the suggestion by the historical revisionists that autopsies should have been carried out at Auschwitz, Treblinka and Majdanek to determine of the corpses carried signs of gas. Autopsies in the charnel house of 1945 Europe?

Revisionists go to absurd lengths to discredit Höss' evidence, proposing that it was beaten out of him. Höss was tried at Nuremberg and again in Poland and was executed at Auschwitz in 1947.

If Töben were given space here to put his case he would be aggravating his offence and *The Sunday Age* would be breaching anti-discrimination laws. That is outrageous. The tranquility of society is not disturbed by argument, but rather by the silencing of those who hold improper opinions

*<http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/newsletters/n178.htm>

... and 3 years later Ernst Zündel in Germany in 2005...

Forget HITLER and the NAZIS!

ABU GHRAIB and GUANTANAMO, HERE WE COME!

Adelaide Institute



www.adelaideinstitute.org

Submission to Senate Enquiring Into Proposed Terrorism Legislation By Dr Fredrick Töben, Adelaide, 9 November 2005

Why does Australia need a Terrorism Law when current Australian laws enabled security forces, on 7 November 2005, effectively to follow through with an action designated a TERRORIST PREVENTION action.

"Under the existing laws, they have averted a disaster from taking place in this country; they have arrested the people who have been conspiring ... so we don't need new laws." (Washington Post, 9 November 2005)

1. What Australians are not told is that this hunt for Muslim terrorists is a decoy, a ploy to hide the real targets of this law: REVISIONISTS who refuse to believe in the HOLOCAUST. To date current laws have proven ineffective to silence the voices of REVISIONISTS.
2. A REVISIONIST'S alleged crime is refusing to go along with those who are forcing the HOLOCAUST belief into Australia's social fabric - recently into the global village as per UN-designated 27 January holiday.
3. The HOLOCAUST is considered to be so sacred that it needs to be legally protected. This indicates the HOLOCAUST has become a legally protected dogma. From this fact will flow legal consequences, much like the Soviet Union legally persecuted dissenters, for example, who were labelled REVISIONISTS and ANTISEMITES. The upholders of the HOLOCAUST ideology use the following concepts to stifle/shut down any debate that questions their intentions: HATER, HOLOCAUST DENIER, RACIST, NEO-NAZI, and now TERRORIST - all this is subsumed under the war cry: for FREEDOM and DEMOCRACY and against TERRORISM.
4. This is incompatible with our Common and Statute Law tradition where individuals are not placed into CONCEPTUAL PRISONS from which there

is no escape. Words alone should not constitute a physical action - reminiscent of the times when I grew up in Australia during the 1950s where school children would chant: "Sticks and stones may break my bones...". The message was quite clear that individual responsibility also played a role here. Unfortunately, such sensibilities have not continued to mature individuals and the victim mentality has taken hold within our society.

5. Today the victim mentality is all pervasive. The Internet offers a prime example where individuals claim they are offended by material they read, for example about the HOLOCAUST, which upsets them, thereby requiring redress because of hurt suffered. The notion that such hurt could be eliminated by merely switching off the computer is regarded as a further attack upon the person's sensibilities. No rational argument is permitted for the sake of clarifying the dispute - it will quickly be labelled 'hate-speech', thereby closing any avenue where at the end there is illumination/understanding of a problem/disagreement.

6. In a number of European countries it is a criminal act not to believe in the HOLOCAUST. The pretext for legal persecution is that the person who refuses to believe in the HOLOCAUST is offending those who believe in the HOLOCAUST. The non-believers, the sceptics and dissenters are labelled with any or all of the above concepts. This labelling relieves the labeller of challenging the arguments that REVISIONISTS develop when they construct their own world view. A fall-back mind-set also calls on Adolf Hitler and the NAZIS as still being around, and motivating anyone who refuses to believe in the HOLOCAUST.

7. The implementation of the proposed Terrorism Law will follow the pattern set by Canada's corrupt judicial system wherein REVISIONIST Ernst Zündel

was held in prison for two years without effectively being able to defend himself against any allegations, then extradited to Germany. In the Zündel case, whenever Canadian defence counsel asked for information about the allegations levelled against Zündel, prosecutor and judge would block this request for information and justify their actions on grounds of NATIONAL SECURITY. See: **Imagine You're Ernst Zündel**, below. Australia's terrorism laws will stifle/shut down debate on this and similar topics, and as in the Zündel case individuals will have to prove their innocence in procedures that do not offer any defence.

8. Legal precedent is thrown overboard in Canada, and now also in the USA where Germar Rudolf has since 19 October 2005 been resisting extradition to Germany. In both the Zündel and Rudolf cases, US authorities have violated basic legal procedures. In each case the arrest was justified on grounds that both men had failed to keep an appointment, something manifestly a mere pretext - and an outright lie - to justify actions against a dissenting mind. The HOLOCAUST enforcers in the USA are following a mindset that is like the 'security threat' in Canada, and like the 'terrorism justification' in Australia. In all three instances it is a Zionist-Jewish mindset, and its willing persecutors, whose interest is to save and secure the existence of the Zionist-racist state of Israel.

9. A similar pattern of legal abuse is used against Australian David Hicks, the young adventurer who converted to Islam and who knows about the JEWISH PROBLEM facing the world, in particular in Palestine. Australia's Foreign Minister, the Hon Alexander Downer, refuses to extend empathetic understanding to David Hicks, yet goes overboard for the accused drug-smuggling Australians facing long prison sentences, and death, in Asia.

10. Jewish Australians who serve in the Israeli Military are, of course, not targeted by ASIO, because Jews the world over re-won their status as victims after briefly losing it for four days - after the UN Conference on Racism, Xenophobia and related matters, ended in Durban, South Africa, 30 August - 7 September 2001. Jews, and in particular Israelis had been roundly condemned for their racist and terrorist conduct of genocide against the Palestinians. All this focus on world Jewish activity ended when 9/11 occurred and the Muslim world

was labelled as 'terrorists', and Jews-Israel was re-welcomed to the world community as victim of terrorism.

11. The Christian world is pliable to the Jewish world, but the Muslim world does not fear the Jews - and so the label of TERRORISM effectively neutralises Islam as a competing force against Judaism's aims of 'saving the world' under the banner: JUDEO-CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Christians have been absorbed into the Judeo-Christian world view, but the Muslims have not. Nor has anyone who refuses to believe in the HOLOCAUST, which has become the temporal religion for the Judeo-Christian World View. Attempts are under way to make the HOLOCAUST the unifying concept within which Australian Muslims will be absorbed into the Judeo-Christian world view.

12. A large sector of the REVISIONIST community has embraced a world view where anything to do with the death cult of the HOLOCAUST RELIGION is rejected outright in favour of an uplifting and life-affirming PHILOSOPHY as found for example, in GERMAN IDEALISM, which overcomes excessive materialistic nihilism and anti-nationalist JUDEO-CHRISTIANITY. Such a world view is feared by those who are obsessed with Judeo-Christianity, and by those who wish to establish without challenge WORLD JEWISH SUPREMACISM.

13. It appears that some leading Australian politicians have the proverbial JEWISH-ZIONIST gun at their heads, but then it is up to such politicians not to bend to such pressure. It is hoped that later, when and if things go wrong, such politicians will not blame the Jews for having supported legislation that takes away our free speech and other civil liberties.

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ERNST ZÜNDEL REFUSES TO BELIEVE IN THE HOLOCAUST

Imagine you're Ernst Zündel


GLOBEANDMAIL.COM

Saturday, March 5, 2005, Toronto

Imagine that you're 65 years old and you're in jail. In solitary confinement. You are strip-searched whenever you see your lawyer. Once before. Once after. For two years.

Imagine that you're there because two politicians signed a piece of paper ("security certificate") saying that you are a security risk. You are not charged with a crime. You don't have a criminal record. You have lived in Canada for 42 years.

Imagine that those two politicians don't have to be right, so long as a judge thinks that they are "reasonable". So long as they are "reasonable", they can deport you to a country where you go to jail for saying something that you have the right to say in Canada. The Supreme Court of Canada had promised you that right.

Imagine that the prosecutor and the judge get to meet secretly without you and your lawyer and you never find out what they did in secret, what they read, who they saw. Again and again.

Imagine that your lawyer thought he was at a critical point in your trial. He thought the lunch break was longer than usual. Turns out the judge and the prosecutor were having a secret session again while you had lunch. They refuse to tell you or your lawyer what happened.

Imagine that you are accused of causing violence so bad that you are a danger to Canadian national security. When you ask when and where, they say: can't tell you. You ask why not, they say: national security.

Imagine that the judge making so many mistakes that it took more than 100 pages of transcripts to show them all. Imagine the judge making the same mistakes again and again. And always to your detriment. Imagine this judge having the power to deport you and you have no right of appeal.

Imagine that a prominent civil libertarian tells you this process is wrong and he will stand with you to say so, only to back out at the last minute.

Imagine that he comes back as soon as you were deported, condemning this process as your plane left Canada.

Imagine that a judge says she thinks this process is unfair to you and will say so in court, only to change her mind at the last minute.

Imagine that a newspaper counts the number of security certificates and yours is never included. Imagine the moment you have been deported, everyone talks about how awful and illegal security certificates are.

Imagine that the media is suddenly interested in you, as soon as they are sure that you will be deported. Your deportation and upcoming jail time is reported in meticulous detail.
Imagine that this is Canada in 2005 and you've been named in a security certificate.
Imagine that everyone says that security certificates are a disgrace to Canada but somehow it was fine to use one on you.
Imagine that you may be Ernst Zündel, or you may be someone with an opinion disliked by many.

**Peter Lindsay & Chi-Kun Shi,
Counsel to Ernst Zündel**

Adelaide Institute



THE BATTLE OF THE WILLS



Rudolf to be deported from USA then to serve at least 5 years for **DENYING THE HOLOCAUST** - no trial - **SOME YEARS AGO HE WAS SENTENCED IN ABSENTIA BY A GERMAN COURT.**

Final US appeal result expected on Thursday, 10 November 2004.

Siegfried Verbeke - arrested at Amsterdam Airport, now believed to be also at Mannheim prison, Germany.



While Germar Rudolf, Ernst Zündel, Siegfried Verbeke, et al, are extradited for thought-crimes to Germany, others get away with committing serious economic crimes. Abe Goldberg, above, celebrates his fame and fortune and does not have to fear extradition to Australia: Missing magnate surfaces as a Polish property tycoon at:

*<http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2005/11/08/1131407638770.html>

Holocaust denier's trial opens

**Judge dismisses one of his lawyers,
delaying the case until next week**

By **STEPHEN GRAHAM, Nov. 8, 2005, 8:16PM, AP MANNHEIM, GERMANY** - The trial of Ernst Zündel, a Holocaust denier who wrote the book *The Hitler We Loved and Why*, opened Tuesday with the judge dismissing a defense lawyer, himself a far-right activist convicted of incitement earlier this year. German authorities accuse Zündel of decades of anti-Semitic activities, including repeated

denials of the Holocaust — a crime in Germany — in documents and on the Internet.

Zündel, 66, faces charges of incitement, libel and disparaging the dead. He was deported from Canada eight months ago after authorities there ruled he posed a threat to national and international security.

Shortly after the trial opened, Judge Ulrich Meinerzhagen ordered defense attorney Horst Mahler dismissed on grounds he was barred

from practicing earlier this year after he was convicted of incitement for distributing anti-Semitic propaganda.

Meinerzhagen questioned whether the rest of Zündel's lawyers would be prepared to mount a "regular" defense after one of them described Jews as an "enemy people" in a motion.

Supporters pack courtroom

The trial was adjourned until next Tuesday to allow for a ruling on a defense motion calling for the judge's removal. The judge, defense attorney Jürgen Rieger said, "only wants defense lawyers who adopt the views of the prosecution."



Horst Mahler and Ernst Zündel

Zündel said little as he sat among his attorneys, but he has said that he is a peaceful campaigner being denied the right to free speech. If convicted, he could be jailed for five years.

Dozens of his supporters packed the courtroom, and Meinerzhagen threatened to clear them all out when many shouted "Shame!" as the defense complained it was being muzzled.

"These are measures not even used in the gulags in the Soviet Union," Rieger told the judge.

He said that Zündel was targeted for "stepping on the toes of the Jewish community."

A prominent white supremacist and Holocaust denier since the late 1970s, Zündel ran Samisdat Publishers, a leading distributor of Nazi propaganda. He also provides content to the Zündelsite on the Web, which has followers around the world — hundreds of whom demonstrated against his arrest by German authorities in March.

Before the trial, the International Auschwitz Committee and survivors of the death camp see the trial as "an important success" in the international campaign against Holocaust deniers who use the Internet to spread anti-Semitism.

The 20-page indictment cites Zündel's texts dating from 1999 to 2003, which prosecutors say demonstrate his attempts "in a pseudo-scientific way, to relieve National Socialism of the stain of the murder of the Jews."

Zündel "denied the fate of destruction for the Jews planned by National Socialist powerholders and justified this by saying that the mass destruction in Auschwitz and Treblinka, among others, were an invention of the Jews and served the repression and blackmail of the German people," it says.

*<http://www.chron.com/cs/CDA/ssistory.mpl/world/3447857>

Protest as Gore speaks to Jews

Jennifer Sexton, Elizabeth Gosch, 08 November 2005

AL Gore's first visit to Australia for 2 1/2 years started in controversy last night when the former US vice-president addressed a fundraising event for the Jewish National Fund.

More than 1000 members of Australia's Jewish community attended the dinner, held at Sydney's Randwick Racecourse.

But the former presidential candidate was greeted by a small group of pro-Palestinian protesters gathered at the front gate to the racecourse, waving flags and calling for the federal Government to strip the fund of its tax-deductible charity status.

The Coalition for Justice and Peace in Palestine said the funds raised at the event would be spent supporting the construction of new Jewish settlements in disputed territories.

Jamal Daoud, interim convenor of the coalition, called on the Howard Government to put a stop to the Jewish fund's use of its status as a tax-deductible charity to support construction activity in the arid Bnei Shimon region in North Negev.

"We are concerned that tax-deductible money is going to finance illegal settlements in North Negev," Mr Daoud said.

"We want to send a clear message to the Australian Government that this is unacceptable."

Glen Barclay, an expert on Middle East politics at the Australian National University, said Mr Gore would have no choice but to accept such a speaking engagement with a Jewish organisation such as the JNF, especially if he still aspired to the White House.

"It would be political suicide for him to reject it," Dr Barclay said.

"Whether he has political or academic ambitions, he doesn't want to be the target of denunciation by the Jewish lobby."

The fund raised at least \$66,000, selling tickets for \$66 a person for the event, which was billed as "your once only chance to hear this firm friend of Israel".

The dinner was closed to the media at Mr Gore's request.

Police and private security officers guarded every entrance and the perimeter of the racecourse during the event.

Tomorrow night, Mr Gore, who lost the 2000 presidential race to George W. Bush and last visited Australia in May 2003, will speak about sustainable investment at the Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia's national conference.

A spokeswoman for the association said Mr Gore was not being paid for his appearance.

Since losing the election, Mr Gore has developed a cable network called Current TV, which lets viewers submit contributions over the internet and even decide what makes it to air.

He has also set up an investment consultancy, Generation Investment Management, with business partner David Blood.

ISRAELIS LINING UP FOR POLISH CITIZENSHIP

By Joshua Mitnick *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*

TEL AVIV -- Nestled in a quiet residential neighborhood, the Polish Embassy building has become a site of pilgrimage for a growing tide of Israelis who are seeking to reclaim what under Polish law is their birthright.

Almost a year after Poland became part of the European Union last May, thousands of Israelis are eyeing the homeland of their parents and grandparents as a ticket to sharing in the prosperity of the new Europe. Some just want the convenience of traveling on the Continent as an EU citizen. But others covet the economic and legal benefits to help them build careers and businesses.

For students, it could mean free tuition at internationally recognized universities. For businesspeople, citizenship means valuable access to a foreign market. Polish Jewish immigrants streamed to Palestine before and after World War II, and more than 1 million Israelis could be eligible for Polish citizenship. But the bureaucracy is onerous. "This expresses Israelis' desire to be tied into the European Union in one shape or form," said Ilan Charsky, a lawyer who handles paperwork for Israelis hopeful of gaining Polish citizenship, a process that takes about six months. "The people who can get this link are very interested to be a part of it."

His clients include an employee of Intel's subsidiary in Israel who wants to transfer to the company's offices in Ireland and sees Polish citizenship as a way to easily get a work visa. A businessman mulling an investment in properties in Corfu, Greece, needs the European passport to be eligible to put in a bid. Mr. Charsky said he's handling more than 1,200 citizenship requests from Israelis of Polish descent.

According to the Polish Embassy in Tel Aviv, about 1,200 Israelis obtained citizenship in 2004. A few years ago, the numbers were negligible. "Poland as a country has changed. Several years ago, we were members of the socialist union, and now we are part

of the European Union," said Edward Dobrowolski, a consul who oversees visas at the embassy. "People know that the Polish passport is opening the door to other countries and other possibilities," he said. The demand isn't limited to Poland. Last year, about 2,200 Israelis obtained German citizenship, according to a spokeswoman from the Tel Aviv embassy. Among the crowd of a dozen prospective citizens, there were three generations of Israelis waiting, each with a different perspective about gaining Polish citizenship.

For young Israelis who aspire to succeed in a globalized world, having one passport is not good enough. Lior Spivak, a 25-year-old with an undergraduate degree in business, said the possibility of studying or working abroad outweighed any concern about the Continent's history of anti-Semitism. "Anti-Semitism is everywhere in the world -- whether in the U.S. or in Europe," he said. "That won't be the decisive factor in my decision."

Parents say they want to give their children any advantage they can. "We want to leave something for our kids," said Shoshana, who declined to give her last name. The member of kibbutz Ma'anit said she has been encouraging her parents to visit Poland for years, but to no avail. Bringing her parents to the embassy took a bit of convincing as well. "I am embarrassed that I need to ask for something like this," said Shoshana's father, who also refused to give his name. The resident of Hadera said that he spent most of World War II in Russia and then moved to Israel afterwards. "I've never been back. I know them, and they were worse than the Germans," he said.

Those who have re-established ties with Poland think the discrimination still exists. Hana Viesbrot, a 71-year-old native of Hrubishov, Poland, has visited Poland twice, but thinks the country is not eager to give Israelis citizenship. "They are afraid because they think people will want their homes back."

But not everyone is lining up at the embassy. Yehudit Re'em, who attended elementary school in Poland, lives near the embassy and sees crowds

outside the entrance every day, rain or shine. But she's never joined them. "After all that has happened, I'm not interested," she said.

The virus of hate

**Holocaust denier remains defiant, looks for recruits.
Defence will paint him as a 'prisoner of conscience'.
Sandro Contenta, European Bureau, Nov. 8, 2005**

MANNHEIM, GERMANY-Today

Germany puts on trial a high profile product of its Nazi past. Yet it does so with little sense of drama.

Ernst Zündel, a German citizen who was a distasteful fixture in Montreal and Toronto for 40 years, is charged with inciting hatred, denying the Holocaust and dishonouring the dignity of Jews, living and dead. Zündel is largely unknown in Germany and the media have so far ignored him. "He doesn't have real influence on Germany's neo-Nazi scene," says Manfred Murck, Hamburg deputy chief of the German intelligence service that monitors extremist groups.

Yet behind the stone walls and barbed wire of this city's maximum security prison, Zündel doesn't miss an opportunity to spread his neo-Nazi ideology.

He avoids mingling with what he calls the "down-bred," multicultural group of murderers and thieves he's been jailed with since being deported from Canada eight months ago. He prefers the company of the guards, describing their "humane" behaviour as stirring warm feelings of belonging to the German "Volk," the sense of national identity that under Hitler became synonymous with racial superiority - and mass murder.

Even his lawyer believes Zündel has little chance of avoiding jail under Germany's strict laws. But while in custody awaiting trial, the 66-year-old revisionist remains defiant and on the lookout for recruits. He seizes the chance when guards ask, as Zündel claimed in a recent letter, "What is it that you know that is so feared by the system?"

"Then I let loose with pure Zündelism and watch my artillery barrage land right on target in the depths of their souls - and I KNOW, Ingrid, by their reaction that I have not lost the magic touch," he wrote to his American wife. "It's an uplifting feeling for I know that the time will come when that 'KNOWING' will be treated like a national resource." "To hell with the rest of the world," he added. "This is the new world coming!"

Even among diehard neo-Nazis, such comments are dismissed. Christian Worch, a leading neo-Nazi organizer, says right-wing extremists are far more preoccupied by immigration and unemployment than revising history, especially when simply claiming the Holocaust is exaggerated can land you in jail. Worch, 49, who served five years for denying the Holocaust and waving the swastika in public, says he asked neo-Nazi leaders whether pro-Zündel demonstrations should be organized and got little more than a shrug.

From 1998 to 2003, 114 people in Germany were convicted of having made statements that "approve, deny or minimize" crimes committed by Hitler's regime, and are "liable to disturb the public peace." Many had denied the Holocaust ever happened, or stated, for example, that fewer than six million Jews were killed. The crime carries a maximum penalty of five years. More than 1,400 others were convicted of inciting "hatred against parts of the population." In Canada, Zündel spent two years in jail on a federal security certificate before federal court Judge Pierre Blais called him a "racist hypocrite," a threat to Canadians, and threw him out of the country.

In Mannheim, it's Andreas Grossmann's job to keep him in jail as long as possible. As lead prosecutor in the case, Grossmann also wants to stop Zündel from turning the trial into a platform for neo-Nazi propaganda. Zündel did exactly that during Toronto court proceedings in the 1980s, which resulted in the Supreme Court overturning a conviction for spreading "false news." "It's perhaps better if no one talks about it," says Grossmann, referring to media coverage the trial might receive.

Previous Holocaust deniers convicted in Mannheim include Fred Leuchter, who presented a report at Zündel's second Toronto trial claiming the Auschwitz death camp had no gas chambers. The report, flatly dismissed by leading historians, has become gospel in the

revisionist world. Zündel is charged with statements contained on the "Zündel site" website and in biweekly "newsletters" he sends to followers. The indictment includes his claims that most Jews in concentration camps died of disease, that Hitler never ordered their extermination, and that a "Holocaust lobby" has since "blackmailed" millions of dollars from the German state.

Grossmann expects Zundel be jailed for three to five years. "Not only are they liars and preachers of hate, they're also cowards," Grossmann says. "What they really believe is that the Holocaust happened, that it was good, and that the only mistake is that they didn't get them all. But they don't dare say that." Zundel will appear before three judges and two jurors. Five days have been set aside for the trial, but Grossmann expects Zundel's defence team to drag it out as much as possible.

Zundel's lead lawyer, Jurgen Rieger, says his first motion will be to replace all three "biased" judges. He'll describe Zundel as "a prisoner of conscience," argue that the website is fully run by his Zundel's wife and note that it's based in the U.S., where its content is protected by freedom of speech laws.

Grossmann instead points to a court ruling that convicted German soccer fans for giving Nazi salutes at a match in Poland, simply because the images were broadcast on German TV.

Rieger acknowledges he has little chance of having top Holocaust deniers accepted as expert witnesses. German law prevents a defence that tries to prove the denier is right. Rieger was fined 3,600 euros for trying to use the tactic while defending another client. Yet his team has sent Grossmann documents making similar claims. "If the lawyer stands up in court and says publicly that the Holocaust did not happen, then I will have another case to prosecute," Grossmann says flatly.

Germany's blanket ban on Holocaust denial is similar to laws in several European countries. "There's a deep-seated fear here that if these hate messages are voiced, some or many Germans might be attracted to them. I don't see that danger at all, but this is an expression

of the German trauma," says Winfried Brugger, professor of constitutional law at the University of Heidelberg. "Every politician says we have a healthy, robust democracy in Germany," he adds. "But when it comes to right-wing radicalism most people think, 'Germany is frail and we are not 100 per cent sure that we won't again fall into the Nazi trap.'"

Brugger says simple Holocaust denial should be protected as free speech. Publicly confronting such lies "revitalizes" a truth that may otherwise become a hollow mantra, he argues.

An April survey sponsored by the American Jewish Committee found a high level of Holocaust awareness among Germans, including 77 per cent who identified Auschwitz, Dachau and Treblinka as extermination camps. "Germany has the lowest level of anti-Semitism in Europe," says Albert Mayer, head of the Jewish Community of Berlin. "It's not paradise, but it's a pretty good place to live." Since 1989, Germany's Jewish community has grown from 27,000 to 200,000 - almost half of its pre-World War II level - largely through Russian immigration.

Other studies have found a German tendency to turn a blind eye to crimes their parents or grandparents may have committed during the war. The blame is invariably placed on abstract Nazis rather than real ones close to home, causing analysts to warn that the lessons of history haven't been fully learned. Increasing concerns are the almost five million unemployed, the highest since hard times propelled Hitler's National Socialists to power in 1933. Direct parallels would be absurd, but neo-Nazis like Worch count on the economic troubles to boost their support.

In September's national election, the neo-Nazi linked Nationalist Party received 1.6 per cent of the vote. In eastern Germany last year, it captured 9.2 per cent of Saxony's ballots in regional elections. "People denying the Holocaust are like a virus, a virus of pure anti-Semitism. If we don't punish this crime, the virus can spread," Mayer says.

... and 4 YEARS LATER, in 2009...

Holocaust denier jailed for three months

By Larine Statham, May 13, 2009 – 3.27pm

Holocaust revisionist Fredrick Toben has been sentenced to three months jail for ignoring a court order preventing him publishing racist material on the internet.

Found guilty on 24 counts of contempt by the Federal Court in Adelaide, Justice Bruce Lander sentenced the 65-year-old on Wednesday but stayed the jail sentence for 14 days pending appeal.

The allegations were brought against Toben by the former president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, Jeremy Jones, in 1996.

Following rulings by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission, the Federal Court in 2002 ruled Toben be forbidden from publishing anti-semitic material on his Adelaide Institute website.

Justice Lander said Toben continued to breach the orders, including publishing a document on the morning of the penalty hearing, scandalising the court.

"Evidence showed a continuing public defiance of the authority of the court," he said.

Toben's lawyer, David Perkins, argued his client should be able to serve the custodial sentence in home detention and requested time to appeal.

Despite noting that Toben's reasons for seeking an appeal "were a very late invention", Justice Lander stayed the jail sentence for 14 days to enable Mr Perkins to submit the necessary paper work.

"The world is my prison, where can I run to," Toben told reporters outside court.

"I am under legal advice, but I am quite prepared to sacrifice my physical comforts for the sake of free expression."

Adelaide Institute acting director, Peter Hartung, in a statement released on Wednesday, said the website would continue to operate as normal should Toben be absent.

"Dr Toben has shown himself to be a man of great integrity who will not bend - even prison will not make him recant his views," he said.

Toben will reappear in court later this month.

*<https://www.smh.com.au/national/holocaust-denier-jailed-for-three-months-20090513-b2zr.html>

The Sydney Morning Herald

Defamation should be law reform focus, not racial discrimination

By Richard Ackland, May 15, 2014 – 7.58pm

Fredrick Toben, from the fringe tribe of Holocaust deniers, has finally skewered Senator George Brandis' Bigots Bill. Thanks, Fred. This particularly odious piece of legislation needed a wingnut to sink it. With friends like these, Brandis' Bill is gone for all love and money.

Toben says Brandis' amendment to the Racial Discrimination Act is a welcome challenge to "Jewish supremacism" in Australia.



Further, as it stands, the RDA is a "Holocaust protection law". He wants the Attorney-General's changes to the Act to be called the Toben Amendments. Move over, Andrew Bolt.

"We're hobbled by a whole lot of gobbledegook about the right to be bigots." Credit: Andrew Meares

The evisceration of section 18C of the RDA was to be the signature reform of this attorney-general. It was the first thing he announced after being sworn into office. Of all the injustices that could be fixed, this had first place in Brandis' firmament.

The details of what was proposed did seem to wobble around. First, it was to be root-and-branch reform of the provision making it unlawful to offend, insult, humiliate or intimidate anyone on the basis of their race, colour or ethnic origin.

Then there were intimations of a more modest recasting of the provision. Maybe only "offend and insult" would be chopped. Then in March Brandis'

handcrafted amendments were unveiled to a gobsmacked country.

Offend, insult and humiliate were out. Vilify and intimidate were in, but special sorts of narrowly conceived vilification and intimidation – hitherto widely unrecognised in the jurisprudence.

Ordinary, reasonable Australians were to decide whether something was "reasonably likely" to vilify or intimidate ethnic or racial minorities.

The daddy of them all was the proposed open slather provision. There was no offence at all if whatever was otherwise vilifying or intimidating was done "in the course of participating in the public discussion of any political, social, cultural, religious, artistic, academic or scientific matter". Sadly, sporting matters went missing.

Actually, Brandis was on notice about his looming Toben problem. When he was spruiking his proposed amendments in March, he was asked by the ABC about Fredrick Toben's earlier run-in with the RDA. He said: "For those who are concerned about Holocaust denial, I can't see how Holocaust denial fails to be racial vilification. Toben, as I understand his particular case, wasn't involved in the public discussion of a matter – he just put some racist nonsense on his website."

So, Holocaust denial might be defensible if it is part of the public discussion, but not if it is on a website. It might take some time to unravel that piece of blithering confusion. Toben is such a lover of free

speech that he's currently suing News Corp and Greens leader Christine Milne for defamation.

Anyway, the death of Brandis' flatfooted attempts at reform of the RDA will leave the AG free to tackle his next exciting venture – locking down the internet to protect copyright material from being pirated. Should be a piece of cake.

The curious elevation of racial and ethnic vilification as the centrepiece of the struggle for freedom in Australia has left rather neglected those areas of the law that continue to pose more elementary and daily challenges to free speech.

What about the skewed law of defamation? It's riddled with plaintiff celebrities, sports figures and politicians - all wanting to have their wounds salved with awards of money.

And yet, where's the law?

Despite all the chest-beating there's no underpinning for a free press in this country. The so called implied constitutional defence of free speech on governmental or political matters is a dead letter. You can count on two fingers the occasions when it has been successfully pleaded by the media. Tellingly, last year the implied freedom was responsible for the striking down by the High Court of a NSW law that capped donations and prescribed donors to political parties.

This seemed more like protecting money speech than free speech.

The English defamation reforms have left us in the dust: abolition of trial by defamation jury reducing the length and cost of actions; a test of serious harm; and a single publication rule, so that plaintiffs

cannot bring multiple actions over basically the same story.

Importantly, there's a defence of public interest which can be sustained if the journalism was responsible.

There's been no discussion in Australia of moving our defamation law into the 21st century. Instead we're hobbled by a whole lot of gobbledegook about the right to be bigots.

Where's Freedom Boy when we need him?

Twitter: @JustinianNews

*<https://www.smh.com.au/opinion/defamation-should-be-law-reform-focus-not-racial-discrimination-20140515-zrdz3.html>

*<https://www.smh.com.au/technology/jewish-community-wins-ruling-on-web-racism-20020917-gdfn4s.html>

*<https://www.smh.com.au/world/australian-holocaust-denier-arrested-in-london-20081002-4s6p.html>

*<https://www.smh.com.au/national/holocaust-revisionist-fined-for-contempt-20090416-a8hh.html>

*ffximage/2006/12/10/toben111206_wideweb__470x318,0.jpg

*<https://www.smh.com.au/world/holocaust-denier-toben-at-iran-forum-20061211-gdp0up.html>

*<https://www.smh.com.au/opinion/the-fight-over-section-18c-and-18d-should-be-put-to-bed-20170305-gugxoh.html>

*<https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/barrister-warns-barry-ofarrell-of-holocaust-denial-risk-under-george-brandis-changes-20140406-366r8.html>

*<https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/holocaust-denial-tony-abbott-george-brandis-unable-to-say-how-racehate-law-changes-would-work-20140326-35hkt.html>

*<https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/changes-to-racial-vilification-laws-a-colossal-mistake-shorten-20140330-35reg.html>

*<https://www.smh.com.au/technology/web-racial-hatred-case-heads-back-to-court-20021023-gdfr3c.html>



Our mailing address is: Historical Revisionists, 94 Pond St, Framingham, MA 01702, USA.

MERRY CHRISTMAS and 2019 ROUNDUP

Dec 17, 2019 Little Nazi (Christmas) *<https://www.bitchute.com/video/cpjYoitHcuTp/>

FROM JIM AND DIANE

MERRY CHRISTMAS (2019) and HAPPY NEW YEAR (2020)

JANUARY: Mid month, following a; very mild winter entry for MA, returned to Texas to prepare for Jim's visit the next month. PC is having a field day with the ANTI-BDS and apparently President Trump FINALLY appointed an ANTI-SEMITISM CZAR: Elan Carr - Iraq War vet, former AEPi president and Los Angeles prosecutor Elan Carr to be named to post Tuesday after protests over administration

leaving post empty. (Times of Israel). We both came up with the idea to collect about 100 of Hitler's paintings. I was able to locate these on both PINTEREST and a GOOGLE search. I collected them into a book with MIXBOOK and they sent it to me EXACTLY as I wanted it and it is beautiful. With the sales, it came to \$80. But for us, it's worth it.

FEBRUARY: Jim arrived in Texas without being too badly molested by TSA. The flt left on time and landed a little early despite concerns about thunderstorms in the area - window of opportunity. He arrived to enjoy the 60-70 temps and then we had a day of 80. Well, in typical Texas fashion, the temps plummeted to highs in the 30s to be followed by the next day, rising to 60s. Gotta love the variety. Frankly, though, we can only tolerate about 2 days of winter. *** For some reason HOTMAIL with MSN has disabled my ability to copy and paste the addresses from our email into the BCC part of the email form, so I had to switch to the wretched but still working GMAIL. Then that didn't work because they'd attach some indication of spam about my email, causing 1/4-1/2 of my emails to be rejected. My personal email wouldn't accept the 220 email addresses but I found a bulk mailing system that seems to be working for now.

MARCH: Met with a new supporter in Tyler, who got to meet Jim and we shared updates and some Hungarian food. We learned that she and her family came over from Romania in the 80s, but have recently returned (after the fall of communism) because, they stated it's no better here in the GREAT US OF A than back home under the communists - what a TOTALLY TRAGIC indictment on this country. *** Jim and Diane produced a number of on-the-road videos to include WHY THE HOLOCAUST, Going the WHOLE Distance to understand why our country is where it is today and to David Icke - ANSWER THE QUESTIONS!!!! We discussed the LIES of ever present and emerging new holohoax survivors - the more outrageous the story, the better. But the holohoax enforcement has become even more sinister as Pres Trump jumps on the antisemitism band wagon. This signals a very dangerous death knell for free speech. The resident 'villain' has become muslim congresswoman Ilhan Omar who after declaring Israel had a number (if not all) politicians in their pockets, hired for Israel first interests, was forced to apologize. It won't be enough for the jews and now Trump supporters are being encouraged to call for HER resignation because she doesn't support Israel.

APRIL: Road trip to Toronto to speak in both Toronto and Hamilton, presenting the source of the crises, scandals, incidences BACK TO THE JEWS. Also heard about the present FREE SPEECH criminal - Dr. James Sears in Toronto. Most valuable and blessed as we were 'housed' by Karin Marion who herself was in the hospital but absolutely insisted we stay at her place and Paul Fromm delivered us to the meetings in both Toronto and Hamilton, as his new home. The turn out was most appreciated.

MAY: The need for white nationalist groups to go ALL the way in their understanding and expression of the holocaust and its impact on our daily lives. Finding OWEN BENJAMIN, an off-the-cuff former professional comedian who is learning how things work in this country, and that the jews are behind it. Diane's WACA-TV Show out of Ashland, MA arbitrary terminated the airing of her

CONNECT THE DOT series largely because she interviews Jim Rizoli and Jim Rizoli had been banned on YouTube. Despite the possibility of legal intervention, the supreme court came out with the decision that cable companies are not required to honor the freedom of speech mandate.

JUNE: Freedompalooza, Pennsylvania. Gathering of a few likeminded individuals. We spoke about the Holocaust and how it is affecting our lives today. Jim and Diane discuss, 'what do our military and law enforcement ACTUALLY do?' are they terrorists or patriots? and WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR!!! Also, are revisionists caving to Jew pressure - Mark Weber, David Irving, David Cole??? Zionist minion groups on the right. Discussing the positive points of Adolf Hitler. YouTube purge and the glut of BitChute users. **JULY:** The jews are targeting people who may be perceived as not promoting the jewish pro-holocaust mantra. The FL principal who cherished freedom of speech and respecting some in his school who questioned the 'official' version of the holohoax. Diane's birthday - coming of age -- 65 -- Medicare kicks in, and as with others of the host population, they take out \$135 from the meager social security amount the elderly receive when the illegals are provided ALL their medical, dental, even education at our expense. This is becoming more and more evident to my kids who are footing the bill for this, as the bills rob them of their savings.

AUGUST: Diane had to go out to CA to help with her mom for about week then returned for a week before heading to Boston. Joe had been forced into retirement with more than questionable subversive and even illegal means, in the truly rabid mental world of the liberal lunatic -- Rule of LAW doesn't matter. THIS is the jewish way of doing things. Jim and Diane Discuss the HUGE BOGUS PRESUMPTION (and truth) concerning THE FINAL SOLUTION discussed at the WANNSEE CONFERENCE and then further on the ACTUAL Survivor truth about Auschwitz. Appalling German TRAVESTY - Alfred Schaefer's sentence extended 18 months. Jim Rizoli continues to promote the ERNST ZUNDEL videos exposing the evil machinations of the jews.

SEPTEMBER: Jim and Diane discuss the hallmark piece - GERMANY'S HITLER by Heinz A. Heinz and subsequent interview with Brian Ruhe. Tribute to Ursula Haverbeck, 1 of 2 years in a German prison for DENYING the hoax. Jim and Diane discuss what is true patriotism and the role of soldiers and the police. Additionally, challenging the truthers to talk about the CORE issue of the holohoax. Update on Alison Chabloz' case (no jail time). Memorializing OTHER LOSSES by James Bacque, who died this month.

OCTOBER: We also suffered and mourned the loss of our friend, BENTON BRADBERRY, author of THE MYTH OF GERMAN VILLAINY. Further discussion of zionist-controlled patriots in the form of 'TRUTHERS' who compromise their efforts by refusing to discuss the holohoax. Jim's collection of the BEST BOOKS dealing with

The Third Reich, Adolf Hitler and the holohoax (over). Jim and Diane returned to Toronto to speak again in Toronto and Hamilton, dealing with free speech issues concerning the holohoax, mandatory HOAX education and all of us DOWN THE SAME DRAIN. Also interviewed Paul Fromm, Director of Canadian Association of Free Expression and Juergen Neumann, former videographer to Ernst Zundel.

NOVEMBER: Ryan Dawson (white nationalist) and Mitchell Henderson, (former soldier and cop), also former BLUE PILL consumers - RED PILLED (the term for accepting the eye-opening truth, concept from the Matrix) about the Holocaust - presented an entire video on the topic. Quite a 'coup'. Jim and Diane present Ernst Zundel's LAST interview, LAST speech in Mexico and more vintage videos

JIM RIZOLI'S RECOMMENDED REVISIONIST BOOK LIST

1) **THE MYTH OF GERMAN VILLAINY**, Benton L. Bradberry. WORDERY \$17.91, free shipping; AMAZON \$23.95, free shipping

2) **DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE**, Richard Harwood (9 parts)

*<https://www.ihr.org/books/harwood/dsmrd01.html>
*Did Six Million Really Die? (book) - ihr.org (or request email of all 9 parts from Diane)

*Did Six Million Really Die? by Richard E. Harwood Introduction. Of course, atrocity propaganda is nothing new. It has accompanied every conflict of the 20th century and doubtless will continue to do so. *www.ihr.org

3) **THE BAD WAR: THE TRUTH NEVER TAUGHT ABOUT WORLD WAR 2**, M.S. King

*<https://barnesreview.org/product/bad-war-truth-never-taught-world-war-2/>

The Bad War: The Truth Never Taught About World War 2 - Barnes Review By Mike King. 2nd Edition (Expanded after Amazon's ban). After years of strong sales and hundreds of five-star ratings, Jeff Bezos at Amazon finally caved in to pressure and banned Mike King's The Bad War: The Truth Never Taught about World War 2. Why?

*barnesreview.org(PDF)
*<https://archive.org/details/TheBadWarTheTruthNEVERTaughtAboutWorldWarII/page/n8>

4) **THE SIX MILLION, FACT OR FICTION**, Peter Winter (Amazon)

5) **DISSECTING THE HOLOCAUST**, Germar Rudolf Codoh.com | Dissecting the Holocaust (shop.codoh.com)

about Ernst Zundel dealing with jew tactics for we who refuse to accept the PC version of the hoax, release from prison in Germany. Diane visited her mom in CA and Jim and Joe visited Joe's daughter and family at the Cape over Thanksgiving.

DECEMBER: Revisiting the Hoffman book AH: Enemy of the German People and the fallacy of demonizing Adolf Hitler (jew-think). That the TRUE understanding of world history is understanding who Adolf Hitler is and the contribution he made. In this vein, Jim and Diane present Leni Riefenstahl's TRIUMPH OF THE WILL and VICTORY OF FAITH presentations as well as the reminder of the memorable and commendable GERMANY'S HITLER.

6) **THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY AND THE WORLD WARS**, Terence Smart (Barnes and Noble)

The Truth about Germany and the World Wars by Terence Smart, Paperback | Barnes & Noble® Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select. *www.barnesandnoble.com

7) **GERMANY'S WAR**, John Wear (Amazon or Barnes Review)

*<https://www.amazon.com/GERMANY-S-WAR-Origins-Aftermath-Atrocities/dp/0982344899>

ADOLF HITLER AND THE THIRD REICH

1) **GERMANY'S HITLER**, Heinz A. Heinz, \$12.8, free shipping, Prime

*<https://www.amazon.com/Germanys-Hitler-Heinz/dp/1366820304>

2) **MEIN KAMPF**, Ford Translation - Available at BARNES AND NOBLE

*<https://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/mein-kampfadolhitler/1129385328?ean=9780984158423>

Mein Kampf: The New Ford Translation by Adolf Hitler, Paperback | Barnes & Noble®. For the first time in 65 years, a modern, easy to understand, truly complete and uncensored edition of Mein Kampf has been released which reveals more than any past translation.

*www.barnesandnoble.com

3) **HITLER DEMOCRAT**, Leon DeGrelle (Outrageous price on Amazon - to ward off the interested, but available in PDF,

*<https://ia801004.us.archive.org/23/items/hdbld/hdbld.pdf>

FOUR Videos of Jim's Selection - Dec 19, 2019

1) **The Big Lie, the HOLOCAUST**

*<https://www.bitcute.com/video/ouoaZCOphkqT/>
*<https://www.brighteon.com/dashboard/videos/91546424-36b5-4c43-9785-56e6931a4d7e>

2) **Shiksa Goddess, Gassed NO Jews**

*<https://www.bitcute.com/video/10Qhn25Z2lt9/>

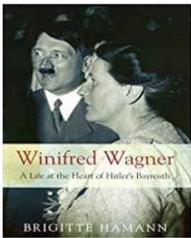
*<https://www.brighteon.com/dashboard/videos/da03c145-b05a-4d38-b75c-1b703afbe90f>

3) **German Camp Killers**

*<https://www.bitcute.com/video/k1QevxTjCoTD/>

4) **Sondercommando Part 2**

*<https://www.brighteon.com/dashboard/videos/2bbad3b9-ed39-46b5-b218-9c7f83503782>



ADOLF HITLER:

When you remove all the negative comments based on lies, when you reject the mainstream media narrative AND the jewish spinmeisters, you are left with THE TRUTH -- an amazing leader for his country, for his time.

- Diane King
[Derived from Arthur Conan Doyle's quote -

"Once you eliminate the impossible, whatever remains, no matter how improbable, must be the truth."]

Remember how international finance had to submit to Hitler's control; c.f. Australian Royal Commission -
* <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-11-26/westpac-is-now-the-main-banking-horror-story-austrac-allegations/11738642>
* <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-12-19/westpac-fined-for-inappropriate-financial-advice/11814074?section=business>



news agency - Azerbaijan

UN General Assembly adopts resolution against glorification of Nazism
19 December 2019 07:11 (UTC+04:00)

The General Assembly of the United Nations on Wednesday adopted a resolution against glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that encourage modern forms of racism and xenophobia, Trend reports citing TASS.

A total of 133 countries - four more than last year - supported the document. The United States and Ukraine voted against. 52 nations, including Austria, France, Turkey, Czech Republic and Slovakia abstained.

In the document, the General Assembly "urges States to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination by all

appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances."

The resolution also stresses the General Assembly's concern about the use by neo-Nazi groups, as well as other groups and individuals espousing ideologies of hatred, of information technologies, the Internet and social media to recruit new members, especially targeting children and young people, and to disseminate and to amplify their hate-filled messages."

At the same time, the document recognizes that "the Internet can also be used to counteract these groups and their activities."

The General Assembly recommends states "to take appropriate concrete measures, including legislative and educational ones, in accordance with international human rights obligations, in order to prevent revisionism in respect of the Second World War and the denial of the crimes against humanity and war crimes committed during the Second World War."

* <https://en.trend.az/world/3165966.html>



- * [Lincoln Jailed Over 13,000 Journalists—Roosevelt Went Around Them—Now Trump Presides Over Their Destruction](#)
- * [Great American Balloon Panic Of 2019 Initiates Destruction Of The Republic](#)
- * [Blood vs. Ballot Box: America Sets Itself On Civil War Collision Course](#)

Das Jahr 2019 bei Castle Hill Publishers

Obwohl das Jahr 2019 nicht ganz so hektisch war wie 2018, war es für Castle Hill Publishers dennoch erneut ein sehr produktives Jahr. Wir haben 10 neue Bücher und 8 neue Auflagen älterer Bücher veröffentlicht. Darüber hinaus haben wir eBook-Formate von rund 30 Titeln herausgebracht, die jetzt in unserem Laden erhältlich sind, und zum ersten Mal auch Hörbücher. Hier sind die Einzelheiten: - read on: * <https://codoh.com/news/3432/>



* <https://codoh.com/news/3432/>

Germar Rudolf & Jim Rizoli:
* <https://archive.org/details/youtube-KvHkn3G7KMQ>



PRESIDENT TRUMP IMPEACHED

**Swamp mistress
Pelosi dresses
in black for
historic vote**

**IT'S YOUR
FUNERAL**

President Trump became the third president in history to be impeached, but without one Republican vote in the House — and a sure acquittal in the Senate — the partisan effort looks to hurt Democrats' chances at the presidency in 2020.

**PLUS GOODWIN
PAGES 4-7**

J. Scott Appleton/AP