HOLOCAUST AFFIRMERS



THEIR IDEOLOGIES, THEIR METHODOLOGIES, THEIR ANTECEDENTS, THEIR RAISON D'ÊTRE

HOLOCAUST AFFIRMERS:

Their Ideologies,
Their Methodologies,
Their Antecedents,
Their "Raison D'être"

The Author

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This book was written over a period of several months in 1996 and was completed in 1997 after a delay of over six months. (1) Although I began with a synopsis, this was expanded somewhat during the course of my researches, so parts of later chapters were written before the earlier chapters. The reader will find several references throughout the text to "at the time of writing", so he should bear this in mind if some of these references appear to be out of place, chronologically. As is usual with me, this book started life as a pamphlet and just growed and growed!

A Note On Sources

Between September 17 and November 17, 1945, Josef Kramer former commandant of both Auschwitz and Belsen, and forty-four others, were tried before a British military court at Lüneburg, Germany, on charges relating to alleged

war crimes, in what became known as the Belsen Trial. The "Transcript of the Official Shorthand Notes" relating to this trial are held at the Public Record Office, Kew, in the War Office series referred to herein as PRO WO (followed by a document number). (2) The same series also contains the papers of the trial of Bruno Tesch and two others, which was held at the beginning of March 1946.

In 1949, a summary of the Belsen Trial was published by William Hodge of London under the title TRIAL OF JOSEF KRAMER AND FORTY-FOUR OTHERS (The Belsen Trial). [Volume II in the War Crimes Trials Series]. It was Edited by Raymond Phillips, and had a Foreword by the Right. Hon. Lord Jowitt, Lord Chancellor of England. I have used both the original documents and the book in the following text, as well as the law report on the trial. (3)

There is often some confusion about the Belsen Trial; in spite of its name it related not simply to crimes alleged to have been perpetrated at Bergen-Belsen. There were two distinct charges: of the 45 accused, the second charge against 11 of them related to Auschwitz; 11 were sentenced to death and executed, and 14 were acquitted. No finding was made against the 17th defendant due to illness. The 19th defendant, Zoddel, was sentenced to death for another crime and executed. (4) One of the defendants - Hejmech Glinovjechy - had actually been put on the wrong charge by mistake. He and three others were acquitted because the evidence had not been put before the court. (5)

There is also no little confusion about Auschwitz. Auschwitz was not a single camp but a complex of camps consisting of Auschwitz I (the Stammerlager or main camp); Auschwitz II (Auschwitz-Birkenau or simply Birkenau) where most of the exterminations are alleged to have taken place); and Auschwitz III (Buna-Monowitz or Monowitz), which was an industrial complex. There were also a number of sub-camps. This is not a history book, so if the reader is still confused he should consult a specialist text; many of the facts about Auschwitz are non-contentious, they are simply not widely known.

This book tends to fly off at tangents in places, and also contains a certain amount of repetition - see, for example, the references to Gerald Reitlinger's The Final Solution on pages 75 and 100-1. I apologise for this, but due to the extensive analyses and comparisons of various texts I saw no way around it. I have also used two editions of Deborah Lipstadt's book Denying The Holocaust.

Preamble

Over the past few years the subject of (so-called) Holocaust Denial has become a major issue in the Western media. Almost universally the men (6) referred to pejoratively as Holocaust Deniers have been portrayed as neo-Nazis, anti-Semites, cranks, or even as agents of a sinister international conspiracy hellbent on rewriting the history of the Nazi era in order to restore the Third Reich. Many people have been misled by the media propaganda about Holocaust Deniers and Holocaust Denial, primarily because the campaign against them has been well-orchestrated and the stories related about them have had a certain consistency. However, people who have probed behind the media propaganda have often come to radically different conclusions.

Although both are covered peripherally, this short study is about neither Holocaust Denial nor those who, for many reasons, promote it. Rather it is about what we might call Holocaust Affirmers, in particular the people who actively oppose Holocaust Denial and those who accept the stories of survivors, Jewish organisations and other vested interests more or less uncritically. The current writer accepts that many of the criticisms levelled at so-called Holocaust Deniers have some, often a lot, of validity. Many of them do have far right and/or anti-Semitic antecedents, a few of them are outright Nazis, and at times some of them have placed ideology on a higher plane than truth. But there are always two sides to every coin, and in this short monograph I propose to examine the other side, that of the Holocaust Affirmers.

I do not propose to limit this study of Holocaust Affirmers simply to their active opposition to Holocaust Denial, but to cover their various ideologies, their methodologies, and their antecedents in all their attacks on academic freedom, freedom of speech and individual liberty. And their raison d'être. For the biggest fallacy in the manufactured controversy over Holocaust Denial and Holocaust Deniers is not the presumption of the bad faith of the Deniers, but the presumption of the good faith of the Affirmers.

We begin our study with a look at the facts behind the smokescreen created by the vested interests of the Affirmers, then in Chapters Two to Four we examine the role and methodology of Organised Jewry and the organised left, exposing and documenting their misrepresentations and lies with particular reference to how they propagate these lies through an at times intimidated but for the most part compliant and spineless media. In Chapters Five to Seven we take a close look at academia, and examine some anti-Revisionists tracts, in particular we make an exhaustive analysis of the leading anti-Revisionist tract, Deborah Lipstadt's *Denying The Holocaust*. In Chapter Eight we take a brief look at the skeptics' movement. Chapter Nine looks at the Nizkor Project and the self-styled on-line Holocaust Educators. In Chapter Ten we take a brief look at recent "survivor" literature. Finally, we explain the *raison d'être* of the Affirmers and why, for the sake of all mankind, it is important that we confront, expose, and eventually destroy these lies. This book has an extensive bibliography, and is thoroughly referenced. (7)

A Note On Terminology

The term Holocaust Denier (usually denier with a lower case d) as popularised by Deborah Lipstadt is clearly a term of abuse. There are those who consider the term Exterminationist to be a term of abuse, including most Exterminationists. It seems that many of them object in particular to being represented as the other side, albeit the orthodox and accepted side, of a legitimate debate. Revisionists and the public at large are constantly reminded that there is no debate. The fact though is that, however much they may protest, there is a debate, a very real debate, and one which they have now given legitimacy to, however reluctantly, by their being dragged kicking and screaming to the debating table. The very fact that books such as AUSCHWITZ: Technique And Operation Of The Gas Chambers have been written, indeed have to be written, means that a de facto debate exists.

The current writer does not regard the term Exterminationist as having any pejorative connotations, indeed I accept that, for the moment, the Exterminationists are the legitimate school. I accept that the perceived wisdom is that the government of Nazi Germany exterminated millions of Jews, including in mass gassings in gas chambers, and that the burden of proof, in the eyes of academia, in the eyes of the establishment, and in the eyes of the public, is on the Revisionists. Not all Revisionists do. (8)

I have used the term Holocaust Affirmers in this book as a mild pejorative. I used this term for the first time in my book HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE or NEW INQUISITION? (9) As far as I know this is the first time it has ever been used, although I have no intention of attempting to popularise it.

One final point, this book is intended for distribution on both sides of the Atlantic. Some English words have slightly different spellings in the United States. In Britain, the word centre is spelt thus rather than center, and defence thus rather than defense. In this book I refer to the Wiesenthal Center and to the Jewish Defense League.

Chapter One: Revisionist History: The Facts Behind The Smokescreen

The Myth Of Cowboys And Injuns

Anyone who has watched old cowboy films will be familiar with the portrayal of the struggle of how the West was won; cowboys are portrayed as gallant heroes struggling against half-naked savages who massacre whites with impunity, ravish white women and take scalps as trophies. As much as we may abhor politically correct histories of the world, it has to be said that the politically correct version of the winning of the West is more often accurate than the "idealised" one.

It is certainly true that Indians massacred whites here and there; as early as 1622, new arrivals from the Old World were wiped out at Jamestown, Virginia in a cold-blooded massacre. However, it was the whites who introduced the practice of taking scalps; it was the whites who decimated the countless herds of bison that roamed the great plains; everywhere the settlers encroached on the New World they pushed back the Red Man, and exterminated him, often with impunity. The British used smallpox-infected blankets in their attempts to wipe out entire tribes of the Red Man; (1) while in Tasmania, an entire race of people was wiped out. In 1798, the natives of this small Australasian island numbered at least a few thousand. (2) By 1855, only sixteen were left. (3) The last Tasmanian man died in 1869, and the last Tasmanian woman in 1876. (4)

Only a fool or a knave would attempt to portray the grossly one-sided subjugation of Native Americans ("cowboys and injuns") as an heroic struggle by Western Civilisation against the forces of darkness. Even less so that of the extermination of the native people of Tasmania. (5) It should be added though that when it comes to the extermination or the enslavement of other races, the whites have been far from the only villains. The Zulus under Shaka did their share of extermination, (6) and, interestingly, the Cherokee Indians of North America kept Negro slaves, (7) as did indeed did certain black families in the ante-bellum South! (8) It could rightly be said that the history of mankind has

been one long series of seemingly never-ending genocides and repressions, although for some reason one (alleged) genocide is always seen to be far more shameful (and a host of other adjectives) than any other.

The Myth Of Nazis And Democrats

By the same token, the struggle of the "democracies" against Nazi Germany has also been idealised. Many of the criticisms levelled against Nazi Germany today - and at the time - are true, but seen in the proper historical context Nazi Germany was not nearly as bad as it has been made out to be, nor were the "democracies" as democratic. The Nazis institutionalised racial discrimination, in particular they instituted a series of notorious anti-Jewish laws which became progressively more Draconian. But by the same token, the United States institutionalised a doctrine of "separate but equal" with the 1896 case of Plessey v Ferguson, and although segregation was never quite as bad as it is depicted nowadays, most people will concede that in many ways the doctrine "separate but equal" was very often "more equal" for whites than for blacks. (9)

The Nazis threw homosexuals into concentration camps, yet homosexuality remained a criminal offence in Britain until the mid-60s, and the imprisonment, torture and arbitrary murder of political opponents continues throughout the world, often with the acquiescence of, or at best, indifference of, Western "democratic" governments. We have also seen increasingly repressive laws visited upon the citizens of Britain, the United States and other Western "democracies", often at the behest of the same powerful vested interests which continue to demonise Nazism. (10)

A particularly vile example of "anti-Nazi" hypocrisy appears in the May 1995 issue of the self-styled "anti-fascist" magazine Searchlight. A lengthy article called THE PEOPLE'S WAR AGAINST FASCISM... sings the praises of the Soviet Union, among others, conveniently forgetting that the Soviets signed a non-aggression pact with the Nazis in August 1939, and that until Hitler betrayed Stalin, communists in the West had pilloried the war against Nazi Germany as an Imperialist War. (11)

Another fact often overlooked is that not everyone who was persecuted by the Nazis was whiter than white. In March 1946, an article in the *British Medical Journal* reported that "The fact that the Nazi system was one of the most abhorrent institutions known to man did not, in itself, make those who fell foul of it into saints!" (12) The authors also recognised - as did the occupying authorities - that not all Nazis were bad guys. Due to the nature of the Nazi system anyone who was anyone belonged to the Party through either necessity or pressure of conformity. (13) After the war, Special Branch officers screened officials in government and local government, and those who had been Nazis in name only were permitted to continue in their jobs. (14)

Indeed, it would have been impossible to run the country if all former Nazis had been removed from positions of power and influence. One of the witnesses called at the Belsen Trial was an SS man, Dr Ernst Heinrich Schmidt, who was at that time, October 1945, working as a doctor at the camp. (15) Belsen remained open until September 6, 1950. (16)

Some of the none too saintly "victims" of Nazism were Jewish; in September 1936 the *Jewish Chronicle* reported the arrest in Berlin of a Jewish Gestapo agent who had spied on German-Jewish refugees in London. (17) Jews even worked for the Nazis during the Second World War; the Gentile Auschwitz survivor Ella Lingens-Reiner who was arrested on October 13th, 1942, was betrayed by a Jewish Gestapo spy; (18) in her 1948 book she even reported that Jewish Gestapo agents had spread rumours in Auschwitz-Birkenau. (19) Rumours about gas chambers perhaps?

It is in the context of all the above that Holocaust Revisionism should be seen, and it is against this background that both the Nazis and their apologists (real and imagined) should be judged.

What Is Holocaust Denial?

In this short study we will make no concessions to the pejorative language of Holocaust Affirmers. Technically there is no such animal as a Holocaust Denier because no one has ever denied that the Holocaust happened in some sense. More specifically, no one has ever denied (20)

- a) the existence of the Nazi concentration camp system.
- b) the fact that Jews were interned in these camps.
- c) the fact that countless people including many Jews died in them.

The correct term for Holocaust "Deniers" is Holocaust Revisionists. So we should perhaps first ask the question, what is Revisionist History?

What Is Revisionist History?

It is a fact which no reasonable historian, and indeed no reasonable person, will dispute, that history is being constantly reinterpreted and rewritten, that it needs to be, and that the reasons for this constant revision, although sometimes politically motivated, are often legitimate. Mistakes are made by chroniclers, governments lie to us and to each other, and very often the full facts behind national or world events are not available until days, months or years later. (21)

To take just two prosaic examples, on Sunday, July 28, 1940, the *Empire News* newspaper reported the death of General Leon Degrelle. He was said to have been murdered by the Gestapo. (22) The reports of his death were obviously greatly exaggerated, because the General's obituary did not appear in the London *Times* until April 2, 1994. (23) The *New York Times* for November 26, 1944, carried a similar report, namely that US soldiers had adopted the practice of switching dog tags (possibly as a superstition), and that this had resulted in many uninjured soldiers being reported as casualties. (24) Ob-

viously, the revision of history in such circumstances is both necessary and non-controversial.

The revision of political history is often more controversial, because the government, in particular the Executive, frequently lies to us. Can there be anyone with half a brain who does not take that statement at face value? It is extremely easy to condemn politicians for such lying, but often it is a case of there but for the grace of God. Especially in war-time, the government has to lie to us. Censorship is necessary in order to mask the position of our own (and friendly) troops and to make life as difficult as possible for the enemy. One can argue that the government should have avoided the war in the first place, and that a policy of openness might have enabled it to do so, but this is often wisdom in hindsight.

Revisionism, Atrocities And Propaganda

In war-time, far more lies are told by the government than in peace-time. It has often been said that the first casualty of war is truth; (25) the most notable of lies put out during war-time is atrocity propaganda.

Atrocity propaganda isn't always started by governments, much of it originates in the usual ways that urban legends, rumours and gossip do. That being said, the government can, and frequently does, lend a hand, by confirming or denying or ignoring selected reports. The alter ego of atrocity (black) propaganda, is white propaganda, propaganda that minimises or denies the atrocities committed by "us".

We should point out here that not all propaganda is lies, indeed the word propaganda means simply a point of view. In its weakest form it is public relations; propaganda is often legitimate, although one could of course argue interminably about how legitimate it is to report only certain favourable incidents or facts, and how many selective truths make up a false picture.

During the Second World War, the British government operated a department that was devoted entirely to lying propaganda, the Psychological Warfare Executive. Because the government has - to all intents and purposes - infinite resources - and because its word is law, and because of the veil of official secrecy

surrounding such things, we may never know fully what government black propaganda departments actually do in peace-time, much less in war-time. Even if the truth is widely disseminated it may not be believed. A classic example (in reverse) is the Kennedy assassination. This is a subject that has been exhaustively researched by many people in, and a great many more outside of, government. The best evidence demonstrates clearly that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was the work of a lone, deranged individual, Lee Harvey Oswald, yet all manner of conspiracy theorists - most of them sincere - have obscured the facts and fudged the data to such an extent that probably most ordinary people will never believe the prosaic truth. (26)

The distinguished historian Professor Carroll Quigley has written on the subject of official disinformation that "All past history shows that espionage has been generally successful and intelligence has been generally a failure...no country had much success in keeping secrets in the twentieth as in all earlier centuries, but neither has any other country had much success in evaluating or in interpreting the secrets obtained. The so-called surprises of history have emerged not because other countries did not have the information but because they refused to believe it. The date of Hitler's attack on the West in May 1940 had been given to the Netherlands by the German Counterintelligence Office as soon as it was decided; the Western countries refused to believe it. Both the Germans and the Russians had the date of D-Day, but ignored it." (27)

Many Holocaust Revisionists would agree with these wise words. The full truth about the Holocaust - as full as will ever be known - has long been in the public domain; the real problem Revisionists have is not establishing the truth but in convincing the public to accept it. Academia, Jewish, Zionist, "anti-fascist" organisations and even "skeptics" have long made it clear that they are not prepared to accept the truth under any circumstances whatsoever, and, as we shall see, they are prepared to resort to lies, disinformation, smears, state harassment, official persecution, and even naked violence in order to suppress all dissenting views.

What Is Holocaust Revisionism?

Holocaust Revisionism is the process of reassessing the history of the Holocaust, re-examining the facts as presented at the time, and drawing often unpleasant conclusions from these alleged facts.

What Do Holocaust Revisionists Believe?

Holocaust Revisionists believe that much of what has been reported in the media about Nazi Germany, and in history books, and even what has been proved in legally constituted courts of law, is lying propaganda. For various reasons, much of what appears in the media about the Holocaust is factually incorrect, as even mainstream historians will concede. For example, an article in the Independent on Sunday newspaper for August 22, 1993 referred to "Belsen's gas chambers". There were no gas chambers in Belsen, and no study of Nazism or general history of World War Two worthy of the name has ever claimed there were. (28) Generally speaking, the "quality press" (29) can be relied upon to report legal proceedings, conferences and the like fairly accurately, but the reader will, doubtless, have long realised that newspapers, magazines and many radio and TV programmes consistently peddle misinformation and outright nonsense on a wide variety of subjects. (30) The Holocaust is no exception, but due largely to pressure on the media by Jewish, Zionist and similar organisations, factual errors and wrong impressions about the Holocaust are seldom corrected. (31)

Atrocity propaganda did not begin with the Holocaust though, it literally flooded out of Nazi Germany from the moment Adolf Hitler took power. In its issue for March 25, 1933, the London Daily Express reported that both the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith and the Union of National German Jews had poured scorn on anti-German atrocity propaganda which had clearly emanated from foreign - and almost certainly Jewish - sources. Reports of mutilated Jewish corpses found lying at the entrance to the Jewish

cemetery in Berlin and violence against Jewish girls and against recently arrived refugees (in Geneva) were denounced as "unfounded inventions". (32)

Other hate propaganda - and lies - against the Nazi government and the German people included a series of "Brown Books" and similar documents of doubtful provenance and dubious origin.

In its issue for April 14, 1933, the *Jewish Chronicie* reported in an editorial that "...certain Jewish organisations abroad [had] circulated exaggerated

atrocity stories." (33)

Much of this sort of nonsense also finds its way into academic literature. Lies in standard historical texts were particularly blatant in the former Soviet Union, and in other, extant, totalitarian countries. One author, the French film maker Alain Jaubert, has written that gross distortions of the sort that took place there can't happen in a democracy outside of war because of "plurality of information, freedom of access to sources, freedom of expression..." (34) Jaubert was being grossly optimistic, as any honest person who has made the slightest study of Revisionist History will rapidly conclude.

Holocaust Revisionists believe that much of what has been produced since the Second World War (with particular regard to the Nazi concentration camp system) - literature, eyewitness testimony, even photographs and films - has been distorted, misrepresented, and in some cases, made up out of the whole cloth. Three things most Holocaust Revisionists challenge specifically are

- A) the Final Solution
- B) the gas chambers
- C) the extent of anti-Jewish atrocities on the Eastern Front.

Let's deal with these one by one.

A) More specifically, most Holocaust Revisionists believe that there was no order by Adolf Hitler or the German High Command to exterminate (ie to physically kill) the Jews of Europe. It shouldn't be necessary to spell this out in such detail, but unfortunately, the word "extermination" (and declensions thereof) has been used in an extreme cavalier fashion by anti-Nazi polemicists for a great many years. To give two examples from the Jewish Chronicle: the April 28, 1933 issue published a long article starting on page 14 under the heading EXTERMINATING GERMAN JEWRY NAZI GRIP TIGHTENS...,

while an article in the issue for June 2, 1933, page 10 called "ARYANS" STILL ARROGANT began "There is as yet no sign of a change of heart in Germany. Instead, the machinery of extermination is being tightened and individual persecution goes on unchecked."

However much one may condemn the unabashed anti-Semitism of the Nazi régime in 1933, one charge that can most definitely not be levelled at it is genocide.

- B) The existence of homicidal gas chambers in which tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands or even millions of people mostly Jews were exterminated is believed by most Holocaust Revisionists to be a lie pure and simple. Some of them most notably, David Cole believe there were small scale gassings, and that these have been wildly exaggerated. It is a documented fact, although one that anti-Revisionists will concede only at the point of a gun, that in Dachau concentration camp in particular, some buildings were wilfully misrepresented as homicidal gas chambers by the liberating armies. (35)
- C) The Nazis subjugated France with hardly a shot being fired, but the campaign in the East was fought with a ferocity and an intensity that resulted in many atrocities on both sides. At first, many of the peoples of the Soviet-dominated lands welcomed the Nazis as liberators, but soon many of them realised they were out of the fire into the frying pan, so to speak, and they resisted mightily. Jews were prominent in the anti-Nazi resistance.

The Nazis formed a special three thousand strong anti-partisan unit (known as the <code>Einsatzgruppen</code>) to fight the guerillas. Again, many atrocities were undoubtedly committed on both sides, although as the invaders the Germans must carry the major share of the blame. The role of the <code>Einsatzgruppen</code> is invariably interpreted by mainstream historians as that of supplementary to the alleged extermination programme in the camps; the Revisionists claim that the <code>Einsatzgruppen</code> was simply an ordinary anti-partisan force which fought a particularly dirty and brutal war. The actual extent of anti-Jewish (and other) atrocities on the Eastern Front will probably never be known; the only thing one can say for certain is that it lies somewhere between the absurd figures churned out by the Soviets and those credited by Nazi apologists.

Who Are The Holocaust Revisionists?

It might be more appropriate to ask who is not a Holocaust Revisionist? Anyone may call himself a Holocaust Revisionist the same as anyone may call himself an historian, a doctor, a Jew, or anything else. Many people who call themselves (or are called) Holocaust Revisionists are members of far right, racist and anti-Semitic organisations, and much is made of this by anti-Nazi propagandists. Sometimes the media - a tabloid newspaper perhaps - will run a story with a photograph of none too friendly looking skinheads captioned something like "Hitler's heirs" or "These are the people who say the Nazis never gassed Jews".

This sort of black propaganda makes ordinary members of the public run a mile - as it is meant to. The simple fact though is that people who follow certain ideologies also tend to hold certain beliefs, and these become part of their ideology. It is no more intelligent to try to discredit Holocaust Revisionism by these sorts of dirty tricks than it is to try to discredit organised religion by pointing out that the Yorkshire Ripper claimed to have murdered his victims on orders from the Almighty; (36) or by alluding to the fact that the President of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, was murdered by a Jewish religious fanatic. Indeed, religion has caused a great deal of murder and suffering throughout history, probably a lot more than any political ideology, but this is hardly proof that God does not exist. (37) Now let us take a more in-depth look at the subject of this study: Holocaust Affirmation and the people who promote it.

Chapter Two: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Organised Jewry - 1

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the National Socialist Government of Germany persecuted the Jews, no one in his right mind disputes this. However, there are many misconceptions about both the methods and the extent of this persecution. Jews were not outlawed in Nazi Germany, and it was a criminal offence to commit violent acts against them. (1) By a succession of anti-Jewish laws, Jews were progressively excluded from the economy and from German cultural life, although the Nazis' attitude towards them was at times schizophrenic - to put it mildly. (2)

The word "Jew" conjures up a picture of a man in a black caftan and long beard praying in a synagogue - at least it does for me. Of course, there are many different types of Jews: Orthodox, Reform, etc, but the vast majority of "Jews", although they may call themselves or be called Jews (or Jewish), are not Jews at all in any meaningful sense, rather they are simply men and women who are descended from Jews or of Jewish extraction. In spite of the anti-Semitic stereotypes one occasionally sees in far right magazines, (3) there are no proper racial criteria for Jewishness. It is therefore more a matter of convention to call the majority of such people "Jews", and is no more correct than the practice among certain right wing individuals of designating white Americans or white Britons, Christians.

Use the word Jew in conjunction with the word Nazi, or fascist, or something similar, and another picture is conjured up, that of the blond-haired, blue-eyed brute stamping on the innocent Jewish face. To what extent this ever actually happened in Nazi Germany is a matter of debate, but the Jew is always portrayed - or thought of - as the underdog, and half a century of atrocity propaganda has hardened this image in the public mind.

However, while Jews did undoubtedly suffer in Nazi Germany - and have suffered throughout history - they have no monopoly on suffering, nor are they entirely free from the taint of persecution themselves. As well as the pious Jew and ordinary, decent Jewish men and women there is such an entity as Organised Jewry.

You can't look up Organised Jewry in the phone book any more than you can look up the Green Movement, the Organised Homosexual Movement, the Anti-Smoking Lobby or any other such entity. But, like these, Jewish - more specifically Zionist - organisations worldwide, work together, pool resources, share information, and follow a broad agenda. (4) There is nothing either necessarily sinister or outrageous about this because everyone is entitled to lobby politicians, spread their ideology to the public, etc, and to peddle their wares in the marketplace of ideas.

Having said that, it is a fact too well documented to debate here that some organisations and movements resort to gross exaggerations about the importance of their work, sensationalism, lies, bullying, violence, and at times even to outright terrorism. Including those organisations and movements which have - or profess to have - the best of intentions and the noblest of ideals. Here, one has only to think of some of the outrages that have been perpetrated in the name of "animal rights".

Organised Jewry is no exception to this rule, and while it is probably true that the vast majority of the rank and file members of most Jewish organisations have the best of intentions and are honest and decent men and women, there is a hard core within many of the more influential Jewish political/cultural organisations for which the struggle against eternal anti-Semitism is so all-encompassing that anything goes. It has often been said that scum rises; one reason for this is that people who are totally ruthless tend to be totally dedicated, so too with Organised Jewry, and amongst its higher echelons, truth has long played second fiddle to ideology.

Organised Jewry likes to maintain a veneer of respectability, but occasionally the mask slips, never more so than when the subject turns to Holocaust Revisionism and the people who promote it.

The Board Of Deputies

The most important - and certainly the most powerful - Jewish lobbying organisation in Britain is the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Founded in 1760, this organisation was initially respectable, and even today much of its

work is non-contentious and non-controversial. In the early days too it was passionately anti-Zionist, and even went so far as to condemn outrages by Zionist terror groups against British servicemen in Palestine during and after the Second World War. (5)

However, the Board of Deputies has long since nailed its flag to the mast of political Zionism, and is first and foremost the British arm of the World Jewish Congress. Its first loyalty, indeed its only loyalty, is not to Britain, but to the quasi-fascistic ideology of political Zionism, the State of Israel, and, more generally, to Organised Jewry throughout the world. As with all hard core Zionists, an anti-Semite is not someone who doesn't like Jews but someone Jews don't like. This extends not simply to even mild opponents of Zionism but to any critic of the State of Israel or of Zionist/Jewish mendacity anywhere in the world.

In 1919, the Board set up a special Press Committee to refute anti-Jewish calumnies. (6) This was a sensible or even honourable thing to do. (7) However, even at this time, some of its activities were less than honourable. In his 1939 book Jewish Rights And Jewish Wrongs, Neville Laski, who was both President of the Board and a KC, admitted that: "The work of the Board in counteracting anti-Semitic development has been conducted quietly, without advertisement or publicity." (8)

Exactly how "anti-Semitic development" can be countered "quietly, without advertisement or publicity" remains to be seen, for surely the only proper way to counter libels and slanders is to expose them and shout the truth from the rooftops. (9) The Board is a long time supporter of anti-democratic restraints on freedom of speech and the strengthening of public order legislation; many of its "recommendations" have been ignored, but its decades' long persistence has paid dividends in recent years, and the loser has been anyone who treasures freedom.

Along with the Holocaust, the most sensitive issue concerning Jews in Britain - and elsewhere - is not the mythical international Nazi conspiracy but the Middle East. For many years the animosity between Israel and its Arab neighbours was portrayed as an heroic struggle between David and Goliath. This piece of fiction has long been exploded, not only by a number of books, including books by Jewish authors, (10) but by increasingly unbiased mainstream media coverage. The heavy Jewish presence in the media - in the United States more than in Britain - led for many years to enormous pressure on

editors, producers, advertisers, etc, by Zionist lobbying organisations, (for example, the Board of Deputies in Britain and the Anti-Defamation League in the United States). But the atrocities of Sabra and Shatila, and the increasingly barbaric policies of the Israeli government towards the Palestinians finally became too much for the *goyim*, and even for many Jews, to stomach. It is now possible to openly criticise, or even to attack, the Israeli government in the British and U.S. media without being branded anti-Semitic, something that was virtually inconceivable in the 1960s and 70s.

On December 11, 1974, an organisation calling itself the Committee for Justice in the Middle East placed a mildly worded advertisement in the London Times, (see page 134). This provoked a furore in Organised Jewry, and in the January-February 1975 issue of Patterns Of Prejudice, (11) the Board of Deputies revealed that they had had the gall to refer the advertisement to the Attorney General under the 1965 Race Relations Act. Martin Savitt, who was the Chairman of the so-called Jewish Defence and Group Relations Committee at the time, carped on "We believe in truth and we certainly believe most strongly in the freedom of the press and the advertiser." It's a wonder he didn't choke on his words. He continued with some waffle about freedom carrying moral and social responsibilities, then added "the time has come for the Jewish community to say 'you can go so far and no further..." (12) This idea of freedom to say what Jews permit us to say may sound novel, but it wasn't new even then. The 1965 Race Relations Act was the culmination of a decades' long campaign by Organised Jewry. It has been tightened up twice since then, and, incredibly, they are still demanding further restrictions on freedom of speech. It might also be pointed out that Savitt is an American, and exactly what right he had to demand that an advertiser in a British newspaper should be prosecuted remains to be seen.

The Attorney General at the time was Sam Silkin, who is also Jewish. To his credit, Silkin rejected the complaint, although he greatly deplored any attack on the loyalty of British Jews. (13) Though he didn't say to whom.

The March-April 1975 issue of the same magazine contained an article called the Nazi pattern of the Arab boycott, which opened with the words "The ruthless operation of the Arab boycott of Israel was strikingly demonstrated when pressure was exerted to exclude two Jewish-owned British banks...from an international loan..." This was said to be blackmail. This may be true, but Organised Jewry have short memories when it suits them, because a worldwide

boycott was effected by Jewish (and non-Jewish) organisations of Nazi Germany from 1933. And however barbaric the Nazi policy towards the Jews, for the first few years of Hitler's rule it was far less inhumane than some of the treatment meted out by the Zionists to the Palestinian people since 1948.

Lord Fisher, another leading Zionist, (14) wrote in *Patterns Of Prejudice*, that "For the Jewish community, the protection of its good name is of infinitely greater worth than the goods and services included in the Trade Description Act. If the Race Relations Act does not cover the case of the scurrilous racialist advertisement, it must be amended..." (15)

Obviously, Lord Fisher missed the point: people who give aid and comfort to the oppressors of a nation, the torturers of its people and the murderers of its children, have no good name to protect. Unless Jews are to be judged by different standards from the rest of us. It is a fact however that shortly after this affair the race act was strengthened. Not to protect Palestinians from being murdered and tortured by Zionists of course, but to protect Jewish propagandists such as Lord Fisher and his filthy cabal. We shall return to the Board of Deputies later.

The Institute Of Jewish Affairs (Jewish Policy Research)

The IJA was founded in 1941 as the research arm of the World Jewish Congress; it moved from New York to London in 1966. In early 1996 it was renamed Jewish Policy Research. (16) It publishes a (supposedly) scholarly magazine called *Patterns Of Prejudice* - already alluded to.

The IJA has been a major source of disinformation on Holocaust Revisionism as well as on the cancerous ideology of political Zionism. It is difficult to gauge the extent of its influence on this particular branch of academia, but it is doubtless very great. We will allude to IJA publications later in this study when we discuss academia's response to Holocaust Revisionism.

Chapter Three: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Organised Jewry - 2

Powerful as is Organised Jewry in Britain, in the United States it is a formidable animal indeed. However, because, unlike Britain, the United States has constitutional safeguards for freedom of speech, the legal persecution of Holocaust Revisionists (and *anti-Semites*) has been very muted. The most powerful arm of Organised Jewry in the United States is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Usually referred to as simply the ADL, this was founded at Chicago in 1913. (1) [B'nai B'rith is an older, Jewish fraternal organisation].

The ADL And Its Influence

The ADL was founded at a time when there was genuine anti-Jewish prejudice and bigotry in the United States. A few years after its inception, the Protocols Of Zion reared its ugly head in the West, and was given enormous impetus both in America and throughout the world by the endorsement of the incredibly wealthy (and incredibly gullible) industrialist Henry Ford. (2) There can be no doubt that, in its early years at least, the ADL played a significant and honourable role in combating anti-Jewish slanders. But it doesn't take many years for the oppressed to become oppressors in turn, (3) and the ADL has long become both a smear merchant in its own right and an errand boy for political Zionism.

As long ago as 1951, the former *Times* correspondent Douglas Reed wrote that "The Anti-Defamation League reported that in one recent year it transmitted 216 broadcasts a day, that it influenced 1900 daily newspapers with a circulation of 43,000,000...that it placed 330,000 books in public libraries, as well as 9,000,000 pamphlets 'tailored to fit the audience'..." (4) A campaigning organisation which reaches into the minds of so many people on a day to day basis is influential indeed. If any critic of the ADL had any doubts about the way that influence is used, they were shattered in 1993.

In May of that year a former senior San Francisco police officer named Tom Gerrard was arrested in that city and charged with eight counts of theft of government documents, burglary, conspiracy and computer theft. Gerrard was a spy for the ADL, which was reported to have spied on no less that 950 political organisations and to hold files on 12,000 individuals.

Many organisations, political and non-political, hold files both on numerous individuals and other organisations for all manner of reasons, so the mere fact that the ADL does too is not necessarily sinister. However, the organisations in the ADL's files included not only the Ku Klux Klan and the Institute for Historical Review, but Action for Animals, Peace Now and Greenpeace! (6) Exactly why an organisation whose raison d'être is - allegedly - to combat anti-Semitism, should spy on Greenpeace is not clear. The ADL has offices in thirty-three American cities, a staff of four hundred and an annual budget of over thirty million dollars. (7) Every cent of that is spent on spying on American citizens, smearing them, intimidating them, and lobbying to destroy their rights.

It should be borne in mind that although the exposure of Tom Gerrard is the first such exposure in the ADL's history, Gerrard is almost certainly not the first person to have carried out this sort of programme for the ADL. One can only guess how many others there have been, and how much harm has been done to ordinary decent people who have been smeared as anti-Semites by these Machiavellian schemers and arch-liars. And by other arms of Organised Jewry throughout the world.

Among the Anti-Defamation League's most prominent critics are two distinguished Jewish scholars. Alfred Lilienthal, a New York lawyer and America's leading anti-Zionist Jew, devotes considerable space to the ADL in his 1978 book *The Zionist Connection*, while the academic Nathaniel Weyl takes the organisation to task in his formidable 1968 survey *The Jew In American Politics*.

Lilienthal refers to the ADL as a Jewish Gestapo (8) and says of American Zionist organisations generally: "I dislike the coercive methods of Zionists who, in this country, have not hesitated to use economic means to silence persons who have different views. I object to the attempts at character assassination of those who do not agree with them." (9) He deals extensively with the smear tactics used by Organised Jewry generally against their enemies - real and imagined - and has particularly strong words for the men he refers to as

the high priests of the cult of anti-anti-Semitism, the ADL staffers Arnold Forster and Benjamin Epstein. (10)

These two uglies have collaborated on a number of books, including The New Anti-Semitism and Danger On the Right. The current writer has read both these books cover to cover and has no serious disagreement with either Lilienthal or Weyl (see below) on this score. Of The New Anti-Semitism, (11) Lilienthal says that the book contains no index, probably purposely because "it would have quickly revealed an imposing roster of respectable people listed as 'anti-Semites.'" Lilienthal says the ADL and the report's authors equate the mildest criticism of Israel or Zionist activities with anti-Semitism, (12) and suggests, without a trace of humour, that the organisation should change its name to the Defamation League. (13)

Nathaniel Weyl, a Columbia University graduate and author of several books, is also scathing in his criticisms of the ADL: "The Anti-Defamation League supposedly exists to refute slanders against the Jewish people and promote tolerance amongst the non-Jewish majority. It is difficult to believe that the best way of bringing this about is for the national chairman of the ADL to slander some twenty per cent of the American people as associates of 'kooks,' 'bigots' and 'yahoos.'" (14)

This is a reference to another Forster & Epstein publication, the aforementioned Danger On The Right. This book was put out as a professional smear job in 1964, at about the time Senator Barry Goldwater was running for President. (Goldwater is part-Jewish and had been attempting to woo the Jewish vote). The book attempts to smear all "Extreme Conservatives" as anti-Semites, Nazis or fellow travellers. (15)

This slander on the American people may have been published as long ago as 1964, but it is still very much alive today. As recently as 1992, the ADL commissioned a survey which "found" that 1 in 5 Americans "hold strong prejudicial attitudes against Jews". (16) Anti-Semitism was said to be most prevalent among blacks and the elderly. One wonders how many black members the various Klans and American Nazi parties have. The "anti-Semitism" found by organisations such as the ADL is in stark contrast to the social status of Jews, not only in the United States but in Britain and elsewhere.

Weyl's 1968 study (already cited) reports that, according to census data, 8.4% of Negro Americans go to college; 21.4% of whites; 44.1% of Chinese and Japanese Americans; and 80% of Jews! (17) Although genuine anti-Semites

(and outright crazies) often make exaggerated claims about the alleged Jewish dominance of the economy, it is well documented that many Jews enjoy phenomenal success in business, ditto politics. To take an extreme example, at the time of writing, in Britain, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary and the Lord Chief Justice are all Jewish. (18) As the former two are also MPs and are therefore elected it should be patently obvious that, however many "anti-Semites" there are in Britain, most people either don't hate Jews enough not to vote for them or to boycott them in business. The plain truth is that most people simply couldn't care less, but what does piss many people off is the incessant whining and wailing by organisations like the ADL throughout the United States, Britain and the world. Many people are literally sick to death of hearing about "anti-Semitism", the Holocaust and six million exterminated Jews.

Finally, neither American law enforcement agencies nor genuine civil rights organisations have been particularly impressed with the ADL. An FBI memorandum on the organisation dated September 22, 1966, reports that "The Anti-Defamation League has vested interest in discovering and exposing antisemitic organizations such as the Klan and other hate groups. While the League has recorded some accomplishments in this area, they do not have the facilities to examine and discover the complete facts with regard to organizations such as the Klan." (19)

And in 1982, the United States Commission On Civil Rights issued a similar though more strongly worded attack on an ADL report. It accused the organisation of mixing epithets and "emotionally-laden labels" with the facts, and of including hearsay and other unverifiable material which "borders on jingoism" and which, if published by the USCCR, could "seriously undermine the agency's reputation for fairness and objectivity". (20)

An amusing footnote on the mischief-making of the ADL. Not content with attacking *goyim* left, right and centre as "anti-Semitic", in 1997 it launched a campaign against Jewish intolerance! Following the death of Rabbi Hugo Gryn, a Reform Jew who was not exactly flavour of the month with the Ultra-Orthodox, there was a great schism in British Jewry, revolving principally around the issue of who should attend his funeral. Gryn died in 1996, but the schism deepened, and in the May 30, 1997 issue of the *Jewish Chronicle*, Chief Rabbi Sacks was quoted thus: "Such is the depth of the divisions that anyone who seeks to make peace between Jew and Jew is at risk of being attacked on all

sides". The title of the article in which this quote appeared (on page 6) is *ADL* campaigns against Jewish intolerance; the comment of the Chief Rabbi was thrown in to emphasise that this was a universal problem. On the other side of the Atlantic, the ADL's new campaign was said to be the first one ever aimed at Jews. On the very same page another article reported on a renewed drive against "suspected Nazis" living in Canada; Sol Littman, who at the time of writing is still, apparently, head honcho of the Canadian Branch of the Wiesenthal Center, was behind this latest piece of mischief-making. [See pages 27-35 of the current work re Littman's and the Wiesenthal Center's activities].

AIPAC

The American-Israel Public Affairs Committee is the most influential organisation in the United States lobbying specifically on behalf of the State of Israel. Although, unlike the ADL, it does not concern itself with Holocaust Revisionism, it has been responsible for the propagation of black propaganda against "enemies" of Israel, real and imagined. In other words, anyone who has been so thoughtless as to claim that Palestinians have rights, or to protest against brave Israeli soldiers shooting Palestinian children. It has also been known to work in collusion with the ADL. (21) In 1992, AIPAC had 55,000 members, an annual budget of twelve million dollars, and a staff of over a hundred, including six whose job it was to work full time lobbying Congress and government officials.

As well as smearing Gentiles as anti-Semitic, Jewish opponents of Zionist tyranny and Imperialism are smeared as self-hating Jews. A lot of this is done covertly, so as with the dirty work of the ADL, one can only wonder how many "anti-Semites" are the inventions of professional Jewish propagandists.

Interestingly, AIPAC has a big file on the black politician Jesse Jackson. A former operative of an AIPAC secret smear unit told an American newspaper that the Jackson file is locked away because AIPAC employs around twenty Afro-Americans "in menial positions" (22) and "we had to be careful they didn't know we were going after blacks."

The Jewish Defense League

Said an Israeli general called Mike:
"It's untrue that we Jews are war-like,
Though we often react
Just before we're attacked
With what's known as a pre-emptive strike!" (23)

There is, allegedly, a saying from Morocco which Jewish mothers tell their children: "If a goy hits you, bow your head and he will spare your life." (24) Any honest person who has studied Jewish history will realise that the above limerick is a far more accurate reflection of what Jewish mothers tell their children than the Moroccan fantasy.

The ugliest face of Jewish "self-defence" in the United States is undoubtedly the Jewish Defense League. The JDL was founded by the Zionist fanatic Rabbi Meir Kahane, who was assassinated in New York in November 1990. In July 1984, the offices of the Institute for Historical Review were burnt to the ground; although no one was ever apprehended for this attack, the JDL was almost certainly responsible. (25) The Institute for Historical Review has been targeted on other occasions by the JDL, for example, the Jewish Revisionist and IHR member David Cole was violently assaulted by a JDL thug at a Revisionist meeting in January 1992. The IHR has published a special, twenty page, illustrated in-depth report on the activities of the JDL and "other Criminal Zionist Groups", whose crimes include murder. (26) Members of the JDL have also been caught red-handed staging anti-Semitic incidents; on one occasion a certain Mordecai Levy posed as a mythical neo-Nazi named James Guttman to stage a public meeting. (27)

Simon Wiesenthal "Nazi Hunter", And His Center

Simon Wiesenthal is the most famous "Nazi Hunter" in the world. It is often the case though that reputations are made up out of the whole cloth by the media, or even by the people who own them. To be scrupulously fair to Wiesenthal, his reputation has been created largely by the media, but it remains to be seen how much if any of it he deserves.

It would take a book to describe all Wiesenthal's dubious activities; Revisionist Historian Mark Weber has published a short but damning critique of Wiesenthal. (28) Wiesenthal's critics include the American Bar Association and, surprisingly, Organised Jewry! (29) Here, the current writer proposes to focus on three of Wiesenthal's offerings: a photograph of a "war criminal" in one of his books; and the reaction of the authorities in both Europe and Canada to the activities of his Center.

Simon Wiesenthal And The Remarkable Story Of An "Atrocity" Photograph

Wiesenthal's 1989 book Justice Not Vengeance contains a photograph of an alleged war criminal, a German officer who is, apparently, torturing two prisoners. The plate is captioned "We had this photograph printed on post-cards which were sent to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in 1979, demanding that the statute of limitations on Nazi crimes be revoked."

Wiesenthal's explanation of how this photograph came into his possession is unconvincing. "An American soldier had discovered this photgraph [sic] in one of the private quarters he'd been billeted in and brought it to my office." (30)

However, Holocaust Revisionist Udo Walendy claims that "...the picture is an obvious fake. The guard's uniform is all wrong. The side pockets beneath the belt are missing. The buttoned edge of the jacket does not run correctly from top to bottom. The pistol hangs on the wrong side. An *unterscharführer* would not be allowed to wear officer's pants with boots.

"Secondly, the lighting is all wrong. The *guard* and the two hanging victims cast no shadows, while the prone victim does." Walendy concludes by saying that when he visited the Dachau museum in January 1968, a life-size blow-up of the photograph revealed that no ropes were detectable. "Either the victims are floating in mid-air, or someone forgot to draw them in!" (31)

According to Walendy this photograph is a drawing; this is not necessarily the case; photography is more art than science. (32) However, this photograph was certainly staged. It appeared in print as early as 1954, in the British magazine Royal Air Force Flying Review. (33) It was obviously taken many years earlier, probably in 1945, after the liberation of the camps. This photograph also appears in two other popular books on World War Two. One of these is the book Medical Block Buchenwald, which was written by a former inmate, Walter Poller. (I am referring here to the 1975 Corgi paperback edition of Poller's book). According to his own account, Poller was arrested in 1938 and was released from Buchenwald on May 10, 1940, (34) which means that he did not witness, as an inmate, any of the terrible scenes that were found in Buchenwald and other camps at the end of the war. Although Poller's is one of the more believable accounts to have been written by former concentration camp inmates, (35) the horror photographs in his book have little or no relation to the author's brief sojourn in the camp. (36)

Returning to the Wiesenthal photograph, when one compares different versions of it one realises that it proves nothing, because they are so different that unless one were to obtain the original plate, one would not be able to make any definitive judgment on its authenticity. (37) One thing is for certain though, this photograph was most definitely not discovered by a serviceman who walked into Wiesenthal's office and handed it to him.

Although the current writer has not been able (to date) to trace this "atrocity" photograph further back than 1954, there is no doubt in my mind that it was indeed taken in Buchenwald, but, as stated, after the war. In his 1976 study A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE SS 1923-1945, author Andrew Mollo admits candidly that many such photographs were indeed staged after the war. Photograph 316 is captioned "Former inmates dressed in SS uniforms were on hand

to demonstrate the more grisly apparatus such as the gallows and crematoria" to the local inhabitants as part of their re-education. (38)

It should be stressed that there is nothing dishonest about this sort of "staging" (perhaps reconstruction is a better word), provided that there is no intent to deceive the public and that the reconstruction is duly credited. (39) Obviously this does not apply in the case of Simon Wiesenthal. The reader should bear this in mind also whenever he is shown alleged atrocity photographs, be they of the Second World War or of anything else. A photograph without an accredited caption is meaningless, however emotive.

The Wiesenthal Center And The "War Criminals" Who Never Were

The Los Angeles based Wiesenthal Center is not actually run by the great man himself but pays him \$75,000 a year for the privilege of using his name, (40) (nice work if you can get it). If Wiesenthal's sleight of hand gives the reader cause for concern, some of the Wiesenthal Center's activities have given Organised Jewry cause for concern, in both Europe and Israel. The reader should bear in mind here that Organised Jewry in Britain and throughout the world have never been slow to smear people as anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi, etc, so when their reaction to such allegations is lukewarm, there is clearly mischief with a capital M afoot.

In the 1980s, the Wiesenthal Center made allegations against residents of a number of countries, including the United Kingdom and Sweden. The Swedish allegations concerned twelve former Balts who were named in a letter handed by the Center to the Swedish Embassy in Washington on November 18, 1986. (41)

The Swedish Allegations

On November 20, 1986, the Swedish Government appointed a high powered three man commission to investigate these allegations, and the following February the commission reported its findings and a recommendation that the Wiesenthal Center's report be ignored.

Very briefly, the Wiesenthal Center's letter concerned allegations made in a 43 page document. The relevant section of the report of the Swedish Commission concludes that the allegations of the Wiesenthal Center concerned eight men who were dead; (42) of the remaining four, one was over 90, the youngest was seventy and the other two were nearly eighty.

The allegations were said to have been based on four publications, three of which were produced by the Soviet Union. (43) The fourth was a publication of the Yad Vashem Archive in Israel. According to the Swedish Commission: "The Swedish embassy official who questioned the 'Yad Vashem' archive representative in Israel found that the facts mentioned in the Wiesenthal allegations were inconsistent with the truth." (44)

The British Allegations

The allegations against British citizens came from the same source. Initially there were seventeen names on the list, but later another thirty-four were added. (45) One of the first seventeen, Mr Antanas Gecas, a 71 year old Lithuanian, was named under Parliamentary privilege by the Zionist Labour MP Greville Janner.

According to the Latvian analysis, media coverage of this report was largely irresponsible and "demonstrate that the people on the list have already undergone trial and conviction by the media, before any judicial tribunal of any description has as much as examined any of the evidence against them." What exactly was the evidence against them?

The Latvian analysis names three propaganda booklets which were published in the 1960s by the so-called Latvian Council for Cultural Relations with Countrymen Abroad, a KGB front organisation based in the Latvian capital Riga. The booklets were published in Latvian and English, and the titles are given here as People without a Conscience, Political Refugees Unmasked and Who are the Daugavas Vanagi? (46)

These three booklets were mailed to prominent persons, the media and other institutions in the West in the 1960s as part of a KGB black propaganda campaign against anti-Communist emigrés. In 1986, copies that had been sent to the Yad Vashem archive came into the possession of the Jerusalem branch of the Simon Wiesenthal Institute. To its credit, Yad Vashem disclaimed the allegations. (47) To their credit, so, for the most part, did Organised Jewry. Eric Moonman, a senior member of the Anglo-Jewish Establishment and a notorious Zionist had this to say: "I is not within the wishes of the Jewish community in this country to see an indiscriminate campaign of allegations made against people unless there is adequate evidence." (48) What more need be said?

The current writer has seen copies of two of the above books; (49) their grotesquely obvious propaganda content should alert any half-intelligent reader immediately. Thus we are told that the Daugavas Vanagi is a "fascist set-up", and that "some today believe in the 'Red Menace' and so on and on, and thereby hinder the World Peace Movement." (50) And that an organisation called the Assembly of Captive European Nations-Latvian Delegation (ACEN) formed by "nazi collaborationists" has a truly sinister goal: "Their aim is to cast rude slander on their countries who decided to go Socialist." (51) And so on, ad nauseum.

On page 109 of "POLITICAL REFUGEES" UNMASKED! appears a document which implicates a Mr Paul Reinhards in "war crimes". He was one of the Latvian emigrés named by the Wiesenthal Center. In April 1987, Mr Reinhards - since deceased - was described by the Jewish-controlled race-hate magazine Searchlight as "a prominent member of the exile Latvian community in London"; a photograph of the Latvian centre in London (72 Queensborough Terrace) appeared in the same article captioned "London headquarters of Latvian collaborators in exile." (52)

Although an attempt was made to keep the Wiesenthal Center inspired witch hunt going, the allegations in Britain appear to have fizzled out around the end of 1987, although the hate lives on. In July 1995, an 84 year old Surrey man, Szymon Serafimowicz (now deceased), was charged with four murders, those of unknown Jews in Russia in 1941 and 1942, ie two in each year. These were said to be specimen charges. (53) For the record, this witch hunt is in stark contrast to international Zionism's attitude to Jewish war crimes. The following month, a report in the Jewish Chronicle claimed that no action was to be taken over the murder of 49 Egyptian prisoners on Sinai in 1956 - after an admission by a retired Israeli army officer. Prime Minister Rabin rejected a call for an inquiry into the atrocities because "There were aberrations on both sides...There is no purpose in raising events of the past...Raising the issue embarrasses the Arab side as well." (54) Talk about chutzpah.

The Canadian Allegations

While the Wiesenthal Center allegations were investigated thoroughly in both Sweden and the UK, in Canada they resulted in an investigation which was comprehensive beyond all meaning of the word. As in Sweden, the Canadian Government set up an official high powered commission of inquiry, this one under a judge, which resulted in a two part report published December 30, 1986. (55) The full title of this report is Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals Report, Part 1: Public, Honourable Jules Deschênes, Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada, and it runs to a staggering 966 pages. (56)

One of the special advisers to the Canadian Commission was Raul Hilberg, the author of one of the standard (Exterminationist) works on the Final Solution. The report includes 822 opinions on individual cases; (57) it is clear from even a superficial reading of the report that most of the cases investigated resulted from allegations which came either directly or indirectly from Jewish individuals or organisations. The most prominent name among those individuals is that of Sol Littman, Canadian representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

It was Littman who was responsible (in Canada) for raising allegations about Dr Mengele, the legendary "Angel of Death"; these date to December 1984. (58) The Deschênes Report devotes an entire chapter to THE MENGELE

AFFAIR. Dr Josef Mengele was born March 16, 1911 and joined the SA aged 22. In 1938 he joined the SS and in 1943 he was promoted to captain and assigned to Auschwitz. As might be expected, there are numerous versions of what happened to him - as well as to other important Nazis - who disappeared after the war. One of Littman's allegations had it that Mengele had applied for a visa to emigrate to Canada from Buenos Aires in 1962. It was even suggested that he may have been living in Canada. The truth is that at the end of the war, Mengele escaped to South America where he spent the rest of his life. (59)

Mengele was said to have used up to 8 aliases including that of George Menk. Menk - a real but different person - came to Canada in 1958 when he was 44 years old. Another alias was said to be that of Joseph (Josef) Menke who had been a major in the SS. Regarding all the above, the Commission concluded that "There is no documentary evidence whatsoever of an attempt by Dr. Joseph Mengele to seek admission to Canada from Buenos Aires in 1962." and "much to its regret, the Commission must say that it takes a dim view of the attitude of Mr. Littman." (60)

Some of the allegations levelled at Canadian citizens on account of this witch hunt would have been amusing if this business were not so outrageous; one woman was investigated because she was alleged by "a private citizen" to have claimed that she loved Hitler! (61)

Cases 179 & 180 involved the denunciation as war criminals of a couple bearing a German name, living in a secluded place under the protection of two black dogs and offering old European furniture for sale. While Case No 18 was that of an unnamed individual accused by Wiesenthal himself. He was said to have been a member of the Galician Division of the Waffen-SS. Wiesenthal was able to provide no meaningful evidence. Case closed.

The following "estimates" of the alleged number of "war criminals" living in Canada is extracted from *The Deschênes Report*; (62) for a country with a population of less than thirty million people, (63) it is truly amazing that anyone would take it seriously.

Table 1: Alleged number of war criminals living in Canada

1971, 19 May Simon Wiesenthal	Toronto Star Several hundred			
1975, 26 Dec. Unidentified groups	roups Montreal Gazette Over 50			
1976, 1 Dec. Michael Hanusiak	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]			
1977, 11 Nov. Ian Adams Weekend Magazine 800				
1979, 6 March Robert Kaplan House of Commons Over one dozen				
1979, 6 March Maurice Dupras	House of Commons Some 15			
1979, 25 March Olivia Ward	Toronto Star Over 1,000			
1980, 28 April Meir Halevi Globe and Mail 200				
1981, January Interdepartmental				
Commitee Report to Government 50-100				
1981, 24 Feb. Sabina Citron	Globe and Mail 1,000			
1981, 29 May Abraham Cooper Regina Leader-Post 1,000				
1981, 13 July Irwin Cotler	Ottawa Citizen At least 100			
1981, 15 Sept. Adalbert Rueckerl	Vancouver Sun 500-1,000			
1982, 18 June David Matas	Toronto Star 50-60			
1982, 12 Oct. Charles Kremer	Windsor Star Over 2,000			
1982, 6 Nov. Dept. of Justice	Toronto Star Handful			
1982, 6 Nov. RCMP	Toronto Star 80-100			
1982, 6 Nov. Irwin Cotler	Toronto Star 75-100			
1983, 13 March Robert Kaplan	Toronto Sun Over 100			
1983, 13 April Irwin Cotler	La Presse Maybe 1,000			
1983, 5 July Jewish Defence League Globe and Mail Maybe 1,000				
1983, 21 July Adalbert Rueckerl Globe and Mail 1,000				
1983, 21 Nov. Solicitor General Department Globe and Mail 100				
1983, 21 Nov. Edward Greenspan Globe and Mail 2,000				
1984, 24 Jan. Sol Littman	London Free Press 2,000			
1984, 8 Nov. Sol Littman	Toronto Star 3,000			
1985, 16 Jan. Simon Adler	London Free Press 1,000			
1985, 25 Jan. Sol Littman	Toronto Star 3,000			
1985, 7 Feb. John C. Crosbie	House of Commons Relatively few			

1985, 23 August Sol Littman Report to Solicitor General 2-3,000 1986, 16 May Simon Wiesenthal New York Daily News 6,000

We close this chapter with a few words about Simon Wiesenthal himself.

Afterword On Simon Wiesenthal

We will not cover here the allegations that Wiesenthal made against Chicago resident Frank Walus, which, led - starting in December 1974 - to a witch hunt against this totally innocent Polish-born American citizen; nor will we cover Wiesenthal's own proven doctoring of an atrocity photograph or other dubious activity. We will point out though that the Director of the Yad Vashem Holocaust Center no less has denounced both Wiesenthal and the Center that bears his name for trivialising and commercialising the Holocaust. Wiesenthal is said to have stressed the necessity of impressing on the public that as well as the proverbial six million Jews the Nazis exterminated five million goyim, a "diplomatic" number chosen by Wiesenthal because while "The gentiles will not pay attention if we do not mention their victims, too", it reminds the world that while others suffered under Nazism, the Jews still suffered more than anyone else. (64)

At long last though, the Exterminationist chickens are coming home to roost for this evil old man. On February 8, 1996, a TV documentary screened by the German TV station NDR exposed Wiesenthal to the world. Even though Revisionists - and even some non-Revisionists - have documented his nonsense for many years, this programme was presented to the world as an Earth-shattering revelation. According to one Revisionist source, the producer and the critics interviewed on the programme were all Jews. (65) The mainstream media was no less forthright; the *Guardian* described Wiesenthal as a "tragic bungler"; (66) doubtless in the years and decades to come, a far less charitable consensus will emerge.

Chapter Four: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: The Organised Left

Just as there is no such homogeneous entity as Organised Jewry, so too is there no such animal as the organised left. However, like Organised Jewry, many "left wing" organisations share broadly similar agendas, and for the most part they bury their differences when it comes to showing a united front against the common enemy, which is usually referred to as fascism. Needless to say, just as "anti-Semites" in the eyes of Organised Jewry includes anyone Jews don't like, the definition of fascist by the organised left extends to fringes, or even most of, the Conservative Party, the police, the judiciary, and all the other "lackeys" of the capitalist system. Left wing organisations often form popular fronts, and these are frequently interpreted by the far right as part of the communist conspiracy. If one accepts the broad definition of conspiracy as a "combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose", then this view is not unnecessarily paranoid. (1)

There are several left wing organisations in Britain that have been extremely active in opposing Holocaust Revisionism physically. There are probably many more in the United States, some in France, (2) and undoubtedly many others elsewhere. The "anti-fascist" movement in Germany is, as one might expect, very active, but as Holocaust Revisionism has been banned there, there is not much call for a street presence against Revisionism. (3) Nazism is illegal in Germany, the NSDAP-AO was banned there in 1974. (4) In September 1994 the Jewish Chronicle reported gloatingly that "Denying the Holocaust" in Germany can now attract a five year gaol term. (5)

The Far Left And The Board Of Deputies

The far left in Britain, as elsewhere, is, by and large, passionately anti-Zionist. This has often been an embarrassment to Organised Jewry, but like left

wing organisations generally, Jewish organisations are prepared to bury ideological differences when it suits them.

The Anti-Nazi League (ANAL) was founded in 1977. (6) Be that as it may, it is the world's worst kept secret that the Anti Nazi League is the popular front of the Socialist Workers Party. From the beginning the hard core of its activists and many of its sponsors have been SWP members. The Socialist Workers Party (formerly the International Socialists) was founded by Ygael Gluckstein, who uses the name Tony Cliff when passing himself off as a British "worker". Many of the SWP's leading members have been and remain Jews. That being said, the State of Israel certainly has no friends in the SWP.

In its April 1992 issue, Searchlight accused the SWP of perpetuating its "own brand of antisemitism" because it had had the audacity to attack the State of Israel for its barbaric treatment of the Palestinians.

In 1973, an editorial in *Socialist Worker* said of political Zionism that "Its essence is that a 'chosen people', the Jews, are superior to everyone else and can and should trample on the rights of other peoples". (7) That is certainly the case, however, there are rich pickings to be found among well-to-do Jews whose paranoia about "Nazis" is easily exploited by professional "anti-fascists", so Jewish businessmen have been targeted by ANAL fund-raisers.

In March 1979, it was reported that the Board of Deputies had complained - not for the first time - about the dissemination of anti-Zionist propaganda at ANAL meetings. (8) Allegations of anti-Semitism against confirmed leftists and "anti-racists" still rear their heads now and again, such is the whining corruption of Organised Jewry. A good example was the hue and cry raised against the British actress Vanessa Redgrave in the United States in the late seventies. Redgrave, whose politics are every bit as red as her hair, had long identified herself with the "oppressed" Palestinians, and drew a great deal of flak when she was chosen by CBS TV to play the part of a Holocaust "survivor" in a major anti-Nazi feature, *Playing For Time*. The subject of the three hour dramatisation, Fania Fenelon (Goldstein), condemned Red Vanessa as anti-Semitic. (9) Her ludicrous allegations were mimicked by Organised Jewry throughout the United States.

Another confirmed "anti-racist" is "Red" Ken Livingstone. Livingstone is quite a character; he has the outward appearance of an English gentleman, is highly cultured, accented and well-mannered, and would not be out of place as a member of the landed gentry, yet when he was the leader of the long departed

Greater London Council (GLC) he made a reputation for dishing out public money left, right and centre to every loony leftist cause under the sun, from the "wimmin's movement" to ethnic groups to the organised homosexual movement for the production and dissemination of queer porn. (10)

Livingstone's passionate opposition to anti-Semitism didn't stop him being smeared as an anti-Semite, or Organised Jewry trying to drag him into court for "inciting racial hatred" against those wonderful people who gave you Sabra and Shatila. (11)

Left Wing Violence Against "Zionists"

After the left wing conference Marxism 93, a large format leaflet was issued by an organisation calling itself the Campaign Against Violence in the Labour Movement. This contained some interesting cameos indeed, none more so than the following, which was reported by a correspondent named Mark Sandell:

"At 1.35PM ON Friday 16 July I was petitioning and leafleting about violence at Marxism '93' outside the final rally...Very quickly I was surrounded by eight Socialist Worker sellers...I was threatened and some of the group stood in front of me to stop me talking to passers-by...an older man started a row with me, saying over and over 'are you calling me an anti-semite?' He told me that he was Jewish. I told him that I did not call him an anti-semite but that I thought the logic of the SWP's politics was to be systematically hostile to most Jewish people and that the logic of that politics was anti-semitic. He did not want to discuss this at all. He repeated over and over 'you can't call me anti-semitic'. He grabbed my shirt and twisted it is his fist up to my throat. Then he tore the leaflets out of my hand and grabbed my petition." (12) Poor Mr Sandell claimed that he then received a kicking from this group of "anti-fascist" thugs and ended his letter thus: "when I protested at the violence [they replied] 'You deserve it, you f*ing Zionist'. When I complained, other SWP members repeated this sentiment."

This is what these people do to each other; one can only imagine what they would do to Revisionists and "fascists" if they ever came to power.

ANAL, The 43 Group And Associated Thugs

In 1993, ANAL published a short anti-Revisionist pamphlet called HOLO-CAUST DENIAL: THE NEW NAZI LIE. It was not concerned with debating the Revisionists, primarily it was aimed at smearing them - of course - and raising cash and recruiting new members. One of the sponsors of this pamphlet was Morris Beckman. On page 2, Beckman is credited thus: "of the '43 Group of Jewish anti-fascist fighters which helped to destroy Mosley's fascist organisation after the war." (13)

If ever there was a case of gilding the lily, this is it. In 1992, former street thug Beckman published his fanciful biography of the 43 Group. Although gratuitously inaccurate in places, in other places - and often the same places - Beckman's book is so candid that it is embarrassing. Notwithstanding the fantasy of their having destroyed Mosley's Union Movement, the 43 Group certainly succeeded on many occasions in shutting down fascist meetings and denying "fascists" their democratic rights, and always by violence or the threat of violence. The following are extracts from Beckman's book. (14)

Page 31 "By early summer 1946, between six and ten fascist meetings per week were being attacked by the Group." (15)

Page 31 "...a team of hard men would jump from taxis and demand the literature [from the fascist paper sellers]...Those who refused [to hand it over] were beaten up..."

Page 78: "'Go! Go! Go!'

We went at our fascists and they fought back hard. It was a savage few minutes...'Don't pissball about - hurt the bastards!' [yelled one of the anti-fascists.]"

Page 88: Beckman boasts of using forged tickets to get into fascist meetings to cause disruption. They might at least have had the decency to pay on the door.

Page 89: "In October 1947 the Group was attacking an average of fifteen outdoor meetings every week, and by whatever means causing more than half to close down prematurely." (16)

Page 126: Beckman boasts of putting Jeffrey Hamm in Brighton hospital with a fractured jaw. (17)

Page 151: Jeffrey Hamm was speaking at a street meeting standing on top of a van and "Hamm stared down contemptuously at the struggling mob below and gave the fascist salute, a ploy always calculated to goad opponents. He succeeded only too well - a piece of brick hit him on the side of the head and he fell on top of the van, unconscious."

Page 167: Beckman boasts of his co-racialists assaulting Jeffrey Hamm and a German house guest in his own home in the process of stealing a file containing the names of members of his organisation.

The 43 Group folded in 1950; (18) the current writer was informed by people active in Mosley's movement at the time that this was due to its method of extracting "donations" from its Jewish supporters rather than to the fascist movement collapsing. (19) In 1996, the group held a reunion fifty years on; another prominent member, Gerry Flamberg, stated candidly that: "We infiltrated the Fascists. We closed 90 per cent of their meetings. Thugs were what we were fighting, and we proved we were more ruthless than what they were." (20)

One of the speakers at this reunion was the Jewish "historian" (and intellectual prostitute) David Cesarani. Formerly Director of the prestigious Wiener Library, Cesarani was one of the people behind the ANAL pamphlet. Cesarani said of Beckman's hate filled screeds that it was "A marvellous book. I read it in one sitting and found myself enthralled." (21)

Cesarani is an even bigger scumbag than the man he obviously admires so much, Beckman. He is the author of a book on alleged Nazi war criminals called JUSTICE DELAYED; one of the photographs in this book is credited to Searchlight magazine. Cesarani actually refers to "The authoritative anti-fascist magazine Searchlight". (22) The reader is referred to pages 47-51 for a proper appraisal of this anti-British, anti-white, race-hate organisation. The fact that Cesarani exhibits such appalling judgment about both self-professed street thug Morris Beckman and the perfidious Searchlight Organisation proves that his "researches" are not to be trusted. As well as being both a professional Jewish propagandist and apologist he has a far stronger commitment to ideology than truth. Assuming that he has any commitment to truth at all. (23)

In 1993, a London newspaper reported that Cesarani had told an audience that "FRESH evidence has been unearthed revealing that more Nazi war criminals have settled in Britain than was first thought". (24) So where is this "evidence", David? I could write more about Professor Cesarani but the above should be sufficient. I will though return to Morris Beckman and contrast Cesarani's open admiration for this self-professed street thug with the condemnations of two decent Jews.

In March 1996, the Jewish Chronicle published a story about the fiftieth anniversary reunion of the 43 Group. (David Cesarani was one of the speakers at this meeting). One former member was quoted by the paper thus: "We infiltrated the Fascists. We closed 90 per cent of their meetings. Thugs were what we were fighting, and we proved we were more ruthless than what they were." (25) [See also previous page].

The following month, the paper published a letter from Beckman in which he endorsed the same gratuitous violence and repeated his boring chant that: "We felt obliged to defend the Jewish community from mounting physical and verbal abuse...It was the Fascists whom the 43 Group attacked, exposed and totally destroyed after a four-year street war." (26)

Not all Jews were impressed with this fiery rhetoric though, and two old campaigners also had letters published under the same heading. Writing from Melbourne, Australia, AJEX member (27) Ephraim Briskman, reported that at outdoor meetings during the 30s, "Trained Jewish speakers were able effectively to demolish the Fascist 'case' and to deal with anti-Jewish questions. Frequently, they were assaulted, and at times they required police protection. But they never gave up...After the war...the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women...masterminded a similar campaign." He says this was very effective and that the 43 Group should have adopted a similar policy. "In our violent world, Jews may sometimes be compelled to use violence in self-defence...But so long as we live in a democratic society, the use of violence can only be counter-productive." (28)

Henry Morris, also of AJEX, wrote that his was "a responsible organisation, constrained to act within the law..." and of the 43 Group he said: "They are entitled to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their brief spell of self-gratification, earned while indulging in punch-up politics with Oswald Mosley's Fascists. History will determine whether they achieved anything lasting and really

worthwhile." (29) It is obvious from the tone of Mr Morris's letter that he has already made his judgment.

For the record, even Organised Jewry were concerned about the activities of the 43 Group, and it was Organised Jewry rather than the supposed total destruction of the "fascist menace" which led to its disbanding.

In its February 4, 1949 edition (page 12), the Jewish Chronicle published an article entitled STUPID TACTICS, which referred to "unseemly disturbances" in Kensington when "an irresponsible group of young Jews took upon themselves the task of organising a counter-demonstration to a fascist meeting". Sixteen months later, such "unseemly disturbances" were no longer to be tolerated. The Jewish Chronicle reported on page 14 of the June 16, 1950 issue 43 GROUP DISBANDS. The tone of this article is far from complimentary: "On several occasions we have been compelled to call attention to the unhappy consequences of their misguided conduct." While on page 19, an article with the slightly different title 43 GROUP DISBAND makes no mention of destroying the fascists, but does make it clear that the 43 Group was disbanded under pressure from AJEX and Organised Jewry generally. (We should at least give them credit for that).

Centerprise

A few words here about Morris Beckman's publisher, Centerprise. This organisation calls itself a "community project". As well as publishing "radical" literature, it runs a bookshop and a café in Hackney, North London. In 1994, the current writer brought a libel action against Centerprise (and others) and received an out-of-court settlement of £2,300 from Centerprise Trust. As part of its rolled-up plea, Centerprise had pleaded "innocent dissemination", (30) so in the spring of 1995 I visited the Centerprise bookshop to see the kind of literature it stocked. I found on sale queer porn of the vilest sort, and left wing hate literature including an issue of Class War which contained direct incitements to murder Britain's judges, and a newspaper called Green Anarchist which gloated over the murder of three French policemen and incited the murder of British policemen.

Shocking as is this sort of hate literature, it is even more shocking that Centerprise Trust is a registered charity and receives the bulk of its income from the ratepayer and the taxpayer! (31) The people who run the Centerprise Trust, bookshop and "community project" are typical left wing "anti-racists" and, along with Organised Jewry, make up the hard core of the anti-Revisionist movement. The sort of filth and poison they peddle - including direct incitements to murder - gives the lie to their apparent concern for Jews and other minorities and their incessant carping on about both the Holocaust and the evils of so-called racism.

More ANAL Uglies

In 1978, a decade and a half before its smear pamphlet on Holocaust Revisionists, ANAL was itself the subject of a pamphlet, an excellent documented exposé produced by the National Front called Lifting the lid off the 'Anti Nazi League'. (32) The pamphlet's thesis is one that has stood the test of time, namely that ANAL's real purpose is not to fight the mythical Nazi menace but to build a popular front against capitalism. Among the interesting snippets of information garnered by the Front's research department is that in July 1978, Richard Wainwright, the Liberal MP for Colne Valley and one time ANAL sponsor, withdrew all support for the organisation "because of the lack of any democratically elected management controlling it". This is, as the pamphlet points out, "a rather strange state of affairs in an organisation which is supposedly in existence to 'defend democracy'" (33) Two of the organisation's then many sponsors were Denis Lemon, editor of the homosexual newspaper Gay News, and Peter Hain, who went on to become a Labour MP. We will now take a brief look at both men.

Lemon died July 11, 1994, of an AIDS-related illness, unsurprisingly. (34) Born in 1945, Denis Edward Lemon was co-founder as well as the editor of *Gay News*, which first reared its ugly head in 1972. In June 1976, issue 96, the paper published a "poem" by an academic, Professor James Kirkup, *The Love That Dares To Speak Its Name*. (35) This "poem" described homosexual acts performed by a Roman soldier (a centurion) on the body of the dead Christ. When

this "poem" came to the attention of the Christian right, it caused outrage, none more so than with the well-known "anti-obscenity" campaigner Mary Whitehouse, who initiated a private prosecution for blasphemous libel - the first since 1921 - against *Gay News* and its editor. (This will probably be the last such prosecution in Britain). Whatever one may think of Mary Whitehouse and her ilk, and however repulsive Libertarians may find any form of censorship, including anti-blasphemy laws, this "poem" was undoubtedly both blasphemous and obscene by any reasonable definition of the words.

The Kirkup "poem", which appeared on page 26 of the paper, contains the following edifying lines:

"I knew he'd had it off with other men with Herod's guards, with Pontius Pilate, with John the Baptist..."

The author goes on to describe homosexual acts performed by the centurion which, even if relating to live persons, would be grotesque beyond belief, but such acts performed on a corpse, and the corpse of Jesus Christ at that, would turn the stomachs of all but the most depraved and corrupt of human beings. The blasphemy of Salman Rushdie many years later (which led to worldwide hysteria and a fatwa against the offending author), was positively benign in comparison.

The trial of Gay News and Denis Lemon opened on July 4, 1977. Interestingly, the judge, Mr Justice King-Hamilton, was President of West London Synagogue. He was said to have been "strongly prejudiced against homosexuality". (36) [It's a pity there aren't more Jews like him]. Another Jew, the distinguished journalist and critic Bernard Levin, appeared for the defence, (on purely Libertarian grounds). (37) Levin had obviously been misled about the nature of Gay News. Leaving aside the absurd oxymoronic suggestion that there can be such a thing as a respectable homosexual publication, the same issue which published this blasphemous "poem" also published an article on paedophilia called A KIND OF LOVING, which some people - parents in particular - may consider even more offensive than the Kirkup "poem" in some ways.

A KIND OF LOVING appeared in the Personal Comment column on page 13 and was written by a self-professed paedophile in defence of his perversion.

At the end of the article the editor (presumably Lemon) has written (in italics): "The author of this article wished his name to appear but, on legal advice, has reluctantly agreed that the piece must be published anonymously." Anyone who has studied dedicated homosexual publications - as has the current writer in the course of his various researches - will realise that both the Kirkup "poem" and A KIND OF LOVING reflect the spirit and the ethos of the organised homosexual movement worldwide, a movement whose leaders and rank and file regard themselves as dedicated "anti-fascists", and who have been and remain in the forefront of the anti-Revisionist movement.

Returning to the *Gay News* trial, in spite of the high-powered and high profile defence campaign, both Lemon and *Gay News* were convicted. Lemon was fined £500 and given a suspended sentence; *Gay News* was fined a thousand pounds and ordered to pay costs. The appeal went all the way to the House of Lords where Lemon had his suspended sentence quashed. In February 1982, Lemon sold *Gay News*. He spent the last years of his life more or less as a recluse. In catering of all things, (would you buy a salt beef sandwich from this man?)

Peter Hain may be neither a faggot nor a convicted blasphemer, but in his own way he is just as ugly as Denis Lemon. In 1978, he was ANAL's press officer, and he didn't much like what the National Front pamphlet had to say about him, in particular its exposing his eulogy for a terrorist murderer in his native South Africa. He sued for libel; the jury didn't think much of Hain either, and although they found in his favour he was awarded a derisory five pounds damages. (38)

An Anti-Semitic Outrage That Never Was

In 1992, ANAL was caught with its hands in the till and came under fire from Jews in Brighton. After the desecration of the town's Florence Road Jewish cemetery, three hundred people took part in an ANAL sponsored march which was addressed by Brighton's Jewish mayor. The cemetery was said to have been daubed with swastikas (which had been conveniently removed by the gardener). These swastikas obviously never existed, and neither did the gardener because the cemetery didn't employ one! (39) One can only wonder how many

other such anti-Semitic "outrages" are whipped up out of thin air. And how many shekels they bring into the coffers of organisations such as the Anti Nazi League.

Incitements To Violence And Photomontages

The aforementioned pamphlet, Lifting the lid off the 'Anti Nazi League', reproduces a leaflet distributed in June 1978 in Bristol which it says constitutes "a direct incitement to violence against National Front members", as it certainly does. Such literature is a poor advertisement for an organisation which would have the public believe that it is a guardian of democracy and an opponent of political violence and intolerance.

On page 20 of the very same pamphlet another typical dirty trick of the "anti-fascist" left is shown. An Anti-Nazi League poster is reproduced in which a National Front banner - held by marchers - is displayed with swastikas painted on and a portrait of Adolf Hitler superimposed on the whole. While the poster is obviously a montage, the swastikas painted on the Union Jack banner would pass a cursory inspection. Eighteen and more years on, the manufacture and manipulation of both images and propaganda by the Anti Nazi League and its fellow travellers has in places become far more sophisticated, but the message remains the same.

ANAL's Latest Mischief Making

In 1996, ANAL published an eight page pamphlet entitled SACK THIS RACIST: NEVER AGAIN! The racist concerned is Christopher Brand, an academic based at Edinburgh University. Brand has done the unthinkable for an academic, he has claimed that the races differ in innate intelligence, in

particular that blacks are less intelligent than whites, and has published a book which says the same, *The g Factor*.

If the account given in this pamphlet is half-correct (an optimistic suggestion), Christopher Brand is not a particularly pleasant individual. The current writer has not read Brand's book and has no intention of reading it. I will say though that, having observed in great detail over the years the way whites (including Jews) behave when this subject is raised, the question of Aryan "superiority" does seem incredibly doubtful. In any case, the question of what constitutes intelligence, how much of it is due to nature, how much to nurture and so on, is extremely complex and, like the meaning of life, can be debated endlessly.

What is amusing here though is the hysteria and moral outrage generated by this noisy, vociferous minority. And the inherent dishonesty of this pamphlet. A picture of Brand appears on the front cover; beneath it is - yes, you guessed - a group of concentration camp inmates standing behind barbed wire. On page 3 appear a number of quotes from BNP Führer John Tyndall, two of them dating to 1976 and one of them appearing as long ago as 1961, from his pamphlet *The Authoritarian State*, when Tyndall was an outright Nazi.

Thus we are informed that in November 1976, Tyndall told - or was quoted by - the Sunday Mirror thus: "There are a great deal of people who have democratic rights who should not have them." And, it would appear, that there are a great deal of people who don't have democratic rights who should, including you, JT, for the sub-heading under which this and the other quotes appear is No platform for racists & fascists.

The Searchlight Organisation

In the mid-seventies, a so-called anti-fascist magazine called Searchlight was founded. The pilot issue dated February 1975 was available by subscription only, bore the subtitle Expose the Racists and Extremists, and boasted the legend: DEFEND DEMOCRACY. Over the years, Searchlight has become increasingly concerned with the struggle against Holocaust Revisionism, not with attempt-

ing to refute the Revisionists' arguments, but with suppressing both the arguments and the people who espouse them.

An enormous mythology has been built up around both Searchlight magazine and its parent organisation, but self-praise is no praise at all, and almost all the praise heaped on Searchlight and the evil people behind it has come, directly or indirectly, from its controllers. It has been claimed variously that the Searchlight Organisation was founded as early as May 1964 (40) or even 1962. (41) In reality, the Searchlight Association Limited was incorporated as a "COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL". Its "Memorandum of Association" (840295) is stamped by Companies House "REGISTERED - 9 MAR 1965". The original directors were Reginald Freeson, Maurice Orbach, Benjamin Mark Goodman, Baron Moss, Frederic (or Frederick) Leonard Tonge, Philip Ian Page and William Douglas McClelland. The company secretary was Norman James Stenner. (42)

Between 1965 and 1967 it published four issues of a broadsheet; what it did between 1967 and 1974 remains something of a mystery, although it probably continued in an ad hoc fashion supplying disinformation to the media about the international Nazi conspiracy so beloved of its controllers. It certainly filed accounts up until 1971, (43) but was dissolved under Section 353(3) of the Companies Act 1948 by notice in the *London Gazette* dated 3 OCT 1975.

In 1974, A.F. & R. Publications put out A WELL-OILED NAZI MACHINE: An Analysis of the Growth of the Extreme Right in Britain. This was the publication which really launched Searchlight in its present form; written by Maurice Ludmer and Gerry Gable - both racial Jews - the pamphlet claimed, among other things, that "Recently, journalists and MPs were sent copies of a magazine...entitled 'The Lie of the Six Million'..."

Actually, this magazine/pamphlet was the now world (in) famous Did Six Million Really Die? The story of its distribution was revealed in an article Secret of a house called Heidelberg, by Andrew Fyall, which appeared in the Daily Express, June 17, 1974, page 8. Page 16 of A Well-Oiled Nazi Machine concludes no "freedom of speech" for racialists ad nauseum. Which gives the liars of the "anti-racist" left, and Jewish hatemongers such as Gable a monopoly. (44)

Maurice Ludmer visited Belsen as a serviceman in 1946; Gable was born in January 1937 so didn't have that dubious pleasure. Although the Searchlight team have never been slow in branding Revisionists liars, they have never been

shy about telling a few lies about the Holocaust themselves, as the reader will now see.

In its September 1976 issue, in an attack on Revisionism, Searchlight published a photograph of a group of concentration camp survivors standing naked in front of a pile of bodies. This sort of emotive photograph is often used as proof that the Nazis exterminated (or gassed) Jews. In reality, this photograph is a proven fake. It is a fake because there are at least two radically different versions of it; both versions are reproduced in Did Six Million Really Die? As the Searchlight article in question is an attack on this pamphlet, its authors can hardly have been unaware of this. (45)

In issue 30 (undated but published circa late 1977), Searchlight published an article called NAZIROEDER IN BRITAIN FOR SPEAKING TOUR. At the time, Manfred Roeder was awaiting trial in Frankfort for distributing a pamphlet written by former SS man Thies Christophersen: AUSCHWITZ: TRUTH OR LIE. (46)

This anti-Revisionist article reproduces a famous photograph of a bulldozer shovelling bodies into a mass grave. In reality, this photograph was taken at Belsen on April 17, 1945; as we have already pointed out, there were no gas chambers at Belsen (47) and today only the ill-informed or the mischievous would make such a claim; (48) undoubtedly a number of atrocities and brutalities were committed at Belsen in the last few months of the war, but these were not exterminations. (49)

Professor Butz has written, incisively, that "It is, I believe, Belsen which has always constituted the effective, mass propaganda proof of exterminations, and even today you will find such scenes occasionally waved around as proof". (50) Ironically, far from lending any credence to the Exterminationist hypothesis, the terrible scenes found at Belsen actually support the Revisionist thesis! When the British arrived at Belsen, they found ten thousand bodies lying around the camp. (51) It took several days for the British to dispose of all these bodies, which could not be incinerated but were simply shoved into the ground using a bulldozer, hence those terrible emotive photographs. Yet we are told in many publications (including official publications) that at the Auschwitz complex even larger numbers of bodies could be disposed of in a single day! (52)

Returning to Searchlight, the July 1982 issue contained an article called RECAP No. 4: DENYING THE HOLOCAUST. This article made the specious

claim that Paul Rassinier, one of the pioneers of Holocaust Revisionism, was "infused with a deep anti-semitism". Although it admitted that Rassinier had himself been interned in Buchenwald, it was claimed too that he was never in the extermination section of the camp. The implication is that Jews were exterminated (ie gassed) in Buchenwald. In reality, it is not claimed now that they were any gas chambers in this camp. (53)

In its November 6, 1987 issue, the Jewish Chronicle published an article Put war criminals on trial. (54) This article linked in with the (later discredited) Wiesenthal Center allegations - previously discussed - and reported the launch of a campaign at Manchester University by the "Union of Jewish Students/Searchlight War Crimes Campaign". One of the people featured in this article was none other than Searchlight head honcho Gerry Gable, who was quoted thus: "The heads of the American French and Israeli legal services departments agree the Soviet government has never produced forged documents in these cases." (55)

This is palpable nonsense as we have already seen, (see page 31), but, in view of Gable's well-documented propensity to lie gratuitously, one is entitled to ask if the Soviet Union's apparatchiks were the only forgers at work here. The previous month, Gable himself was reported to have been beavering away behind the Iron Curtain. The London Daily Mail said he had made "'a breakthrough' after weeks in Moscow and the Latvian capital Riga, examining official files about Paul Reinhards, a leading figure in London's Latvian community." (56)

Again, we have already seen that Organised Jewry in Britain have rejected these allegations in total - or at the very least they have been allowed to quietly fade from view; Gable's investigation came to nothing, exactly the same way all the other witch hunts and wild goose chases this hate-filled little Jew has led the police, "anti-fascists", the media and his own kind on these past twenty and more years. These include Column 88, the so-called Nazi Underground, which turned out to be a bunch of pillocks parading around in Nazi uniforms and coal scuttle helmets; the mythical plot to bomb the 1981 Notting Hill Carnival which Gable's agent provocateur - Ray Hill - incited; and a plot, supposedly, to kidnap and murder Gable himself.

Gable's most cynical lies though have been reserved for the Jews themselves; totally without shame, he led the *Jewish Chronicle* up the garden path the same time he was fantasising about Nazis in Riga. His October 23, 1987 interview

with that newspaper is a tissue of lies which the paper could have refuted from its own archive if its staff had had the will. (57)

Gable got a sort of comeuppance in April 1995 when he was forced to issue an apology to Colin Jordan. For the benefit of overseas readers and those who are not au fait with extremist politics, Colin Jordan is Britain's leading Nazi, and has been since 1956. (58) In 1976, Jordan brought criminal libel proceedings against Searchlight's then editor Maurice Ludmer in connection with the April 1975 issue of the magazine and the pamphlet A Well-Oiled Nazi Machine, which Gable co-wrote. (59) In both these publications Ludmer (and Gable) had accused Jordan of masterminding an arson campaign against London synagogues in the 1960s.

Criminal libel is a rarity in English law, and Jordan's summons was dismissed, but when Gable lied through his teeth about Jordan again, in the August 1994 issue of *Searchlight*, the fearless Führer took him to the Press Complaints Commission instead, and his complaint was upheld. Gable tried to make light of his apology in the April 1995 issue, but the fact remains that he was forced to issue an apology to Britain's most notorious Nazi. (60) It is a damning indictment of everything the Searchlight Organisation claims to stand for that Gable cannot find something unpleasant to say about someone as notorious as Colin Jordan that is also true.

Chapter Five: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Academia - 1

"The first law for the historian is that he shall never dare utter an untruth. The second is that he suppress nothing that is true." - Cicero (1)

Just as there is no homogeneous entity known as Organised Jewry or the organised left/"anti-fascist" movement, so too is there no such animal as anti-Revisionist academe. There are many agendas at work in academia in exactly the same way there are in other fields; one thing that may be safely said of all mainstream academic historians is that they have been and remain unconditionally hostile towards Holocaust Revisionism, or indeed towards any Revisionism, and that this hostility is rooted in cowardice, spinelessness, and a host of other unpleasant characteristics which have no place in any institution of higher learning or research. Another thing that may be safely said of all of them is that, at least as far as the Holocaust, and more generally the Jewish Question, are concerned, Cicero's dictum - above - has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance. Almost without exception, those academics who have studied this supposedly so difficult subject have subjugated open inquiry and the quest for truth to dogma, in many cases, to ideology, and in a few, to outright tyranny. This latter is particularly true - for obvious reasons - of Jewish academics and institutions, and this is where we will start.

The Board Of Deputies And The South African Board Of Deputies: Documentation On Lies And Deception About Dachau

The Board of Deputies is constantly working behind the scenes to make any questioning of its officially sanctioned lies about the Holocaust a criminal offence. Although this perfidious organisation has been largely responsible for Britain's already Draconian "race relations" laws, (2) it has so far not managed to institute a full scale intellectual tyranny in Britain on the subject of rewriting history. But its South African equivalent has. We will shortly document the lies and academic sophistry that led to Organised Jewry's successfully enacting a ban on Holocaust Revisionism in South Africa, and on the lies perpetuated by this filthy cabal in Britain, but first we must give the reader a little history lesson.

Dachau Concentration Camp: Truth Versus Media Myth

Dachau was the first of the Nazi concentration camps; its completion was announced on March 21, 1933 and the camp was opened the following day; it was to house 5,000 inmates. (3) Although concentration camps rapidly acquired a bad name - which they have retained to this day - they were represented in the Nazi propaganda of the time as being a more humane alternative to prison. One can argue that many of the people interned by the Nazis should not have been so interned but one can hardly argue that it is more humane to lock prisoners in cells for 23 hours a day - as has frequently been reported in many of Britain's overcrowded prisons and remand centres - than it is to allow them freedom of movement behind the wire.

After 1942, the crowding in Dachau became intense and there were never less than 12,000 inmates in the camp. (4) The Dachau régime was harsh, although, surprisingly, prisoners were permitted to vote in the 1933 election, (5) and as late as the summer of 1943, Himmler is said to have set up brothels in the camps' *Sonderbau* (ie special building) "to solve the sexual problem, combat homosexual practices, and increase the workers' output." These were staffed by women from Ravensbrueck; thirteen of these women were to "serve" in Dachau. (6)

One thoroughly documented feature of the Dachau camp is its use by Nazi doctors for medical experiments, many of them inhuman and some of them fatal. (7) Although there was some resistance from the medical profession to the Nazis' racial policies, it is again thoroughly and shamefully documented that doctors, scientists and many other academics were among the Nazis' earliest and staunchest supporters. (8) Indeed, there are striking parallels between this enthusiastic endorsement and the diametrically opposite policies of "anti-racism" which have subverted academia since the fall of Nazism.

Murderous science aside, one thing that never happened in Dachau was the extermination or execution of prisoners in gas chambers. According to the "official history" of the camp, which was published in 1975, a gas chamber was commissioned in March 1942, and final approval was given in July of the same year. It was codenamed *Baracke X*, but it was never used. (9) Likewise, the *Encyclopedia Of The Holocaust*, which was researched under the auspices of Yad Vashem - the world's leading Exterminationist authority - reports that "In 1942 a gas chamber was built in Dachau, but it was not put into use." (10) The same encyclopaedia also tells us that a total of 206,206 prisoners were registered at Dachau during its existence and that there were 31,591 registered deaths, "most of them during the war". (11)

That is clear is it not? Both the official history of the camp - which was written by a Belgian General - and the world's leading Holocaust archive confirm that there were no gassings in Dachau. Unfortunately, when one studies the contemporary archives, one finds photographs of what were claimed to have been gas chambers. For example, to this day there are such photographs in the archive of the Imperial War Museum. In the Department of Photographs, photograph KY 65496 is captioned "Gassed prisoners, awaiting burning, are piled nearly to the roof of the crematory." These photos are "CERTIFIED AS PASSED BY THE SHAEF CENSOR". The researcher is informed that: "When

Americans entered the camp...[t]hey discovered gas extermination chambers, incinerators full of naked bodies, bodies marked for dissection and the bodies of several small children." (12)

In September 1945, the London Daily Mail compiled a gory photographic souvenir called LEST WE FORGET. The book, which had an introduction by one George Murray, is subtitled THE HORRORS OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS REVEALED FOR ALL TIME IN THE MOST TERRIBLE PHOTOGRAPHS EVER PUBLISHED. On page 5 it is stated quite candidly that the book "may well play a useful part in the re-education of the Germans", while on page 50 a photograph of the alleged gas chamber is captioned GAS CHAMBER EXTERIOR...DACHAU. On page 51 is another photograph, of a pile of corpses captioned SOME OF THE GASSED...DACHAU. These photographs have since been exhibited all over the world, but they were not of either gas chambers or the victims of gas chambers. So what were they? The former were delousing chambers; the latter were the victims of typhus. other diseases and starvation; and here we will have to take another diversion, to discuss typhus, and the methods the Nazis used to combat it.

Typhus And Delousing (13)

It is far too easy for those of us, like the current writer, sitting behind an IBM compatible computer in a centrally heated apartment in a suburb of one of the world's great cities, to compare life today with those of other great civilisations of the past. This is a mistake too many people make - especially the greens - with their "small is beautiful" philosophy and their carping back to a mythical golden age. At the turn of the century and indeed until well into this century, diseases such as tuberculosis were widespread, even in "rich" countries. The majority of the population didn't have hot running water in their homes, much less colour televisions. Indeed, one can still see such scenes today when the global media broadcasts live pictures of war zones. Whenever there is an earthquake or some other large scale natural disaster, one of the very first fears of the authorities and humanitarian organisations is the

outbreak of infectious diseases due to the breakdown of water supplies and other utilities.

To put this in perspective we can do no better than compare the infant death rates of three countries for the past hundred years. The following table is extracted from B.R. Mitchell's *International Historical Statistics*. (14)

Table 2: Deaths per thousand live births (under one year old)

	United Kingdom (15)	Germany	Russia (16)
1880	153	240	286
1899	163	216	240
1928	65	89	155
1933	63	77	
1988	9	8 (17)	25

Even in 1928, a Russian child had, on average, nearly a one in six chance of dying before his or her first birthday. This may seem like a truly horrifying statistic - and it is today - but at the time the premature deaths of infants was accepted as a fact of life. Even today one constantly hears stories about young children dying in their droves in Third World countries.

Returning to typhus, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* says of this disease that: "Epidemic typhus has been one of the great disease scourges in human history. It is classically associated with people crowded together in filth, cold, poverty, and hunger; with wars and famine; with refugees; prisons and jails; concentration camps; and ships." Also known as spotted fever, it is now regarded as a series of diseases, and is spread by rats and other rodents, the rat flea and lice. Typhus has been described reliably from the Middle Ages; it was a major problem during the Napoleonic Wars and the Irish potato famine of 1846-9. (18) *Britannica* reports that "At the close of World War I the disease caused several million deaths in Russia, Poland and Romania..." A world authority on the disease goes further: between 1917 and 1923, 30,000,000 cases of typhus resulted in 3 million deaths in European Russia alone. (19)

Essential to curbing the spread of typhus was delousing; the substance used for this in the concentration camps was Zyklon B, a commercial preparation

of hydrogen cyanide. Zyklon B had been used by the German military since 1924, (20) and was used to disinfect (delouse) both barracks and clothes. (21)

From Delousing To "Gassing"

Zyklon B is actually a crystalline substance which is used to bind the gas. Hydrogen cyanide is an extremely dangerous gas whose properties have long been recognised by chemists and people who work with it. A standard work on toxins written before Hitler came to power reported that "The indiscriminate use of this very dangerous gas by persons quite unfamiliar with it led to the accidental death in Cleveland of four persons who inhaled hydrocyanic acid gas with which a restaurant under their apartment was being fumigated." (22) The same author reports the death of ten men from HCN poisoning in a workman's barracks in Essen, Germany. (23) The suggestion that the Nazis or anyone would use such a gas to "exterminate" people en masse beggars belief. (24)

Descriptions of the operation of delousing equipment can be found in the Holocaust literature, although they are few and far between. The 1947 book Smoke Over Birkenau, by the Gentile Auschwitz survivor Seweryna Szmaglewska, contains some fascinating passages relating to this; these have been overlooked - or most likely wilfully ignored - by the intellectual prostitutes who have the temerity to call themselves historians, probably for fear of being branded "anti-Semitic" by the slime of Organised Jewry. A couple of quotes from the above book will illustrate the point.

"It had been announced that while the women took their bath their clothes would be disinfected in the gas chamber and in a steam kettle. But actually it turned out that the men working in the gas chambers could not catch up with their work. So we wait naked, in the big, cold hall.

After an hour the first batch of gassed clothes is brought." (25)

Later, the author refers to the staff of the Effektenkammer (gassing, sorting and putting away of clothes), gives a detailed description of the gassing of

clothes and says that girls were in charge of the gas chamber. She even states that "Two rooms adjoin the gas chamber - one for the storage of coal and coke, the other for the disinfected clothes." (26) And later, after a fire had destroyed the gas chamber, "the Efinger girls, suspected of sabotage, were sent to work in the fields." (27) Which begs the question: why weren't they exterminated?

Although references to the use of disinfecting gas chambers in the Holocaust literature are rare, one finds constant reference to typhus. Szmaglewska tells us that on the barracks doors is an inscription: *Eine Laus - dein Tod*, (ie "One louse - your death.") (28) and that the women's camp took two weeks to delouse, while everything women in the hospital own is stripped from them and sent to the gas chamber. (29)

It should be noted that Zyklon B was not the only substance used to combat the spread of typhus, and here we may draw on the recollections of another Auschwitz survivor, this time a Jewess. In her fantasy prone book I am alive, Kitty Hart reports a disinfection in which she and others were smeared all over with green fluid and showered, then had to stand for a naked roll call. (30) To the current writer it sounds like they were bathed in Swarfega. (31) Szmaglewska reports that she and others were made to take a long, hot steam bath then a cold shower after which they were sprayed with "some evil-smelling liquid, with which they disinfect your head". (32)

It is not inconceivable that some inmates who were deloused genuinely believed they were about to be gassed, or even that they had been gassed. In her 1987 book *I Light a Candle*, another female survivor, Gena Turgel who, like Kitty Hart, was sent to Auschwitz as a young girl, publishes a lengthy description in which she claims - possibly sincerely - to have been in a gas chamber. The following account is from pages 106-8 of the 1988 edition of Mrs Turgel's book.

"As soon as we arrived (33) we were segregated. The guards there told us that we were going to the shower room and that our clothes would be disinfected. We undressed and left our clothes in a heap on a bench outside. They shouted at us: 'Go in! Quick! And they locked the doors behind us...When the doors opened again and we got out, several other women embraced us. Some were civilians, DPs (displaced persons) like ourselves, whom the Nazis had recruited to work there. They said to us: 'Do you realize you've escaped the furnace?' I opened my eyes very wide and said: 'Furnace? What furnace?' 'The

gas chamber,' they said...We all wept tears of joy. I shall never know how we came out alive. The gas chamber was operated from another part of the camp. Had the gas supply suddenly failed? Why did the guards, usually so super-efficient, fail to discover this and not send us back inside again? Was the woman I knew an angel from heaven or some higher power, who had appeared through those heavy iron doors to save us from death?"

As stated, it is possible that even this account is sincere, I am not accusing Gena Turgel of lying outright here, even though the book contains many outright lies by both Mrs Turgel and her husband, and there are many problems with her book, not the least of which is the fact that it was ghost-written more than forty years after the events it purports to describe. [The reader is referred to Chapter Ten for a critique of the Turgel and Hart books]. All of the above has taken us a long way from the lies of Organised Jewry's academic arm about the non-existent Dachau gas chamber, so let us now return to this.

Dachau Revelations And Misrepresentations - 1: In Britain

In 1960, Dr Martin Broszat of the Institute for Contemporary History at Munich wrote a letter to the magazine *Die Zeit* in which he explained the official version of the Dachau gas chamber. This letter, which appeared in the August 19, 1960 under the heading *Keine Vergasung in Dachau* is reprinted below: (34)

"Neither in Dachau nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other prisoners gassed. The gaschamber in Dachau was not quite finished or set into operation. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners, who were sent to Dachau or other concentration camps in the territory of the old Reich, were in the main victims of catastrophic hygiene and supply problems: in the twelve months from July 1942 to June 1943, according to official SS statistics, in all the concentration camps of the Reich, 110812 persons from illness and hunger. The mass destruction of Jews by gassing started 1941/42, and many incorrigible self-teachers, who certainly possess the correct grand total, base themselves on arguments

which are individually correct, but which by means of polemics have been torn from their contexts, in the consideration of which they hurry past, basing themselves on false or deficient information."

Crystal clear, isn't it: no gassings in Dachau? The reader will recall that it has been reported falsely here and there in the media that people were gassed in Belsen and other camps, where it was proved that there were no gas chamber . (35) Although one expects this sort of nonsense from the media, one does not expect it from academia, even from Jewish academic organisations which clearly have axes to grind. Unfortunately however, this is not the case.

In January 1960, a man named John Alldridge published a series of articles in the *Manchester Evening News*. Written as letters to his daughter Jane, they dealt with certain (alleged) aspects of Nazism, including the Dachau gas chamber - the one that didn't exist, remember? These letters are very emotive, they have a poetic quality, but poetry is an entirely different discipline from history. On pages 5-6, Alldridge carps on thus: "...for all to see, was the room where the victims undressed, the gas chamber itself with the peep-hole through which the operator watched for the last death agony so that he could switch on the electric fan to clear the air of its deathly fumes..."

Again, poetry this may be, but history it is not; Alldridge though can be forgiven, but the Board of Deputies of British Jews can't, because in 1963 this august organisation republished the nonsense of John Alldridge as a pamphlet called *Letters To My Daughter*, (36) and the Board of Deputies have research facilities that are second to none.

The same pamphlet reproduces a photograph of a delousing chamber which it palms off on its readers as a gas chamber, (see page 137). This photograph is reprinted by Professor Butz in his book to silence all but conscious liars. The caption on the door is not clear here, but Professor Butz translates it thus: "Caution! Gas! Life danger! Do not open!" (37) The Board of Deputies of British Jews are thus exposed as liars and forgers; and their research department, along with all the other academic historians - Jewish and non-Jewish who held their peace while this lie was foisted onto a credulous public, are condemned by their silence. In the words of Charles Peguy: "He who does not bellow the truth when he knows the truth makes himself the accomplice of liars and forgers." (38)

Shameful as is this episode in Britain, a far more shameful con trick was performed in South Africa, because in that country the systematic misrepresentation of the non-existent Dachau gas chamber, and other lies about the Holocaust, by two Jewish academics, was used to effect a ban on the Revisionist pamphlet Did Six Million Really Die?, and, in effect, to make questioning the Holocaust a de facto criminal offence.

Dachau Revelations And Misrepresentations - 2: In South Africa

The 1974 publication in England of Did Six Million Really Die? led to an outbreak of whining and wailing in the controlled media. Normally such a pamphlet would have gone unnoticed, but it was reviewed, not unfavourably, by the impressionable author on psychic matters Colin Wilson, in the mainstream montly magazine Books & Bookmen.

Attempts to have the author and publishers prosecuted in Britain were unsuccessful, but in South Africa, Organised Jewry's lobbying was rewarded with an order banning the pamphlet. (39) The September-October issue of Patterns Of Prejudice reveals that action was taken against the pamphlet at a high level. According to the article in question, the pamphlet was first banned in June 1976 on the grounds that it incited racial hatred [sic] against the minority everybody supposedly has nothing better to do than to hate. "The evidence supporting the ban was collected by the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies." (40) An appeal against the ban was lodged the following August, but was later withdrawn. According to the South African Jewish lawyer Arthur Suzman: "The evidence was so overwhelming that the appeal could not have stood up to scrutiny for one moment. But we would have welcomed the judgment of the appellant tribunal which would have expressed the facts." (41) The article adds that this evidence was later published as Six Million Did Die, (in October 1976). One of the authors of this book was lawyer Suzman; the other was another leading South African Zionist, Denis Diamond. (42)

Although, according to the authors, this book was "widely commended as a significant legal and historical contribution to the study of the Holocaust", (43) it is a tissue of lies, distortions and misrepresentations, none more so than those the authors make about the Dachau gas chamber. On page 122, are two photographs captioned: Victims of the Dachau gas chamber lie piled to the ceiling in the crematorium., and Bodies piled high in the Dachau crematorium. (44) As stated, there were no gassings in Dachau, (see pages 59-60). An American soldier is shown standing over bodies piled up in the Dachau crematorium; one it entitled to ask if the bodies of the inmates shown here had really been gassed, why is there no forensic evidence of gassing, an autopsy report or something of the sort? The answer is obvious. Let us now take a more detailed look at the lies and distortions of Arthur Suzman and Denis Diamond.

The Suzman And Diamond Study: More Lies And Deception

As stated, the media is awash with nonsense about the Holocaust as it is about many other subjects, but academics - Jewish or otherwise - have no such excuses; most of them are paid to research and publish their findings in a wide variety of fields. Although the Suzman and Diamond study has the veneer of scholarship it is transparently dishonest to anyone with the slightest knowledge of the Holocaust and the Nazi camps.

On page 5, the authors list the falsifications and distortions used by Richard Harwood in Did Six Million Really Die?; one of these is the fake photographs. Here is what Messrs Suzman and Diamond have to say about this. "Harwood alleges that the numerous films and photographs depicting Nazi atrocities are faked. He purports to establish this by two photographs...He states that the origin of the first photograph is unknown and alleges that the second is a montage, in which a photograph of a heap of corpses has been superimposed on the foreground of the first photograph.

The first photograph in fact was actually produced in evidence at the major Nuremberg Trial." (45)

The authors seem to think this is some kind of refutation, but they have not answered the question! One version of this photograph is reproduced on page 128 with the caption "A policy of deliberate and systematic starvation". As there are (at least?) two versions of this photograph, at least one of them must be a fake, (see page 136). And in any case, such photographs do not prove that the German High Command enforced a policy of deliberate and systematic starvation.

Suzman and Diamond list other footage of films which they claim to be genuine, of which no doubt some, or even the vast majority, are, but what exactly do they prove? On the adjacent page for example the authors reproduce two photographs with the caption "Belsen - From the film exhibited at the Eichmann Trial." (46) Again, Belsen was not an extermination camp, so the inclusion of this film in evidence at the Eichmann trial is an example of the Israeli government gilding the lily as much as these two good of boys.

On page 92, are three photographs; the photograph at the top of the page is alleged in the Holocaust literature to have been taken at Auschwitz; (47) this may indeed be the case, but the two photographs below and the photograph on page 94 were staged "for the benefit of the war correspondents". (48)

Returning to the photograph on page 128, we have already alluded to the fraudulent caption "A policy of deliberate and systematic starvation." Such mass starvation occurred only at the end of the war, only in selected camps, and did not affect all the inmates in even these. There was certainly food available, but there were often severe logistical problems with regard to its distribution. To take just one example, one of the defendants at the Belsen Trial, Oscar Schmeditz (49) told the court that at least one lorry from the bakery was prohibited from entering the camp because of the typhus epidemic. (50)

In this connection it is worth bearing in mind that even in this day and age in one of the most advanced nations of the world (Britain!) one can find occasional well-documented reports of people suffering from malnutrition and tuberculosis. One should also bear in mind that during the Second World food was rationed, that the Germans suffered far worse than we did, and that prisoners are always at the bottom of the social strata.

Bearing all this in mind, it is worth examining the Calorie counts of the concentration camps. In the mill of death itself - Auschwitz - the official Calorie count was 2,150 per day for those doing hard labour; 1,738 for the rest.

Prisoners actually received a maximum of 1,744, while the worst treated got 1,302 Calories. (51)

Insufficient as this was, it was considerably more than the German people themselves existed on after the war! In his 1950 book *Decision In Germany*, the American general Lucius Clay revealed that in July 1945, rations were set at 950-1150 Calories per day, about half what was needed to support a working population and a third of what Americans were getting! In practice only about 950 Calories per day were distributed. In August 1945, the official ration was fixed at 1,550 Calories for the normal consumer. (52) To add substance to this claim, Clay published a photograph of a German child in a Berlin hospital who was dying of starvation. It looks like a Belsen propaganda photograph! (53)

It should be pointed out that concentration camp inmates were not the only people to starve to death during the Second World War. In 1943, a million and a half people died as the result of a famine in Bengal and the resulting epidemics. Yes, a million and a half! A contemporary report in a British medical journal referred to it as "one of the great catastrophes of the war", (54) yet who today has even heard of the Bengal famine?

We conclude this refutation of the lies of Suzman and Diamond with a brief mention of two articles published in a contemporary medical journal, the *British Medical Journal* for January 5, 1946 and March 23, 1946 respectively.

The former article concerns Belsen camp and states that food was very low by January 1945 although the typhus epidemic didn't start until the following month. Apparently! The official statement was that 10,000 bodies were found at Belsen, and, most enlightening of all: "It is evident that throughout the last weeks of the camp's existence a gruesome form of the law of the survival of the fittest was in operation. The distribution of food was arbitrary, and those that still had some strength left obtained more than their share." (55) In other words, the severe food shortage was exacerbated by the behaviour of the prisoners themselves, or some of them. This view is borne out by numerous survivor testimonies (including at "war crimes" trials). For example, according to Edith Treiger, whose deposition was read on the sixteenth day of the Belsen Trial, the German *Aryan* prisoner Hilda Lohbauer took part in selections and beat prisoners. (56) Lohbauer was found guilty on both counts and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. (57)

The second article reports that in the autumn after the war, Berliners spent the weekends trying to buy food from farmers; that from July to August 1945, ration cards were often not honoured; and that there were some deaths "from malnutrition alone". (58) From July 12, 1945 to January 12, 1946, a typhoid epidemic in Berlin led to 12,740 reported cases (2,397 in the British sector). (59)

One final, interesting point on the subject of alleged gassings which may give the reader food for thought. The current writer has made a fairly extensive search of the medical literature for 1945 and the immediate post-war period, and has found not a single article relating to gassings. The words Zyklon and hydrogen cyanide are noticeable by their absence from the indexes of the Lancet, the British Medical Journal, the Journal Of The American Medical Association and other medical journals. An interesting article on Dachau was published in the British Medical Journal in December 1946, but this contains no mention of alleged gassings; (60) an article in the Journal Of The American Medical Association filed from Moscow some eleven weeks after the liberation of Auschwitz refers to the alleged systematic killing of the insane in a hospital near Berlin, (61) but contains no mention of the slaying of what was by then said to be millions of people in the Auschwitz complex and other camps. Such a desideratum is curious to say the least. Or alternatively it could indicate that while the alleged killing of the insane in hospitals was taken seriously by the medical profession, the alleged mass killings of Jews and others in the camps were not.

The Camps In Perspective

While none of the above excuses in the slightest any of the Nazi atrocities or brutalities (of which there were many both inside and outside the camps), it does refute totally the lies and distortions of Suzman and Diamond and their myriad fellow travellers, and also throws an entirely new light on the actual nature of such excesses. Just as it is easy for us today to condemn these atrocities and brutalities - real and imagined - from the comforts of our armchairs - so too is it easy for us to condemn the people who perpetrated them. At the surrender of Belsen, the Commandant, the bull-necked Josef Kramer, unshaven, manacled, brutish, was exhibited to the world as "The Beast

of Belsen". At his trial, Kramer's spirited counsel, Major Winwood, referred to his client as "The Scapegoat of Belsen". (62) Whether or not that was the case, one is entitled to ask how many of Kramer's accusers, indeed, how many of the SS's accusers - Gentile and Jew - would have ended up in the dock if they had found themselves in the same position? Namely, managing a concentration camp system and trying to maintain discipline and order on the receiving end of the bloodiest war in history while fighting food and other shortages, and diseases of epidemic proportions.

Finally, as we pointed out earlier, prisoners are everywhere always at the bottom of the social ladder in every sense, and we should attempt to put the Nazi treatment of prisoners into its proper historical and social perspective. In Britain, whipping was a common punishment for men, women, the young and the old in the early 19th Century. (63) By 1817, women were no longer whipped in public, and by 1820 they were no longer whipped at all. It was only the *Criminal Justice Act* of 1948 which abolished judicial corporal punishment of adults: 3,260 people were whipped in 1900; 60 adults were whipped and 17 adults were flogged in 1938; 43 juveniles were whipped in 1938. (64)

On the twenty-sixth day of the Belsen Trial, the equally spirited defence counsel Major Cranfield, (65) compared Auschwitz and Belsen with the notorious regulation 18b, which he claimed, correctly, was in direct violation of habeas corpus, and, referring to hundreds - in reality thousands - of people detained by the British Government, stated that "all efforts to force the Government to give the reasons for their imprisonment failed". (66) He also pointed out that in Egypt, foremen of gangs of labourers carried whips while in India the police carried bamboo poles and added that "A prisoner was whipped to death in a North Carolina Chain Gang in 1925." (67)

However badly the Germans may have treated Jews in the camps (and others who had been designated enemies of the state), the testimonies of British prisoners of war shows them in an entirely different light. Two examples will suffice.

Captain Sigismund Payne Best was a British agent who rendezvoused with disaffected German officers at the start of the war. They were said to have wanted to overthrow Hitler and force him to sue for peace. The negotiations were scuppered at an early stage, and Payne Best spent the rest of the war in Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald. First though he was sent to Gestapo Headquarters. Payne Best published his book, *The Venlo Incident*, in 1950, and in

that he paints an entirely different picture from that of the blond-haired, blue-eyed Aryan supermen of Hollywood. (68)

He relates for example that at Gestapo headquarters he was told they could do anything they liked to him, "anything". Totally unperturbed and putting on a stiff upper lip, he tells his reader: "I was quite calm and answered as politely as I could, that of course I had read a good deal about Gestapo methods but, as in a lifetime experience of Germans I had never found them more inclined to cruelty than ourselves, I had paid no greater attention to such stories than I did to other reports published in the Press."

His interrogator empathised with him and blamed the war on "the Jews and the Plutocrats who batten on the unfortunate people in England as they did in Germany before the Führer rescued us from them." (69)

In Buchenwald, Payne Best met Dr Rascher, an SS officer who had conducted medical experiments at Dachau but who was later arrested. He reports that Rascher told him about gassings, but this is hearsay, and Payne Best says himself that Rascher "gave at least half a dozen different reasons for his imprisonment, and no one ever discovered what he really had done." (70)

Another former British POW, Charles Coward, who gave evidence at the I.G. Farben Trial, was the subject of a highly imaginative book by Ronald Charles Payne and John Williams Garrod. (71) How much of Coward's story is true is difficult to say, certainly large tranches of it cannot be corroborated, but Coward gives the impression that during his sojourns in German custody he didn't fare too badly at all. For example, at Christmas 1942 he and his fellow POWs ate well with Christmas puddings and stuff sent in from home by the Red Cross. They even put on a pantomime in the camp. (72) The following is actually a description not of military combat, but of a snowball fight in the Stalag on Christmas morning.

"In no time the other compounds had entered the fray and hundreds upon hundreds of men pelted each other...Hastily formed platoons carried out sorties into enemy country, while enfilading fire covered their rear. In the excitement the little South African was captured by Coward's side and put to work collecting ammunition..."

The POWs even pelted the Kommandant, and according to Coward and his biographers: "He was quite a decent old stick, it was agreed; almost a pity, really, that he was a German." (73)

After escaping, Coward made his way to Vienna where he allowed himself to be picked up by a revolting whore, who led him straight to the local police station, where "Surprisingly, the police were quite decent to him. He enjoyed a bowl of hot soup and a hunk of dry bread, then, wrapping himself in three blankets, settled down for the night in a fairly warm cell..." (74)

Coward also spent some time at Auschwitz, and although he gives a description of what his biographers would have us believe was a gassing, it is difficult to credit that he actually saw this. (75) Neither Coward's testimony at the Farben Trial nor the highly fictionalised accounts of his other activities at Auschwitz and elswhere lend much credence to the Extermination thesis, if his story is to be believed. Which is extremely doubtful. (76)

Even though many of them had committed no crimes, concentration camp inmates were still regarded as enemies of the state; it is not true that Revisionists claim that Auschwitz et al were holiday camps, but probably they did not compare too badly with many then contemporary British prisons. Or even with many Third World prisons today, as the accounts of Sigismund Payne Best, Charles Coward, and many others confirm, provided one learns to read between the lines.

The Klarsfelds

Although Serge and Beate Klarsfeld are difficult to categorise, it is fair to say that they are among Holocaust Revisionism's leading, and most vitriolic, enemies. That being said, Revisionists have much to thank them for in the works of Jean-Claude Pressac, (see Chapter Seven). Serge Klarsfeld is a racial Jew of French extraction; his father died in Auschwitz. (77) His wife, the former Beate Kunzel, is both a goy - born of Lutheran parentage (78) - and an ethnic German of the most vile sort. (79)

Beate Klarsfeld is a sort of self-styled avenging angel and has, for many years, campaigned for the extradition and prosecution of alleged Nazi war criminals. Without wishing to take any credit away from her husband - who is both her partner and her equal - it is fair to say that she has been the driving

force behind their fanatical campaign of hatred against her own nation, and race.

The Klarsfelds were married on November 7, 1963. He is listed as a lawyer; she as a "Militant anti-Nazi". Unlike her husband, who has an MA in History and two diplomas, Beate Klarsfeld appears to have completed no higher education. (80) As well as a campaigner for "human rights", Mrs Klarsfeld is the recipient of many awards including the 1987 Golda [what Palestinians?] Meir Prize and the Jabotinsky Prize (United States, 1984). Her autobigraphy, Partout ou ils seront, was published in 1972, somewhat prematurely it would appear, because she and her husband have both been extremely busy since then.

In 1978, the Klarsfelds set up the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation. The same year they published *The Holocaust and the Neo-Nazi Mythomania*, which was edited by Serge Klarsfeld. At the back of this book are reprinted extracts from the Foundation's Certificate of Incorporation. Its goals are said to be to publicise the Nazi persecution of the Jews and other minorities and "to do any other act or thing incidental to or connected with the foregoing purposes or in advancement thereof..." (81) The cynical reader will note that this extract does not specify that this "any other act or thing" is to be legal, and shortly he will see why.

Indeed, many years before she and her husband set up this foundation, Beate Klarsfeld had a number of run-ins with the law in several countries. She was imprisoned in Warsaw in 1970 and in Prague in 1971 for demonstrating against "anti-Semitic campaigns and repression". She was arrested in La Paz in 1972 and in Rabat - in October 1974 - for distributing pro-Israel leaflets. (82)

According to one press report, a PLO spokesman commenting on this last incident said the organisation considered her action to be a provocation, and a protest had been lodged with the Moroccan authorities. The leaflets she distributed were said to have "critized the Palestinians and hailed Israel as a haven for Jews fleeing persecution in other lands." (83) Again, the cynical reader might note that there is a difference - some would say a vast chasm between educating people about the evils of "anti-Semitism" or campaigning against ethnic persecution on the one hand, and peddling Zionist propaganda (outside an Arab summit) on the other.

In April 1974, Mrs Klarsfeld was arrested at Dachau, on a three year old warrant. According to a press report filed April 18, in 1971 she and her husband had attempted to abduct a former SS officer in Cologne. Kurt

Lischka, one-time head of the Paris Gestapo, was sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia for his involvement in the deportation of Jews, but because there is no extradition treaty with France over such matters he was never sent back. (84)

Klarsfeld's trial began on June 15; (85) she was represented by an Israeli lawyer. (86) Amidst much wailing and gnashing of teeth, she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment; she is said to have claimed the abduction attempt was a publicity stunt! (87) She spent a total of seven weeks in custody. (88) The sentence didn't go down well in France, either, (89) but there can be little doubt who made the most noise.

Returning to their legitimate activities, the Klarsfelds' magnum opus was the commissioning and publishing of Jean-Claude Pressac's AUSCHWITZ: Technique and operation of the gas chambers, and they have published a number of other Exterminationist studies of the Holocaust, which, in spite of their obvious bias and whining and wailing, are far superior to most of the dross that has been spewed out by the Court Historians since the end of World War II. (90)

Although Beate Klarsfeld in particular is revered almost as a saintly figure by Organised Jewry - failed abductions included - both her aura and her husband's were tarnished a mite in 1985 when they were implicated in a plot to assassinate Klaus Barbie, a leading former Nazi who was then living in exile in South America.

According to a 1985 Reuter dispatch, in 1982, the Klarsfelds hired a Bolivian "socialist" code-named Juan Carlos to assassinate Barbie. This is obviously a serious allegation to make against anyone, so one would expect people as saintly as the Klarsfelds to deny it emphatically or even to institute defamation proceedings. Serge Klarsfeld's reaction though appears to have been lukewarm, to say the least. He is said to have confirmed that they had been involved in the murder plot but denied that they hired the would-be hitman!

Their story is that they were approached by "Juan-Carlos", a Bolivian socialist exile, who said he was sympathetic to their hunt for Nazi "war criminals" and said that he planned to kill Barbie. Beate Klarsfeld told Reuter that "she approved of the murder plot 'out of despair because we had been waiting for 10 years to have him extradicted.'"

These are extraordinarily candid admissions; Serge Klarsfeld is said to have told Reuter that they had not hired the would-be assassin they had "merely

paid his fare back to La Paz". Yes, *merely*! Machiavellian schemers that they are, most Jewish organisations would have run a mile from a character like "Juan-Carlos", but the Klarsfelds paid his air fare!

When he arrived back in La Paz, "Juan-Carlos" telephoned the gruesome twosome and told them he had reconsidered his intentions as there were then "new legal possibilities for getting Barbie out." According to the author of the Life article, it was the Klarsfelds who called off the assassination attempt. (91) One is entitled to ask if the tax-exempt status granted the Klarsfelds' foundation was intended to be used for such benign purposes as plotting the murders of old men, even if they were indeed Nazi war criminals. The answer to that question must surely be nay.

In 1996, The Journal Of Historical Review published a lengthy article on the activities of "Jewish Militants" in France. The Klarsfelds take up two pages; as might be expected, this well-documented article paints a less than saintly picture of them. (92) One of the citations given for this article is a short but flattering interview given by Mrs Klarsfeld to the Chicago Tribune in 1986. Herein she is quoted thus: "Any method that focuses attention on a case is valid, as long as it brings results." (93) Again, any method, not any legal method.

To cap all of this, Mrs Klarsfeld became the first German to be nominated by the State of Israel for the Nobel Peace Prize, (94) an award that has been received by such distinguished champions of peace and liberty as mass murderer Menachem Begin (jointly with Anwar Sadat) and Holocaust whiner Elie Wiesel. (95)

Chapter Six: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Academia - 2

Other Lies And Distortions Of Academia

The Suzman and Diamond study discussed in the previous chapter provides clear evidence of the depths to which Jewish academics will sink in order not only to foist their lies onto the public but to give them official sanction backed up by the full coercive power of the state. This and the following chapter will be devoted to analyses of a number of anti-Revisionist tracts; we will also include an overview of most but by no means all of the methods used by the enemies of truth to suppress open debate on this supposedly so difficult subject. By the time he has finished this book the reader will be in a position to meet head-on and refute most of the arguments used by academic Holocaust affirmers, and many of the non-arguments put forward by them and their powerful allies.

We will also take a brief look at the organised persecution of Holocaust Revisionists - in particular the trial of Ernst Zundel and the harassment of Fred Leuchter - and take a look too at some of the (often quite vacuous) attempts to refute the Revisionists' claims rather than simply to pour scorn on them. This will include Gill Seidel's hysterical The Holocaust Denial, the extraordinarily candid Truth Prevails and the at times embarrassing AUSCH-WITZ: Technique And Operation Of The Gas Chambers. We will not cover all the trials and tribulations of Holocaust Revisionists - the hysterical campaigns in France against Professor Faurisson and Henri Roques, for example - but we will certainly give the reader an insight into the hysteria surrounding the entire issue.

The strongest polemic against Holocaust Revisionism to date is generally acknowledged to be Deborah Lipstadt's book *Denying The Holocaust*, so let us begin by taking the cow by the horns.

Affirming The Holocaust: A Skeptical Inquiry Into The Cognitive Dissonance Of Deborah E. Lipstadt

Deborah Lipstadt's book was first published in 1993 and was hailed as "an important book that should be widely read" by no less a publication than the Skeptical Inquirer. (1) [This prestigious magazine is the theoretical journal of the Committee for the Investigation of Scientific Claims of the Paranormal (CSICOP)]. The reviewer was a professor of psychology, in line with the establishment's policy of portraying Holocaust Revisionists as not simply evil and bigoted but mentally ill. CSICOP was founded by Paul Kurtz, an otherwise distinguished philosopher and author of many books. (2) However, as early as 1992, Lipstadt had published a lengthy article in Patterns Of Prejudice (based on research for the book); it is called Holocaust-Denial and the Compelling Force of Reason. (3)

The polemical nature of Lipstadt's then forthcoming booklength study is evident from the slightest critical examination of her turgid prose. Thus on the very first page we are told that "...the Holocaust was not a tragedy for the Jews but rather a tragedy for the whole of civilization in which the victims were Jews, so too, denial of the Holocaust is not a threat only to Jews and Jewish history, but rather to all those who believe in the ultimate power of truth and reason." (4)

This is an argument Jewish propagandists and apologists never tire of espousing, often just as directly. In other words, anyone who dares to question us is not simply an anti-Semite but a threat to democracy. Lipstadt is both a Jewish propagandist and a Jewish apologist as well as an academic. (5)

Page 64: "Denial of the Holocaust is certainly a form of antisemitism..." Says who? In fact, as we have stressed already, nobody in his right mind denies the Holocaust, but the term denier is an epithet Lipstadt revels in. It is irrational, she says, "and cannot be countered with the normal and natural forces of investigation, argument and debate."

This is a candid admission indeed; obviously she didn't intend it to sound so, but what she is saying is that Exterminationists cannot counter the arguments put forward by Revisionists. (6)

She continues: "Half-truths - portions of stories which conveniently delete critical information - leave the reader with a distorted impression of what really happened." In a footnote she cites *The Diary Of Anne Frank*. Like the whiner and hypocrite she is, Lipstadt rails at the alleged half-truths and distortions of the Revisionists while carefully omitting all mention of the most gross half-truths, distortions and outright lies perpetuated by the Exterminationist lobby, including Organised Jewry, the organised left and her fellow academics. In particular, that Holocaust Revisionism was not, in the first instance, the work of Nazis, anti-Semites and sundry cranks; the two men who pioneered it were both anti-Nazis, and one of them was a Jew.

The French academic and socialist Paul Rassinier (1906-67) was interned by the Nazis at Buchenwald camp. (7) After the end of the war he was amazed to hear stories of gas chambers operating in Buchenwald, among other things. As a result of his investigations he authored a series of books. (8) Rassinier's work led to a violent press campaign against him and legal actions in which he, his preface author and publisher were acquitted, convicted, then finally acquitted again. (9)

Lipstadt does mention Rassinier in her book, and does make some meaningful criticisms. For example, she points out that Rassinier invented a fellow inmate in his book *Crossing the Line* - apparently as a didactic device. (10) He appears too to have gone over the top with his attacks on the Holocaust scholar Raul Hilberg. (11) It is possible - indeed it is likely - that Rassinier, who was writing in French, had made some honest mistranslations. (12) However, Lipstadt's criticisms of Rassinier are, for the most part, ludicrous, although they will not necessarily be so recognised by the lay reader who (unlike the current writer), has neither the time, the resources, the opportunity nor the inclination to poke around in archives and research libraries. Thus, Lipstadt informs us that Rassinier tried to vindicate the Nazis by proving that atrocity allegations against them were "inflated and unfair". (13)

The reality is that many atrocity allegations were indeed inflated, as Exterminationists themselves now concede, albeit with the greatest reluctance. To take just one example: the death toll at Auschwitz was inflated wilfully by the

communists, who claimed that up to four million people had been done to death there.

The earliest reference the current writer has found to this figure is a story that appeared on the front page of the *Yorkshire Post* on May 8, 1945: 4,000,000 Dead in One Camp, (see page 101). This report was filed from Moscow. On May 9, 1945, Dr Ada Bimko swore a deposition at Belsen in which she reported that "I have examined the records of the numbers cremated and I say that the record show [sic] that about 4,000,000 persons were cremated at the camp. I say that from my own observation I have no doubt that at least this number were exterminated." (14)

In his book on the Holocaust, which was first published as long ago as 1953, the Jewish scholar Gerald Reitlinger writes that "the figure of four million has become ridiculous. Unfortunately, Russian arithmetic has blurred the stark and inescapable fact that 800,000 to 900,000 human beings perished in Auschwitz, its gas chambers and its camps. There are probably too many incalculable factors to make a closer estimate of the number of Auschwitz victims possible..." (15)

The claim that the legitimate downward revision of atrocity statistics vindicates the Nazis is thus exposed as semantic nonsense, unless she is claiming that the downward revision of such statistics is legitimate when they are so revised by Jews and/or Court Historians, but not by Revisionists. (16)

Lipstadt claims that Rassinier set out to prove that survivors' claims were not to be trusted, and that inmates rather than SS men were responsible for running the camps and committing atrocities. (17) Both these claims are true, indeed, immediately after writing this, Lipstadt herself concedes that some former inmates did, and still do, embellish their experiences. (18) This sort of thing happens all the time in all fields of human activity, so one should make allowance for this when reading survivor testimony, especially when it is given many years after the war; there is though a stark difference between embellishment and outright lying. As to atrocities being committed by inmates rather than by SS men, we can do no better than adduce the following quote: "The German capos were a thousand times worse than the SS men, because among the SS men there were some human beings." [This is from the July 1964 testimony of former inmate Franz Ruprecht at the 20 month long Auschwitz trial in the 1960s]. (19) The reader is also referred to the Belsen Trial and the allegations against Hilda Lohbauer, for example, (see page 64).

One can even find references in survivor and other Holocaust literature to murders committed by inmates and attempts to justify them. In her book Five Chimneys, former Birkenau inmate Olga Lengyel claims that she and other inmates murdered babies in the camp hospital, and offers the following justification: women who gave birth in the infirmary were sent to the gas chamber along with their babies, unless the baby was stillborn or when it was unlikely to survive, in which case the mother was spared. (20) As a result of this, Lengyel and her collaborators decided to save pregnant mothers by murdering their newborn babies and passing them off as stillborn! "And so, the Germans succeeded in making murderers of even us." (21) Exactly why the SS would send mothers with their babies to the gas chambers but not the mothers of stillborn babies is not made clear.

The book Fighting Auschwitz - a scholarly work by Jósef Garlinski - claims that "The Hospital also afforded many opportunities to save prisoners from the trusties and sometimes even from the S.S." (22) Which begs the question why should prisoners need to be saved from the trustees? A bit later the author reports that towards the end of the war babies were saved, but before that, in Auschwitz, women criminal prisoners drowned them in buckets of water! (23) Garlinski goes on to describe the murder of an alleged Gestapo informer in a particularly gruesome manner. (24) The victim had been sentenced to death by the underground. He describes other murders too, including, most incredibly, by specially bred typhus lice. This novel method of assassination is said to have disposed of a number of SS men, ie "caused serious losses". (25) If this story is true then it may well have caused or helped cause the deaths of dozens, hundreds or even thousands of prisoners, and this at a time when the Nazis were doing their best to eradicate typhus in the camps! (26)

Returning to Lipstadt's polemic against Rassinier, she says that "He dismissed as gossip the testimony of survivors who claimed they had witnessed atrocities..." (27) We have already covered this sort of claim, along with Lipstadt's admission that survivors do embellish their tales. To this one should add that, if the above extraordinarily candid revelations are in any measure true (murdering newborn babies, wilfully spreading typhus, etc.), some survivors have good reason both to embellish and to demonise the Nazis. But for the grace of God, they, like former Auschwitz and Belsen inmate Hilda Lohbauer, could well have ended up in the dock at the subsequent war crimes trials.

On page 52, (28) the author claims that at the time the Nazis had justified rather than denied atrocities. Denial is again seen as the road to respectability; if they can convince the world that the victims rather than the Nazis themselves were guilty, then the white man will flock to the swastika in his millions. This may be true of Nazis, but it isn't necessarily true of Revisionists. And it most certainly is not true either of Lipstadt's co-racialists in Occupied Palestine or of the Islamic fanatics who oppose them. The Zionists are quite blatant in their mass murder of innocent men, women and children; the use of torture against alleged terrorist suspects is even enshrined in Israeli law! (29) On the other side, "Islamic" fanatics have no respect either for Zionist Jews' lives or for their own, hence the spate of suicide bombings and other dastardly acts with which Islam has become associated.

On page 54, (30) Lipstadt gives the impression that she believes Nazi methods were unique. The unspoken corollary is of course that Jewish suffering is unique, and that Jews need, indeed deserve, special protection and special privileges (31) under the law of the land. It is a *de facto* reality that Organised Jewry has long since been recognised as a *special* entity, although there are signs that this is changing as the truth about both the Middle East and Zionist power and mendacity seep out.

Next, Lipstadt argues that by the 1960s, Rassinier argued that the gas chambers themselves were a myth. (32) This could have been the result of increasing paranoia, or it could have been that by this time he had done further research.

Nowhere in her book does she mention the courageous Jew J.G. Burg. (33) Burg published three Revisionist books in the 1960s; unfortunately, none have (yet) been translated into English. They are Schuld und Schicksal, 1962; Suendenboecke, 1967; and NS-Verbrechen, 1968. Burg's courage was not appreciated in all quarters, and in 1956 he was beaten up by Zionist thugs while visiting his wife's grave in Munich. Burg's beating and courage were noted by Professor Butz in his iconoclastic book; (34) ten years earlier, Burg received a mention in Patterns Of Prejudice; in the September/October 1967, C.C. Aronsfeld referred to Burg's work as "the self-denunciation of a Jew". (35) The same article slagged off two leading anti-Zionist Torah Jews: Rabbi Moshe Menuhin (father of the famous violinist) and Rabbi Elmer Berger. Berger was said to be an unsophisticated rabbi. (36) This is absolute nonsense; thirteen years later Berger published a very sophisticated analysis of Zionism; (37) likewise,

Menuhin is the author of an excellent book exposing Zionism from the Torah

Jew's viewpoint. (38)

Burg also gave evidence at the 1988 Zundel Trial - of which more anon. This is another desideratum in Lipstadt's book; she and her kind can and do exhibit all the mock outrage in the world at the supposed "Half-truths - portions of stories which conveniently delete critical information" and all the other alleged distortions and dirty tricks of the Revisionists, but like all hypocrites, her own distortions, half-truths and outright lies never enter the equation.

It is worth mentioning here three other authors who, although they didn't investigate the alleged extermination programme, made comments that deserve to be noted, and did so well before Holocaust Revisionism was a household name.

In 1946, a short article appeared in The Social Crediter which questioned the

six million; the full text of this article appears below:

Stop Press. "B."B.C. reduces Jews murdered to three million. What's a few millions, anyway? The "B.".B.C. continues to "plug" the figure of six million Jews murdered in concentration camps and elsewhere (e.g., 8 a.m. April 29th). Taking the duration of the active war to be five years, this is one million, two hundred thousand per annum, or three thousand, two hundred and fifty per day, seven days a week, or about seven per minute for five years if the murderers worked an eight hour day. Does anyone in their senses accept that statement? Or that 40 per cent. of the total number of Jews in the world, as given by the Jews themselves, were killed, leaving immense numbers of Jews still alive in Germany? Has anyone heard that a Rothschild, a Bleichroder, or a Mendelssohn was amongst them?

We take this propaganda very seriously. It is clearly intended to bolster some proposal the effect of which is still further to exacerbate the European problem, for the final subjugation of the Continent to the Communists.

Would the "B.".B.C. now like to throw a little more mud at Mr. Chamberlain? (39)

Although this article is uncredited it was almost certainly written by Major Douglas himself. For the uninitiated, Major Clifford Hugh Douglas (1879-1952), (40) was the founding father of Social Credit. An engineer by profession, Douglas applied engineering principles to the financial system and clearly identified its major fault - and the cause of most social and political unrest - as the deficiency of purchasing power caused by the creation of credit as an

interest-bearing debt. It must be stressed that Social Credit is a scientific analysis of economics, and not a revealed truth - unlike the Holocaust; like its founder it has been consigned to the memory hole because of its opposition to the powerful vested interests of usury capitalism.

The above analysis is also based on science - a precise mathematical calculation - as the reader will see if he performs these calculations himself. The actual duration of the alleged extermination programme was somewhat less than five years, so even allowing for the deaths of Jews on the Eastern front and from other reasons (bombardment, old age, infant mortality, etc), we are still being asked to accept an enormous figure.

Another person who questioned the six million figure was the distinguished journalist Douglas Reed whom we have already met, (see page 21). In the same book that Reed attacked the Anti-Defamation League he poured scorn on the six million figure, (41) commenting that "In my judgment the figure of six millions was a grotesque exaggeration which an unintimidated press would never have published, save to expose." (42)

Yet another person who questioned the six million was John Beaty. In his 1951 book *Iron Curtain Over America*, Beaty ridiculed the six million figure by comparing various official statistics and concluded that the world Jewish population actually showed a small increase in the war decade. Beaty was suspicious of reparations that were due to be paid to Israel, and commented that "the known facts on Jewish migration and Jewish power in Eastern Europe tend, like the World Almanac figures accepted by the Senate Judiciary Committee, to raise a question as to where Hitler got the 6,000,000 Jews he is said to have killed. This question should be settled once and for all before the United States backs any 'Israeli' claims against Germany." (43)

It goes without saying that Beaty's book has been smeared as "anti-Semitic" by Organised Jewry for the above (and other) reasons. Robert Singerman's ANTISEMITIC PROPAGANDA, a standard reference work, reports that "One source views this book as 'the most extensive piece of anti-Semitic literature in the history of America's racist movement." Singerman himself says the book "Contends that America is being communized by Khazar Jews following directions from their Kremlin headquarters. The Democratic Party has already been captured by the Khazars who guide Truman and Roosevelt before him." (44) These are blatant, bare-faced lies, but those of us who have crossed swords with Organised Jewry expect little else.

John Beaty was a senior officer in G-2 and one of the two editors of the daily secret G-2 Report which was issued to the White House - and other high places. (45) From 1943, he was also Chief of the Interview Section of the General Staff Corps and interviewed over two thousand people over a three year period, "most of whom were returning from some high mission, some delicate assignment, or some deed of valor". Beaty comments that the picture such people painted of the world scene was "terrifyingly different from the picture presented by our government to the American people!" (46) For the above reasons, Beaty's views command respect, far more so than the views of many Holocaust survivors.

Returning to Lipstadt's Patterns Of Prejudice polemic, the author announces on pages 66-7 that "Given the preponderance of evidence from victims, bystanders and perpetrators, why waste time worrying about them?" - the Revisionists, that is. The same argument can be used for flying saucers, miracles, and indeed every other strange phenomenon. This is what is known as the faggot fallacy: masses of weak evidence - and lies - do not a strong case make; the only thing they do make is weak evidence and lies.

On page 68 she tells an outright lie: "...the revisionists draw a great deal of inspiration from *The Protocols*, a work which has enjoyed a sustained and vibrant life despite its having long ago been proved a forgery."

The simple fact is that no Revisionist worthy of the name has ever given any credence whatsoever to the *Protocols Of Zion*. I might add that many non-Revisionists have believed in the *Protocols* and continue to believe in them. To take just one - extremely bizarre - example, William Cooper, a former American Naval Intelligence officer, who later went off his head, (47) is a firm believer in the *Protocols*. Cooper though does not believe they were written by "the Jews" but by the Illuminati. He also believes that the Illuminati is working hand-in-hand with aliens (at least one race of which is chlorophyll-based!), and that during the Second World War the Nazis bought the Zyklon they used to gas [sic] the Jews from the future Pope, who was then a salesman for I.G. Farben! (48)

Back to Lipstadt: her book also has several mentions of the *Protocols*. For example, on page 37 (49) she drags them in again. It must be stressed though that the learned professor is not concerned simply with showing Jewry in the best possible light; although she rails at the Nazi menace, she makes no

mention whatever of Roosevelt's U-turn on foreign policy and his famous quarantine speech. (50)

The author's closing her mind and refusing to debate is fine with me, and with every other Revisionist, but what she and her equally venal co-racialists have no right to do is to shut the Revisionists up, or prevent other people from debating with them.

Let us now hop back to her Patterns Of Prejudice article. On page 68, here as always is the assumption that not only were Jews exterminated by the Nazis but that they were exterminated in the precise manner in which the Exterminationist lobby claim they were and in such numbers. On page 69 she is obviously unhappy with the opinion of the distinguished scholar Noam Chomsky that "...scholars' ideas, however distasteful, cannot be censored." One might ask: why only scholars' ideas?

She rambles on: "Even the supposed protectors of the western liberal ideal of reasoned dialogue can fall prey to the convoluted notion that all arguments are equally entitled to a hearing. Those who argue that the deniers must be given a fair hearing fail to recognize that the deniers are not searching for truth."

In view of her own desiderata and wilful blindness this is arrogance indeed; Lipstadt has clearly tailored her "facts" to support her foregone conclusions. Why no mention of Burg? Why no mention of Beaty? Why the damned lie about Revisionists drawing inspiration from the *Protocols*? Because you, dear Deborah, are not interested in truth any more than are the publishers of your quite venal article and even more venal book.

Page 71: "Those who are committed to the liberal ideal of dialogue may fail to recognize that certain views cannot be discussed rationally..." This is as good as an admission that she - and her kind - cannot debate the Revisionists rationally.

On the same page she claims that "We are not, of course, suggesting that the deniers should be muzzled". If by we she means Patterns Of Prejudice then she is either mistaken, or more likely lying again, for as long ago as 1982, the Institute of Jewish Affairs published a pamphlet called Making the Denial of the Holocaust a Crime in Law. (51) Don't tell us that you have never heard of it, Deborah. The chutzpah of Lipstadt and her kind knows no bounds. We have now completed the overview of her Patterns article, but we have by no means finished with her book.

On page vii she compares Revisionists with Flat Earthers; this analogy has been made many times before and is flawed for a number of reasons, not the least being that it was what we might call the "Round Earthers" - Copernicus, Galileo, and company - who challenged orthodoxy, who were persecuted in various ways and to various degrees, and who were eventually successful in turning back the tide of superstition, ignorance and proof by assertion of the establishment. On the same page and the next page she reiterates that this is a debate that is no debate and an argument that is no argument. She and her kind keep insisting that this is so, yet in practice they have long conceded that there is both an argument and a debate.

In 1979, in what was surely one of the most venal pronouncements ever made by any group of academics at any time, the leading historians in France issued the following pronouncement:

The Hitler Policy of Extermination: A Declaration by the Historians

"Since the end of the Second World War, it has happened on several occasions that publicists, sometimes taking the title of historians, have cast doubt on the veracity of the evidence on the Hitler policy of extermination. This evidence had, in 1945, a glaring obviousness. The great majority of the deportees today are dead...To contend that Zyklon B merely exterminated lice, it is really necessary to admit in one's conscience that the Jews, the Gypsies or if need be the Slavs, or men worn out by labor, were really only lice...It is not necessary to ask oneself how, technically, such a mass murder was possible. It was possible technically because it took place...there is not, there cannot be, any debate on the existence of the gas chambers." (52)

However, a mere six years later, the Exterminationist lobby admitted that some of the confessions of the alleged mass murderers could not be taken literally. Thus, of Josef Kramer, commandant of both Birkenau and Belsen: "The executor of this task was the camp commandant, SS Captain Josef Kramer. The way in which he gassed a number of people, as confessed by him on the 26 July 1945 to Major Jadin cannot be considered credible. He would have ended up gassing himself." And that "Because of the absurdity of this modus operandi and his ignorance about the substances involved, some quite legitimate historical suspicion has weighed on the procedure and on the very

existence of the gas chamber at Struthof." (53) The laws of physics are universal, regardless of the confessions or other claims of Josef Kramer.

The Exterminationists' hatred of Robert Faurisson has always been far more pronounced than their hatred of the publicity-seeking Zundel, solely because Faurisson is an accredited academic. On page 9, Lipstadt says that Faurisson asserts that the German army was given "Draconian orders" not to kill civilians, including Jews. Let us turn to the Jewish Chronicle for confirmation of this: on page 10 of the June 7, 1940 issue it is claimed that the official Nazi wireless station in Brussels had announced that fourteen Belgian Nazis and four German soldiers were to be executed as a means of stopping uncontrolled anti-Jewish excesses. The paper's comment was: "The Nazis are nothing if not methodical." Methodical or not, most people would agree that such sanctions were indeed Draconian. One can hardly imagine the Israeli authorities taking such action as a means of stopping uncontrolled anti-Palestinian excesses!

On pages 11-2, Lipstadt boasts of the official persecution of so-called neo-Nazi publishers but makes no mention throughout her book of the physical attacks on Revisionists. Page 16 quotes a New York Times report that one of the reasons Faurisson does not believe in the gas chambers is because "no death-camp victim has given eyewitness testimony of actual gassings." This is said to ignore "the extensive testimony of the Sonderkommandos who dragged the bodies from the gas chambers." There is indeed extensive testimony, but testimony must not simply be extensive, it must also be credible. In fact, it is most unlikely that Robert Faurisson has ever made any such claim; this attribution to Faurisson is probably an example of sloppy journalism (or wishful thinking) by the New York Times. Faurisson is certainly aware of the testimony of the former Sonderkommando Filip Müller, for he wrote of Müller's absurd book that: "This sickening bestseller is the result of the work of a German ghostwriter, Helmut Freitag, who did not shrink from engaging in plagiarism." (54) We will return to Filip Müller's testimony in Chapter Ten when we discuss selected extracts from survivor literature.

On page 16, the author cites the distinguished American-Jewish academic Noam Chomsky whose defence of Faurisson's right to free inquiry and free expression has not gone down well at all with her and her kind. Chomsky is said to have asked the obviously rhetorical questions: "Is it antisemitic to speak of Zionist lies? Is Zionism the first nationalist movement in history not to have concocted lies in its own interest?"

She accuses Chomsky of double standards because on one occasion he argued that "scholars' ideas cannot be censored irrespective of how distasteful they may be" (see also page 81), while on another he attacked proponents of American involvement in Vietnam. This seems to be something of a non-sequitur, but as Lipstadt herself has claimed - remember? - that "We are not, of course, suggesting that the deniers should be muzzled", (55) she can hardly condemn Chomsky for his opposition to censorship!

Although Faurisson is beyond the pale, Chomsky is in a different category. As well as being of Jewish origin he is a confirmed leftist with the most impeccable credentials. It is difficult not to read some sort of vague appeal for racial solidarity into Lipstadt's carping on at him, or failing that, academic solidarity. "Be reasonable, Noam, you can't say anything that would embarrass us. We must present a common front to the wicked Nazi conspiracy, and truth be damned!"

On page 24, the reader is told that the aim of the Revisionists is to promote seeds of doubt "that will bear fruit in coming years, when there are no more survivors or eyewitnesses alive to attest to the truth." As usual, the inference is not just that the Revisionists are damned liars but that they are nit-picking and that although survivors (and others) may get the details wrong, and from time to time one of them may actually exaggerate (perish the thought!), the holy writ of the Holocaust is not to be challenged. This is the most sacred of sacred cows, and for that reason no one must ever be permitted to challenge any part of the dogma in any meaningful sense.

This is complete nonsense, of course, and the reader is referred to Chapter Ten for an insight into the truth of the Holocaust as attested by survivors and eyewitnesses. [For a more detailed discussion, the reader is referred to the current writer's book HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE or NEW INQUISITION?, (already cited)].

On page 32, the author alludes to the founding father of Revisionist History, Harry Elmer Barnes, who, she says, was famous for his ad hominem attacks on those he disagreed with. Hmm, sounds a bit like you, Deborah. On page 33 comes an admission, albeit about the First World War: Britain falsely accused Germany of perpetrating horrible atrocities. On page 34 she recites some of this atrocity propaganda: homicidal gas attacks on civilians, babies used for target practice, etc. She appears not to even consider the possibility that the British resorted to such techniques in World War Two. Obviously she hasn't read the autobiography of one of Britain's leading "Black Men" (in his own parlance).

Berlin-born Denis Sefton Delmer (1904-79), was a pre-war correspondent for the *Daily Express*. During the war he worked for the Psychological Warfare Department, and in his 1962 book *Black Boomerang* (56) he made more than a few candid admissions including the following: "When we learned that families bombed out during the 'Terror Raids' on Hamburg were being evacuated to Eastern areas such as Poland, Slovakia and Ruthenia, we reported the epidemics of typhoid and cholera allegedly raging in those areas." (57) Obviously one must always assess such claims very carefully, but while showbiz autobiographies are noted for their hyperbolae (and outright lying) it is almost certainly the case that Delmer suppressed rather than fabricated many of the details of his war-time career. (58) As to his claim that his department invented epidemics of typhoid and cholera, it goes without saying that they may well have invented gas chambers too, or at the very least leant a hand in disseminating the propaganda.

Back to Lipstadt: on the same page she carps on that American intervention in World War One was thought by the early Revisionists to be an unmitigated disaster for the United States. As indeed it was. Let us quote the American conspiracy theorist and Conservative, Gary Allen: "World War I...was a catastrophe of such magnitude for the United States that few even today grasp its importance. The war reversed our traditional policy of non-involvement and we have been enmeshed almost constantly ever since in perpetual wars for perpetual peace." He added that Winston Churchill once observed that all nations would have been better off had the U.S. minded its own business. (59) Allen was writing in 1972, (60) but his claim has been prophetic. Since 1972, as since World War I, the United States has been involved in one fiasco after

another, and often with the best of intentions. The United States' involvement in Somalia was a purely humanitarian one, and look what happened.

Back to Deborah, on page 36 she points out that Jews were accused of trying to precipitate a war. This is a typical dirty trick of the likes of Lipstadt, (61) she uses the word "Jews" to imply that anyone who attacks the machinations of Organised Jewry or political Zionism is attacking all Jews and is therefore a raving anti-Semite. She neglects totally to mention the boycott of Nazi Germany which did so much to antagonise the Nazis. (62) She does not though neglect the famous September 1941/Des Moines speech of the aviator Charles Lindbergh. (63) She interprets this as a claim that the British, the Jews (ie all the Jews) and the Roosevelt Administration were agitating for war. As a Briton I might take offence to that, except that as a Briton I also know what perfidy my government is capable of and to what depths politicians of all races will sink.

Lindbergh's speech was roundly condemned as - bore, bore - anti-Semitic, but what exactly did he say? Here is the all important quote: "The three most important groups who have been pressing this country toward war are the British, the Jewish, and the Roosevelt Administration. Behind these groups, but of lesser importance, are a number of capitalists, anglophiles, and intellectuals...[and] the Communistic groups, who were opposed to intervention until a few weeks ago..." (64)

That is a very fair and accurate assessment of what actually happened. In other words, Lindbergh was making an attack on warmongering in general, not on the United States Government, not on the British people, and not on "the Jews". For the record, after the United States entered the war, Lindbergh trained pilots and took part in fifty combat missions, shooting down at least one Japanese plane. (65)

The author also mentions the movie industry and says that an investigation into movie industry propaganda took on an anti-Semitic tone "because virtually all those named by the investigation were Jewish". Again we meet this persistent association of any criticism of Organised Jewry or of questionable Jewish activity with rabid anti-Semitism. What are the facts?

In 1987, an American Jewish author wrote that "Until television undercut the industry's power, Jews guided the destiny of America's largest propaganda machine [and] put their stamp on the American mind..." (66) Whilst the nature of what we might call Jewish influence in the Western media is often misunderstood, (67) misinterpreted and not least greatly exaggerated (68) by anti-Semites and their fellow travellers, it was and remains very real. After his supposedly so controversial outburst on the American Larry King Show in April 1996, the actor Marlon Brando was assailed by Organised Jewry to such an extent that one Jewish pundit wrote in the Daily Telegraph that "I found it vastly amusing: here were Jewish community leaders and groups taking great offence at the notion that they form an effective pressure group which can force their views on an industry. As evidence of this frightful lie, they turn around and proclaim that they will make Brando's life in Hollywood a living hell." (69)

In fact, "Jewish Hollywood" probably no longer exists in any meaningful sense. A good analogy is with Marks & Spencer, a company founded by the Jewish peddlar Michael Marks and his Gentile partner Tom Spencer. For many years this was a Jewish family firm but now it is the same as any other enormous company, a corporate body run by a board of directors who are, for the most part, far more interested in the pursuit of profit than in furthering Jewish aims.

That being said, the Jewish control of Hollywood is an historical reality, so if there was subversion of the movie industry by anti-Nazi propagandists who were trying to drag America into the Second World War, it is hardly surprising that there would have been some comment directed at the suspects' ethnic origins.

The subversion of the film industry - particularly by leftist "intellectuals" - was no flight of fancy, and, ironically, one of those blacklisted for her outspoken anti-Communism was the Russian-born Jewess Ayn Rand, who wrote in a pamphlet Screen Guide for Americans, that "The purpose of the Communists in Hollywood is not the production of political movies openly advocating Communism. Their purpose is to corrupt our moral premises by corrupting non-political movies..." (70)

In October 1947, Rand appeared in front of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a friendly witness, and she wasn't the only one. At that time, Hollywood was infested with card carrying communists. (71) Nuff said.

After this lengthy diversion we return to Lipstadt's text; as stated there is no mention in her book of Roosevelt's U-turn on foreign policy nor of his notorious "Quarantine" speech of October 5, 1937, (see page 81).

On page 40 she reports that to Hitler the Poles were Untermenschen, and that he wanted only to decimate Poland. Again, this is more Master Race

propaganda. In total contradiction to this, the non-Revisionist author Jozéf Garlinski reveals that "Thousands of prisoners could have got out of the camp (72) if they had been willing to sign the *Volksliste* and enlist in the *Wehrmacht...*Signing the *Volksliste* meant that the person involved accepted that he ceased to be a Pole and became a German." Garlinski cites the case of one man who did just that. Presumably there were others too. (73) So much for Hitler's "Master Race" theories!

On page 42 in particular and more generally throughout the book, the author seems to go out of her way to perpetuate the theory of *Aryan* evil, and Jewish suffering, of course. On page 45 she says there was no starvation program in post-war Germany. If by this she means that there was no deliberate policy to starve the German civilian population, then yes, she is correct. By the same token there was no deliberate policy to starve inmates of the concentration camps. However, let us not stop here. [If the content of the following two paragraphs sounds familiar that is because it is! See also pages 63-4].

In 1950, Lucius Clay (74) revealed that in July 1945, rations were set at 950-1150 calories per day, about half what was needed to support a working population and a third of what Americans were getting! In practice only about 950 calories per day were distributed. In August 1945, the official ration was fixed at 1,550 Calories for the normal consumer. (75) To add substance to this claim, Clay published in his book a photograph of a German child in a Berlin hospital which was dying of starvation. (76) It took until July 1948 to raise the daily ration to 1,990 calories, an acceptable minimum. (77)

How does this compare with Auschwitz? Well, according to Garlinski, the official Calorie count is said to have been 2,150 per day for those doing hard labour; 1,738 for the rest. Garlinski reports that 4,800 and 3,600 are the norm. And that prisoners actually received a maximum of 1,744; the worst treated received 1,302 Calories. (78) I have no reason to dispute Garlinski's claims re the actual rations distributed, but his "normal" Calorie counts are way off beam. (79) With regard to post-war Germany, the reader is referred to the March 23, 1946 British Medical Journal article of Horsburgh and Raeburn already cited, (see page 8).

On page 47 and generally, the author cites extremists and nutters in an attempt to bolster her case but fails to see such hatred of members of her own race. And the arrogance. The simple fact is that one can find extremists at both

ends of the political spectrum and in many non-political fields; it is not only "Nazis" who believe that the end justifies the means.

On pages 61-2, Hitler's ravings against "international finance Jewry" are interpreted as threats of genocide. It is difficult to take such rhetoric seriously, whether or not it loses anything in translation. Like many other anti-Nazi propagandists, Lipstadt cannot resist Hitler's famous Reichstag quote of January 1939: "Today I want to be a prophet once more: If international finance Jewry inside and outside of Europe should succeed once more in plunging nations into another world war, the consequence will not be the Bolshevization of the earth and thereby the victory of Jewry, but the annihilation of the Jewish race in Europe." (80)

Judge Staeglich says of this sort of sophistry that: "angry words were part of the vocabulary of the times...When quoted in context - as they seldom are - these remarks show that Hitler was not really suggesting the physical annihilation of the Jews." (81) Then he goes on to put this speech into its proper context; interested readers are referred to his book, in particular to page 60. (82)

On page 63, (83) Lipstadt says that Zionists were said to have used their remarkable powers to prevent the truth from emerging. There is just a hint of sarcasm here, but the author surely cannot be unaware of the reality of Jewish, and in particular of Zionist, power. The persistent misrepresentation of the situation in the Middle East is surely proof enough of that. Up until the atrocities of Sabra and Shatila, the Zionists could get away with virtually anything in the Middle East; for the most part, Zionist propaganda went unchallenged except by the anti-Zionist extreme left (84) and other - more mainstream - elements (85) who were often smeared as anti-Semitic for their troubles. Since Sabra and Shatila, and later, the *Intifada*, the pendulum has swung the other way, and even many Jews have seen through the simulated idealism of this dreadful inhuman philosophy. For some time it has been possible to voice vocal criticism of Zionist policies without being smeared as anti-Semitic. The day has yet to come when this privilege is extended to questioning the perceived wisdom of the Holocaust.

On page 95, Austin J. App is said to have claimed that Jews wanted to use the six million "vindictively as an eternal club for pressuring indemnities out of West Germany and for wringing financial contributions out of American Jews." These may be harsh words, but for Organised Jewry they are true in both

substance and fact. Though Professor App should have added that the Holocaust - whatever it was - has been exploited even more shamelessly by the "anti-racist" lobby.

Page 96: "If Jews controlled the media why did it treat Nazi Germany's persecution of the Jews in such a lackadaisical fashion during the 1930s and 1940s." She appends no question mark to this statement, but this is certainly a good question. The answer is that this is not a simple question; there is undoubtedly a heavy Jewish presence in the media, and has been in both Britain and the United States since the 19th Century. Indeed, there have been and remain many distinguished Jewish journalists: in Britain one thinks immediately of Bernard Levin, hardly the most politically correct of people, (see also note 67). In Britain, control of the press has long since fallen into the hands of multi-nationals, but at the time Lipstadt is referring to it was largely controlled by wealthy upper class families, the Harmsworth family (the Rothermeres) for example.

The Daily Telegraph was founded by a Jew, as indeed was the massive Reuters newsagency; in 1991 the latter employed over 10,000 people, but it would be facile to claim that this proved that "the Jews" controlled the British press. Neither can be said to be Jewish-owned in any meaningful sense. (86)

In the United States, there is, and has been for many years, considerable Jewish ownership of the press and other media. For example, the two most influential daily newspapers in the United States: the Washington Post and the New York Times, can both be said, to some extent, to be under Jewish control. The Washington Post was owned for many years by Eugene Meyer (1875-1959); he was succeeded by his daughter, Katherine Graham. The Washington Post is now owned by the Washington Post Company. (87) According to the Encyclopaedia Judaica (Volume 11, page 1463), the Washington Post Company was (is?) headed by Katherine Graham. The New York Times was founded in 1851 and was taken over by Adolph Ochs (1858-1935) in 1896. (88) From there it passed into the hands of Arthur Hays Sulzberger (1891-1968).

As with Britain though, this is far from the whole story. Anyone who makes an objective study of the British press for the immediate pre-war years will rapidly conclude that at times the press was fair, some might justly say too fair, to Hitler and the Nazis. To take just one example, as long ago as October 1933, a correspondent for the *Daily Express* wrote the following of the Führer: "Politically, Hitler's life is black with crime. But the private life of Hitler is

without reproach. Alone among his fellow leaders his shield is pure." (89) These are hardly the words of someone who is in the pockets of Organised Jewry. There is though another dimension to "Jewish press control".

Recall the words of Douglas Reed: "In my judgment the figure of six millions was a grotesque exaggeration which an unintimidated press would never have published, save to expose." (90) Like politicians, the media is subjected to a host of pressures from different lobbies and interest groups. There is nothing at all sinister or immoral about this, indeed, every group, be it an ethnic, religious, business or any other, has the right to lobby on behalf of its members, supporters or others. (91) But there is a vast chasm between legitimate lobbying and intimidation, which in the case the Jewish lobby means smearing all and sundry as anti-Semitic.

Since the end of World War Two, the Jewish lobby has intimidated Western politicians, policy makers, indeed whole governments, by its unremitting campaign of wailing and whining. As to Lipstadt's claim that the media treated the Nazi persecution of the Jews in a lackadaisical fashion during the 30s and 40s, this is a distortion. Certainly after the start of the war (1939 in Britain) and prior to America's entry into the war (ie after Pearl Harbor), anti-Jewish atrocities - real and imagined - were a staple of anti-Nazi propaganda. Furthermore, Lipstadt totally omits any mention of the International Jewish Boycott of Germany and German goods that was instituted progressively from 1933, and which received varying degrees of support from non-Jewish institutions, (see also pages 19-20).

On pages 100-1, Lipstadt gives as an example of faulty reasoning the following: the Yad Vashem archive had gathered two and a half million pages of testimony (ie victims). The archive itself has admitted that more than half its testimonies are *unreliable*. (Her word). These testimonies were not used in trials. "For deniers this was further evidence of a hoax." She asks "Why did it not simply replace these testimonies with correct ones? Why did it not have its

researchers further falsify the data?"

This is a valid point, if one subscribes to the view that the Holocaust and all the resulting propaganda is the work of Jews and Jews alone. The current writer knows of no mainstream Revisionist who subscribes to such a belief. It must be said though that for such a high percentage of testimonies to be admitted by the leading Exterminationist research institition to be unreliable is hardly a vote of confidence in the perceived wisdom of the Holocaust.

Page 102 reports "blanket denial of the validity of any...eyewitnesses"; all testimony of Jews to mass murder are said to be perjured. Again, this is simply not true. Here is what Professor Butz has to say about the role of the *Einsatzgruppen*.

"...I do not want to create an impression that I am denying that the Einsatzgruppen executed apparent civilians, including women and children, in connection with their activities in Russia. All experience with anti-partisan

warfare...suggests...that such things happened." (92)

Page 109 reports the Nazis exporting of "penniless and desperate Jews". No doubt some Jews were "exported" penniless and desperate. However, some of them most definitely were not, and neither Lipstadt nor Jewish propagandists can have it both ways.

Writing in 1939, one author pointed out that "It is claimed that the Jewish refugees who have arrived in this country have not displaced British workpeople, but by setting up new industries here have actually given jobs to 15,000 British workers. If this is so, then those who have arrived here could not have been as poor as refugees are usually described." (93) Citing Sir Samuel Hoare he added that two hundred factories had been opened by refugees "in the special and other industrial areas." (Up until January). (94)

On page 113, Lipstadt says that Margarete Buber's book contains "a variety of historical flaws." This is in response to the claim by Richard Harwood that Buber's survivor memoirs "present a totally different picture of the conditions prevailing in [Nazi concentration camps]." (95) Buber, who was not Jewish as Harwood claimed - was interned by both the Soviets and the Nazis (by the latter at Ravensbrück). In her book she reports that "My first German camp meal consisted of a sort of sweet porridge with stewed dried fruit. But in addition each of us received a large piece of white bread, a piece of sausage, a portion of margarine and a portion of lard." This prompted her to ask a fellow prisoner: "Is there an inspection or something, or is this some sort of special occasion?" Then "Do you always get as much to eat as this, then?" She comments "Anyone who has been in a Russian concentration camp has quite different views about what constitutes quality and quantity in foodstuffs." (96) Obviously, however bad the Nazis were, the Communists were far worse, as indeed they always have been and still are. However, a reading of Buber's book adduces no meaningful evidence of atrocities, but clearly Ravensbrück was no

holiday camp, for she reports that on one occasion a woman received 25 lashes for stealing a turnip! (97)

On balance, Margarete Buber's book is an honest memoir of a woman who suffered under both Stalin and Hitler, and, its obvious shortcomings and factual errors accepted, is one of the very few concentration camp memoirs which is worth anything as an historical document.

Returning to Lipstadt, on page 124 she condemns Professor Butz for the publication of his book by the (openly Nazi) Historical Review Press in the UK and by the Noontide Press in the United States. No doubt Professor Butzwould have like to have seen his book published by Oxford University Press or some other prestigious academic publisher; I don't know if he approached any mainstream publisher at the outset - I strongly suspect not - but the fact that his book has not been taken up by such mainstream publishers twenty years down the line speaks for itself. Be that as it may, when an academic - or anyone else - has a message for the world, and they feel strongly about it, they will use whatever channels are open to them. Curiously, Lipstadt also condemns Professor Butz for claiming that the Nazis did indeed murder Jews, perhaps as many as a million!

Page 132: Butz is taken to task for claiming that the media of the Western democracies constitute "a lie machine of vaster extent than any of the more independent minded have perceived." This again is extraordinary, for surely everybody knows that the media is a lie machine. There can hardly be a celebrity on the face of this planet who has not read some totally fictitious story about his or her exploits at some time, manufactured by some tabloid journalist for the basest of reasons. Leaving aside the tabloids, in the West the media is part of the political establishment. It is well recognised that certain newspapers exert an enormous influence over the formulation of government, and more generally, social, policy. The fact that the media can and has brought down individual politicians (98) and can even sway a general election should not blind anyone to this.

On page 144, Lipstadt refers to Robert Welch as "a known anti-Semite"; this is garbage. Welch was the founder of the John Birch Society and a leading American ultra-Conservative. He was also an ardent conspiracy theorist. It is an unfortunate fact that many conspiratorially minded organisations do attract anti-Semites - and mystics - but Welch never encouraged these. Welch was one of those who espoused what may be called the grand conspiracy theory,

to wit he believed that virtually every revolutionary movement of the modern era was manufactured or controlled by the Hidden Hand. In Welch's case, this Hidden Hand was not Jewish but was that of the Communists, who in turn were controlled by the *Insiders*, exceedingly wealthy mega-capitalists who used the communist movement and the communist "revolutionaries" as pawns in their game.

Welch believed that the *Protocols Of The Learned Elders Of Zion* had been written not by "the Jews" but by Lenin, who used it as the Communist Party's blueprint for world domination, and that the purpose of using the *Protocols* thus was the time honoured one of scapegoating the minority that everybody loves to hate. (99)

On page 148, Lipstadt quotes Francis Parker Yockey who said "'Gas-chambers' that did not exist were photographed and a 'gasmobile' was invented to titillate the mechanically minded." We have already dealt at length with a gas chamber that was photographed by the Americans at Dachau, even though it didn't exist. And of the subsequent lies and distortions that Organised Jewry have spun about it, in particular those Machiavellian schemers Arthur Suzman and Denis Diamond, who used such lies to effect a ban on the Harwood pamphlet in South Africa, (see Chapter Five). As for the gas vans, no one has ever produced so much as a photograph of one of these vans. Not one.

On page 158, Lipstadt refers to a book by Ernst Zundel: UFOs: Nazi Secret Weapons? and to Adolf Hitler's "white supremacist ideology". There is hardly any mention of the first trial of Zundel's Canadian "thought crime" trials and no mention at all of one of the star prosecution witnesses, Rudolf Vrba, and for good reason. The current writer is not so shy, however, so I will now explain very briefly what lay behind the Zundel trials.

In 1985, the German-born Canadian commercial artist Ernst Zundel was dragged into court for publishing and distributing two pamphlets: Did Six Million Really Die? and The West, War and Islam. The second of these is said to be a four page pamphlet written by Zundel himself. (100) This prosecution originated in a complaint laid against Zundel on November 18, 1983, by Sabina Citron, a Canadian Jewess and activist with the Canadian Holocaust Remembrance Association. Zundel's "crime" was the archaic one of distributing "false news". (101)

Although the first trial resulted in Zundel's conviction on one of the charges, (102) it soon became clear that it was the Holocaust rather than Zundel that

was on trial. Zundel's team had forgotten to read the script, and many of the major tenets of Holocaust theology were successfully challenged. The second trial was ordered because of errors of law in the first trial; the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled in favour of Zundel on January 23, 1987; the new trial was ordered June 4, 1987, following a failed appeal by the Canadian Attorney General. (103)

Zundel's second trial had much the same outcome: he was convicted but once again it was the Holocaust rather than Zundel that was really on trial. Worse was to come for the enemies of truth though, because Zundel took his case to the Appeal Court of Canada, and in 1992 his conviction was overturned. (104)

Whatever Ernst Zundel's ideology, he is unquestionably both a showman and a self-publicist. And a damned good one! It is common knowledge amongst Zundel supporters that some of the weird and wonderful books and pamphlets he has churned out over the years have been published for the express purpose of capturing an audience. Zundel's showmanship extended to his trials, and to his legal team.

Zundel's supporters portrayed both trials as "Zionists versus Zundelists"; as stated, at the first trial, Zundel was actually tried in connection with Did Six Million Really Die? and another pamphlet, The West, War And Islam, the latter of which was "highly critical of Freemasons". (105) One of the prosecution witnesses was a police officer, Sergeant Roy Bassett, a Freemason. Cross-examined by Zundel's lawyer Doug Christie, Bassett claimed that Freemasonry was a philanthropic institution and denied that it was in any sense conspiratorial. But he refused to answer questions about Masonic oaths! (106)

Lipstadt herself acknowledges Zundel's showmanship; on page 159 she refers to his "publicity stunts", such as turning up at court in a bullet-proof vest and a hard hat. What she doesn't ackowledge though is that the hard hat if not the bullet-proof vest, was no publicity stunt, as anyone who has seen footage of Zundel being besieged by those poor, persecuted, powerless people on the steps of the courthouse will soon realise. Zundel also received death threats, and at one point a home-made bomb was exploded outside his garage. (107)

As to Lipstadt's reference to Hitler's (supposed) "white supremacist ideology", this is more bunk. The simple fact is that Adolf Hitler was no more racist and probably a lot less racist than any contemporary white European. In fact,

notwithstanding its policy of *Lebensraum*, Nazi ideology was somewhat anti-Imperialist. In the wake of Kristallnacht, the Nazis responded to allegations of anti-Jewish brutalities as "The alleged measures of violence in Germany, in which not a hair of a single Jewish head was touched, lasted a few hours." Then they went on to accuse the British of oppressing colonial peoples, especially in Palestine. (108) If the claim about "alleged measures of violence" was not sincere, the sympathy for colonial peoples may well have been. Seven months later the *Jewish Chronicle* reported that the Moslem University of Aligarh was displaying "pro-Nazi propaganda" and that a university professor had published a pamphlet extolling Hitler as a great friend of Islam. (109)

Returning to the first Zundel trial and the testimony of star witness Rudolf Vrba, Lipstadt makes no mention of this character because he was totally humiliated by Zundel's lawyer. Vrba is an important eye witness, one of the most important eye witnesses, of the Holocaust. Along with another Jew, Alfred Wetzler, he escaped from Birkenau in April 1944. (110)

Vrba was the principal author of the War Refugee Board Report, which was issued in November 1944. (111) On page 7 of the War Refugee Board Report, the following claim is made: "The following report does not contain everything these two men (112) experienced during their captivity, but only what one or both together underwent, heard, or experienced at first hand. No individual impressions or judgments are recorded and nothing passed on from hearsay."

Wilhelm Staeglich examines the War Refugee Board Report in his book Auschwitz: A Judge Looks At The Evidence, and concludes that it is so full of inaccuracies that "one may rightly doubt whether the authors ever were in Auschwitz or Birkenau." (113)

Of Vrba's 1964 book, (114) Staeglich says that it contradicts many of the claims made by Vrba and Wetzler twenty years earlier, (115) as indeed it does. Furthermore, at the first Zundel trial, Vrba admitted that his book was "an artistic picture" and that he had never personally witnessed a gassing, (116) contrary to his 1964 text, (117) nor even seen the inside of the Auschwitz crematoria. So much for "nothing passed on from hearsay."

Another Revisionist whose name is omitted from Professor Lipstadt's index is Udo Walendy, probably because his study of doctored, retouched and fake photographs of the Final Solution is too much for her to stomach.

On page 161, Lipstadt says that David Irving had once started his own political party (citing the Jewish Chronicle, May 27, 1983). According to the

same source, allegedly, he saw himself as a future leader of Britain. The current writer consulted this issue of the Jewish Chronicle, and, in spite of an extensive search I could find no mention of Irving's non-existent political party or of his Churchillian ambitions. This issue did contain a reference to Irving as a "document-grubbing workaholic", but this was in the context of his having inspired a recently published book by the Jewish historian Gerald Fleming. (118) Whether Lipstadt lied or simply got her wires crossed, the truth is that Irving has never started his own political party; in the early eighties he published a short lived and not particularly pleasant ultra-conservative magazine called Focal Point. Associated with this was the Focus Policy Group; (119) which was probably a one-man band. Irving is not a particularly likeable or charismatic person; his scholarship may be respected in far right circles, but the man himself is far from revered. (120)

On page 162, Lipstadt says that Zundel paid Leuchter \$35,000. Fair enough, Deborah, but who pays you? Who paid Raul Hilberg? And it goes without saying that not a few *survivors* have made more than a few shekels out of the lecture circuit, books, etc. Pages 161-2 refer to Leuchter's team "surreptitiously and illegally collecting bricks and cement fragments..." from the alleged gas chambers, referred to deprecatingly as "forensic samples".

This is more innuendo, ie that Leuchter and his team planted their samples. The admissibility of evidence gathered improperly by police officers is a regular subject of debate in criminal trials. Leaving aside the fact that this was not a police operation, what were Leuchter and company to do? It is most unlikely that the Communist authorities would have given permission for such samples to have been taken, certainly for such a purpose. Furthermore, there is an interesting twist here: throughout the Cold War we in the West were led to believe that the governments of the Eastern Bloc were not to be trusted on any sensitive matter; the Communists were liars, period. There have been a number of campaigns in the West on behalf of Soviet Jewry, and at times the Soviet Bloc has been accused of churning out anti-Semitic propaganda. For example, in 1968, the Institute of Jewish Affairs published a pamphlet which claimed that the "Zionist conspiracy" was peddled behind the Iron Curtain. (121) Yet when it comes to the Holocaust, we are expected to accept at face value all the evidence churned out by the rotten commies, we are not even to be permitted to take our own forensic samples!

Back to Lipstadt, on page 172 (2nd Edition) she pours further scorn on Fred Leuchter, claiming that his credentials as an execution expert are totally bogus: "Missouri was the only state Leuchter actually advised on gas execution chambers. The closest his company had apparently come to building one was a proposed blueprint it prepared for refurbishing the state penitentiary. He submitted a plan that was never used because the state switched to lethal injection for executions." She cites in support of this claim a book edited by her co-racialist and fellow whiner Shelly Shapiro. (122) What she doesn't tell her reader though is that it was Leuchter who sold Missouri this lethal injection machine! For \$30,000. (123) Leuchter has also sold a lethal injection machine and a gallows to the State of Delaware, and is the author of the State of Delaware's hanging manual! (124)

On page 173 (1st Edition), she mentions the researches of Jean-Claude Pressac. Sauce for the goose, Deborah, who paid him? For the reader's information, the sponsors of Jean-Claude Pressac's massive study AUSCH-WITZ: Technique and operation of the gas chambers include members of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament. (125) Another Exterminationist study informs us that since 1982, Pressac has been "promoted and supported on a documentary, editorial, and financial level by the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation..." (126) Again, sauce for the goose.

On page 175, she criticises Professor Faurisson. It is a sad fact that some Revisionists can be every bit as dogmatic as Exterminationists so this criticism may have some validity. In Faurisson's defence I will say that as he has been hounded both by red mobs and by those poor, persecuted, powerless people, including out of his university and into court, the poor man does have some grounds for his supposed paranoia. (127)

On page 176, Lipstadt takes Faurisson to task for asserting that if a survivor lied on one point he (or she) may have lied on other points. Again, this is a valid criticism, but there is also the question of the frailty of human testimony. Lipstadt appears to be suggesting that survivors, Jews, and especially Jewish survivors, should be exempt from the normal rules of evidence just because they have suffered, or claim to have suffered.

On page 178, she reports on an ABC TV programme which gave Leuchter an airing in his capacity as an execution expert. Or other. Rather than interpret this as proof - or at least evidence - that the Jews don't control TV, she castigates the show's executive producer. In reality, this simply proves that the media

really doesn't give a monkey's, within limits. By the same token they will keep reeling in long discredited quacks and cranks, everyone from astrologers to the Aetherius Society.

Page 181: David Irving is said to be one of the most dangerous spokesmen for the Revisionist movement. In fact, Irving's contribution to hard core Revisionism is nil. On page 182, she concludes the chapter with the phrase "truth is far more fragile than fiction...reason alone cannot protect it." Presumably legislation is needed. We can't trust the Revisionists, but we can trust the state!

On page 184, she refers to the Committee on Open Debate on the Holocaust; it's actually the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust, (emphasis added). On page 186, she refers to the National Alliance as a pro-white organisation. Good grief, how did she miss this? The National Alliance is about the most rabidly anti-Semitic "intellectual" think tank in existence; its head honcho William Pierce is well known for his belief that there were too many Holocaust survivors and that the world would have been better off if the Nazis really had exterminated the Jews.

In 1982, the British nationalist magazine Spearhead reprinted an article from Pierce's National Vanguard in which he asserted that "The 'revisionist,' the conservative, the right winger, the anti-Semite [must] face the Holocaust squarely and judge it on the basis of a higher morality..." Accompanying this article is a photograph of a group of concentration camp inmates said to have been taken at Buchenwald, May 1945; it is captioned "...Many American 'liberators' of Germany's concentration camps eventually reached the conclusion that the world would have been better off...if there had been no survivors." (128)

In this article, Pierce is scornful of many Revisionists: "There are reckless 'revisionists' who assert that no Jews were killed, solely for being Jews, by the German government. That is almost certainly not true.

I have spoken with SS men who told me that they shot Jews, and I believe them." (129)

Pierce's thesis is that the media's incessant whining and wailing about the Holocaust is not primarily the result of Jewish control but is mere fashionableness. He likens it to US Presidents who shake hands with a Mao or a Titomass murderers who have ordered the extermination of countless numbers of

their own people - then order a boycott of [then] Rhodesia. (130) From a philosophical point of view, his argument is not entirely without merit.

Pierce is also the author of two appallingly badly written genocidal novels: The Turner Diaries and Hunter which glorify the murders of Jews and non-whites. (131) Incredibly, Lipstadt mentions none of this.

On page 186, she does mention Mark Weber's concern for the future of the white race. So he shouldn't be concerned? She does not though mention that Bradley Smith is married to a Mexican or that Dietlieb Felderer is both a Jehovah's Witness and married to a Philippina.

On page 187, Lipstadt mentions a certain Leonard Zeskind whom she describes as "a respected specialist in extremism in America". Zeskind is actually a former organiser of the Marxist-Leninist Sojourner Truth Organization; (133) he is director of something called the Center for Democratic Renewal, which until 1986 was known as the National Anti-Klan Network. The NAKN itself evolved out of a Marxist-Leninist organisation. (134) Zeskind is also the US correspondent for the British-based Searchlight Organisation, (135) which hardly enhances either his respectability or his credibility.

On page 188, a small footnote says that the memorial stone at Auschwitz lists the number of victims of the camp at 4 million, a figure that has now been drastically reduced to between 1.5 and 2 million (victims of the gas chambers), 85-90% of whom were Jews. Lipstadt harps on that "It is correct that in recent years newly revealed documentation has allowed scholars to assess more precisely the number of Jews thought to have been murdered at Auschwitz. It is also accurate that scholars have long written that despite wartime rumors to the contrary, the Nazis apparently did not use Jewish cadavers for soap."

Let us deal with the four million first. Hardened Exterminationists now admit that this figure is an "exaggeration" dreamed up by the Communists. (The current writer has seen and indeed participated in much discussion about this subject on the Internet). The four million figure has no basis at all in fact, and this was acknowledged as long ago as 1953 by Gerald Reitlinger in his book The Final Solution, (see also page 75). According to Reitlinger, "using rectified coefficients for the part-time employment of the crematorium ovens and for the periods when they stood empty, the technical expert commission has ascertained that during the time that the Auschwitz camp existed, the German butchers [sic] exterminated in this camp not less than four million citizens of the U.S.S.R., Poland, France, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary,

Holland, Belgium, and other countries." He continues: "The world has grown mistrustful of 'rectified coefficients' and the figure of four million has become ridiculous. Unfortunately, Russian arithmetic has blurred the stark and inescapable fact that 800,000 to 900,000 human beings perished in Auschwitz, its gas chambers and its camps. There are probably too many incalculable factors to make a closer estimate of the number of Auschwitz victims possible..." (136)

Whatever Reitlinger's views on "rectified coefficients", the fact remains that the figure of four million dead in Auschwitz appeared in print as early as May 1945. The following report is typical: (137)

4,000,000 Dead in One Camp

MOSCOW, Monday

The number of human beings who were put to death in Auschwitz (Osweicm) was over 4,000,000, and industrial concerns made fortunes from their bodies, the Russian State Atrocity Commission said in a report to-day.

This was Germany's largest murder plant, personally directed by Himmler, according to the report.

Roughly one million victims were "processed" each year in the huge area, in which were some 620 barracks.

In addition to being a factory for wholesale extermination, Auschwitz was a great industrial centre for the manufacture of superphosphates and fertilisers - from human bodies. -British United Press. The anti-capitalist nature of the propaganda is clearly visible in the above: ie Jews and others were murdered for profit. Notwithstanding the analysis of Gerald Reitlinger (and those of other scholars) the fact remains that the Communists did not revise the Auschwitz death toll from four million down to approximately one million until 1990. (138)

The other claim on page 188, that the Nazis did not use Jewish cadavers for soap [apparently] (139) and that academics have long recognised this, is yet more sophistry, for if this libel on the German people has long been recognised and acknowledged - albeit grudgingly - in the West, then it hasn't been so in Eastern Europe. In January, 1995 - well after the publication of Lipstadt's book - an article appeared in the London *Times* which reported that: "Jewish fat" was scraped from the chimneys of the Auschwitz crematoria. On the fiftieth anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, *Times* readers were told that "Yesterday, Andrzej Paluch, a sociology professor, explained why: the fat was made into blocks of soap and sold to Poles in the neighbouring town of Oswiecim." Professor Paluch is quoted thus: "It was known as RJF - Reines Jüdisches Fett - pure Jewish fat". (140) The professor said this was called ryfka by the Poles, and apparently the Poles used it because "It was the only soap we could get on our ration cards. There was no choice." [This was said to have been a typical response]. (141)

One might also ask why such nonsense was reported totally uncritically in the London *Times*. The obvious answer is that anti-German libels don't count. One can imagine the hysteria that would have ensued if the Jews rather than the Germans had been accused of turning their victims into soap.

On page 189, Lipstadt denies or suggests that it is not true that the Court Historians are revising their ideas in response to the Revisionists. The truth is that if it were not for the Revisionists we'd still be reading about the Dachau gas chambers, the six million Gentile victims of the *Holocaust* and the electrocution of prisoners as well. Jean-Claude Pressac's massive study - which we will discuss in Chapter Seven - was written (ostensibly) as an antidote to Revisionism, yet as one leading Revisionist points out: "[The] book provided enough arguments for historical Revisionism to be considered *crypto-revisionist*, evidently even by its own publisher, because it has been practically impossible to obtain." (142)

On page 191, Lipstadt says that in the censorship debate there are "always other publications". She doesn't say those published by the American Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan, but it is difficult to see what others she could mean. On page 194, she complains that some papers refuse to print racist [sic] or sexist [sic] advertisements, and even cigarette ads. So why should they accept Bradley Smith's adverts? More to the point, why should they refuse the others? The arrogance of this supposedly so learned professor knows no bounds.

Of course, if Revisionists' advertisements were to appear only in far right publications that would be further *proof* of their wicked, lying agendas. This though is not the case, as stated, it is probable that Professor Butz would have liked to see his book published by a mainstream academic publisher; certainly all Revisionists would like to see their message brought to a wider public, but in the real world, Revisionists - like everyone else with a message - must use whatever medium they can, however unpalatable. Either that or not be heard. (143).

On page 203, Lipstadt refers to a CODOH member who claims to be a Jew, presumably David Cole, while on page 206 she claims that "hundreds of antisemites believed the *Protocols* genuine". In reality, hundreds of thousands and perhaps countless millions of people once believed this document to be genuine. That doesn't mean they were anti-Semites. In 1920, an edition of the *Protocols* was edited by an American intelligence officer! (144)

Page 215 contains the usual pithy arguments about the uniqueness of Jewish suffering and the wickedness of the *Aryan goyim*. "Why, then, do we 'only' hear about the Holocaust? For the deniers and many others who are 'not yet' deniers, the answer to this final question is obvious: because of the power of the Jews."

Well, it must be said that this is part of the reason; as usual though, life is not that simple. While the Holocaust - whatever it was - has most certainly been exploited by Organised Jewry to extract special privileges for their race and to put Jews as a group above all criticism, it has been used far more effectively by the "anti-racist" lobby to suppress "nationalism", to carve out comfortable if facile careers in the race industry and to promote all manner of political gerrymandering. There are signs though that this has now gone too far. In September 1995 an organisation called - get this - the World Congress of Gay and Lesbian Jewish Organisations, arranged a two day conference where it was

resolved that "the homosexual community should become involved in Holocaust education". The International Association of Lesbian and Gay Children of Holocaust Survivors was said to have 65 members. (145) This sort of poison is anathema to devout Jews, and it can only be a matter of time before such insults to the dead are perceived for what they are.

On page 214 of Lipstadt's book, Shoah gets a brief mention; this piece of blatant anti-German hate propaganda has been dealt with more than adequ-

ately by the Journal of Historical Review. (146)

Page 216: "If Holocaust denial has demonstrated anything, it is the fragility of memory, truth, reason, and history." It is difficult for the current writer to disagree with this statement, though I doubt very much Lipstadt will share my Revisionist interpretation.

On page 225, Lipstadt wilfully confuses the role of Zyklon-B claiming that the Revisionists refer to it as a disinfectant when in fact it is a fumigant, and on page 228 she repeats the claim that so-called deniers "[cling] to their morgue theory...[and that] the morgues were disinfected with Zyklon-B."

So what? Gerald Reitlinger also refers to Zyklon-B as a disinfectant. (147) All Lipstadt is doing here is playing at semantics; this is akin to calling a finch a sparrow when one is really referring to a small bird.

Be that as it may, this "morgue" may well have been used for other purposes besides storing corpses, such as fumigating blankets. On the fifth day of the Belsen Trial, Dr Ada Bimko, a Polish Jewess who had been employed at Birkenau as a camp doctor, told the military court that she had been sent to this "gas chamber" to collect some blankets. The following is extracted verbatim from the official shorthand transcript of the trial. (148)

COL. BACKHOUSE (149): Have you ever been into one of the gas chambers? A. Yes.

Q When was that? A. In August 1944. I was working in a portion of the camp which was callED...(150) as a doctor, and again a new crowd of those selected for the gas chamber had arrived, and as they were sick they came covered with a blanket. After two days we were told to fetch all those blankets from the gas chamber. I took the opportunity, as I always wanted to see with my own eyes this ill-famed gas chamber, and I went. I did go into this crematorium.

It is clear from above passage that what Bimko refers to as a "gas chamber" was in reality no such thing. The current writer has no reason to question the veracity of the above paragraph, but elsewhere she is clearly repeating hearsay. Incidentally, on the following page of the official transcript, Dr Bimko gives another explanation for the alleged four million death toll in Birkenau. Asked by Backhouse if any of the prisoners kept records in respect of the operation of the alleged gas chambers, (151) she replied: "Yes...One of those who took part...a man called Grzecks, told me that others of those kommandos before having been gassed had complete records of all those transports which did arrive and then eventually were destroyed. This man Grzeck [sic] told me that others who took part in these kommandos, and in fact he himself, kept records and that the number of those Jews who were destroyed in this gas chamber would be about four million." (152)

This is one "gas chamber" by August 1944! What are we to make of this claim? In the first place it is hearsay; in the second place, it is most likely that this interchange did not take place and that Bimko was simply parroting Soviet propaganda.

This concludes our exhaustive analysis of Deborah Lipstadt's technique. By now the reader should have a firm grasp of all the methods employed by anti-Revisionist academics: the wilful desiderata, the whining and wailing, the intellectual dishonesty. We end this chapter with a brief mention of a (much shorter!) review of Denying The Holocaust.

In 1995, a Nigerian academic (another Nazi?!) dissected this piece of Semitic sophistry for the *Journal Of Historical Review*. (153) He says that "From the start it is clear that serious problems lurk behind the noble motives she proclaims" and makes the point that "We are expected simply to trust Lipstadt to tell us the truth. She will 'respond' to deniers, but won't permit them the same right."

Her book is, he says, an "intellectual kangaroo court". He is unimpressed by her feigned opposition to censorship of Revisionist ideas and points out that she has "no more respect for law than for truth. She clearly approves of legal muzzles of revisionists, lamenting only that such measures often don't go far enough (!)" For him, Lipstadt shows "exactly what an academic should not be: a blindly believing bigot."

As well as pointing out that Lipstadt employs epithets and sweeping generalisations, Dr Oluwatoyin makes a very salient point that while Lipstadt contends that Revisionists see the Jewish conspiracy everywhere she has no qualms at all about portraying Holocaust Revisionism as an all-encompassing international conspiracy. He concludes with the bald statement that "Whatever her motives, Lipstadt is not animated by concern for humanity or a passionate search for truth." The same can of course be said of all her kind, Jew and Gentile.

Chapter Seven: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Academia - 3

The Rest Of A Bad Bunch

After our exhaustive analysis of Deborah Lipstadt's major anti-Revisionist polemic, we turn now to other ravings. We won't spend too much time on any of these because we have already made all the important points about anti-Revisionism in academia. We will though devote some space both to Gitta Sereny's November 1979 New Statesman article - a favourite of Revisionists! - and to the embarrassingly candid revelations of Jean-Claude Pressac. (1) First though, we will deal with The Holocaust Denial.

Gill Seidel's "The Holocaust Denial"

The 1986 book *The Holocaust Denial* was written by one Gill Seidel. (2) It was published by Beyond The Pale Collective, which is described on the back cover as "a radical Jewish publishing collective". There is at least one other publisher called Beyond The Pale, (3) but this apparently so radical collective appears to have published only one book prior to this, and probably nothing since. (4)

Seidel is not the only Jew who contributes to this book. The *Introduction* is written by Michael Billig, a supposedly distinguished academic. (5) However, as well as a professor of psychology, Billig is a Searchlight shareholder. (6) As is to be expected from all his kind, any commitment Billig may have to truth is ruthlessly subjugated to ideology. In 1979 he published a particularly unpleasant smear on the distinguished psychologist Hans Eysenck. (7) Like Billig, Seidel is an academic; she specialises in discourse, and in 1988 edited a book on the nature of the right from a "feminist" perspective. (8)

Billig's Introduction to Seidel's book begins: "There are people with all manner of strange beliefs. Some people are convinced that flying saucers regularly circle the night skies." This belief may be many things, including wrong, but is it really strange? We think not. Furthermore, it is a belief which is held by a substantial percentage of the population. There are many suns similar to our own in the universe. Why shouldn't there be planets orbiting some of them? Why shouldn't there be life on such planets? Why shouldn't these alien life forms have evolved a million years or so ahead of us? And why shouldn't some of them be observing us now? People do believe such things even though there is no meaningful evidence for them, but there is absolutely nothing wrong with the theory. In reality, Billig's comment is yet another attempt to pour scorn on the Revisionists without examining their arguments.

Billig goes on to call Seidel's book a "detailed and painstaking investigation [into] the fantasy that the Nazi murder of six million Jews never took place." If Billig read the manuscript prior to writing this statement then he is a damned liar because this book is nothing more than a dishonest polemic. If he didn't read it, then this is more likely another attempt to show racial solidarity and to once again subjugate truth to ideology.

On page xxviii, Billig comments on Nazi-Zionist collaboration that "This myth serves to give concrete form to unthinking slogans, which equate Zionism and Nazism." In fact, Nazi-Zionist collaboration is too well documented to require further documenting here. (9) And although this book was published some eight years prior to the Hebron massacre, Rabbi Perrin's dictum of a million Arabs not being worth a Jewish fingernail goes back a long way before it. (10)

The thesis of Seidel's book is that Holocaust Revisionism is the latest update of the *Protocols Of Zion*. Indeed, there are no fewer than thirteen references to the *Protocols* in its index. Not one shred of evidence is adduced in support of this lie, for the obvious reason.

The anti-Zionist Jew and author Lenni Brenner is accused of prumulgating a "virulently antisemitic thesis" and the Neturei Karta anti-Zionist sect are said to be "fanatical". (11) Technically, the Neturei Karta are not a sect, but they are fanatics in no sense of the word, rather they believe that the Jews are a religious community and that Zionism - Jewish nationalism (Jewish Nazism!) - is a heresy. They practise the undiluted essence of Orthodox Judaism. (12)

On page 148, Seidel mentions the mythical plot to kidnap and murder Gerry Gable of the aforementioned Searchlight Organisation. "This plan suggests the lengths a member of the government is prepared to go in order to control anti-racist activity" she says, gullibly. In fact, this "plan" was the product of Gable's sick Jewish mind. At the time it came to light, March 1986, the BBC was being sued for libel by the Conservative MPs Gerald Howarth and Neil Hamilton (later a government minister) over allegations (in reality insinuations) of Nazi sympathies in a January 1984 *Panorama* programme. This programme had been based almost entirely on Gable's "research". (13)

The murder plot allegations first appeared in the Daily Mirror (a well known Searchlight conduit). (14) The MP behind the alleged murder plot was not named - for the obvious reason. However, Private Eye was far more enterprising, and foolish. After Gerald Howarth had been named he sued for libel. The magazine paid out substantial damages to him and to two others. (15) It was Gerald Howarth's view that these allegations had been made to poison the minds of the jury in the forthcoming Panorama libel trial. (16)

The current writer has been researching the Searchlight Organisation in some considerable depth since 1992, and it is apparent from these researches that large tranches of Seidel's book owe their existence to Gable and his obscene race-hate magazine.

On page 100, Seidel claims that "Robert Faurisson is not an historian, rather he belongs to "a long line of antisemitic academics and literary critics." Faurisson may not be an historian, but this further claim is absurd.

Overall, Seidel's book contributes absolutely nothing to the study of the Holocaust, and even less to the refutation of the Revisionists, but for Jewish polemicists masquerading as academics, this is nothing new.

The Pressac Study

There is a copy of this book in the British Library. (17) Inserted into it is a letter dated November 7, 1989, which begins thus:

"Dear Sir or Madame,

We are pleased to be able to send to you the enclosed book free of charge. It is our belief that it is of great importance both for the scholar and for the general reader."

We have already alluded very briefly to what Revisionists think of this book. (18) This enormous tome (19) is so candid in places that it is embarrassing. On pages 27-28, 31, and 53-7, Pressac shows that *Gaskammer* was a perfectly ordinary word used by the Germans to mean "delousing chamber". He even reproduces the blueprints, which clearly state this. He doesn't claim that the delousing chambers were used or designed for any purpose other than delousing. One wonders what Pressac thinks he's proving with all this material.

On page 41 he reports that delousing was carried out in delousing gas chambers in Kanada I from 1942 to 1944. This is based on the witness testimony of Josef Odi from 1963. Pressac seems uncertain how many of these there were, hence his use of the word "chamber(s)". On page 46, he accuses the Soviets of fraud regarding the presentation of photographs of delousing chambers and Zyklon, stating candidly that these photographs - two of a delousing chamber door and two of cans of Zyklon - "have been used deliberately grouped together...However, the scene is a completely put up job." This is the arch-anti-Revisionist, remember!) Two of these photos [14 & 16] are credited to the Soviet Commission 1945 and two [15 & 17] to PMO, (ie the Auschwitz Museum).

On page 49 he goes even further and admits that a photograph of a "Gas chamber door" produced as evidence by LICRA for the Faurisson trial was actually that of a delousing chamber!

The documents which Pressac considers to be most incriminating are, in the great majority of cases, either "photocopies" or "microfilm copies" made available by the Soviets; many have been retyped by unknown persons and do not even purport to be photocopies; others are obvious forgeries. (20) The quality of many of these documents is so poor that it is obvious they are photocopies of photocopies, and so on.

On page 154, Pressac says that the two furnaces of Krema I were dismantled by the SS but reconstructed after the liberation according to the memoirs of former prisoners - the original drawings were missing!

On page 155, he says that the openings for the pouring of Zyklon B in Krema I were installed after the war. The building has been altered significantly.

On page 162, he says of the testimony of former SS man Pery Broad that: "Broad's testimony is above all a chronical [sic] of a few striking events at the camp, incapable of providing precise details about the Bunkers and Krematorien. After assessing its reliability, no conscientious historian will be able to use it unless and until the *declaration* has been stripped of the Polish influence, or in other words until the original is published." The reader should bear in mind when reading this that Broad is a major witness to the alleged Nazi genocide.

On page 188, Pressac claims that 97-8% of Zyklon B was used for disinfestation purposes, the rest for gassing. "This extremely surprising distribution totally invalidates the interpretation and presentation of those authorizations by the traditional historians, who claim that the word disinfection was used to camouflage homicidal gassings..."

If this is so then perhaps Bruno Tesch should receive a posthumous pardon. Tesch was hanged in 1946 for supplying Zyklon B between January 1, 1941 and March 31, 1945 "well knowing that the said gas was to be used and was used for the extermination of Allied nationals interned in concentration camps". (21)

Pressac claims too that the SS leadership was aware in a general sense of what was going on but didn't care to know the details. The SS men who were running the camps tried to hide the terribly unhygienic conditions in the camps and used this as the cover for it!

On page 423, Pressac reveals that a photograph said to be of a group of "young women" on their way naked to be gassed was really a group of not so young women which has been gratuitously retouched! Pressac says he knows of three different versions of this photograph; along with another famous photograph - of bodies being burned in the open at Auschwitz - this was

presented to the world in 1945, and said to have been taken in August 1944, (page 422). In reality we have no independent evidence - much less proof - that these photographs were even taken at Birkenau.

PART THREE, CHAPTER THREE which begins on page 459 is Pressac's Critical study of the "WAR REFUGEE BOARD" report of November 1944 on KL Auschwitz-Birkenau reveals that "The number of furnaces cited per Krematorium is wrong...This error is understandable if we assume that the witnesses had themselves never entered a Krematorium and all their observations were from the exterior or based on the accounts of other prisoners..." Recall again that claim "nothing passed on from hearsay." (22) Pressac denies that the report's authors lied, instead they "invented a little to fill in the gaps in a story whose ending they knew only too well." (23) In other words, they lied!

On page 469, he refers to the testimony of Dr Bendel and quotes from his 1946 essay *LES CRÉMATOIRES* "Le Sonderkommando". (24) Pressac alludes also to Dr Nyiszli's book and refers to "A demonstration of the impossibility

of relying on raw testimony."

On page 479, Pressac says of the legendary Dr Miklos Nyiszli that he was "an authentic witness, which can be easily proved." To date the current writer has found independent, untainted evidence that Dr Nyiszli did indeed exist, (25) though just how authentic is his testimony remains to be seen. Certainly he did not appear at any of the post-war trials, and his evidence was therefore never subjected to meaningful testing by cross-examination.

On page 494, Pressac gives a maximum of 750 incinerations a day, possibly as many as one thousand, for Krema II. "Any higher figure is unrealistic, and in certain cases a downright lie", he says. That was and is certainly the case with the law report on the trial of one of the star witnesses to the Holocaust, perpetrator Rudolf Hoess. The full title of this document is CASE NO. 38 TRIAL OF OBERSTURMBANNFÜHRER RUDOLF FRANZ FERDINAND HOESS COMMANDANT OF THE AUSCHWITZ CAMP SUPREME NATIONAL TRIBUNAL OF POLAND 11TH - 29TH MARCH, 1947, and, among other things, this tells us - on page 12 - that "The highest capacity of its gas-chambers amounted to killing of 60,000 people per 24 hours and that of the crematoria to burning of 24,000 bodies per 24 hours." In other words, according to the arch anti-Revisionist, the books were well and truly cooked during the trial of Rudolf Hoess.

Returning to Pressac, on page 548, he says of the Dachau gas chamber that "It is quite obvious that, in 1945, American war correspondants [sic] could easily be misled because of their lack of information..." The truth is that all experience of all wars before and since shows that war correspondents mislead rather than are misled.

On the same page, Pressac says that while researching at Auschwitz he found a photograph of an SS man administering the Zyklon. It turned out to be a fake!

Finally, on pages 558-9, Pressac says of the Struthof concentration camp (on French soil), "whose gas chamber had caused much ink to flow", that "the 86 unfortunate Jews and Jewesses gassed there to satisfy the impulses of a collector of skeletons, Professor Hirt, had multiplied to the point of reaching 10,000 to 20,000 victims."

At this point we can do no better than quote Carlo Mattogno's further comments on Jean-Claude Pressac: "[He] had to accept the Revisionists' methodological principle, according to which, where testimonies and technology disagree, it is the latter which must prevail. He has applied that principle by reducing the number of the alleged victims of homicidal gassing, due precisely to its incompatibility with the capacity...of the crematory ovens. In this manner, he has opened an irreparable leak in traditional historiography, because technology reveals the material impossibility of mass extermination at Auschwitz-Birkenau." (26)

Shapiro: Truth Prevails Not Over Wails

Truth Prevails is a collection of essays by pro-Exterminationist authors and is edited by one Shelly Shapiro; subtitled Demolishing Holocaust Denial: the end of "The Leuchter Report", (27) it was published hard on the heels of The Leuchter Report with the express purpose of discrediting both the document and its author. Not only does this book promise far more than it delivers but it makes embarrassing reading for anyone who truly believes that Jews are a poor, persecuted, powerless minority.

On October 23, 1990, Fred Leuchter was charged with "the fraudulent practice of engineering" in his home state of Massachusetts. Under Massachusetts law the only engineers who require licencing are those whose practices involve "issues of public safety". The action against Leuchter was based on "an obscure and untested statute, for practicing as an engineer without a licence." In 1993, author Stephen Trombley wrote that "The purpose of the lawsuit was to discredit Fred as an expert, and so discourage readers from taking his report seriously." There are no prizes for guessing who instigated this lawsuit; yes, it was Shelly Shapiro, head of "Holocaust Survivors and Friends in Pursuit of Justice"! (28)

On page 15 of *Truth Prevails*, Shapiro herself confirms the witch hunt of Fred Leuchter when she reveals that a group of "survivors" and assorted riff-raff turned up to jeer at his court appearance. Leuchter can call himself an engineer legally in 49 other states, (29) but in Massachusetts using this title brought him a court appearance, although he wasn't convicted of any criminal offence. (30)

One of Shapiro's contributors is Jean-Claude Pressac; on page 32, the fearless Frenchman makes much of Leuchter's being highly paid ("to collect the steep fee he asked of Zundel"), while on page 36 he writes: "Being financially linked to Zundel, it was hard for Leuchter to come back from Poland and coldly inform his client that the homicidal gas chambers really did work." Leaving aside the double standard, this claim is nonsense. If Leuchter had come back and told the world that there were gas chambers he may well have upset Zundel but he would certainly not have been hounded into court on specious fraudulent engineering charges, and although Shapiro's book would not have appeared in its actual form, Leuchter would almost certainly have been invited to contribute to a similar book and praised to high heaven in Jewish and "academic" publications for his integrity. Indeed, Leuchter is very much aware of this himself. He told author Stephen Trombley that: "I believed there had been a Holocaust. I believed I would find gas chambers. I told Ernst Zundel he was positive I wouldn't find them - I told him that if I did find them, or even that these facilities had the capability of being gas chambers, I was going to report such." (31)

Leuchter's sticking to his guns has proved that whatever qualities he may lack, integrity is not one of them. Nor is courage. Ironically, Pressac, the arch-anti-Revisionist, first went to Germany and Poland to research a novel:

historical fiction! (32) On page 48, Pressac tells the reader that the real mug here has been Zundel, who was duped by both Leuchter and Faurisson.

Pressac's words are amplified by another contributor, Arthur Goodman, an attorney; on page 76 he says Leuchter was "only too willing to earn the money, gain the notoriety and establish a reputation as the one man whose investigation would sustain the thesis central to ideas then and now being offered by Holocaust deniers..." Zundel was paying for vindication "and only that would satisfy him". Yet immediately above this, Goodman reports that Robert Faurisson's activities had already cost him his teaching post!

Pressac and Goodman are echoed in turn on page 95 by H. L. Silets (another lawyer) in his essay Facts Written in Blood... He reports that "...The Leuchter Report was commissioned and financed by Holocaust denier Ernst Zundel...therefore, cannot claim the impartiality or true scientific perspective of a researcher whose results are not predetermined and biased". True, true and for the third time true, but as always, sauce for the goose, so when Michael Berenbaum tells us that since 1982, Jean-Claude Pressac has been "promoted and supported on a documentary, editorial, and financial level by the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation..." (33) we should be more than a little suspicious, especially in view of the appalling antecedents of Mrs Klarsfeld's and her husband, (see Chapter Five).

As well as taking the mandatory snipe at Ernst Zundel, H.L. Silets quotes from the trial of Bruno Tesch. On page 100 he says: "Holocaust deniers and apologists may try to erase Nazi crimes by chipping at gas chamber walls, but testimonial evidence given by the perpetrators of these crimes is extremely hard to ignore."

On the previous page he quotes thus from the testimony of Wilhelm (Willi) Bahr, who admitted administering the Zyklon himself. According to Silets, Bahr testified thus:

Q: "Is it correct that you have gassed 200 Russian prisoners of war with Blausauregas [Zyklon B]?

A: "Yes, on orders."

Q: "Where did you do that?"

A: "In Neuengamme." O: "On whose orders?" A: "The local doctor, Dr. Von Bergmann." Q: "With what gas?" A: "With prussic acid." O: "How long did the Russians take to die?" A: "I do not know; I obeyed only orders." Q: "How long did it take to gas the Russians?" A: "I returned after two hours and they were all dead." Q: "For what purpose did you go away?" A: "That was during lunch hour." Q: "You left for your lunch and came back afterwards?" A: "Yes." Q: "Were they dead when you came back?" A: "Yes." Q: "Did you look at their bodies?"

A: "Yes, because I had to load them."

Q: "Why did you apply the gas to the Russians?"

A: "I only had orders to pour the gas in and I do not know anything more about it."

This testimony can be found at page 220 of Public Record Office file WO235/83, (the file relating to the trial of Dr Bruno Tesch and others). Silets has edited the text slighty but has not tampered with it. Superficially, this testimony does sound very convincing; however, on a closer inspection it is not that convincing.

According to the above file, the trial Bruno Tesch, Karl Weinbacher (also misspelt Weinbach) and Joachimhans Drosihn, was held from March 1 to March 8, 1946. All three pleaded not guilty to supplying gas for the extermination of people in concentration camps. Drosihn was acquitted; Tesch and Weinbacher were both convicted and were hanged on May 16, 1946.

When Bahr was called as a prosecution witness he was himself awaiting trial for war crimes; he'd been a medical orderly in Neuengamme. In 1942 he was trained to use Zyklon B at Oranienberg by Tesch himself. The training lasted three days.

Bahr's testimony is very vague both here and at his own trial; the dearth of particularity is striking, and the testimony is far from believable. Thus on page 221 of the above file, Bahr reports that: "the gas was poured in and then a brick was put on the entrance." Just like that!

Bahr's STATEMENT ON OATH can be found in file WO235/167. It was sworn before Captain Anton Walter Freud on November 30th 1945, (Freud is a Jewish name, of course). Here, Bahr says he was born 25th April 1907, and not much else.

Bahr's evidence at his own trial in April 1946, (the Neuengamme Trial) can be found in file WO 235/165. It begins at page 90 where he is called; he gave evidence in German. At page 98 it is recorded that in 1920 he fell off a roof and was ill for six months (presumably he meant it took six months to recover from his injuries). As a result of his fall he suffered from memory loss and frequent headaches. He contracted typhus in January or February of 1942 and was quarantined for eight weeks. Seven hundred out of a thousand of those infected died in the typhus epidemic. On page 99 he reports that he was ordered to kill Russian POWs by phenol injection. There was supposed to have been a written order from Berlin, but he didn't see it! He said he didn't want to participate in the gassing but did so under duress. "I knew that the SS police court were [sic] giving extremely heavy punishment such as four or five years penal servitude

to SS men for stealing cigarettes or food from a prisoner..." With the implied question "What would he have got for disobeying orders?" So it was a serious offence to steal from a prisoner yet not, apparently, to murder one!

On page 103, Bahr replied to leading questions about the alleged gassing of the Russians.

On page 105: the order to kill people "no longer fit for work" with phenol injections, was said to have come from Dr Lolling in Oranienberg. But as stated, Bahr himself had never seen this order. Sound familiar?

Page 106: prisoners murdered by phenol injections were given death certificates which said they had died of heart disease and the like.

Bahr cuts a pathetic figure rather than an evil one; his willing collaboration failed to save him from the gallows, but throughout one is struck by the incredibly dearth of particularity. Silets is right when he says the testimony of the likes of Willi Bahr is difficult to ignore; it is, but it is also difficult to believe. Another facet of Bahr's testimony, which the reader might like to muse over, is the fact that, according to Bahr himself, this was an ad hoc gassing, a one-off. Exactly how this claim can be reconciled with that of the generally accepted programme of mass extermination remains to be seen. Having read so much of the Holocaust literature - Revisionist and Exterminationist - the current writer is of the opinion that much Holocaust evidence was literally made up by the Allies as they went along.

The men who whitewash Hitler

In November 1979, the historian Gitta Sereny published a lengthy and deprecatory article in the New Statesman magazine called The men who whitewash Hitler. (34) The introductory paragraph begins with the words "Academically unnoticed, the pseudo-intellectual Right is creating an underworld of contemporary history." And concludes "Here GITTA SERENY demolishes the neo-Nazi apologists, together with the commercial frivolity which provides their opportunities."

In spite of this, most of the article consists not of academic argument but of whining about the evil neo-Nazis such as Richard Verrall; the only lies the

author demolishes are those of the Holocaust lobby. Thus the reader is told that "...sometimes mistakes have been made, have been given immense publicity, and become part of the holocaust lore." This is a common Exterminationist theme, note: they and *survivors* make mistakes while Revisionists tell lies.

The big mistake which the author sets out to correct is the mistake that people were gassed in the German camps. No gas chambers in Dachau, she admits, echoing - she says - the words of Martin Broszat from 1962. (35) The current writer has obtained a translation of the famous Broszat letter; it reads thus: "Neither in Dachau nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other prisoners gassed. The gaschamber in Dachau was not quite finished or set into operation. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners, who were sent to Dachau or other concentration camps in the territory of the old Reich, were in the main victims of catastrophic hygiene and supply problems: in the twelve months from July 1942 to June 1943, according to official SS statistics, in all the concentration camps of the Reich, 110812 persons from illness and hunger. The mass destruction of Jews by gassing started 1941/42, and many incorrigible self-teachers. who certainly possess the correct grand total, base themselves on arguments which are individually correct, but which by means of polemics have been torn from their contexts, in the consideration of which they hurry past, basing themselves on false or deficient information."

According to Sereny, the purpose of this letter was "...to hammer home, once more, the persistently ignored or denied difference between concentration camps and extermination camps; the fundamental distinction between the methodical mass murder of millions of Jews in the extermination camps in occupied Poland on the one hand, and on the other the individual disposals of concentration camp inmates in Germany - not necessarily, or even primarily Jews - who were no longer useful as workers." Obviously this plea fell on deaf ears. (36) Then comes a really shocking climbdown: "it is important for those of us interested in the truth to recall that Auschwitz, despite its emblematic name, was not primarily an extermination camp for Jews, and is not the central case through which to study extermination policy."

She goes on to slag off the Jewish historian Martin Gilbert whom she describes as a 'reputable historian' who has been taken in by liars. By quoting supposed eyewitnesses who in fact are repeating hearsay, Gilbert perpetuates

errors which, because they are so easily disproved, give the Revisionists further unwarranted credibility. (37)

Sereny tells us that there are some books by survivors which are "...not rubbish in themselves..." but are "...'ghosted' by professional wordsmiths...who have neither interest in nor capacity for conveying truth with restraint." This is a remarkable phrase. "It is less the exaggerations than the false emphases and cheap humour which disqualify them."

Added to this, and even worse are the "...partial or complete fakes", such as Jean Francois Steiner's *Treblinka* or Martin Gray's *For Those I Loved*, the former of which is "a hodgepodge of truth and falsehood, libelling both the dead and the living. The original French book had to be withdrawn and reissued with all names changed." Why did it have to be reissued, one wonders?

Patterns Of Prejudice

Let us now take a look at some anti-Revisionist articles in *Patterns Of Prejudice*. In November 1976, predating Seidel by a decade, (38) an article by C.C. Aronsfeld tried to equate the then recently published *Hoax Of The Twentieth Century* with the *Protocols Of Zion*. Thus the reader is told that: "Dr. Butz does not actually mention the *Protocols* but his engineering mind is plainly guided by the Hidden Hand." (39) His article concludes that "Dr. Butz quite simply does not know what he is talking about." On the contrary, he does, but more to the point, Aronsfeld does not meet, indeed does not attempt to meet, the learned professor's arguments.

The March-April 1977 issue of *Patterns Of Prejudice* contained an unsigned article called *the Butz hoax*, but it wasn't until 1991 that a meaningful attempt was made to smear both the book and its author. Written by one Peter Haupt, the offending article is called *A Universe of Lies...* and attempts yet again to drag in the *Protocols Of Zion*. (40) In this article we are told that Butz attempts to downplay Jewish suffering during World War II; (41) it would be more accurate to say that he attempted to place this suffering in its proper perspective.

"Eyewitness accounts, from Butz's perspective, are not valid evidence of the exterminations because they are riddled with contradictions and hyperbole." (42) Eyewitness accounts of what? Alleged gassings? Try this one on for size, squire.

"By eight forty-five, the new gas chambers, with their clever dummy showers...were packed to capacity." This alleged gassing - of 3,000 people - was a show put on especially for Reichsführer Himmler's visit to the camp in January 1943. The purpose was to demonstrate how the crematorium worked: a transport of 3,000 Polish Jews was selected; as stated, they were in the gas chamber by 8.45am, packed to capacity. Babies and very small children were then tossed onto the heads of those inside. And they still thought this was a shower? But the gassing was delayed because Himmler went off to have breakfast with Commandant Hoess!

The people inside began to panic, but nobody heard them screaming and pounding on the door "because the new chamber was sound-proof as well as gas-proof." Himmler finally arrived, at 11 o'clock, and the gassing went ahead! This piece of nonsense is extracted from *I Cannot Forgive*, Rudolf Vrba's account. (43) It should be remembered that this account - although written nearly two decades after the war - is by one of the best eyewitnesses. There are many others written much closer to the war which are every bit as unbelievable.

Returning to Haupt, this polemicist tells us that "Those who remained unwilling to parrot the Allied line simply never made it to the tribunals." (44) This could just as well read: "Those who are unwilling to parrot the Zionist line will not have their books published and will be smeared as anti-Semitic."

Professor Butz and company are said to blame "the Jews" for fabricating and propagating the myth. (45) Yet again this dirty semantic trick: "the Jews" are responsible, all "the Jews". In reality, Professor Butz doesn't say this at all; rather he claims that the Hoax of the Twentieth Century originated with the War Refugee Board Report. What he actually says is that "The details behind the manufacture of the WRB will probably never be completely uncovered, but...[i] fit was written in Slovakia then it seems clear that Rabbi Weissmandel should be credited with at least coauthorship. It is...clear that Burzio (46) was contacted by Jewish propagandists and that he forwarded at least some of their 'information' to Rome. (47)

In other words, Professor Butz names specific individuals whom he believes to be responsible for the "Hoax"; a reading of his book makes it clear that he

blames specifically international Zionism and not "the Jews". David Irving doesn't even blame the Zionists, in the FOREWORD to The Leuchter Report he writes that the hoax grew out of "the original ingenious plan of the British Psychological Warfare Executive...in 1942 to spread to the world the propaganda story that the Germans were using 'gas chambers' to kill millions of Jews..." (48)

On page 82, Haupt tries again to drag in the *Protocols*; this article is a polemic; no attempt is made to refute any of the claims of the Revisionists nor even to seriously examine them. Instead they are merely traduced and, as usual, the gullible *goyim* are expected to queue up and swallow whole Organised Jewry's facile lies.

The final Patterns article examined here is the 1995 polemic (aren't they all?) by one Jacques Kornberg. (49) The author, we are told, is Professor of History at the University of Toronto. (No prizes for guessing his ethnic origin). On page 33 he refers to the Harwood pamphlet as The Six Million Reconsidered. It is of course Did Six Million Really Die? There is a book called The Six Million Reconsidered; this is an anti-Semitic (and in places hilarious) satirical text written by a certain William Grimstad. (50)

The Kornberg "analysis" begins with the words "Perhaps the best known work of Holocaust denial in English is Arthur Butz's The Hoax of the Twentieth Century". Along with Wilhelm Staeglich's study AUSCHWITZ: A Judge Looks At The Evidence, it is certainly the major serious scholarly work. (51) Reporting on the testimony of Rudolf Vrba (above), Kornberg says that "Vrba...had described a block leader inspecting prisoners, checking their fingernails, then 'nursery fashion, behind the ears'..." but "By omitting several lines from the text, Butz makes it appear that" Himmler did this. This is true; Professor Butz has made an understandable mistake (52) - from an initial reading of this passage it is by no means clear that this behaviour is attributed to the block leader rather than to Heinrich Himmler, but this error is not significant and in no way detracts from the general unbelievability of Vrba's book.

On the same page, Kornberg takes Professor Butz to task for his claim about the War Refugee Board Report: "Much of the material in the report is true" and "the major implausibility [in the report] is simply the contents". Kornberg says these are two apparently contradictory (confusing) claims. Admittedly this could have been better worded, but these claims are in no way contradictory: much of the information in the report is undoubtedly true, but at the same time

much of it - the important parts - is implausible. Kornberg cites Butz again: "the report is not the sort of information that escapees would carry out". He calls this confusing and says "No reason for this conclusion is given."

Perhaps Professor Butz should have gone into more detail; however, in his analysis of the *War Refugee Board Report*, Wilhelm Staeglich makes a detailed survey of the internal contradictions and other inconsistencies of the document. (53) To humour Kornberg though, let us highlight one of each of these points: the implausibility, and the nature of the information transmitted.

Careful estimate of the number of Jews gassed in BIRKENAU between April, 1942, and April, 1944 (according to countries of origin):

Poland (transported by truck) approximately	300,000
" (" " train) "	600,000
Holland "	100,000
Greece "	45,000
France "	150,000
Belgium "	50,000
Germany "	60,000
Yugoslavia, Italy and Norway	50,000
Lithuania "	50,000
Bohemia, Moravia and Austria "	30,000
Slovakia "	30,000
Various camps for foreign Jews in	
Poland "	300,000

Approximately 1,765,000 (54)

This is most definitely not the sort of information that an inmate - or even a group of inmates - would reasonably be expected to possess. In any case, the figure of "Approximately" 1,765,000 gassed is now known to be a gross exaggeration, even if one accepts the gassing hypothesis.

The credulous reader is also told that at one point, 1,000 Polish Jews arrived from Maidanek and were gassed. As Maidanek - or Majdanek - was itself,

allegedly, an extermination camp, this begs the question why these Jews weren't simply gassed there. (55)

Returning to Kornberg, still citing Professor Butz, he tells the reader that "torture was employed rather commonly at Nuernberg." In fact, Professor Butz reports that "There was never any general or massive expose of torture of witnesses and defendants at the NMT trials...[although] Available evidence indicates that torture was frequently employed..." (56) He adds though that "the defendants at the IMT were too prominent to torture..." (57) Then he goes on to debate the problems of assessing such claims and the other reasons why those accused of war crimes would have testified to the existence of gas chambers and an extermination programme. As anyone who has ever studied related subjects will realise, the question of torture and "voluntary" confessions is by no means as straightforward as Kornberg would have us believe. (58)

The War Refugee Board Report was published anonymously; the reason for this anonymity was, says Kornberg, the fear of reprisals. This is about as lame an excuse as anyone could imagine. Recall the "Careful estimate" produced by the report's authors: between April, 1942 and April, 1944, 1,765,000 Jews were gassed in Birkenau alone. And five people maintained their anonymity because they were worried about reprisals! (59) Furthermore, none of these so important eyewitnesses to genocide gave evidence after the war at any of the war crimes trials, and the War Refugee Board report was quietly forgotten. (60)

On page 35, Kornberg tells us that "The evidence Butz offers for a Jewish conspiracy is the sheer existence of Jews." This is another outright lie. Professor Butz refers to the War Refugee Board as "a rather slippery entity...engaged in both propaganda and relief work". (61) He stresses too that the hoax is specifically a Zionist hoax, although anyone who has done as much research on this subject as the current writer will realise that there are many arms to this particular octopus. What we see here is not conspiracy as such but organised, systematic lying, and in the case of Kornberg and his gang, refusal to face, or even to analyse dispassionately, the facts.

On page 38, we are told that Butz claims the War Refugee Board Report, the Nuremberg Military Tribunal and the US government were controlled by a Zionist conspiracy. "He offers not one piece of evidence for this alleged plot..." Professor Butz offers not one piece of evidence for this claim for a very good reason: he has never made any such claim. What he does claim though, and what other authors, not all of them Revisionists claim, is that international

Zionism and Organised Jewry are extremely powerful and have little or no respect for the truth. The extent of this power, especially in the United States. has been thoroughly documented by many authors, especially in recent years, including Jewish authors. Indeed, as I write these words I have before me the words of an Israeli journalist, Ari Shavit, who, in an article from an Israeli newspaper in the May 27 issue of the New York Times, reflects sorrowfully on the wanton Israeli killing of more than 100 Lebanese civilians in April with the words: "We killed them out of a certain naive hubris. Believing with absolute certitude that now, with the White House, the Senate, and much of the American media in our hands, the lives of others do not count as much as our own..." (62) One should also recall Douglas Reed's quote about an unintimidated press. Returning to Kornberg, still on page 38 he says of Professor Butz that "Lack of evidence for his claim proves he is right; evidence against his claim proves he is right." He calls this a pathology. Again, this is nonsense: though this claim could be made, accurately, of Kornberg and his ilk, Professor Butz has made a careful analysis; I do not say that it is correct in every minute detail. but it is certainly untainted by either dishonesty or twisted logic. On page 241, referring to the two major standard works on the Final Solution, Professor Butz says "I have not adopted the practice of assuming that anything that Reitlinger or Hilberg says that helps my case must be true. For example, in connection with our discussion...concerning the date of the Allied air raid at Auschwitz, I gave reasons for the conclusion that the first raid did not occur before August 1944. It would have been dishonest to merely reference Hilberg on this point, since Hilberg believes that the first raid occurred in December 1944, and is obviously confused on this point."

On pages 38-9, Kornberg grossly misrepresents Professor Butz, thus: "...imagine the sheer scope of this conspiracy...fabricating and forging thousands of German government documents so well as to defy detection...and then arranging for tens of thousands of bystanders and survivors to synchronize false stories about their experiences. All this is engineered by Jews on secret orders from the 'ubiquitous Zionist International'...packing tens of thousands of Jewish survivors into a sports stadium, handing them scripts and having them repeat false stories until memorized."

It is difficult to believe that Kornberg is talking literally here; one is tempted to put this down to sarcasm: certainly nowhere in his book does Professor Butz say anything about tens of thousands of survivors - Jewish or otherwise -

rehersing scripted false stories in a sports stadium. However, the unenlightened reader may well be tempted to take this claim literally, so let him beware.

On page 39, Kornberg says that Professor Butz refers to the Jewish people as "one malicious will...an uncanny unified essence..." Notwithstanding the fact that Professor Butz uses no such words, these are clearly not his sentiments either. He stresses the fact that one of the early Revisionist authors was the Joseph Ginsburg (now deceased), references other Jewish scholars, and indeed, he does not speak disparagingly of either Raul Hilberg or Gerald Reitlinger. It is true that he describes their thesis (or acceptance of the extermination thesis) as "monumental foolishness", (63) but he certainly does not disparage their scholarship, and indeed he speaks very highly of Reitlinger, an obviously honest author, who just as obviously, is not himself entirely happy with the extermination thesis so went to considerable lengths to document what he believes to be - the truth.

Next Kornberg refers to "the terrifying ability of the Jews to intimidate and frighten the historical profession, public opinion, the media and governments..." This is surely fair comment, indeed this power of Organised Jewry (not of "the Jews"), (64) has become so blatant in recent years that the taboo is slowly wearing off. In April 1996, the well-known international actor Marlon Brando made some - apparently disparaging - comments about Jews in Hollywood on an American talk show hosted by Larry King. The result was a furore of wailing and whining which led to Brando meeting with a leading rabbi and apologising tearfully. The hysteria over this - entirely trivial - incident was so pronounced and so grotesque that in Britain one Jewish commentator wrote: "I found it vastly amusing: here were Jewish community leaders and groups taking great offence at the notion that they form an effective pressure group which can force their views on an industry. As evidence of this frightful lie, they turn around and proclaim that they will make Brando's life in Hollywood a living hell." (65)

Kornberg again, page 40: "How are we to explain this delusion of a world Jewish conspiracy?" Delusion? Yes, of course, delusion. However you explain it, squire, it has absolutely nothing to do with Holocaust Revisionism because the Revisionists do not postulate a world Jewish conspiracy, unless one defines the word *conspiracy* in the most nebulous of terms. (66)

On page 42, it is claimed of the Revisionists that "All seek to lift the albatross of the Holocaust off the shoulders of racism, fascism and anti-semitism." That

claim may apply to some extent to Ernst Zundel, but did it apply to former Buchenwald inmate Paul Rassinier, the courageous Jew Joseph Ginsburg, Jehovah's Witness Ditlieb Felderer, Libertarian Bradley Smith, the feisty young Jewish Revisionist David Cole? We think not. In any case, the opposing argument has far more validity: Exterminationists, especially Jewish, Zionist and "socialist" Exterminationists, seek to promote a number of political agendas by the quite cynical exploitation of human suffering, real and imagined. Can any honest person who has studied the facts dispassionately conclude otherwise? (67)

On page 43, Kornberg says - or implies - that there is no truth in the claim that Revisionists are "not being permitted to publish or hold meetings or were in danger of losing their jobs". G_d protect us wicked *goyim* from such bare-faced liars. Challenging the perceived wisdom of the Holocaust has been made a criminal offence in Germany, Austria, (the old) South Africa, and Organised Jewry have been hard at work trying to criminalise Revisionism here. Kornberg though has less excuse than even the most venal of Jewish academics to make such a blatantly spurious claim; he is, the reader will recall, Professor of History at the University of Toronto, the city in which Ernst Zundel was twice put on trial for doing exactly what he, Kornberg, tells us Revisionists are permitted to do!

Finally, on page 43, Kornberg says: "What is to be avoided in any circumstance is entering into a debate with a Holocaust denier about the evidence of the Holocaust." Sound advice. I wouldn't want to debate a subject knowing I couldn't win.

Afterword: Two Unusual Affirmers

We end this chapter with a mention of two slightly off-beat Holocaust Affirmers: the courageous Jewish academic Arno Mayer, and the spineless goy Roger Eatwell.

Although he is both Jewish and a committed Exterminationist, Professor Arno Mayer is also, to some extent, a Revisionist. His Revisionism consists of effecting a paradigm shift from the Intentionalist position to the Functionalist position. (68) Mayer's contribution to the Holocaust debate is his excellent book Why Did the Heavens Not Darken? Its thesis is that the so-called extermination camps arose out of the war in the east; the author draws analogies with the Thirty Years War and the Crusades. The book has an extensive bibliography but no footnotes because he says, their inclusion would swamp the text; (69) not everybody agrees! (70) Mayer is himself a survivor of the Holocaust; his grandfather died in Theresienstadt on December 3, 1943 but his grandmother survived. He believes the advanced age of many of the inhabitants of the ghetto accounted for the high mortality rate. (71)

According to Mayer, "...until 1938, and notwithstanding many incidents of random coercion and intimidation, there was little orchestrated physical violence and very few Jews were actually killed." This was in stark contrast to Tsarist Russia and other anti-Semitic states. (72) In 1938, things changed; Kristallnacht, he says, was not spontaneous, Gestapo officials were ordered to take action against the Jews at the "earliest possible moment"; the mass arrests of Jews were ordered too. However, he offers no meaningful evidence for this, (73) probably because there is none. (74)

On page 253 of his treatise in an obvious reference to the *Molotov Notes*, Mayer says that Molotov undoubtedly exaggerated when he claimed that prisoners were being tortured with hot irons, and having their eyes gouged out, etc. He seems unable to distinguish between an exaggeration and a lie, and says that perhaps as many as 200,000 Soviet prisoners of war died of maltreatment or were killed in captivity. (75) In view of the appalling loss of life suffered by the Russian people in World War Two (the usual estimate is twenty million), it may be that the death toll of 200,000 Soviet prisoners of war given by Mayer errs on the side of caution.

A full analysis of Mayer's work would take us far afield, but this is an important and courageous book, so we will examine several relevant tranches of it.

On pages 235-6 he writes: "No written document containing or reporting an explicit command to exterminate the Jews has come to light thus far. This does not of course mean that direct evidence will not appear in the future. In the meantime, the presumption must be that the order or informal injunction to mass-murder Jews was transmitted orally. More than likely, Hitler himself gave the general enabling signals, probably encouraged by members of his closest entourage, among whom none seems to have raised objections." In other

words, there is no evidence that any such order was given, we have only speculation.

This is the sort of frank admission which the Court Historians will make only under extreme duress. Of course, it is possible that Hitler did give a verbal order to exterminate the Jews, but in view of the vast bureaucratic machinery of the Nazi state and the way all orders were expected to be carried out to the letter, this is hardly tenable.

The British former Auschwitz inmate Charles Coward allegedly witnessed the shooting dead of a British POW in Auschwitz, which is detailed in his highly imaginative biography. This was described as - and was - an act of cold-blooded murder. Yet what happened? "[T]he German guards let no one near until a doctor had been summoned and pronounced the man dead." Coward returned to Lamsdorf to collect letters and parcels, also to report the shooting (indirectly) to the British authorities; he was so incensed by the murder that he killed a German spy in the camp. There don't seem to have been any repercussions for this. (76)

When one studies the survivor literature one finds all manner of such testimonies, which, if true, make the entire concept of a verbal order to exterminate the Jews untenable.

Returning to Mayer, on page 303, he says that Hans Frank (the Nazi Chief in Poland) greatly exaggerated the number of Jews within his bailiwick, which does of course lend support to the Revisionist thesis, but the Mayer quote that is most often utilised by Revisionists is the following from page 362: "Sources for the study of the gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable. Even though Hitler and the Nazis made no secret of their war on the Jews, the SS operatives dutifully eliminated all traces of their murderous activities and instruments. No written orders for gassing have turned up thus far." (77)

Pages 362-3: most of what is known about the so-called extermination programme comes from survivor testimony and depositions by Nazis, and (on page 363): "Diaries are rare, and so are authentic documents about the making, transmission, and implementation of the extermination policy." The implication the current writers read into this is that Mayer believes that many such documents are not authentic. Of the available eyewitness reports, Mayer says "This testimony must be screened carefully, since it can be influenced by subjective factors of great complexity." Including, most noticeably, outright lying, although Mayer doesn't say so.

He does though tells us further that "there is no denying the many contradictions, ambiguities, and errors in the existing sources", but adds there can be no denying the use of gas chambers. One is entitled to ask: who he is trying to convince?

Earlier, on page 348, obviously somewhat defensively he says "It is neither to justify nor to minimize the indelible infamy of the extermination camps to insist that though they were the ultimate scourge of the Thirty Years War of the twentieth century, they had not been planned by the Nazis from the very first."

On pages 451-2, Mayer refers to Exterminationists and Revisionists as dogmatics and skeptics. The skeptics are "outright negationists [who] mock the Jewish victims with their one-sided sympathetic understanding for the executioners" and are "ill-disguised anti-Semites and merchants of prejudice" whose "morally reprehensible posture disqualifies them from membership in the republic of free letters and scholarship". Again, one senses that this is not so much a Jew railing at Nazis but an honest scholar who would like to say more but who is afraid that if he does not make the "right noises" about those wicked "neo-Nazis" who are rewriting history for their own base purposes, he too will be disqualified from membership of the republic of free letters and scholarship [sic!].

On pages 451-2, Mayer says that both Exterminationists and Revisionists affirm rather than closely examine and substantiate their respective positions; this is very true, thus (page 452): "the dogmatists feel driven to press the relatively few currently available sources, including the recollections of eyewitnesses and survivors, for corroborating evidence, and they tend to do so without evaluating their data with sufficient care." This is as good an admission that there is precious little evidence of an extermination programme. One of the complaints the current writer has constantly faced is that the Revisionists have no evidence of fraud, forgery, conspiracy or lies on a grand scale. Again, it is not necessary to postulate the existence of any sort of conspiracy with the likes of David Cesarani writing our history books, (see Chapter Four).

Earlier, on page 365, Mayer says that "...from 1942 to 1945, certainly at Auschwitz, but probably overall, more Jews were killed by so-called 'natural' causes than by 'unnatural' ones."

On the next page he reports that the outright killings began in July or August 1941 (at Auschwitz), the first victims being Poles and Russians who were unfit

to work, but he sees no contradiction between this and the fact that the concentration camp system had extensive (if inadequate) hospital facilities.

Page 423: why did the SS march large numbers of inmates from the Lublin camp further west? According to Mayer, they were "under strict orders not to let the Red Army or Polish partisans liberate witnesses of mass murder or capture incriminating installations and documents." So why not just murder these witnesses to mass murder and dispose of them as they did at Auschwitz?

Page 424: during the second half of 1944 about 400,000 foreigners were taken forcibly to Germany, mostly from the east, a large number of them Jews. This included to Buchenwald and Dachau. This happened even as Jews were being delivered to Auschwitz! According to Mayer, these evacuations were "part of the frantic effort to remove valuable labor and incriminating evidence from the path of the Red Army." Again, this is obvious nonsense.

In spite of Mayer's faulty logic, this book is well worth reading; to the current writer it illustrates best the fact that the Nazi persecution of the Jews had far less to do with "anti-Semitism" than with the hysteria which has gripped many societies before and has continued to infect them since.

This is particularly noticeable on page 135, where Mayer notes that none of Germany's institutions of higher learning offered any meaningful resistance to increasing violations of freedom of speech. A number of students boycotted liberal or Jewish professors, and it was these students rather than the Nazi hierarchy who organised book burnings. Many high school teachers and lecturers supported the Nazis. In November 1933, seven hundred university and college professors signed an oath of allegiance to Hitler!

We can see the same hysteria and fanaticism operating openly throughout Western society today, and a different sort of hysteria in Islamic countries. In the West, the fanaticism of "anti-racism" has become the staple; ironically, Jews are in the vanguard of this movement. For the organised "anti-racist" movement, racism is seen as the all-pervasive, ultimate evil, the original sin (see Chapter Eleven). Occasionally though, other fanaticisms rear their ugly heads. Or maybe not so occasionally. At the time of writing - September 1996 - after the small nation of Belgium became the focus of world attention following the uncovering of a paedophile ring linked to a series of terrible child abductions and sex murders, a wave of hysteria about child pornography on the Internet is sweeping the Western world. Needless to say, this hysteria has not been confined to child pornography, and following a seminar held at New Scotland

Yard on August 2, 1996, a letter was issued to "All Internet Service Providers" which appended "a list of those Newsgroups which we believe contain pornographic material." The letter continued: "This list is only the starting point and we hope, with the co-operation and assistance of the industry and your trade organisations, to be moving quickly towards the eradication of this type of Newsgroup from the Internet. At the seminar we debated the means of maintaining an up to date list and you will recall that ISPA volunteered to pool information and assist in this initiative. However, we are very anxious that all service providers should be taking positive action now, whether or not they are members of a trade association.

We trust that with your co-operation and self regulation it will not be necessary for us to move to an enforcement policy." (78)

A fanaticism of a different sort has gripped many Islamic nations; in Algeria, the murder of foreigners has become routine. (79) So much for the standard "anti-racist" drivel about racism emerging as a result of "Imperialism". Similar blind, unconditional hatred can be seen in Israel/Palestine, Iran, and other "Islamic" nations.

Which brings us finally to Dr Roger Eatwell; we will make only a brief mention of this character; for a more in-depth analysis the interested reader is referred to the current writer's (slightly whimsical!) pamphlet which he dedicated to the good doc' in 1995. (80) Eatwell is attached to the University of Bath where he is a senior lecturer. (81) A more fitting appointment would be Professor of Sophistry. On March 12, 1993, an article entitled *Lecture gives lie to Holocaust denial: Growing trend worries historian* appeared in the *Ham & High* newspaper. (82) The article gave the impression that Eatwell was outraged at Holocaust Revisionism. He saw, he said, "a noticeable rise in anti-Semitism across Europe" and was taken aback that nowadays, "Holocaust Denial" is being funded by Arab organisations, and is "presented in pseudo-academic journals with footnotes and extensive bibliographies."

Eatwell warned further that "it's a conspiracy theory" and its aim is "effectively to rehabilitate racist and anti-Semitic politics in the world by denying its worse excesses." He laments too that "Most of this material is more plausible than you might think" because "It's not saying that there were no concentration camps", and, most disturbingly, conspiracy theory or not, "My feeling is that it is not as easy as people assume to counter these arguments and they are certainly not going to go away."

It certainly is not easy to counter and it certainly is not going to go away, especially when Eatwell is plugging elements of it himself!

In 1991, Dr Eatwell published an essay on Holocaust Revisionism in the book Neo-Fascism in Europe. (83) This essay makes some startling admissions including that the position of the Revisionists is often traduced and that there are indeed fake photographs of the Holocaust in circulation. (84)

From October 1993, a Revisionist entered into a short correspondence with Dr Eatwell, short because the good doc' soon realised he had put himself into deep water. In a letter dated 5 January 1994 he carped on "...I can...state that I think I was misquoted as being outraged by the Holocaust denial...I did however, say that some people had written to me saying they were outraged." Having read this far, the reader will realise who these people are, and why they were so outraged. Let us now move on to the Skeptics' Movement.

ADVIRTISEMEN

SHOULDN'T BRITAIN COME FIRST?

Every year millions of pounds of untaxed money under the charities act end up in Israel to support the Zionist movement.

Once again this year Mrs. Golda Meir was here Fund Raising for the Zionist cause.

Once again Mrs. Meir was here demanding more sacrifice from a country already drained through world recession.

More money from Britain to support the Israel war machine which is responsible for policing actions into neighbouring Arab countries and the indiscriminate bombing of Palestinian refugees.

More money to perpetuate Israel's military occupation of Arab Territories.

More money so that more Jews can immigrate to Israel while 3,000,000

Palestinians are refused entry into their homeland.

A lasting peace in the Middle East can only be obtained by the full implementation of United Nations Resolutions on the Middle East and the restitution of the full rights of the Palestinian People.

This is what Zionism has opposed for years.

Donations to Israel can only perpetuate the deadlock.

ISN'T BRITAIN MORE IMPORTANT?

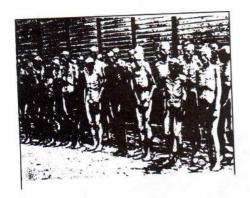
Shouldn't British Money Remain in Britain;
To Build more homes,
To Improve Social Services,
To help Pensioners?

Shouldn't Britain come First?

Above: in 1974, this *Times* advertisement was referred to the Attorney General as an "incitement to racial hatred" against those wonderful people who gave you Deir Yassin and went on to give you Sabra and Shatila; the same people who have used every dirty trick in the book to suppress Holocaust Revisionism, including lying through their teeth.



Above: this photograph was published in issue 30 (undated but circa late 1977) of the Jewish-controlled race-hate magazine Searchlight, where it was used in an attempt to prove that Jews were gassed at Auschwitz. In reality, this photograph was taken at Belsen. Such lies of the camera are not difficult to find throughout the Holocaust literature.





These two photographs appear in the pamphlet Did Six Million Really Die? The inevitable Exterminationist reaction when confronted with such chicanery is to scream "anti-Semitic", yet it is self-evident, is it not, that at least one of these photographs cannot be genuine?



Above: this photograph of a delousing chamber (reprinted here from *The Hoax Of The Twentieth Century*) was exhibited to the world as "proof" that the Nazis gassed Jews. In 1963, the Board of Deputies of British Jews published this photograph in a short anti-Nazi pamphlet in the full knowledge that this was a delousing chamber. Jewish organisations were still lying shamelessly about Dachau in 1976 when two leading Zionists effectively banned Holocaust Revisionism in *racist* South Africa.

Chapter Eight: Holocaust Revisionism And The Skeptics' Movement

Although it enjoys a worldwide following, the modern Skeptics' Movement is based primarily in the United States, in particular in and around certain institutions of higher learning and research. There have been skeptics and debunkers since ancient times, of course, but the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims Of the Paranormal was founded only in 1976; it arose out of a two day conference held on April 30 and May 1 of that year at the newly opened Amherst campus of the State University of New York at Buffalo; like most organisations with cumbersome names, it is generally referred to by an acronym: CSICOP CSICOP's Chairman from its inception to the time of writing is Paul Kurtz. In 1976 he was a professor of philosophy at State University; at the time of writing he is Professor Emeritus. (1) Kurtz is the author of many books, and, at the end of the Second World War, he entered Dachau concentration camp with the American Seventh Army, CSICOP publishes an excellent theoretical journal, the internationally acclaimed Skeptical Inquirer; its original quarterly circulation of 1,000 has now grown to 50,000 bi-monthly. (2) There are other skeptics' magazines too: in Britain there is the Skeptic, (3) while in the United States there is Michael Shermer's Skeptic.

For the most part, skeptics have ignored Holocaust Revisionists, and when they have commented on them and their activities, have compared them with the likes of Flat Earthers. An excellent (or appalling) example of this is the uncritical review of Deborah Lipstadt's Denying The Holocaust, which was published in the Spring 1994 issue of the Skeptical Inquirer. The reviewer, a professor of psychology, makes only one tiny criticism of Lipstadt: "Readers will disagree about whether [refusing to debate Revisionists or their ideas] is a a proper strategy", but otherwise he praises Lipstadt's polemic to high

heaven: "This is an important book that should be widely read." (4)

My own correspondence on this subject with Paul Kurtz (which I will not discuss here) leads me to believe that pursuing the subject with either the Skeptical Inquirer or CSICOP, would be a waste of time and money. Like many

or most skeptics, Kurtz is a secular humanist, which far from being an antidote to religion is an equally unpleasant alternative to it. (5)

There are signs though that the Skeptics' Movement may yet take an intelligent interest in the subject of Holocaust Revisionism, although to date only one well-known skeptic has condescended (or dared) to take on the Revisionists, American college professor Michael Shermer, editor of the aforementioned *Skeptic*.

In a 1993 issue of the *Skeptic*, Shermer dared to pose the question does Holocaust Revisionism warrant serious skepticism? and concluded that it does. In his lengthy closing paragraph, he asked his readers: "If some or all revisionists are anti-Semitic, neo-Nazis, or both, is it a proper refutation of their position to simply dismiss them as such? Not if you are a scientist or rational skeptic, any more than it would be to dismiss a creationist as a 'Bible thumper'. If claims are made that can be tested against the evidence, then only the evidence should matter....What do you think?" (6) This is an admirable attitude, (Deborah Lipstadt take note). In the next issue, Shermer reported that the feedback to this invitation had been entirely positive, and in a two page article he made his own position clear.

"Deniers claim that Jewish historians are, at the very least, biased to distort the picture in their favor...Since I am not Jewish and the Skeptics Society is not affiliated with any Jewish organization there is no way we can be accused of being biased in either direction." (7) These claims are non sequiturs but otherwise Shermer's logic is difficult to fault, and it is refreshing to find a mainstream academic with the courage to at least examine the Revisionist position:

"...when a body of knowledge is accepted by most experts in the field, the burden of proof is on the challengers to present a theory superior to the one in existence, It is not enough to just tear down the old theory. You must also replace it with a superior one that better explains the data." (8)

This is actually the way science works: the theory which best explains all or most of the phenomena concerned is the most accurate, and should be retained until somebody comes along with a better one. It is not sufficient for the critic simply to nit-pick. This is also the way criminal investigations work, or are supposed to work. The mere fact that a murder suspect has an alibi will not get him off the hook if forensic evidence and half a dozen reliable witnesses put

him at the scene of the crime, although it may well put his alibi witness in the dock with him.

What Shermer doesn't appear to realise is that Revisionists, or most of them, do actually postulate an alternative (and superior) hypothesis. Professor Butz in particular claims that Western governments knew all along that the atrocity propaganda that was being churned out in World War Two by Zionist, Jewish, free Polish and Communist sources was blatantly false, and that it was given credence only reluctantly. (9) He suggests also that the origins of the gassing claims arose out of the Nazis' euthanasia programme (a programme of mass murder which no Revisionist disputes), and even gives a precise citation, a December 1941 BBC broadcast by the anti-Nazi propagandist Thomas Mann. (10) Mann was a German-born novelist and essayist who later became a U.S citizen. (11)

The following year, Shermer devoted an entire issue (or almost an entire issue) of the *Skeptic* to Holocaust Revisionism. In spite of his and its obvious bias, this is a step in the right direction.

A lengthy article by Shermer himself makes the ambitious (but flawed) claim of being "The Restoration of History". (12) A look at the credits at the foot of page 32 is enough to dismiss this claim in its entirety. (13)

In a review of Lipstadt's polemic, contributor Brian Siano concludes that "The revisionists are supple dancers around the truth. But they will have to work hard to get around Lipstadt's indictment", which he calls "a valuable contribution". (14)

He does though report that Lipstadt's book is flawed, and makes "demonstrably false claims against [Noam] Chomsky". (15) A third article with the unfortunate title of *Giving The Devil His Due*, although strongly hostile to both Holocaust Revisionism and Holocaust Revisionists comes down strongly on the side of free inquiry and free speech. (16)

One group of people who were very happy with this forum were the controllers of the IHR. On July 22, 1995, Shermer took the Holocaust debate one stage further. On his return from a tour of the camps (Auschwitz, Majdanek, Mauthausen and Dachau), Shermer entered into a two hour debate with Journal of Historical Review editor Mark Weber. Later, the IHR produced a video of this meeting of minds, something they would hardly have done if Shermer had got the better of the argument. (17) The following year, the Journal of Historical Review contained a lengthy report on this debate. (18)

We end this chapter with a brief mention of another skeptic, Joe Nickell. Nickell is one of the more active members of CSICOP; in 1994 he published an excellent book called *Camera Clues* in which he discusses, among other things, fake photographs. Although he is concerned here primarily with fakes made for commercial purposes and with fake photographs of flying saucers, ghosts, etc, Nickell closes his book "on a lighter note", a parody on Holocaust Revisionism. (19)

This "parody" (or satire) - the claim that the State of Idaho is a myth - has also been posted to the Internet. (20) It includes the following passage:

"It is important to note that a photograph without a caption is often meaningless. A picture of people in boats surrounded by mountains could have been taken in Colorado or Nevada, but when the holy caption says that this is a picture of the 'Salmon River' in 'Idaho,' gullible readers tend to swallow this information whole without any further examination.

We have examined literally hundreds of these 'photographs,' and the ones that are not outright fakes are all clearly taken in other parts of the nation." (21)

This passage is truly ironic because, as we have seen, many such Holocaust photographs were indeed taken "in other parts of the nation", indeed, many of them were taken in another nation entirely. Photographs of mass graves at Belsen in Germany, victims of starvation at the end of the war, and of typhus and other diseases, do not prove that Jews were gassed at Auschwitz in Poland.

For the record, the State of Idaho satire is not even original. In 1819, Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, published a similar satirical essay (on David Hume's Of Miracles) called HISTORIC DOUBTS RELATIVE TO NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, in which he questioned the existence of the famous French General!

Chapter Nine: Nizkor And The On-Line Holocaust "Educators"

The 1990s have seen the rise of the Internet. Rise? Explosion would be a better word. In spite of the hype, the Internet, World Wide Web and associated manifestations of computer technology are here to stay. Literally every interest group can now be found on the Internet, from book reviewers to multi-level marketers, from music fan clubs to flying saucer enthusiasts, from porn peddlers to religious fundamentalists, from Jews to Nazis, and from Holocaust Revisionists to organised Exterminationists. There is one Internet newsgroup dedicated exclusively, or almost exclusively, to Holocaust Revisionism: alt.revisionism.

I signed up for the Internet in December 1994, but due to technical problems it took a little while for me to get on-line, and to join in the main Revisionist forum. By this time, alt.revisionism had been around for quite a while. In spite of its name, this newsgroup is a forum mostly for anti-Revisionist polemics; the main organised Exterminationist group on the Internet is Nizkor, or, to give it its full (and misleading) title: The Nizkor Project: An Electronic Holocaust Resource. (1) The Nizkor crowd are extremely active in alt.revisionism.

In a sense, the Nizkor Project was started about 1991 when Canadian resident Ken McVay put his E-mail file server on-line. But the Nizkor Project really only got underway about 1994: "The publicity that Ken attracted that got him the funding necessary to put the web site on line was *not* his own doing; someone else liked what Ken was doing and talked him up entirely on his own. (That person wishes to remain anonymous.) Until that time Ken was financing the whole thing [himself]." (2)

Nizkor is run by a number of volunteers, in particular McVay himself, Jamie McCarthy, Dan Keren Phd, and others. McVay and McCarthy are Gentiles; Keren is a Jewish academic, and a particularly stroppy one at that. McVay is the ultimate arbiter of what goes into the archive. (3)

According to a July 1996 posting by Nizkor Canada (presumably Ken McVay), there are now well over 2,500 Holocaust bibliographic reference files

freely available from Nizkor. And they "will prove invaluable for anyone interested in learning more about the collective events referred to as the Holocaust."

There are other Holocaust "Educators" on the Internet; the current writer once received an E-mail from a lady who claimed to have been one of the "original" on-line Holocaust Educators. (4) Nizkor's idea of education though is not one we need waste too much space on. The current writer has many times crossed swords with both Ken McVay and Jamie McCarthy, who are affable enough if more than a little pedantic, and with Dan Keren, who abuses Revisionists as "revisionazis", calls us crazy, and hurls all manner of insults at us, then has the temerity to brand us anti-Semitic when we reply in the same coin.

The basic premise of Nizkor is that all testimonies of survivors and perpetrators are to be taken at face value, and if there are errors, or lies, then so what? The evidence is so overwhelming that only an anti-Semite ad nauseum, would be so presumptuous as to challenge it, or any part of it. Unlike mainstream Exterminationist academia, the Nizkor crowd claim to be prepared not only to debate the Revisionists but to have refuted them. They even accuse Revisionists of being afraid to debate. Like all Exterminationists they promise far more than they deliver.

Keren in particular is fond of posting eyewitness testimony from legal proceedings and other sources as though any of this proved anything. One such testimony that has been posted to alt.revisionism is the so-called Blaha testimony. We will discuss the Blaha testimony and its refutation in some depth because it gives an insight not only into the Nizkorite mentality, but also into the facts surrounding it. Furthermore, examining the way these facts were developed, has a didactic value which anyone researcing in this field will find invaluable.

Dr Blaha gave evidence at the International Military Tribunal; he was a witness to the operation of the non-existent Dachau gas chamber. According to the good doctor on January 11, 1946: "Until the year 1943 [Dachau] was really an extermination camp. After 1943 a good many factories and munitions plants were established...and...it did become a work camp." (5) The current wisdom of course is that the concentration camp system was first used inter alia for forced labour and only later for extermination.

Blaha reported too that skin, especially tattooed skin, was removed from prisoners, but not from Germans, and that some were made into saddles,

handbags, etc. It is not clear if he claims to have seen this personally, but as he was working in the autopsy room what else is one to believe? (6) Needless to say, none of these saddles, handbags or other artifacts were ever found. And if they were found they were never subjected to a proper forensic analysis. (7)

According to Dr Blaha: "It was common practice to remove skin from dead prisoners. I was ordered to do this on many occasions. Dr. Rascher and Dr. Wolter in particular asked for this human skin from human backs and chests. It was chemically treated and placed in the sun to dry. After that it was cut into various sizes for use as saddles, riding breeches, gloves, house slippers and ladies' handbags. Tattooed skin was especially valued by SS men." (8) Again, this is pure fantasy, but the Nizkor crowd insist that only Nazis and "anti-Semites" would have the temerity to reject this garbage. So what is the truth about the Blaha testimony?

Briefly, there were indeed some tattooes and other specimens taken in one of the camps, (9) but if this had any sinister connotations, it was the result of plain, old-fashioned corruption (and depravity) rather than the result of unique Nazi wickedness. Karl Koch, the Commandant of Buchenwald, was at the centre of a ring of corruption that had spread through the concentration camp system, "and had involved the murder of some prisoners who knew too much". (10) According to former Buchenwald inmate Christopher Burney, Koch was (or became) a homosexual, and Frau Koch was a "harlot". (11) While Koch was (presumably) chasing blond-haired, blued-eyed *Aryan* boys in black uniforms, Frau Koch was having it off with selected prisoners, who were then murdered.

Frau Koch seems to have had a preference for prisoners with tattooed skin, and, according to Professor Butz, these "facts" were subsequently "developed" into an official deposition. (12) Frau Koch was convicted of such crimes at her trial but in 1948, General Clay, the US Military Governor of Occupied Germany, reviewed the evidence and found it wanting. In Clay's own words, four prosecution witnesses against Ilsa Koch were found "unworthy of belief". Curiously, their names were not definitely known. (13) Her case was reviewed by a total of nine lawyers, and Clay concluded that though she left Buchenwald in August 1943, "No real examination has been made of her activities after that date." (14)

A brief summary of the Kochs' activities is given by the Encyclopedia Of The Holocaust. Karl Otto Koch joined the Nazi Party in 1930, married in May 1937,

and became the first Commandant of Buchenwald in August that same year. In September 1941 he was transferred to Maidanek as commandant, then to a Soviet prisoner-of-war camp run by the Waffen-SS, where there was an enormous rise in the number of prisoners killed, and in July 1942 there was a mass breakout from the camp. Koch was suspended, tried and acquitted. In August 1943, he was rearrested on fraud, embezzlement and "other charges" (a reference, apparently, to murders). He was executed by the SS in April 1945! His wife was acquitted. (15)

Shortly after the liberation of Buchenwald, a British Parliamentary delegation visited the camp and on its return a White Paper was published. The delegation reported on the typhus experiments carried out at the camp and stated that "We were told that Frau Koch, the wife of the German Commandant, collected articles made of human skin. We obtained pieces of hide which have since been identified by Sir Bernard Spilsbury (16) as being human skin. One of these pieces clearly formed part of a lampshade." (17)

There are several possibilities here: Sir Bernard Spilsbury could have been "got at", or he could have been presented with specially manufactured artifacts, and so on. However, it is quite likely that the specimen(s) he was presented with were the genuine article. (18) However, as stated, Frau Koch was not the Commandant's wife at the liberation - Koch had been succeeded by Pister - so her connection with such bizarre artifacts is tenuous, to say the least. (19) It is most likely that they were bona fide medical specimens, albeit with a bit of gilding the lily by those in charge of investigating alleged war crimes.

By the time Dr Blaha came to give his testimony, he had obviously read about or heard of the Buchenwald revelations and other atrocity stories. All manner of nonsense was being peddled in occupied Germany at the time. (20) All manner of nonsense is still being peddled to this day, but for Dan Keren PhD and his cronies at Nizkor, the fact that such words were uttered under oath and that they show the Nazis in a bad light, means they must be gospel.

I could recount countless anecdotes about my encounters with these bods in alt.revisionism, but one more will suffice. Harry Mazal (or Harry Mazal OBE as he styles himself) is a Jew who posts from Texas. Not long after I joined alt.revisionism I had an exchange of correspondence with him. He sent me the text of an advertisement from a newspaper which purports to prove that the Jewish Holocaust Revisionist David Cole is a damned liar. (21) This advertisement was placed by Mazal at his own expense in response to an earlier

advertisement by Cole for his Auschwitz video. Although it does make serious criticisms of Cole's methodology, (22) Mazal adopts the typical disingenuous discourse of all his ilk when he claims that "...Mr. David Cole, would have readers believe that a conspiracy of colossal, indeed epic proportions has been foisted upon the world by thousands of eye-witnesses, dozens of confessed perpetrators, hundreds of American soldiers...and the entire judicial process that took place at Nuremberg after World War II..." (23)

Again, that wonderful word conspiracy: use it in the same sentence as the word Jew and it kills the debate dead. (24) Having read this far the reader will realise that this is not what Cole or any Revisionist worthy of the name does believe, nor does Cole nor any other Revisionist seek to foist such beliefs onto the public. They seek simply to peddle their wares in the free market of ideas, unlike most of their opponents, who seek to make any questioning of their own already officially sanctioned lies a criminal offence.

Since I started work on this book I have had the privilege of viewing the David Cole Auschwitz video; in it, Cole is shown around the camp (Auschwitz I) by a Museum guide, who tells him that the gas chamber as seen is in its original state. Later on the tape, when Cole interviews Franciszek Piper, the latter admits that it is a reconstruction. In his letter of October 21, 1993, (which was published in the Mazal advertisement), Piper provides documentation from the 1957 book by Jan Sehn which states clearly that the gas chamber is indeed a reconstruction, (25) but his claim that Cole used a "Neonazi style monologue" is an outright lie, and, needless to say, he makes no mention of the fact that tourists are routinely misled (as the guide attempted to do to Cole).

In his letter, Piper states too that "In his advertisement [Cole] introduces me as a 'Head of Auschwitz Archives at the Auschwitz State Museum'. This is untruth. I am not now and I have been neither a head of Auschwitz Archives nor a director of Auschwitz Musum [sic], as Cole maintains in other propaganda leaflets. The purpose of such manipulation with the facts is clear..."

Either Piper is being disingenuous here or he is nit-picking; according to the book *Anatomy Of The Auschwitz Death Camp*, which was published in 1994, Piper is Head of the Department of Historical Research at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. (26) And according to a letter of Dr. Cynthia Haft, Coordinator, Yad Vashem, addressed to the members of ESTABLISHING THE LEGACY (dated July 21, 1990), Dr. Frantisek [sic] Piper was then "Director

of the Historical Department of the Auschwitz Museum". (The current writer found a copy of this letter in the Library of the Imperial War Museum).

In response to Mazal's mailing I sent him documentation on the lies of South African Zionists Suzman and Diamond, (see Chapter Five). My letter was dated June 13, 1995, and minutely referenced. Mazal's response was to claim (or infer) that I had sent him forged documents. (27) In this case, Mazal's ad hominem was so blatant that Mike Stein (an honest Jewish Exterminationist) took my side. Eventually, when Mazal realised he'd lost the argument, and that his venal co-racialists had indeed lied through their teeth, he changed the subject entirely and denounced me as an anti-Semite for some other reason.

David Cole has summed up this tactic poetically; the following lengthy quote is from a 1995 alt.revisionism posting by (to his credit) Jamie McCarthy of Nizkor. (28)

"You see, AT FIRST the line was Cole's lying about Krema 1 being remodeled after the war. But now that this has been officially admitted the line has changed to sure it's been remodeled, but so what? This is a standard anti-revisionist tactic. When a revisionist points ANYTHING out, the first response is simply to DENY what he' saying. He's lying. It doesn't matter if it's REALLY known whether he' lying or not. It's just STRATEGICALLY the best way to deal with revisionists. Just accuse them of lying. THEN, if the thing that the revisionist was pointing out becomes adopted as part of the standard Holocaust line, the tactic CHANGES (out of necessity) to sure the revisionist is right about this ONE LITTLE TINY POINT - but it makes no difference - he's still wrong about everything else!

"This was the tactic with the Auschwitz swimming pool. The first responses were there is no pool. Then, when it became clear that there WAS one, it became sure there is, but so what? It's an irrelevant point. The same pattern occured with the delousing chambers. First it was denied that Zyklon was actually used for delousing in the camps. Revisionists were actually RIDICULED for saying so. Then, after Pressac, it became okay, sure, there were delousing chambers but so what? We see the same pattern with the human soap, the Dachau gas chamber, the reduction of the Auschwitz death toll (something that revisionists were talking about while Yehuda Bauer was still going through puberty), and many other things. The rule of thumb for those who battle revisionists: DENY first. Throw around the word liar like a football. Then sit back and hope that

everyone believes you and the revisionist goes away or is put in jail or beaten up. But if the worst happens, and the revisionist is proven right, just pretend that you ALWAYS knew the truth of what he's been saying, and make sure that everyone understands that the revisionist is STILL a liar about everything else!"

Away with all pests, let us now make a short analysis of recent survivor literature.

Chapter Ten: An Overview Of Recent "Survivor" Literature

In Chapter Five we discussed the pamphlet Did Six Million Really Die? and alluded to the favourable review of this slim, poorly funded publication by the impressionable Colin Wilson in the November 1974 issue of Books & Bookmen. The publication of this pamphlet and its reception, was a watershed; it also triggered off a prolonged bout of whining and wailing in the controlled media which has if anything grown more pronounced over the years. It is probably not much of an exaggeration to say that every book, pamphlet or other publication (1) on the Holocaust since Did Six Million Really Die? has been directly affected by it in at least some small measure. A host of Revisionist publications have drawn their inspiration from it - including those of the current writer - and a deluge of anti-Revisionist publications have been slanted towards refuting the claims therein, even those which do not discuss Holocaust Revisionism.

If this demonstrates the power of Organised Jewry and the fear and loathing this entity instills in the *goyim*, it demonstrates even more clearly the triumph of ideology over the quest for truth. This taint, for that is what it is, is something even leading Revisionists have not been free of. The most outrageous example of this is surely the *Lachout* (or *Müller*) *Document*, a forgery which was introduced in evidence at the second Zundel trial at Toronto, Canada, in 1988. I have discussed (and unconditionally condemned) this forgery elsewhere, (2) so will not discuss it here. On the other side, probably the most venal anti-Revisionist publications are Suzman and Diamond's *Six Million Did Die* and Gill Seidel's *The Holocaust Denial*.

I leave it to the reader to assess where on a scale of one to ten Deborah Lipstadt's polemic stands as far as venality and hysteria are concerned, or of any of the other anti-Revisionist tracts discussed here. We will though discuss some modern examples of eyewitness testimony to the alleged greatest crime in history. The purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate not just how unreliable is such testimony as proof or even evidence of genocide, but how the

publishing profession and even academia have been prostituted in the aforementioned struggle of ideology against truth.

A Note On Irresponsible Publishing

In October 1933, an article in the Daily Express sounded the death knell for spiritualism. Harry Price (3) claimed "We have nearly knocked the bottom out of it". (4) Spiritualism actually started life as a con; both its origins and refutation are well documented. (5) One might ask sincerely what there was to refute, what Harry Price and his fellow travellers had to knock the bottom out of. In retrospect, his statement was not merely premature but rash in the extreme. Six decades and more on, spiritualism is alive and well, on this plane of existence at least. No amount of scholarly debunking and exposés has diminished its appeal one iota, indeed, New Age nonsense abounds nowadays; we are inundated not only with spiritualism but with astrology, Scientology, and God knows what else. The latest craze (at the time of writing) is Feng Shui, an ancient Chinese art form (or whatever you want to call it) which teaches that rearranging one's furniture in a certain way can have beneficial psychic effects. Did anyone ever hear of such lunacy?

The mass media and, most notably, book publishing, have been the prime movers, if not the actual instigators, of this return to the age of unreason. The slightest critical faculty shown by a publisher or editor would scotch most books on the supernatural at the synopsis stage. Let me give one brief example. The late Doris Stokes, for many years Britain's leading medium, claimed in her book Voices In My Ear to have obtained valuable information through psychic channels which all but enabled her to solve the case of the murders of three babies at Blackpool's Victoria Hospital, and in a separate case, the murder of a 17 year old girl at Kirkham, Lancashire. In the latter case, she passed on this channelled information to a friend, who passed it on to the police, and "They were impressed enough to send Detective Sergeant [Brian] Woods round for a sitting." These claims were complete bunk, as was most or all of the flim-flam this evil old woman foisted onto a credulous public for many years, but nobody at Aidan Ellis (6) had enough initiative to write to the police,

which would have led, if her publisher had had any integrity at all, (7) to her contract being cancelled.

The truth is though that most publishers who churn out this sort of rubbish don't give a damn that the public is being conned, as long as they sell books and rake in the bucks. If there is little incentive for publishers and their employees to fact check the ravings of the late Mrs Stokes (8) and her fellow travellers, there is a positive disincentive for them to exert the least critical faculty when publishing the memoirs of Holocaust survivors. Is there any mainstream publisher who wants to run the risk of being smeared as anti-Semitic, for this reason at least? (9) Let us then look at some of the latest offerings; we begin with the works of Kitty Hart.

Hartfelt Fantasies

Former Auschwitz inmate Kitty Hart (nee Felix) actually published her first book more than three decades ago. *I am alive* was published by Abelard-Schuman in 1961; (10) a Corgi edition appeared in 1962; and a revised edition in 1974. In 1979, Mrs Hart appeared in a TV pseudo-documentary called *Return to Auschwitz*, which was described by Dr Anthony Kushner as "important and harrowing". (11) A book of the same name appeared in 1981. (12) This book was ghost-written or written in collaboration with, a professional writer named John Burke. There are many identical or near identical passages in the two books - ie *I am alive* and *Return to Auschwitz* - which begs the question: was the first book Mrs Hart's unaided effort? The current writer thinks not.

In I am alive, Mrs Hart tells her readers that "The other prisoners informed us that there was a Concentration Camp in Auschwitz, known as the 'Extermination Centre No 1'." (13) This was while she was en route to Auschwitz. Of course, nobody told her any such thing; Auschwitz I was known as the Stammerlager, not as the Extermination Centre!

In Return to Auschwitz, she tells the reader that 18,000 bodies were disposed of in every 24 hour period at Birkenau, 8,000 of them in the pits! (14) This figure is ludicrous, as even arch-anti-Revisionist Jean-Claude Pressac admits. (15) On page 112 she gives the following description: "I went on staring at the

building. Smoke was beginning to billow out of the tall chimneys. Soon a spurt of flame shot up into the sky. The black smoke became thicker and darker and choking, bringing with it the smell of burning fat and bone and hair." Again, this is nonsense; anyone who has seen these chimneys, or visited a crematorium, will realise that such descriptions are at best allegorical, at worst, outright lies.

One more excerpt from Mrs Hart's fantasies will suffice. On page 91, she describes witnessing an actual gassing. Allegedly. "They hurried up the slope above the underground gas chamber, or climbed a ladder to the roof if working on one of the smaller ones, and lifted flaps above the vent. In dropped the Zyklon B crystals, and they beat a hasty retreat. Twenty minutes to half an hour later, ventilators were switched on to disperse the gas."

It takes only a little common sense to realise that this testimony was manufactured for the sake of beefing up an otherwise boring book. We will not cover here the nonsense of SS man Wagner throwing the baby into the oven-after it had survived a gassing! - this is a hearsay account at best (and at worst yet another outright lie). Nor need we concern ourselves with her claim that "it was the sight of the little babies thrown into the bonfires without the detour of the gas chamber that always made me feel sick." (16) Mrs Hart's books have something in common with all other survivor testimony: when the testimony relates to the alleged gassings and exterminations it has no value whatsoever; when it has some value, it does not relate to gassings, and indeed the plausible testimony is often irreconcilable with the gassing claims.

The reader who reads survivor testimony with his critical faculties intact, who does not allow himself to be deceived (or more often intimidated) by primitive (or sophisticated) appeals to emotion, will find something of value in even the most bizarre accounts. These people did suffer, no question about that, they had a hard time, though nowhere near as hard as some of them would have us believe, and of course it wasn't simply Jews, and other inmates of the Nazi camps who suffered during the Second World War.

Mrs Hart is not a Holocaust name in the same class as Elie Wiesel, but she is a professional survivor, and has done her bit to perpetuate the myth of Aryan evil. In October 1993, she appeared in a another TV pseudo-documentary, one which was designed, supposedly, to show racists the evil of their ways. She and her companions (fellow survivors) were taken to Auschwitz with a group of young far rightists. Although they were hand picked for latent aggression

rather than for brains, and although they were clearly deceived as to the nature of the trip (and just as clearly angry at being deceived), the *racists* acquitted themselves reasonably well. Mrs Hart was no more impressive on this programme than in print, and obviously relished playing to the camera.

Gisella Perl: Doctor In Auschwitz

A number of doctors have written lurid accounts of their lives in the camps. Normally, one expects doctors to be among the more credible of witnesses; sadly this is not the case as far as the Holocaust is concerned. Gisella Perl published her book *I Was A Doctor In Auschwitz* in 1948. (17) It was reprinted in 1992. (18) As such it does not fall into the same category as the more recent testimony of Kitty Hart, but as somebody thought it worth reissuing forty-four years on, it is worth taking a brief look at.

According to her account, in or shortly after mid-March 1944, gynacologist Dr Perl was ordered by the Gestapo to establish a hospital and a maternity ward in her home town in Transylvania. The Nazis, it seems from this, were uncharacteristically concerned for the welfare of the next generation, and indeed, after her first delivery, the head of the Gestapo arrived with a few diapers "a present for the newborn child". He congratulated the good doctor on her skill, but subsequently deported the mother and child to Auschwitz.

Dr Perl was the camp gynaecologist in Auschwitz, where she claims that victims were sent to the gas chambers (disguised as showers) in small wooden houses. "The children...did not go with their mothers into the gas-chambers." Instead they were burnt alive! Hundreds of thousands of them. (19)

On page 33 there is a far from charming passage: "There was, of course, no toilet paper in the latrine and we had no way of obtaining paper except when somebody stole some from the store-rooms around the crematories. We got into the habit of tearing tiny squares of material off our shirts, drying our eyes with them at first, then using them to clean our rectum [sic]. However careful we were, the shirts got shorter and shorter until there was nothing left but the shoulder straps and a narrow strip around our chests."

On pages 33-4, the reader is told that this resulted in a shirt inspection; naked whippings and selection "to die in the flames" was the punishment for damaging camp property. Those who fainted at roll call were also punished by being "thrown into the flames, alive." Again, there is no meaningful evidence of this; one can dismiss such fantasies as the inventions of disturbed minds.

The current writer has read the entire transcript of the Belsen Trial - at which Dr Perl did not give evidence, even though she was transferred to Belsen, and surely would have had the opportunity to bear witness against her torturers. Even though the transcript of the Belsen Trial contains some lurid and totally unbelievable testimony, it contains no mention of prisoners at Auschwitz or anywhere else being thrown into the fire for fainting at roll call.

The Turgels' Accounts: A Foi A Deux

We mentioned earlier the case of Gena Turgel, (see Chapter Five). She claims to have been the Bride of Belsen; whilst Gena Goldfinger did indeed marry Sergeant Norman Turgel at Lübeck Synagogue in 1945 (20) as she claims in her book, she was by no means the Bride of Belsen. The camp actually remained open until 1950 (21) but there were many marriages at Belsen, even in 1945. Her husband also contributes to the book and makes a number of palpably false claims, including that he personally arrested Commandant Kramer. In fact, according to Mr Turgel's account it sounds like he arrested half the camp. (22)

The arrest of Commandant Kramer is well documented and need not be related in any depth here; the first British officer to arrive at Belsen was Lieutenant Derrick A. Sington; he gave evidence on the third day of the Belsen Trial, September 19, 1945. (23) Mr Turgel did not give evidence at this trial, and he surely would have if he had arrested the Commandant or had played an important role in the liberation. (24)

Mrs Turgel claims to have shared a barrack with Anne Frank - which is possible - but her other claim does not have the ring of truth. Anne Frank "lay a few bunks away from me, dying from typhus. I can remember so clearly my mother telling me about this Dutch girl in the barrack who had apparently

written a diary. Other people were talking about it, too, and whispering and shushing because they knew she was dying. She had had to leave the diary behind in Holland." (25)

Although, undoubtedly, Anne Frank had aspirations for her "diary" (26) neither she, nor any of her fellow inmates, could have foreseen what the future would hold for it. Even if she did tell anyone else about it - which is doubtful it would hardly have aroused the slightest interest in the camp, especially under such circumstances.

On page 52 of her book, Mrs Turgel tells her readers that "we knew that Belsen was a *Vernichtungslager* (extermination camp)"; this is not the case; Belsen was, initially, a camp for privileged Jews, in particular for exchange prisoners. (27) In fact, as late as July 10, 1944, 222 Jews were "repatriated" to Palestine. (28) These emigrants were followed by 318 Jews who were sent to Switzerland, and a further 1,365, then another 136 to the same destination. (29) One is entitled to ask why, if the Nazis were at this time hard at work exterminating Jews in Auschwitz and elsewhere, did they bother to "repatriate" any at all? Surely a few thousand more wouldn't have mattered either way. By the same token, why were there extensive hospital facilities in all the camps? Why did the SS go to such lengths to attempt (unsuccessfully) to eradicate typhus in the same camps? (30)

Returning to Gena Turgel, it is difficult to assess the value, if any, of her book. Certainly, as an historical document it is not so much worthless as less than worthless. Incredibly, in the *Epilogue*, Mr Turgel writes "...I believe that there should be much more emphasis on history in Britain's schools, for the benefit of the younger generation." He should start by learning some history himself. Any value is does have must surely be in teaching people to think critically; it remains to be seen how much of this work is due to the shared fantasies of the Turgels and how much is due to commercial pressures, in particular to improvisations by Mrs Turgel's ghost writer, Veronica Groocock.

Voices From The Holocaust: More White Noise

In 1981, Sylvia Rothchild published a collection of interviews with survivors. This book is very typical of survivor testimony, but any small value it may have is greatly diminished by the *Foreword* of professional Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel, who tells us that "Marika Frank Abrams continued to live...in ignorance of the gas chambers even when she was already in Auschwitz!" (31)

The reason for this is obvious, of course. The actual testimony of Marika Frank Abrams is very plausible, but this is because it does not support the Exterminationist position, thus, when Abrams, an Hungarian Jewess, arrived at Birkenau on July 1, 1944, her head was shaved - along with the rest of her intake - and she and they were showered. (32)

According to Abrams, all the women stopped having periods due to their being in such poor condition. There were rumours that this happened because the SS had put something in their food, but, with uncharacteristic common sense, she dismisses this as "absolute nonsense" and blames it instead on shock. (33) Later, she was sent to Belsen by train, and, as Elie Wiesel says, she knew nothing of the "gas chambers" while at Auschwitz, something she makes abundantly clear.

Unfortunately, Abrams' common sense is short-lived because this woman, who passed through the mill of death totally oblivious to the gas chambers now says: "If the German people say they didn't know about the camps, don't believe them. They would have had to have been blind and deaf." (34)

Elie Wiesel is obviously impressed with this sort of non sequitur and perverted logic, because he says "This engrossing book must be read; these voices must be heard. You will find in it not only confirmation of things known but also new facts, undisclosed details. We knew, for example, that at Birkenau, before entering the gas chamber, an extremely beautiful woman had rushed at a member of the SS and killed him with his own revolver. But we didn't know that she came from Italy and that she was an actress." (35) This "testimony" is given by Jack Goldman; on page 162 he tells us that "We talked about the actress from Italy. She was also an opera singer. The SS tried to molest her

and she let them make advances until she was undressed and then at the last moment pulled the soldier's pistol from his shoulder holster and shot him. She lost her life but killed him too."

This incident is reported too by former SS man Pery Broad in his book, KZ AUSCHWITZ: REMINISCENCES OF ANSS-MAN. (36) Here we are told that on October 23, 1943, a Jewess snatched a revolver from SS-Unterscharführer Schillinger and shot him and Oberscharführer Wilhelm Emmerich. (37) Significantly, Broad's book was published while he was standing trial in the Frankfort Auschwitz Trial of 1964-5. (38) Let the reader recall the words of leading "anti-Revisionist" Jean-Claude Pressac: "Broad's testimony is above all a chronical [sic] of a few striking events at the camp, incapable of providing precise details about the Bunkers and Krematorien. After assessing its reliability, no conscientious historian will be able to use it unless and until the declaration has been stripped of the Polish influence, or in other words until the original is published." (39)

Exactly why the original should be any more reliable is not made clear to the reader. Broad's testimony was clearly self-serving. He had been arrested by the British, gave evidence at the Zyklon B Trial of Bruno Tesch and others (which resulted in two convictions and one acquittal - see page 111), and was released in 1947. At the Auschwitz Trial, Broad was described by one witness as "the SS man with the halo" and "the most decent man in the camp administration". (40) Broad's apparent decency notwithstanding, another witness at the same trial saw another side to him, and claimed that Broad had tortured a prisoner the SS doctor considered unfit to interrogate. (41) This, incidentally, is something the current writer finds eminently believable. (42) Broad was sentenced to four years at hard labour. (43)

Returning to Rothchild, we will also mention briefly the testimonies of two other survivors from her book. Elizabeth Mermelstein, a Czech Jewess, was nineteen when Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia. She tells the reader that "I was six months in Auschwitz. I escaped the gas chamber three times." How does she know? On one selection "A group of girls passed us on the way to the kitchen and I just slipped in among them." Just like that! Unfortunately, her sister was sent to the gas chamber, but they had to try three times. Of her sister's callous extermination she says: "They didn't speak of gas chambers...they only said she was not as strong as I was and she was going to another camp." Undoubtedly

her sister was sent to another camp. She may not have survived the war, but this is hardly proof that she was gassed.

Finally, in February 1945, we are told, Robert Spitz narrowly escaped being gassed. In Belsen! "In February of 1945 a German medic came to my compound and announced that anyone who wanted to take a shower could do so. I hadn't had a shower between March of 1944 and February of 1945 - a long time between showers. I went into the shower. The water was ice-cold, there were no towels and no soap, but it was delightful. What I didn't know then was that there were other showers in the same building where gas came out instead of water."

Three Years In The Gas Chambers

Finally, we come to what is perhaps the most venal survivor story ever published. It is venal not because of its author, but because of the circumstances of its publication and the uncritical endorsement it received from major Exterminationist historians, including the Yad Vashem Archive.

Filip (44) Müller's book Eyewitness Auschwitz has to be read to be believed. Or rather, to be disbelieved. It was first published in 1979, a considerable time after the events described therein. This is the only excuse the author has. In fact, Müller was not the author of this book, but Helmut Freitag, who is credited as the literary collaborator. (45) Robert Faurisson says of this piece of literary trash: "This sickening bestseller is the result of the work of a German ghostwriter, Helmut Freitag, who did not shrink from engaging in plagiarism." (46)

In the introduction we are told that "At one point Filip Müller decided not to suffer any longer...he tells the story of his attempted suicide, and the cruelty of the SS guard who prevented it." (47) This is a new twist: first the SS are condemned for murdering Jews, then they are condemned for saving them! This incident happens during a make-believe gassing. On page 110, Müller reports that people were forced into the chamber by SS men with dogs. Anybody offering resistance was beaten to a pulp. Then they began singing first the Czech national anthem and then Hatikvah, (the gasees, not the SS men).

Müller was so overcome with seeing this that he joined his co-racialists in the gas chamber, running to the back and hiding behind one of the concrete

pillars, (page 112). A young boy asked him if he'd seen his parents; Müller replied that they were "milling round in the front part of the room", and the child scampered off. There seems to have been plenty of room in the gas chamber, probably because the door was open!

Next, on page 113, a group of girls, "naked and in the full bloom of youth, came up to me" and implored him to leave. One of them gave appears to have given him a right bollocking.

Page 114: "Before I could make an answer to her spirited speech, the girls took hold of me and dragged me protesting to the door of the gas chamber." His SS boss saw him and knocked him to the ground, "You bloody shit, get it into your stupid head: we decide how long you stay alive and when you die, and not you. Now piss off, to the ovens!"

Earlier, on page 12, Müller described his first visit to the crematorium where he was set about stripping the still warm corpse of a woman. On tearing one of the stockings he is told "What the hell d'you think you're doing? Mind out, and get a move on! These things are to be used again!"

On page 13 he is shocked to find that one of the dead women he stripped turned out to be Yolana Weis, who had been at school with him. Another dead woman was a neighbour from his home town. This is a regular theme in the survivor literature. (48)

Page 16: "The powers that be had allocated twenty minutes for the cremation of three corpses. It was Stark's duty to see to it that this time was strictly adhered to."

Page 17: they loaded six ovens with what appears to have been three corpses each; "...it was impossible to cremate more that fifty-four in one hour." three at a time, six ovens.

This nonsense has obviously been written with the intention of maximising the camp's death toll; the tendency now is to claim that the Communists have exaggerated it for their own purposes.

Page 38: "Cozened and deceived, hundreds of men, women and children had walked, innocently and without a struggle, into the large windowless chamber of the crematorium. When the last one had crossed the threshold, two SS men slammed shut the heavy iron-studded door which was fitted with a rubber seal, and bolted it."

The reader should compare this passage with the scenes Müller describes on pages 112-3.

Pages 46-7: "From time to time SS doctors visited the crematorium...Like cattle dealers they felt the thighs and calves of men and women who were still alive and selected what they called the best pieces before the victims were executed. After their execution the chosen bodies were laid on a table. The doctors proceeded to cut pieces of still warm flesh from thighs and calves and threw them into waiting receptacles. The muscles of those who had been shot were still working and contracting, making the bucket jump about."

This is a favourite of the Revisionists; Bradley Smith is alleged once to have said that the bucket did the lambada across the crematorium floor. (49)

On page 87, the story about the woman performing a strip tease for the SS is related. Müller gives the impression that he was present when it happened.

Jean-Claude Pressac says of Müller's book: "I offer this account by F. Müller for what it is worth. Much too late, thirty-six years after the event, it is at the limit of credibility. Filip Müller is an important witness, but in choosing to describe material and precise facts in a book and in 1979 (1st German edition) he has accumulated errors, thus making his account historically dubious. The best approach is to read it as a novel based on true history." (50)

Pressac is far too charitable; according to page xii of the Foreword, a summary of Müller's testimony was published in Czechoslovakia in 1946 and in English in 1966 as The Death Factory, by O. Kraus and E. Kulka. This Foreword was written by Professor Yehuda Bauer, who is now regarded as the Dean of Exterminationist Holocaust scholars. Professor Bauer tells us too that Müller "saw a civilization being destroyed by devils in ordinary, human form" and that "We must contend with Filip Müller's testimony, if we want our civilization to survive." The current writer endorses this statement, for until we can contend with the testimony of the likes of Filip Müller, and recognise it for what it is, our civilisation is most certainly doomed.

Chapter Eleven: Conclusion: Holocaust Affirmers - Their Raison D'être, And Why It Is Important That These Lies Are Refuted

"Who controls the past controls the future; who controls the present controls the past..." (1)

I ended the last chapter with the words "until we can contend with the testimony of the likes of Filip Müller, and recognise it for what it is, our civilisation is most certainly doomed." This is no exaggeration, for throughout the West the whole of our social policy on that supposedly most difficult and controversial of subjects, race relations, is based on a monstrous lie which may be summarised concisely by the phrase "racism equals gas chambers".

The original definition of racism was "The theory that distinctive human characteristics and abilities are determined by race.", (2) which is surely neither controversial nor hateful. Nowadays, the word itself is never defined, except in the most nebulous of terms. It would be true to say that the word racism can be used, and is used, to describe any manifestation of race consciousness, overt or covert, in the white majority. In other words, in the Aryan goyim.

The struggle against racism has become a holy crusade, particularly with the organised left. Racism, along with capitalism, Imperialism and the profit motive, has been branded the root of all evil, indeed more so than capitalism and Imperialism, because it is possible, still, to defend capitalism without being subjected to total social ostracism, but heaven help the white man or woman who is foolhardy enough to utter in public any statement that might be even vaguely construed as racist.

The Holocaust has been the greatest weapon in the arsenal of the "anti-racist" lobby for at least three decades and has been used quite shamelessly, as a moral battering ram, to subjugate the wicked Aryan goyim and to stifle all dissent to

the genocidal policies of both the internationalist left and the emerging New World Order of finance capitalism.

It is no exaggeration to say that it has been used literally to brainwash white - and other - schoolchildren equally shamelessly. A particularly vile example of such brainwashing is the book *The Nazi Holocaust*, by Jewish author Ronnie Landau. In this work, published in 1992, Landau reports that the operation of Apartheid in South Africa is "not in itself a genocidal situation but perhaps potentially so". (3) The hidden agenda of the book, and of its author, shines through on page 11 when he carps on that "The teachers interviewed were virtually unanimous in their belief that the Jewish experience in general and the Holocaust in particular must be taught in order to combat racial prejudice and the abuse of power." On the same page he mentions the Revisionists, and, naturally, has nothing favourable to say about them.

A book on a similar theme and with an identical raison d'être is From Prejudice To Genocide, by one Carrie Supple, (4) who is yet another Jew. (5) Supple is also a director of the misnamed Searchlight Educational Trust, which is yet another arm of the Gable octopus known as the Searchlight Organisation. (6)

The message of such books, and of organised "anti-racism", is clear: the white race is wicked, it must be stamped out, or rather bred out. Which is rather ironic in view of the noise the same people make about the alleged genocide of the Jews.

By the most perverted twists of logic we are led to believe that because the Nazis lost the Second World War, race does not exist. Not that the races do not differ in physical and/or psychological ways, nor that one race is not superior to any other, nor even that race doesn't matter, but that it doesn't exist, period. Scientists who point out the obvious, that race does exist and that different races have different levels of achievement, are denounced as "scientific racists" and are hounded throughout academia, and often outside academia. (7)

So, racism = gas chambers; campaigning against non-white immigration = gas chambers; campaigning against illegal immigration = gas chambers; campaigning against miscegenation = gas chambers; campaigning for White Survival and against racial death = gas chambers. For the Aryan goyim, that is. Jewish racism never seems to count. To take just one example, David Cesarani, one of the academic "anti-racists" whose mischief-making has been analysed in this book, told the Jewish Chronicle in September 1996 that: "It

seems to me that the real danger that Jews face today lies in assimilation, in a gradual erosion of traditions, a flattening out of what it means to be Jewish, a merging and disappearance." (8) In other words, we (Jews) must preserve our heritage and our traditions, we must perpetuate the concept of Jewishness for our children, our children's children, and our children's children to the Nth generation. While white Gentiles who seek to do the exactly same, to preserve their heritage to the Nth generation, are smeared as Nazis, fellow travellers and "anti-Semitic".

What are the facts about the Holocaust and racism? Leaving aside for the moment the question of were there any homicidal gassings at all, (9) or was there in any meaningful sense a plan to exterminate the Jews, it is clear from the most superficial examination of the known facts of history that the Holocaust had absolutely nothing to do with racism, and it is, or should be, even clearer that the very last remedies for state sponsored genocide are the repressive laws which the "anti-racist" lobby campaigns for incessantly.

In the first place, Nazi racism is largely a myth. There is no meaningful evidence that Adolf Hitler was any more anti-black or anti any minority (bar Jews) than any other white statesman of his day, and as far as racial hatred existed in Nazi Germany, it was directed almost exclusively towards the Jews. (10) Indeed, throughout history racism has been the norm, be it white racism or any other kind. It is well documented that Abraham Lincoln - the Great Emancipator - was every bit as racist as his pro-slavery contemporaries. Lincoln was not only a strong opponent of racial amalgamation but was also an unashamed White Supremacist, something which has been conveniently forgotten since the Holocaust. (11)

It has likewise been conveniently forgotten since the Holocaust that the United States enforced a strict policy of racial segregation - in its Southern States at least - until well after the Second World War. Indeed, even though segregation was struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court decades ago, a *de facto* segregation remains in force in many areas and many fields to this day, not only in the United States but everywhere else. (12)

This is a segregation which is practiced by peoples of all races, not because they are bigots and haters, but for the simple reason that people prefer to associate primarily with their own kind; it is human nature. In major cities across the Western world are enclaves of ethnic Chinese, many of whom have never visited China. Every such "Chinatown" is the product of racism; Ortho-

dox Jews live in similar enclaves, not because they are compelled to, but because they choose to. (13)

One historian has written "[In Japanese society] all non-Japanese, lacking divine ancestry, are basically inferior beings, existing only one cut above the level of animals and, accordingly, having no basis on which to claim any consideration, loyalty, or consistency of treatment at the hands of Japanese." (14) Many if not all other races have similar traditions, folklore and customs, not because people are wicked, but because this is human nature.

The activists of the "anti-racist" industry are, in effect, campaigning against human nature; by their incessant whining and wailing and their successful enforcement of no-platforms for racists and fascists, they and their political allies have successfully suppressed all opposition to their tyranny, and have continued to stir up racial antagonism, in particular hatred against the white race, which leads, inevitably, to a white backlash, and is used in turn as further justification for even more repressive "race relations" laws, even more Draconian restrictions on freedom, and the extension of their tyranny, fanaticism and unconditional hatred into every facet of our lives.

The fact that "anti-racism" is a political tool, or perhaps more accurately, a weapon, rather than a genuine humanitarian movement, can be gleaned from occasional press reports which show it in an entirely different light, in particular the selective indignation of its most dedicated practitioners.

On August 24, 1996, the London Times ran a story Israel prepares to deport 100,000 foreign workers, in which it revealed that Israel was drawing up plans to expel more than 100,000 illegal foreign workers "fearing they represent a social time bomb which could challenge the very identity of the Jewish state." The "anti-racist" lobby in Britain never batted an eyelid. (15) Nor were there any protests in October 1994 when it was reported that the government of "anti-racist" Nelson Mandela was rounding up immigrants from Mozambique and sending them "back to their own country" (my quotes). Contemporary reports - including at least one by BBC Television - revealed that South Africans of all races were blaming "illegal immigrants" for rising crime, depressing wages and dealing in drugs. Sound familiar? The current writer could cite many similar examples of non-white racism which go almost largely unreported, and totally uncondemned.

Racism is neither a white disease nor unnatural, and, as stated, "anti-racism" is purely a political device and a convenient club used by the enemies of Western civilisation with which to batter the white man over the head.

It is though a mistake, as many of the more conspiratorially minded believe, to postulate that the hysteria over the Holocaust generated by the race industry is the result of a conspiracy, except in the broadest sense of the word. (16) There are many agendas at work here, and indeed the hysteria over racism has lately been extended by the "anti-racist" bureaucracy to cover discrimination against whites and, more generally, into the wider field of political correctness. This is being done not out of sincerity or out of a desire to create a society based on equality of opportunity, but out of fanaticism, and a desire to empire build and thus to extend their own power deeper and deeper into the lives of ordinary people, and business, purely for the sake of it. A few examples culled at random from the pages of the *Times* will suffice:

"Six white women were each awarded £1,000 damages after they were barred from a race relations meeting at Newham Council, east London." (17)

A dismissed secretary took her former boss to an industrial tribunal for sex discrimination because he fired her for wearing high heels. He claimed they made a hole in the carpet. Fortunately she lost her case. (18)

Helen Bamber, a 32 year old bond dealer, was earning a cool £43,000 working for a Japanese-owned bank. She claimed she was discriminated against sexually. (Wanna change places?) She won her case. (19)

"Women are to be included in Alabama's previously men-only prison chain gangs after two convicts threatened to sue the state for sex discrimination."
(20)

And, the most absurd, and outrageous report of the lot. The Equal Opportunities Commission complained to Britannia Rescue after the company issued a leaflet advertising a service that put vulnerable women at the top of the queue for assistance. Eg lone or pregnant women on the motorway. The leaflet may have been illegal under anti-discrimination legislation. "Motoring organisations were astonished at the ruling". The RAC was said too to have been

cautioned for running women only maintenance classes. (21) [In 1988, Marie Wilks, who was seven months pregnant, was brutally murdered while stranded on the M50 in Hereford and Worcester; her throat was cut. A man was later convicted of her murder and gaoled for life but was cleared on appeal].

From the most absurd to the most obscene: "A HOMOSEXUAL man has won the right to adopt a child. The ruling by appeal judges in Scotland is the first known case of an adoption by a homosexual male being approved in the United Kingdom."

The victim is a five year old disabled boy. The surrogate "parent" is said to have lived in "a 'close and loving relationship' with another man for ten years." (22)

And a report that Rotherham Social Services placed an advertisment in a newspaper to recruit "gay couples" [sic] these so "under-represented" people as carers, along with "single people, those with disabilities and those from the ethnic minorities". (23)

I do not propose to attempt to apportion on a percentage basis exactly how much one of the above nonsense can be laid at the door of the political exploitation of the Holocaust and the associated hysteria over racism, but without doubt the Holocaust has been and remains a keystone of the anti-discrimination industry as much as of political Zionism, and indeed in recent years it has been hijacked increasingly by the Organised Homosexual Movement, of all entities.

In Chapter Six we alluded to the World Congress of Gay and Lesbian Jewish Organisations [sic!] which held a two day conference in London, where it was resolved that "the homosexual community should become involved in Holocaust education". Present at this conference was, of all people, David Cesarani, (24) who at the time of writing combines a professorship at Southampton University with the Directorship of the Wiener Library.

Cesarani is a man who makes much about "anti-Semitism" and who whines just as loudly if not more so than any other member of the Anglo-Jewish Establishment about the Holocaust. His participation in this conference was a disgrace and nothing less than an insult to the dead. To devout *Torah*-true Jews, homosexuality is an abomination, and to them this kind of exploitation and trivialising of the Holocaust is both sacriligeous and deeply offensive.

The goal of Holocaust Affirmers such as Cesarani is to shut down the Holocaust Revisionist movement by whatever means necessary, which in many

cases, including his one suspects, does not involve the rejection of illegal means. (25) This is the goal too of all but a tiny minority of die-hard Holocaust Affirmers. (26) It is important that we - and by we I don't mean simply Holocaust Revisionists but everyone who cherishes freedom - it is important that we recognise these people for who they are, and for what they are. For far too long Jewish, crypto-Jewish, "anti-fascist" and "anti-racist" organisations have been permitted to hide behind a veneer of respectability. When they express mock concern over "bigotry", "intolerance", "xenophobia" or any of the "isms" they profess to combat we are supposed to take them always at face value and to queue up to throw away our hard earned freedoms and civil liberties. Freedoms our ancestors paid for with their precious blood. When they shout jump, the government, the police, and institutions of law enforcement and social control are supposed to respond: How high? And for what? Because some Jew somewhere or some "anti-fascist" has been offended by the outrageous claims of "Nazis", and their fellow travellers. But taking a wider view, there is a far more sinister threat posed by the Affirmers' and their left wing allies' incessant assaults on freedom of speech, freedom of inquiry and free debate.

In politics, money talks, and so does persistance. Civilisation as we know it exists because of law. We need laws. Society cannot function without them. Every advance in technology requires legislation; legislation is also required to tackle social evils such as poverty and deprivation, and for countless other purposes. But every year, numerous laws are passed in this country and elsewhere which serve no meaningful social purpose, rather they are passed at the whim of some minority or vested interest in order to increase their own influence or power or to shield them from legitimate criticism. (27)

Since the 1930s, Organised Jewry have been lobbying to make "fascism" illegal. Except their own particular brand of fascism, of course. They have also been lobbying to make "anti-Semitism" illegal. The 1930s saw the rise of Nazism, and Jewish concerns were more than justified, although the policy of confrontation enacted by Organised Jewry and their powerful friends and supporters did far more harm than good and led, ultimately, to the outbreak of the Second World War, the annihilation of more than fifty million people, the devastation of Europe, and the post-war enslavement and suffering of countless millions of others under Communism. (28)

We are not living in the 1930s now though, or any era comparable with it. There was, it is true, a post-war revival of fascism in this country, of sorts, and indeed there are both fascists and Jew-haters everywhere; there are even anti-Semites in Japan (29) which has no Jewish population of any significance. (30) With the defeat of Nazism one would have expected Jewish organisations to call off the witch hunt against "anti-Semites" and to concentrate on documenting the proven atrocities against their race. They have done the latter extremely poorly and have done the former not at all, indeed, the meaning of "anti-Semitism" has been progressively redefined by Jewish lobbying organisations, as has racism by the race industry and the organised left.

Now, "anti-Semitism" is not limited simply to overt hatred of Jews, but to such nonsense as projecting "negative stereotypes", to asking legitimate questions about the extent of Jewish power and influence, and, of course, having the temerity to challenge Organised Jewry's officially sanctioned lies, or indeed questioning any aspect of the Holocaust.

As stated, it is not simply Organised Jewry who are engaged in this activity, not any more and not for a long time. Now, every "oppressed" minority under the sun is lobbying Parliament, the media and all and sundry, screaming for their "rights" and demanding that government money - your money - be spent on quangoes, commissions and campaigns to promote their particular vested interest (or perversion) and to pass laws making any criticism of them or any imagined slight against them a criminal offence. All such laws, be they against "anti-Semitism", racism, or - God forbid - homophobia, are counterproductive in that they generate far more hostility towards the lobbying group than they eradicate. I will give one, and only one, example of this here, and allow the reader to extrapolate.

In the Spring of 1991, the prominent Jewish Labour MP Gerald Kaufman received through the post a sticker on which was drawn a cartoon that depicted Uncle Sam as Uncle Sol. It was captioned thus:

Middle-East War I WANT YOU TO FIGHT FOR ISRAEL

This cartoon was issued by Colin Jordan, who has been Britain's leading Nazi and Hitler apologist since 1956. (31) It was issued as a protest against Britain's involvement in the Gulf War (which Jordan blamed on the Jews). As

a result of issuing this one poxy sticker, Mr Jordan's home was raided by no less than seven police officers, who, in his words, "ransacked it, conducting a search and seizure far beyond the terms of the warrant which itself was outdated and thus invalid." Altogether they took away sixty of his research files, the work of a lifetime. It took him eighteen months and a great deal of hard work to have his property returned. (32)

Colin Jordan - an arthritic pensioner - is proud to call himself "anti-Jewish". He is too old and set in his ways to realise his folly, but leaving that aside, will this sort of state repression at the behest of a powerful, forever wailing and gnashing of teeth minority, make Colin Jordan or anyone else for that matter hate Jews any less? Indeed, any Jew who supports this sort of tyranny deserves to be hated. That dictum applies to the overwhelming majority of the Jewish political establishment, not just in Britain but everywhere else throughout the Western world where these Kosher fascists have not merely endorsed such tyranny but have been instrumental in imposing it.

Holocaust Affirmers want anyone who has the temerity to question any aspect of the Holocaust to be treated in the same fashion as Colin Jordan. The "anti-racist" industry want the same treatment to be meted out to racists. The Organised Homosexual Movement want homophobes to be dealt with in similar fashion likewise. And, in spite of the recent minor revolt against "political correctness" we are seeing more of this sort of nonsense all the time.

In his 1983 book *UFOs The Public Deceived*, Philip Klass, the world's leading skeptic and debunker of flying saucers, discusses at length the role of irresponsible media in promoting the UFO phenomenon and the nonsense that surrounds it. Chapter 28 of this book is called *The Public Brainwashed*. Herein, Klass reports that a recent Gallup Poll had indicated that 57% of the American population believed in UFOs. True believers were delighted with the result of this poll, but not Klass, who argues forcibly that "I am very much concerned, because the future of this republic depends upon a well-informed citizenry, which in turn depends on a well-informed and responsible news media." (33)

It is not infrequent for British judges to comment on prejudicial press coverage in sensational court cases. Anyone who has ever participated in such legal proceedings will be all too aware that very often what is reported in the press - and not always the tabloid press - bears little relation to the facts which are proved in court. (34) Be that as it may, it is one thing for the media to

misrepresent totally legal proceedings, but it is quite another for such wilful misrepresentations to be written into the fabric of the law.

In the Appendix to her misnamed book Denying The Holocaust, Deborah Lipstadt informs her readers that although she will not debate with Revisionists, she will, with great reluctance "devote this section to three of the charges most frequently made by Holocaust deniers, citing a variety of documentary and technical proofs that demolish any semblance of credibility they may be accorded." (35) The current writer has given many more than the three paltry examples cited by this polemicist and propagandist, and, having read this far, the reader should have a fair insight into both the sundry dirty tricks of, and the cabalistic mentality of, Comrade Lipstadt and her ilk, and of the strangle-hold this filthy cabal has effected over the Western mind in little more than a generation.

In Chapter Five, we discussed in some depth the mischief-making of Arthur Suzman and Denis Diamond, and proved that these two lying, scheming Zionist Jews had, by sheer duplicity, brought about a total ban on the distribution of the pamphlet Did Six Million Really Die? in South Africa. In particular we proved that their own study, Six Million Did Die, is a tissue of distortions, half-truths and outright lies, and that, among other things, they wilfully misrepresented photographs of piles of corpses taken at the Dachau concentration camp at the time of the liberation as the bodies of gassed Jews. This means that Holocaust Revisionism, whatever its merits, has been outlawed in South Africa (36) on the basis of Zionist-inspired lies.

Like Philip Klass, we should be very much concerned at such mendacity, because it is not simply the future of the American republic, or of the South African republic, that depends upon a well-informed citizenry, and on a well-informed and responsible news media. Rather it is the survival of freedom, of Western Man, and of civilisation itself, which depends on a well-informed and responsible system of government. Government is, by definition, force, a force which is given legitimacy by law. As stated, most of our social policy on race relations is based on a monstrous lie: "racism equals gas chambers". As long as the lies of Arthur Suzman and Denis Diamond and their kind, and the hysteria such lies and distortions generate, provide the basis for the legitimisation of the force on which government is based, then civilisation, Western Man, and, most of all, freedom, are doomed irrevocably.

Ironically, that wonder of the Twentieth Century, the silicon chip, which has given us the Internet, instant worldwide communication at the press of a button for the price of a local rate phone call, which has increased productive capacity thousands or even millionsfold, and which has done so much to transform all our lives in such a short time, that wonder of modern technology the silicon chip, also has the ability to enslave mankind with a tyranny more total and more brutal than even the most vociferous opponents of Nazism could have ever imagined.

The eventual computerisation of the world will result, almost inevitably, in an emerging central database. It is not only cranks and conspiracy theorists who postulate that the whole of mankind may one day be controlled totally: "a microchipped population connected to a global computer"; (37) this call has also come in deadly earnest from supposedly responsible journalists. (38) Doubtless, there are agencies of the United States Government, and other governments, that are working on such schemes at this very moment.

The pressure for such total control and centralisation of power comes not only, and perhaps not even primarily, from government, but from powerful highly organised, and totally duplicitous minorities such as Organised Jewry, and similar cabals who are forever bombarding the media, the state and other institutions with demands that further legislation be passed to outlaw "anti-Semitism", "hate", racism, "xenophobia" or whatever "ism" is flavour of the month. These people have absolutely no respect whatsoever for the truth, and they will lie about and smear anyone and everyone in order to further their fascistic ideologies.

The greatest irony here, as far as Organised Jewry are concerned, is that not only do their activities bring more hatred on their race than the Anti-Semitic International has ever done, but under the coming repression they will almost certainly be the first, or one of the first, to be purged from the system, and to be thoroughly tyrannised. Indeed, this has been a recurrent theme throughout Jewish history.

In his 1993 book *The Fatal Embrace*, American Jewish scholar Benjamin Ginsberg points out that "Their relation to the state has often made it possible for Jews to attain great wealth and power", (39) and that, for example, "The Hungarian Communist government established by Bela Kun in 1919 was dominated by Jews. Twenty of the regime's twenty-six ministers and vice-ministers were of Jewish origin" while three of the six members of Lenin's first

Politburo were Jews. (40) Jews were also prominent in Stalin's reign of terror; the secret police of the Stalinist purges were often led by Jews, who were killed in turn. (41) The Doctor's Plot of 1953 led to the dismissal of hundreds of other Jewish doctors, and only Stalin's death saved the accused from execution, while in the 50s, prominent Jewish communists in the satellite countries were purged and replaced. In Hungary in 1953, many were killed. (42)

The suppression of Holocaust Revisionism like the suppression of anything else, can and will lead, ultimately, to tyranny. And once such a tyranny has been established, anyone and everyone will be subjected to the whims of the ruling bureaucracy, (the reader is referred to the *Times* articles already cited). (43) The current writer takes no pleasure in the fact that his arch-enemies may well end up in front of the firing squad before he does. The struggle against the tyranny of the Holocaust Affirmers and their politically correct fellow travellers must go on, and must be won, if the greater struggle, against the total state of the emerging New World Order is not to end, as George Orwell predicted, with a boot stamping on a human face forever.

Holocaust Affirmers: Bibliography

Like the index, this bibliography was compiled by the author and therefore reflects his inadequacies alone. Many books have subtitles; a quirk of mine is to use a colon between a title and subtitle, but not all authors or book jacket designers do this. Many books are published simultaneously in two or more countries (for example, Chalk & Jonassohn's study *The History And Sociology Of Genocide*, was published at New Haven as well as London); it is my usual "house style" to credit only one place of publication.

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Notes And References

Notes To Pages 1-5

(1) The delay was no fault of mine. I was arrested on November 1, 1996 on trumped-up charges and thrown into Brixton Prison. After an eight day trial at Southwark Crown Court - in which I defended myself - I was acquitted and freed on May 1, 1997. The bent copper who arrested me on November 1 had previously arrested me - on August 6, 1996 - in connection with a pamphlet I had mailed to police officers.

(2) Also known as J.A.G. (Judge Advocate General's office).

- (3) LAW REPORTS OF TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS, Selected and prepared by THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION VOLUME II THE BELSEN TRIAL, published by HMSO, London, (1947).
- (4) PRO WO 235/12, page 2. [This paper is called *SYNOPSIS OF CASE*, and is dated 22.1.54. By this time, all but two of those sentenced to gaol had already been released; the remaining 2 were due to be released in 1955].

(5) PRO WO 235/18, page 136.

- (6) To the best of my knowledge the only woman Revisionist in any meaningful sense is the German academic Ingrid Weckert.
- (7) Due to the nature of the medium, Chapter Nine, on the Nizkor Project and the grandly styled on-line Holocaust Educators, is not extensively referenced. Conversations and debates that take place in cyberspace are either transient, in which case there will be no permanent record of them, or they will have been archived, and available from the Nizkor Project at one of its ftp addresses.
- (8) See for example West German Justice and So-Called National Socialist Violent Crimes, by Wilhelm Staeglich, published in the Journal Of Historical Review, Fall 1981, Volume Two, Number Three, pages 249-81.
- (9) HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE or NEW INQUISITION? A Defence Of Free Inquiry And The Necessity Of Rewriting History, by Alexander

Baron, published by Anglo-Hebrew Publishing, London, (January 1995). See in particular page 105.

Chapter One: Revisionist History: The Facts Behind The Smokescreen

- (1) See for example A HIGHER FORM OF KILLING: THE SECRET STORY OF GAS AND GERM WARFARE, by Robert Harris and Jeremy Paxman, published by Triad/Granada, London, (1983), page 74.
- (2) THE HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY OF GENOCIDE: ANALYSES AND CASE STUDIES, by Frank Chalk and Kurt Jonassohn, published by Yale University Press, London, (1990), page 206.
 - (3) Chalk & Jonassohn, History And Sociology Of Genocide, page 220, (ibid).
 - (4) Chalk & Jonassohn, History And Sociology Of Genocide, page 204, (ibid).
- (5) The chapter *THE TASMANIANS*, which runs from pages 204-22 in Chalk and Jonassohn's book, contains some horrifying stories of inhumanity.
- (6) Chalk and Jonassohn's book also discusses the reign of the great Zulu king Shaka and genocides from many eras.
- (7) According to the entry CHEROKEE INDIANS in the Encyclopedia Americana, Volume 6, pages 399-400, in 1825 the Cherokee owned no less than 1,277 Negro slaves!
- (8) See for example DIXIE'S CENSORED SU JECT LACK SLAVE OWNERS, by Robert M. Grooms, published in The arms Review, October 1995, Number 13, pages 17-21.
 - (9) Acknowledgments to George Orwell.
- (10) Perhaps the most notorious of the destruction of civil liberties in the West have been those which have been enacted at the behest of the "race relations" and anti-drug lobbies. The former includes the total destruction of free speech and the imprisonment of dissidents (opponents of immigration and miscegenation, ie so-called racists); the latter includes civil asset forfeiture, which makes literally everyone a potential target for arbitrary state harassment.

(11) One Zionist publication condemned the Nazi-Soviet Pact with the words: "We reject with loathing the saving of a million Jews when it is bought at such a price." [The Jew In American Politics, by Nathaniel Weyl, published by Arlington House, (1968), page 120].

(12) THE HEALTH PROBLEM IN BERLIN (JULY, 1945, TO JANUARY, 1946), by P.G. Horsburgh & H.A. Raeburn, published in the British Medical Journal, March 23, 1946, issue 4446, pages 423-9. This quote appears on page

424.

- (13) There were exceptions, the most notable of whom was the banker Hjalmar Schacht (1877-1970) who was acquitted of "war crimes" at the International Military Tribunal. Schacht was arrested after the failure of Operation Valkyrie (the July 20, 1944 attempt by renegade officers to assassinate Hitler), and was thrown into a concentration camp where he remained until the end of the war.
- (14) Horsburgh & Raeburn, THE HEALTH PROBLEM IN BERLIN..., page 423, (op cit).
- (15) Dr Schmidt was called on October 25, 1945, the 34th day of the trial. [PRO WO 235/16, page 155].
- (16) THE RELIEF OF BELSEN, APRIL 1945: EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS, Foreword by Alan Borg, Director-General of the Imperial War Museum, published by the Imperial War Museum, London, (1991), page 30.
 - (17) Jewish Chronicle, September 25, 1936, page 18.
- (18) PRISONERS OF FEAR, by Ella Lingens-Reiner, Doctor of Medicine and Law of the University of Vienna, With an Introduction by Arturo Barea, published by Victor Gollancz, London, (1948), page 2. The author reports her arrest on page 72.
 - (19) Lingens-Reiner, Prisoners Of Fear, page 45, (ibid).
- (20) When I say no one I mean no one "in his right mind". There are some people who will believe literally anything, including that the Earth is flat. For the record, an Orthodox Jew, the late Ellis Hillman, was once President of the Flat Earth Society.
- (21) Sometimes they may never come to light. People are still speculating today about the identity of Jack the Ripper.
- (22) BY A GESTAPO BULLET: Degrelle Met Traitor's End, published in the Empire News, Sunday July 28, 1940, page 3.
 - (23) He was said to have died in hospital in Malaga, Spain, at the age of 87.

- (24) IDENTITY DISKS SWITCHED Soldiers' Practice in Europe Alarms Authorities, published in the New York Times, LATE CITY EDITION, November 26, 1944, page 29.
- (25) The classic phrase "The first casualty when war comes is truth", is usually attributed to Senator Hiram Johnson in 1917, although the sentiment predates him considerably. In his 1930 book *My Life*, Leon Trotsky wrote that "Never before did people lie as much as they did during the 'great war for liberty."
- (26) Highly recommended is a little known book called *Disinformation*, *Misinformation*, and the "Conspiracy" to Kill JFK Exposed, by Armand Moss, published by Archon Books, Hamden, Connecticut, (1987). Before you read any of the conspiracy "theories" about the Kennedy assassination, read this.
- (27) TRAGEDY AND HOPE: A History of THE WORLD in Our Time, by Carroll Quigley, Second Printing, Angriff Press, Los Angeles, (1974), page 919.
- (28) This doesn't mean that survivors and others haven't made this claim, sincerely or otherwise. To take just one example, Leslie Hardman, a rabbi who served with the British forces at Belsen after the Second World War, reported in his 1958 book that in March 1945 the SS planned to construct a partly underground barracks "which they admitted was to be a 'gas chamber'". * This tall story was related to Hardman by survivors, who may have believed it, but by March 1945 the inmates of Belsen were dying literally in droves; if the SS had intended to construct anything it would surely have been a new crematorium, the camp's single furnace clearly being grossly insufficient.
- * THE SURVIVORS: The story of the elsen remnant, Told by Leslie H. Hardman and written by Cecily Goodman, Foreword by The Rt. Hon. LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL, published by Vallentine, Mitchell, London, (1958), page 8.
- (29) In Britain the Times, the Daily Telegraph and the like; in the United States the New York Times and Washington Post, et al.
- (30) In particular the paranormal: ghosts, UFOs and the like; showbusiness, politicians, famous people generally, and, of course, sex and all manner of salacious gossip. See also the sub-heading A Note On Irresponsible Publishing in Chapter Ten.
- (31) A notable exception is the article *The men who whitewash Hitler*, by Gitta Sereny, published in the *New Statesman*, November 2, 1979, pages 670-3. This is so candid it is embarrassing. Another, and more recent article, was published in the *New York Times*, November 12, 1989, page E5. *Auschwitz Revisionism: An*

Israeli Scholar's Case, by Peter Steinfels reported the views of Professor Yehuda Bauer on the "downsizing" of the death toll at Auschwitz. Bauer is the world's leading Exterminationist historian.

- (32) The Daily Express, which was once the largest circulation daily newspaper in the world, was at this time a broadsheet.
- (33) For a fuller discussion of atrocity propaganda against the new Nazi régime with particular relevance to the Jewish Chronicle, the reader is referred to the current writer's book HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE or NEW INQUISITION?, (op cit).
- (34) MAKING PEOPLE DISAPPEAR An Amazing Chronicle of Photographic Deception, by Alain Jaubert, published by Pergamon-Brassey's International Defense Publishers, Inc, McLean, Virginia, (1989), page 175.
- (35) For the definitive Exterminationist wheeze concerning the Dachau "gas chamber" and other (now admittedly fake) "gas chambers", the reader is referred to Jean-Claude Pressac's book * and to the sub-heading *The Pressac Study* in Chapter Seven of the current work.
- * AUSCHWITZ: Technique and operation of the gas chambers, by Jean-Claude Pressac, Translated from the French by Peter Moss, *Preface* by Beate and Serge Klarsfeld, published by the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, (1989).
- (36) For the benefit of overseas readers, the Yorkshire Ripper (Peter Sutcliffe) was a serial killer who was tried for the murders of thirteen women over a five year period and the attempted murders of another seven. At his trial he pleaded not guilty on the grounds of diminished responsibility claiming that he believed he was doing God's work. The jury didn't believe him and he was convicted on all counts, although he may have been telling the truth, because he was later found to be insane and transferred from Parkhurst Prison to Broadmoor (a hospital for the criminally insane).
- (37) Although one might argue that if God permits these sorts of things to be done in his name he can't have much in the way of compassion, mercy, etc, but this argument is as old as the hills and need not concern us here.

Chapter Two: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Organised Jewry - 1

(1) For a more detailed discussion of the status of Jews in Nazi Germany the reader is referred to the current writer's book HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE or NEW INQUISITION?, (op cit).

(2) For a fuller discussion of this the reader is referred to Anti-Capitalism From Anti-Semitism To "Anti-Racism", by Alexander Baron, published by Anglo-Hebrew Publishing, London, (1995).

(3) In particular the hook-nosed Jew. It has to be admitted that some of these

stereotypes are published rather frequently.

(4) This is of course a gross oversimplification, but the reader should get the general idea.

(5) It is difficult to say how much of this condemnation was sincere and how much purely pragmatic.

(6) See for example JEWISH RIGHTS AND JEWISH WRONGS, by Neville

Laski, K.C., published by Soncino Press, London, (1939), page 129.

(7) At the time all manner of anti-Jewish nonsense was being peddled by hatemongers, mystics and cranks, and the following year *The Jewish Peril* (ie the *Protocols Of Zion*) was published in Britain and the United States.

(8) Laski, Jewish Rights And Jewish Wrongs, page 130, (op cit).

(9) Laski's words are an obvious if covert reference to pulling wires behind the scenes; the current writer has found evidence of this dating back to the mid

19th Century.

(10) See for example ARABS & ISRAEL FOR & EGINNERS, by Ron David, published by Writers And Readers Publishing, New York, (1993), and the books of the anti-Zionist Jew Lenni Brenner, in particular ZIONISM IN THE AGE OF THE DICTATORS: A reappraisal and The Iron Wall: Zionist Revisionism from Jabotinsky to Shamir, published 1983 and 1984 respectively.

(11) The theoretical journal of the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

(12) Patterns Of Prejudice, January-February 1975, Volume 9 No 1, page 14.

(13) Patterns..., January-February 1975, Volume 9, No 1, page 16, (ibid).

- (14) Baron Samuel Fisher (1905-79) was President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews from 1973-9, [WHO WAS WHO, VOLUME VII, 1971-1980, published by Adam and Charles Black, London, (1981), page 266].
- (15) Patterns..., January-February 1975, Volume 9, No 1, page 16, (op cit). The article is called Challenge to the Press.
 - (16) Jewish Chronicle, February 16, 1996, page 7.

Chapter Three: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Organised Jewry - 2

- (1) According to the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, Volume 1, page 336, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith was founded in Chicago in 1913 and campaigns against anti-Jewish libels and "to establish the falsity of the charges contained in scurrilous propaganda". Indeed.
- (2) For the definitive history of the Protocols Of Zion see WARRANT FOR GENOCIDE: The myth of the Jewish world-conspiracy and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, by Norman Cohn, published by Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, (1967). On Henry Ford's role in their promotion see Henry Ford and the Jews, by Albert Lee, published by Stein and Day, New York, (1980). Another book which has an excellent chapter on Ford and the Protocols is WHO FINANCED HITLER: The Secret Funding of Hitler's Rise to Power 1919-1933, by James Pool and Suzanne Pool, published by Macdonald and Jane's/Futura, London, (1979).
- (3) This is something even many Jews recognise, although few will admit it. An honourable exception is the Belsen survivor Dr Israel Shahak, who said: "I am afraid it is natural for a group which is persecuted not be become better, but to persecute others." [Journal of PALESTINE STUDIES, Autumn 1975/Winter 1976, Vol. V, Nos. 1-2, issues 17 & 18, page 77].
- (4) FAR AND WIDE, by Douglas Reed, published by Jonathan Cape, London, (1951), page 313.
- (5) Widely reported, but this paragraph is based on two brief reports which appeared in the Guardian newspaper for May 8 and May 10, 1993 respectively,

(Spy scandal officer held in California and F I backs's CIA complicity allegation).

- (6) The Truth At Last issue 365 (undated), contains a lengthy report on the ADL's spying activities and its accredited agents Tom Gerard and Roy Bullock. Although this is an overtly anti-Semitic newspaper, its facts are mostly reliable especially when they are gleaned from various U.S. news reports. Its interpretation of facts, especially concerning Jews, is a different matter entirely!
 - (7) The Truth At Last issue 365, (ibid).

(8) THE ZIONIST CONNECTION: What Price Peace?, by Alfred M. Lilien-

thal, published by Dodd, Mead, New York, (1978), page 406.

- (9) Lilienthal, *The Zionist Connection*, page 344, (ibid). [Lilienthal attributes this quote to Arthur Hays Sulzberger in 1946. Sulzberger was then publisher of the *New York Times*. Lilienthal warmly endorses this sentiment and if Sulzberger hadn't said it first, he would have. Sulzberger was later to become an ardent Zionist].
 - (10) Lilienthal, The Zionist Connection, page 408, (ibid).
- (11) Not to be confused with THE NEW ANTI-SEMITISM: The Official Protests of the ritish and American Jewish Communities, a short pamphlet published by the Press Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies in 1921 and an attack on the anti-Semitic propaganda of the era.
 - (12) Lilienthal, The Zionist Connection, page 409, (op cit).
 - (13) Lilienthal, The Zionist Connection, page 410, (ibid).
 - (14) Weyl, The Jew In American Politics, page 143, (op cit).
- (15) The book's full credits are DANGER ON THE RIGHT: The Attitudes, Personnel and Influence of the Radical Right and Extreme Conservatives, by Arnold Z. Forster and Benjamin R: Epstein published by Random House, New York, (1964).
- (16) See for example 1 in 5 Americans Anti-Semitic, Survey Finds, published in the Tulsa World, November 17, 1992, page 12, SECTION A.
 - (17) Weyl, The Jew In American Politics, page 270, (op cit).
- (18) Shortly before the author edited this passage, May 1996, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Taylor, announced he would be standing down due to ill health, (he is now deceased). Michael Howard was replaced as Home Secretary by Jack Straw.
- (19) This declassified memorandum is reprinted by Laird Wilcox: in the appendix to CRYING WOLF: Hate Crime Hoaxes In America, published by

Laird Wilcox Editorial Research Services, Olathe, Kansas, (1994). Admittedly, this is only speculation, but the reader should bear in mind that the long time head of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, has been subjected to a lengthy campaign of defamation and character assassination since his death. It may be that some ADL slimeball is behind this.

- (20) Wilcox, appendix to Crying Wolf, (ibid).
- (21) An excellent article AIPAC's Secret Files, by David Evans, was published in the November-December 1992 issue of Palestine Solidarity, from which most of the following information is extracted.
 - (22) AIPAC's Secret Files, (ibid), [David Evans' quotes].
 - (23) Acknowledgments to Anna Pest.
- (24) TREBLINKA, by Jean-François Steiner, Preface by Simone de Beauvoir, Translated from the French by Helen Weaver, published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, (1967), page 2.
- (25) Nazis, Communists, Klansmen, and Others on the Fringe: POLITICAL EXTREMISM IN AMERICA, by John George and Laird Wilcox, published by Prometheus, Buffalo, New York, (1992), page 335.
- (26) THE ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK: Background and Operations of the Jewish Defense League and other Criminal Zionist Groups "A Special Report", by Mark Weber, Revised and Updated Edition, published by the Institute for Historical Review, Newport Beach, CA, (1993). [The following information is extracted from page 14].

JDL Thugs Attack Young Jewish Revisionist

On January 22, 1992, revisionist activist David Cole was attacked by JDL thugs at a meeting held at the University of California at Los Angeles. Before the meeting began, JDL leader Rubin first tried to push the youthful Cole down a flight of stairs. JDL hoodlums also harassed and pushed around meeting organizer Robert Morrissey. After the meeting commenced, JDL punks tried to shout down the speakers, and then threw food at Cole. Finally, a JDL thug assaulted Cole - who is Jewish - hitting him in the face and bloodying his nose.

The tumult was recorded on videotape by a camera crew of the CBS television news program 48 Hours, as well as by news crews of two local Los Angeles television stations. Neither of the two local stations mentioned a word of the

incident in their nightly news broadcasts. Similarly, CBS officials decided not to air even a second of this outburst, not even in a segment about Holocaust revisionism that was part of the CBS television network's hour-long magazine-format program 48 Hours broadcast of February 26, 1992. Network officials apparently decided that scenes of Zionist hoodlums beating a young Jewish revisionist would not fit with the image of revisionism that CBS wanted to project to its many viewers.

- (27) Wilcox & George, Nazis, Communists, Klansmen..., page 329, (op cit).
- (28) Simon Wiesenthal: Fraudulent 'Nazi Hunter', by Mark Weber, published in The Journal of Historical Review, July/August, 1995, Volume 15, Number 4, pages 8-16.
 - (29) Ibid.
- (30) JUSTICE NOT VENGEANCE, by Simon Wiesenthal, Translated from the German by Ewald Osers, published by George Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, (1989), page 162.
- (31) The Journal of Historical Review, Volume 1, Number One, Spring 1980, pages 66-7.
- (32) This is a difficult subject to say the least, but the interested reader is referred to THAT ASTONISHING AFFAIR OF THE COTTINGLEY FAIRIES, by Geoffrey Crawley, a series of articles published in the British Journal Of Photography between December 24, 1982 and April 8, 1983. These articles which in places are highly technical demonstrate clearly how darkroom technicians can enhance and manipulate photographs to an amazing degree, and how this was possible even before the 1920s.
- (33) In an article called *I SURVIVED BUCHENWALD*, by Sqn. Ldr. Thomas Blackham, DFC, which was published in the August 1954 issue.
- (34) Medical Block Buchenwald, by Walter Poller, published by Corgi Books, London, (1975), pages 208 & 254.
- (35) According to Poller, his book was written in April and May 1945, from contemporary notes.
- (36) At least one of them was taken in another camp, Wobbelin, at the end of the war.
 - (37) It may not even be possible to tell if a particular plate is an original.
- (38) A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE SS 1923-1945, by Andrew Mollo, with an introduction by Hugh Trevor-Roper, published by Macdonald and Jane's, London, (1976). For the record, the person who drew my attention both to this

book and to the Royal Air Force Flying Review article, is of the opinion that the "SS man" who appears in the latter is the same man who appears in photograph 316. I can see a similarity but cannot say so for certain.

- (39) TV news and documentary programmes do this all the time, mostly without accreditation, although usually the staging is obvious.
 - (40) Weber, Simon Wiesenthal: Fraudulent 'Nazi Hunter', page 13, (op cit).
- (41) The current writer was fortunate enough to receive a number of documents relating to these (and other) allegations from a Latvian-born British citizen. The two referred to here are a four page document headed Analysis of the Simon Wiesenthal Institute list of alleged war criminals, and a three page document headed THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THE WIESENTHAL CENTRE ALLEGATIONS BE DISREGARDED. The former refers to the allegations made against British citizens; the latter refers to the Swedish allegations, is "Translated from the Latvian by Andris Mellakauls" and is dated 19.3.87. Unless otherwise stated, the following information (under the next two sub-headings) is extracted from these reports.
 - (42) And were therefore not in a position to answer their accusers.
 - (43) See under next sub-heading.
- (44) SWEDISH GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSION, (op cit).
- (45) See for example Jewish fears over Nazi criminals hunt, by David Wastell and Donald Macintyre, published in the Sunday Telegraph, March 1, 1987, page 1.
- (46) Ie Who are the Daugavas Hawks? The Daugavas is the principal river of Latvia.
- (47) SWEDISH GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSION, (op cit). The Latvian analysis of the Wiesenthal Center's allegations against British citizens quotes from the sworn testimony of Imants Lesinskis, a high-ranking former KGB officer, who later defected.
 - (48) Jewish fears over Nazi criminals hunt, (op cit).
- (49) The full credits are: DAUGAVAS VANAGI "Who are they?", by E. Avotins, J. Dzirkalis and V. Petersons, published by Latvian State Publishing House, Riga, (1963); and "POLITICAL REFUGEES" UNMASKED!, by J. Silabriedis and B. Arklans, published by Latvian State Publishing House, Riga, (1965). Both are available in the British Library.

(50) Avotins, Dzirkalis & Petersons, Daugavas Vanagi, pages 3 & 148, (ibid).

(51) Silabriedis & Arklans, "POLITICAL REFUGEES" UNMASKED!, page 189, (op cit).

(52) THE LATVIAN SS IN BRITAIN?, published in Searchlight, April 1987,

issue 142, pages 4-5.

- (53) Jewish Chronicle, July 21, 1995, page 6. This case was well report d. Mr Serafimowicz was later found unfit to stand trial.
- (54) PM blocks probe as more atrocities come to light, published in the Jewish Chronicle, August 25, 1995, page 2.

(55) The allegations in Canada began earlier than in Europe.

(56) The report was also issued in French; Part 2 is confidential. I am informed that the report of "The Commission of Inquiry into Nazi War Criminals in Canada" is usually referred to simply as the Deschênes Report.

(57) Deschênes Report, page iv, (ibid).

(58) Deschênes Report, page 67, (ibid).

- (59) According to the Deschênes Report, the best evidence is that he drowned in Brazil in 1979.
- (60) Deschênes Report, (ibid). See Chapter 1-6; the last two quotes are from pages 82 & 80 respectively.

(61) Deschênes Report, page 760, (ibid).

(62) Pages 246-7.

(63) The 1996 Standard Edition of Whitaker's Almanack (page 784) gives the population of Canada as 29,248,100.

(64) Weber, Simon Wiesenthal: Fraudulent 'Nazi Hunter', (op cit).

(65) What's in a Name? published in David Irving's ACTION REPORT, March

5, 1996, page 2.

(66) Nazi-hunter becomes the quarry: Simon Wiesenthal's 50-year record comes under serious scrutiny as a pack of critics dismiss him as a tragic bungler in a prime-time documentary on German television, by Ian Traynor, published in the Guardian, February 10, 1996, page 14.

Chapter Four: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: The Organised Left

- (1) This is the definition given by the 1989 edition of the Oxford English Dictionary. Weyl has written that "A 'conspiracy,' according to the Oxford English Dictionary, is a 'combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose.' Unfortunately, a great deal of modern history is precisely that, the most flagrant examples being the Nazi and Communist movements." [Weyl, The Jew In American Politics, page 152, (op cit)].
- (2) As practically everywhere else, the "anti-racist" movement in France is a tool of the left. See in particular the excellent study by the veteran French author and journalist Jean-François Revel, THE FLIGHT FROM TRUTH: The Reign of Deceit in the Age of Information, Translated from the French by Curtis Cate, published by Random House, New York, (1991).
- (3) It is not quite true that it has been banned totally, but many Revisionist publications including *The Hoax Of The Twentieth Century* have indeed been totally outlawed. It is all but impossible to question any aspect of the Holocaust in Germany, and the social consequences of doing so are equally unpalatable.
- (4) US neo-Nazi to be extradited to Germany, by Regina Wosnitza, published in the Jewish Chronicle, September 1, 1995, page 3.
- (5) Germany puts five-year jail term on Holocaust denial, by Deborah Wise, published in the Jewish Chronicle, September 30, 1994, page 3.
- (6) There have been several, probably many, organisations called the Anti-Nazi League. An organisation of that name was active in the United States in the 1930s. The Anti-Nazi League referred to here was more or less moribund for several years before being relaunched at the House of Commons (of all places) on January 14, 1992. * In its second incarnation it is generally spelt Anti Nazi League (without the hyphen).
 - * The Times, January 15, 1992, page 2.
 - (7) Socialist Worker, October 20, 1973, page 3.
 - (8) Jewish Chronicle, March 2, 1979, page 1.
- (9) See for example Redgrave accused of antisemitism, published in the Jewish Chronicle, August 24, 1979, page 3.

(10) In the financial year 1983-4, the homosexual publishing house Gay Men's Press received a total of £15,000 in GLC approved grants. One of the books it published was Jenny lives with Eric and Martin, a vile piece of imported porn aimed at brainwashing young children into accepting homosexuality as a "positive alternative" to being normal.

(11) In January 1983, the now long defunct unofficial Labour Party newspaper Labour Herald published a cartoon attacking Zionist atrocities; the

Board of Deputies referred Livingstone to the Attorney General over it.

(12) Paragraphs omitted for clarity.

(13) ANAL's claim notwithstanding, the 43 Group was not exclusively Jewish.

(14) First published as THE 43 GROUP: the untold story of their fight against fascism, by Morris Beckman, published by Centerprise Publications, (1992), Foreword by Vidal Sassoon. The following quotes are taken from the THE 43 GROUP [no subtitle], published by Centerprise Publications, Second Edition [in paperback], (1993).

(15) I was informed by a former member of Union Movement that this is an exaggeration; Union Movement would not have held ten meetings per week at any time. The Public Record Office file HO 45/25399 contains a document dated 18th September, 1947 which was presented to the Home Secretary by a Jewish front organisation (the London Trades Council) and which lists five regular weekly open air fascist meetings and up to eight irregular meetings in London.

(16) Again, an exaggeration, this time a gross one, but note that phrase "by

whatever means".

(17) Hamm was Mosley's right-hand man for many years.

(18) Street toughs recall their battles against Fascists: Fiftieth anniversary reunion of the 43 Group, by Lee Levitt, published in the Jewish Chronicle, March 8, 1996,

page 10.

(19) The simple fact is that "fascism" has never been a mass movement in Britain. The British Union of Fascists achieved some success but was bankrolled by the wealthy Mosley; Mosley's most prominent supporter - in 1934 was the press baron Lord Rothermere, but Mosley alienated him, and most other people, when he fell into the trap set for him by Organised Jewry, and encouraged Jew-baiting.

(20) Street toughs recall their battles..., (op cit).

(21) From the back cover of the second edition. Since I wrote this passage, Cesarani has returned to the Wiener Library where he combines his post as Director with that of Professor of Modern Jewish Studies at Southampton University.

- (22) JUSTICE DELAYED, by David Cesarani, published by Heinemann, London, (1992), page 199. A photograph of Paul Reinhards appears between pages 166-7.
- (23) Cesarani's aforementioned book contains no reference to the most notorious war criminal of the Nazi era still at large at the time of writing, former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.
- (24) Evidence of more war criminals in Britain, published in the Hampstead & Highgate Express, March 12, 1993, page 4. (These are the paper's quotes).
 - (25) Street toughs..., (op cit). [I couldn't resist quoting this again!]
- (26) Violence in battle against Fascists, published in the Jewish Chronicle, April 12, 1996, page 22.
 - (27) The Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women.
 - (28) Violence in battle against Fascists, (op cit).
 - (29) Violence in battle against Fascists, (ibid).
- (30) It is possible for a plaintiff in a libel action to sue not only his alleged defamer but the printer, the distributor and any retail outlet which offers for sale the publication in question. However, the law recognises that most bookshops and newsagents act simply as middlemen and that they should not therefore be held liable for libels they may distribute inadvertently. Innocent dissemination is thus a total defence in law; however, there are some publications which are known to be scurrilous and which any retailer stocks at his own risk; one of these is the magazine *Scallywag* which made defamatory allegations about the then Prime Minister John Major and his "dinner lady", and subsequently, far more defamatory allegations about other people.
- (31) Which is undoubtedly why Centerprise decided to settle out of court. For the full background the reader is referred to POISON ON THE RATES: What the people of the London Borough of Hackney should know about the Centerprise Trust, by Alexander Baron, published by InfoText Manuscripts, London, Second Edition, (May 1996).
- (32) The full credits are *Lifting the lid off the 'Anti Nazi League'*, published by NFN Press, London, (October 1978). The editor is credited as Martin Webster though the current writer was informed from a well-informed source (now active with the British National Party) that the pamphlet was actually edited by someone else.

- (33) Webster, Lifting the lid off the 'Anti Nazi League', page 3, (ibid).
- (34) The following information is extracted from the obituary *DENIS LEMON*, published in the *Times*, July 23, 1994, page 17.
- (35) This takes its name from an infamous 1894 poem by Lord Alfred Douglas to his fellow pederast Oscar Wilde.
- (36) BLASPHEMY IN BRITAIN The practice and punishment of blasphemy, and the trial of "Gay News", by Nicolas Walter, published by the Rationalist Press Association, London, (21 November 1977), page 10.
- (37) For the benefit of overseas readers, Levin, unlike his ugly cousins in Organised Jewry, has consistently opposed all forms of censorship, including of Holocaust Revisionists. His *Times* column has also frequently poured scorn on the "health fascist" lobby.
- (38) The case was reported in the *Times* newspaper for November 16 and November 20, 1982. The defendant was the pamphlet's editor, Martin Webster, who conducted his own defence. In court, Hain claimed he had never approved of the actions of John Harris who had committed "a disgraceful outrage, an act of terrorism." Prospective Labour MP Hain was also awarded £20,000 costs and granted an injunction. Webster said Hain would have to bankrupt him for his costs.

A further report, in the December 11, 1982 edition, said that the judge had directed that the Taxing Master * should take into consideration the length of the trial and the size of the award and that the injunction related only to part of the article (about Hain).

- * A litigant in a legal action is entitled to have any costs awarded against him taxed if he considers the bill unreasonable; this process can be complicated, and, as Hain undoubtedly found out, it is possible to win an action and still walk away a loser.
- (39) ANL Daubing Protest, by Cecily Woolf, published in the Jewish Chronicle, March 13, 1992, page 9.
- (40) Relentless searchlight on hunting the hated, an interview/article by David Winner, published in the Jewish Chronicle, October 23, 1987, page 10.
- (41) Searchlight, July 1993, issue 217, page 2. In an editorial Negative and positive, the following phrase appears: "...Searchlight in its 31 years of existence..."
- (42) Official records held at Companies House; the current writer can state without false modesty that he is the world's leading (dissenting) authority on

the Searchlight Organisation; for further information the reader is referred in the first instance to his study JEW-HATERS, BLACK-HATERS, VIOLENT CRIMINALS, HYPOCRITES, AND LIARS CONDEMNED OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS: A Guide For Teachers And Educators To The Criminal Conspiracy Known As The Searchlight Organisation, 2nd Edition, published by Anglo-Hebrew Publishing, London, (November 1994).

- (43) In 1994, the current writer obtained photocopies of (what he was told were all) the Searchlight Association's papers filed with Companies House. The last set of accounts available is made up to 17th September, 1971.
- (44) Maurice Ludmer died in 1981; since then Gable has been the prime mover behind the Searchlight Organisation. His wife is the Company Secretary.
- (45) The first version of the photograph shows a group of prisoners standing in front of a fence; in the second version the fence has disappeared and a pile of corpses has been added to the foreground. A version of this photograph can be found in R. Schnabel's *Power Without Morals*; * here it is captioned simply "Mauthausen".
- * MACHT OHNE MORAL: Eine Dokumentation über die SS, by Reimund Schnabel, published by Röderbergverlag G.M.B.H., Frankfurt/Main, (1957), page 341.
- (46) The front cover of this pamphlet is reproduced in the Searchlight article; the title does not have a question mark.
 - (47) See page 12.
- (48) The ill-informed includes most of the population of the Western hemisphere because it has always been and remains such emotive propaganda photographs and films that is the *proof* of the Holocaust in the Western mind.
- (49) An excellent introduction to the truth about Belsen is the short study published by the Imperial War Museum, *The Relief Of Belsen*, (op cit).
- (50) The Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, by A. R. Butz, published by Historical Review Press, Brighton, Sussex, Second Edition, (1977), page 34.
 - (51) The figure is given variously as ten thousand or thirteen thousand.
- (52) See for example "The highest capacity of its gas-chambers amounted to killing of 60,000 people per 24 hours and that of the crematoria to burning of 24,000 bodies per 24 hours." [CASE NO. 38 TRIAL OF OBERSTURMBANN-FÜHRER RUDOLF FRANZ FERDINAND HOESS COMMANDANT OF THE AUSCHWITZ CAMP SUPREME NATIONAL TRIBUNAL OF PO-

LAND 11TH - 29TH MARCH, 1947, published in LAWREPORTS OF TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS Selected and prepared by THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION VOLUME VII, published by HMSO, London, (1948). This ludicrious quote appears on page 12.

- (53) The same article also smears the Institute for Historical Review.
- (54) For the record, war criminals are never put on trial: *alleged* war criminals are put on trial.
 - (55) Quoted verbatim, punctuation (or the lack of) and all.
- (56) Nazi hunters send Hurd new war crime dossier, by Frank Thompson, published in the Daily Mail October 13, 1987, page 15.
- (57) For the full sick story of how Gable exploits the suffering of the Jewish people - real and imagined - the reader is referred to A REVISIONIST HISTORY OF THE 1960s SYNAGOGUE ARSONS: - The Truth About Harry Bidney And The 62 Group Laid Bare Further Documentation On The Lies And Libels Of "Searchlight" Head Honcho Gerry Gable, by Alexander Baron, 2nd Edition, Revised, Expanded And Updated, published by Anglo-Hebrew Publishing, London, (October 1994); and to LIARS OUGHT TO HAVE GOOD MEMORIES: The True, Unsanitised Story Of "Searchlight" Mole Ray Hill with a critique of The Other Face of Terror, by Alexander Baron, published by InfoText Manuscripts, London, (August 1994); this book also covers the mythical Notting Hill bomb plot. For the prosaic truth about Column 88, the reader is referred to the current writer's somewhat long-winded In Serving The Wicked Expect No Reward: A Belated Obituary For The Forgotten Hero Of British "Anti-Fascism" Richard David (Dave) Roberts (1949-82), "Searchlight" Agent Provocateur And Instigator Of The Column 88 Nazi Underground Hoax, published by Anglo-Hebrew Publishing, London, (March 1994).
- (58) Jordan was heavily influenced by Arnold Leese (1878-1956), who was perhaps the most fanatical anti-Semite this country has ever produced. On Leese's death he took over his mantle, although to be fair, Jordan is positively philo-Semitic in comparison with Leese. For many years Jordan's Nazi movement was financed by Leese's widow, May Winifred, who had staunchly supported her terribly misguided husband throughout his political career.
 - (59) See page 48.
- (60) For the full story of the synagogue arsons and the attempts of Gable's ugly friends to frame Jordan, the reader is referred to A Revisionist History Of The 1960s Synagogue Arsons, (op cit); and to THE LIFE AND "CRIMES" OF

JOHN COLIN CAMPBELL JORDAN or WHY AN HONEST NAZI IS BETTER THAN A LYING, SCHEMING JEW, by Alexander Baron, published by InfoText Manuscripts, London, (July 1995). The latter contains the full transcript of the criminal libel judgment delivered by the Birmingham stipendiary magistrate John Millward on December 30, 1976.

Chapter Five: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Academia - 1

- (1) Cited by Lucy S. Dawidowicz in THE HOLOCAUST AND THE HISTO-RIANS, published by Harvard University Press, Cambridge Massachusetts, (1981), page 142. [Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43BC): Roman statesman, lawyer and scholar].
- (2) See for example Howard clashes with leading Jewish peer over racism, by Bernard Josephs, published in the Jewish Chronicle October 15, 1993, page 40. This article boasts that Lord Lester was "one of the architects of Britain's Race Relations Act".
- (3) What was it like in the Concentration Camp at Dachau? An attempt to come closer to the truth, by Dr Johann Neuhäusler, Auxiliary Bishop of Munich, Translated from the German, 10th Edition, published by the Trustees for the Monument of Atonement in the Concentration Camp at Dachau, Dachau, (1973), page 7.
- (4) Neuhäusler, What was it like in the Concentration Camp at Dachau?, page 13, (ibid).
- (5) WHILE SIX MILLION DIED, by Arthur D. Morse, published by Secker & Warburg, London, (1968), page 121. According to this author they voted 2,231 for Hitler and 3 against with 9 void!
- (6) DACHAU: The official history 1933-1945, by Paul Berben, published by Norfolk Press, London, (1975), pages 6-7.
- (7) These included infecting inmates with malaria and conducting high altitude experiments.

- (8) Why Did the Heavens Not Darken? The "Final Solution" in History, by Arno J. Mayer, published by Verso, London, (1990), page 135. Mayer who is that rarest of creatures, an honest Exterminationist notes that none of Germany's institutions of higher learning offered any meaningful resistance to increasing violations of freedom of speech, and a number of students boycotted liberal or Jewish professors. It was these students rather than the Nazis themselves who organised book burnings. Many high school teachers and lecturers supported the Nazis. In November 1933, seven hundred university and college professors signed an oath of allegiance to Hitler.
 - (9) Berben, DACHAU: The official history, page 8, (op cit).
 - (10) Encyclopedia Of The Holocaust, Volume 1, entry for DACHAU.
 - (11) Ibid.
 - (12) Viewed by the current writer in 1995.
- (13) Much of what follows, including the documentation on the lies of Organised Jewry about the mythical Dachau gas chamber, has been adapted (and augmented) from the current writer's study WHY BRITAIN'S POLICE AREN'T WORTH A JEWISH FINGERNAIL..., published by InfoText Manuscripts, London, (1995).
- (14) INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL STATISTICS EUROPE 1750-1988, by B.R. Mitchell, Third Edition, published by Stockton Press, New York, (1992). [This table is compiled from figures given on pages 117-21].
 - (15) England & Wales only.
 - (16) No statistics are available for Russia from 1929-49.
 - (17) East & West Germany.
- (18) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Micropaedia, Volume 12, Fifteenth Edition, (1992), pages 88-9, entry for typhus.
- (19) Rats, Lice & History: THE BIOGRAPHY of a BACILLUS, by Hans Zinsser, published by Papermac, London, (1985), page 213. (Zinsser stresses that these statistics are not reliable).
- (20) AUSCHWITZ: A JUDGE LOOKS AT THE EVIDENCE, by Wilhelm Staeglich, translated from the German by Thomas Francis, published by the Institute for Historical Review, Second edition, (January 1990), page 52.
- (21) See for example *smoke over birkenau*, by Seweryna Szmaglewska, Translated from the Polish by Jadwiga Rynas, published by Henry Holt, New York, (1947), page 77. * Here, the author refers to the disinfection of women's clothing as a gassing.

- * The full credits for this book (with lower case title).
- (22) INDUSTRIAL POISONS IN THE UNITED STATES, by Alice Hamilton, published by Macmillan, New York, (1925), page 347.
 - (23) Hamilton, Industrial Poisons..., page 347, (ibid).
- (24) We are not talking here about the gassing of one person in a gas chamber as in certain United States executions, nor are we talking about the indiscriminate use of highly poisonous gases on the battlefield or to wipe out civilian populations, as happened in World War One in the former case and in Saddam Hussein's Iraq in the latter. These are very different propositions.
- (25) Szmaglewska, smoke over birkenau, page 77, (op cit). [See also note 21 above].
 - (26) Szmaglewska, smoke over birkenau, pages 86-8 & 105, (ibid).
 - (27) Szmaglewska, smoke over birkenau, pages 107-8, (ibid).
- (28) Szmaglewska, *smoke over birkenau*, page 79, (ibid). [Her book is written throughout in the first person singular].
 - (29) Szmaglewska, smoke over birkenau, pages 80-1, (ibid).
- (30) I am alive, by Kitty Hart, published by Abelard-Schuman, London, (1961), pages 71-2. I am alive was republished in 1962 with a Revised edition in 1974. Hart is also the "author" of Return To Auschwitz, which is more of the same, including many identical or near identical passages. This latter is said to be based on a 1979 television documentary of the same name.
- (31) A thick, green, industrial "soap" used by engineers to remove heavy grease.
- (32) Szmaglewska, smoke over birkenau, page 77, (op cit). This quote appears in Chapter III which is called delousing day.
 - (33) At Auschwitz I.
 - (34) I don't read German so the translation is not mine.
 - (35) See page 12.
 - (36) The full credits are "LETTERS TO MY DAUGHTER..."

by John Alldridge

...being a reprint of

three articles appearing in

the "MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS"

on January 23, 24, 25, 1960,

dealing with

* The Myth of the Swastika

- * Hitler and the terror he really stood for.
- * The Nazis and the unpleasant truths young people should know.

Reprinted with a Postscript 1963, published by the Woburn Press, London. [The Woburn Press is the imprint of the Board of Deputies].

(37) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 191, (op cit).

(38) Cited by Philip J. Klass in *UFOs: The Public Deceived*, published by Prometheus Books, Buffalo, New York, (1983), page 282.

(39) Contrary to the propaganda of the time, racist South Africa had strong "race relations" laws; White South Africans did not even consider themselves racists, and on one occasion the government banned a biography of Yasser Arafat on the grounds that it was offensive to the country's Moslems.

(40) action against the "Harwood" pamphlet: Nazism past and present, published in Patterns Of Prejudice, Sept-Oct 1977, Vol 11, No 5, pages 19-20.

(41) action against the "Harwood" pamphlet, (ibid).

- (42) I haven't seen the first edition of this book, but the second edition a copy of which I own runs to 137 pages and is said by the authors to be substantially identical save for two important additions. The full credits for the second edition are SIX MILLION DID DIE the truth shall prevail: NEW EDITION WITH FURTHER FACTS, by Arthur Suzman and Denis Diamond, published by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, Johannesburg, (1978).
 - (43) Suzman and Diamond, Six Million Did Die, page xi, (ibid).
 - (44) Italicised in the original.
 - (45) Suzman and Diamond, Six Million Did Die, pages 17-8, (op cit).
 - (46) Suzman and Diamond, Six Million Did Die, page 19, (ibid).
- (47) There are several versions of this photograph, but even if it is genuine the only thing it proves is that at some point bodies were being incinerated in the open at Auschwitz-Birkenau.
- (48) Pressac, AUSCHWITZ: Technique and operation of the gas chambers, page 547, (op cit). Although Pressac's candid admission was not made for more than a decade after the publication of the Suzman\Diamond study, these photographs were obviously staged and it is inexcusable that they are published here without either acknowledgment or comment.

(49) Schmeditz alias Schmitz was acquitted; he was an ethnic German, a petty

criminal who had ended up in the dock by a bizarre mistake.

(50) TRIAL OF JOSEF KRAMER AND FORTY-FOUR OTHERS (The Belsen Trial), Edited by Raymond Phillips, Foreword by the Right. Hon. Lord Jowitt, published by William Hodge, London, (1949), page 293.

(51) FIGHTING AUSCHWITZ: THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP, by Józef Garlinski, published by Julian Fried-

mann, London, (1975), page 23.

(52) DECISION IN GERMANY, by Lucius D. Clay, published by William Heinemann, London, (1950), page 264.

(53) Clay, *Decision In Germany*, (ibid). This photo - a plate facing page 270 - is captioned "A German child, suffering from starvation and not expected to live, is cared for in a Berlin hospital."

(54) FAMINE IN BENGAL: REPORT OF THE INQUIRY, published in The

Lancet, June 9, 1945, issue 6354, pages 731-2.

(55) OBSERVATIONS ON CASES OF STARVATION AT BELSEN, by P.L. Mollison, M.D. M.R.C.P. Capt., R.A.M.C., published in the *British Medical Journal*, January 5, 1946, issue 4435, pages 4-8.

(56) PRO WO 235/14, page 183.

- (57) Phillips, The Belsen Trial, pages 642 & 644, (op cit).
- (58) Horsburgh & Raeburn, THE HEALTH PROBLEM IN BERLIN..., (op cit). The number of actual deaths from malnutrition is not specified although it was obviously far less than at Belsen.

(59) Horsburgh & Raeburn, THE HEALTH PROBLEM IN BERLIN...,

(ibid).

- (60) MEDICINE IN DACHAU, by Henri Rosenscher, M.D., published in the British Medical Journal, December 21, 1946, pages 953-5. [Said to be "An abridged translation from the French."]
- (61) Systematic Killing by Germans of the Mentally Deranged, published in the Journal Of The American Medical Association, May 5, 1945, Volume 128, Number 1, page 47. This report is dated April 17, 1945 and is said to have been received by cable from the "Soviet Scientists Antifascist Committee".

(62) Phillips, The Belsen Trial, page 156, (op cit).

(63) A Modern Legal History of England and Wales 1750-1950, by A.H. Manchester, published by Butterworths, London, (1980), page 251. [The cover title of this book is Modern Legal History].

- (64) Manchester, Modern Legal History, page 252, (ibid).
- (65) Cranfield defended Irma Grese, the so-called "Bitch of Belsen".
- (66) PRO WO 235/15, page 111.
- (67) PRO WO 235/15, pages 111-2. (The quote appears on page 112).
- (68) THE VENLO INCIDENT, by Captain S. Payne Best, published by Hutchinson, London, (1950). Venlo is in Holland, on the border with Germany.
 - (69) Payne Best, The Venlo Incident, page 27, (ibid).
- (70) Payne Best, *The Venlo Incident*, pages 186-7, (ibid). The Nizkor crowd are fond of quoting Payne Best's book as "evidence" or even proof that people were gassed in Dachau, (see Chapter Nine for a few choice words about their methodology).
- (71) The Password is Courage, published by Souvenir Press, London, (1954). For some reason this book was written under the pseudonym John Castle.
 - (72) Castle, The Password is Courage, pages 94-6, (ibid).
 - (73) Castle, The Password is Courage, page 98, (ibid).
 - (74) Castle, The Password is Courage, page 117, (ibid).
 - (75) Castle, The Password is Courage, pages 141-2, (ibid).
- (76) The I.G. Farben Trial was Case Number 6 in the Nuremberg Military Tribunal; it opened at 10.00am on August 14, 1947 and closed nearly a year later, on July 30, 1948; Coward was called at the beginning of November. From a reading of the transcript, it is glaringly obvious that his evidence, which could only have taken a few minutes to deliver, did not impress the defence counsel.
- (77) The Holocaust and the Neo-Nazi Mythomania, Edited by Serge Klarsfeld, published by The Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, (1978), page 215.
 - (78) The Holocaust and the Neo-Nazi Mythomania, page 215, (ibid).
- (79) This and the following information was extracted from page 956 of WHO'S WHO IN FRANCE 1995-1996, and translated by Michael Newland.
 - (80) As a non-graduate myself I certainly won't hold that against her!
 - (81) The Holocaust and the Neo-Nazi Mythomania, page 214, (op cit).
 - (82) The Holocaust and the Neo-Nazi Mythomania, page 215, (ibid).
- (83) Mrs. Klarsfeld Detained, published in the New York Times, October 28, 1974, page 18, (filed from Rabat the previous day by UPI).
- (84) Woman Nazi hunter is held at Dachau, published in the Times, April 19, 1974, page 4.
- (85) *Times*, July 1, 1974, page 4 According to this report, Lischka had been sentenced in 1950 for his role in the deportation of 100,000 French Jews.

- (86) Times, May 10, 1974, page 8.
- (87) Two-month jail sentence on Nazi-hunter, published in the Times, July 10, 1974, page 6.
- (88) German prosecutor seeks Klarsfeld trial leniency, published in the Times, July 6, 1974, page 3. The article reports, incorrectly, that she is French-born and married to a German. She is of course German-born and married to a French Jew.
- (89) Klarsfeld sentence angers French, published in the Times, July 11, 1974, page 5. This report repeats the error that she is French and married to a West German.
- (90) This is intended as a specific criticism rather than a swipe at the Exterminationist literature per se; the two major standard works on the Holocaust, Raul Hilberg's *The Destruction Of The European Jews* and Gerald Reitlinger's *The Final Solution*, are both well worth reading. Professor Butz refers to the works of these two authors as "monumental foolishness"; this is grossly unfair, especially to Reitlinger, who has been meticulous in his scrutiny of the documents of the Final Solution.
- (91) These astounding revelations were made in the February 1985 issue of the American magazine *Life*. Unfortunately, I have been unable to obtain a copy of this article; the above is based on a report in the Canadian newspaper the *Toronto Star*; called *Nazi hunters approved plot to murder arbie in olvia*, it appears on page A10 of the January 21, 1985 issue.
- (92) Jewish Militants: Fifteen Years, and More, of Terrorism in France, published in The Journal Of Historical Review, March/April 1996, Volume 16, Number 2, pages 2-13. Although uncredited, the introduction to this essay says it was written in June 1995 and is based on documentation provided by Robert Faurisson.
- (93) Nazi-hunter tells her war stories, by Ull Schmetzer, published in the Chicago Tribune, Sunday, June 29, 1986, Section 1, page 4.
 - (94) The Holocaust and the Neo-Nazi Mythomania, page 215, (op cit).
- (95) Wiesel was awarded this prize in 1986. The really shocking thing about his receipt of the award was that the frontrunner had been Bob Geldof, the Irish rock musician (who is said himself to be of Jewish origin). The foul-mouthed but saintly Geldof had been the inspiration and driving force behind "Band Aid", which aroused the conscience of the world to the situation in sub-Saharan African. Geldof was therefore responsible both indirectly and

directly for saving countless lives. One is entitled to ask what Zionist Wiesel has ever done that could hold a candle to that.

Chapter Six: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Academia - 2

(1) Irrational Disbelief, by Terence M. Hines, published in the Skeptical

Inquirer, Spring 1994, Vol. 18, No. 3, pages 295-6.

(2) According to my information (from an active British skeptic and CSICOP affiliate) Paul Kurtz was one of the founding members of CSICOP and was made Chairman at the inaugural meeting in 1976. He has long been one of the driving forces behind the American (and worldwide) skeptics' movement, and is the founder of Prometheus Books, the world's largest distributor of skeptical books. (Except on the Holocaust, of course).

For an insight into the reasons for this, the reader is referred to the page 233 and to the current writer's 1996 study *Freedom Under Socialism?*, pages 131-2.

- (3) The full credits are Holocaust-Denial and the Compelling Force of Reason, by Deborah Lipstadt, published in Patterns Of Prejudice, 1992, Volume 26, Numbers 1 & 2, pages 64-76.
 - (4) Lipstadt, Patterns Of Prejudice, page 64, (ibid).
- (5) Lipstadt is a Jewess and also occupies the Dorot Chair in Modern Jewish and Holocaust Studies at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. In spite of this I have included a discussion of her book in this chapter because she is not in my view a representative of the American Jewish Establishment so much as of mainstream academia. I have included an analysis of Seidel's book in Chapter Seven for basically the same reason.
- (6) Or many of them. In an appendix to her book Lipstadt makes a spirited attempt to refute some of these arguments and succeeds with regard to the oft' repeated (and totally spurious) claim that the *The Diary Of Anne Frank* is a fake. However, the authenticity of this book is not central to the Exterminationist thesis.

- (7) See also page 50.
- (8) Rassinier's collected works were later translated into English as Debunking the Genocide Myth: A Study of the Nazi Concentration Camps and the Alleged Extermination of European Jewry, published by the Institute for Historical Review, Torrance, California, (1978).
 - (9) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 11, (op cit).
- (10) The full credits are DENYING the HOLOCAUST: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory, by Deborah E. Lipstadt, published by Penguin, London, (1994). 2nd Edition "With a New Preface by the Author", page 53. [The first edition of this book was published at New York by the Free Press, (1993)].
- (11) Lipstadt, Denying The Holocaust [2nd edition], pages 56-9, (ibid). Hilberg is the author of one of the standard texts on the Holocaust, The Destruction Of The European Jews, which was first published in 1961.
 - (12) Lipstadt, Denying The Holocaust [2nd edition], page 58, (ibid).
 - (13) Lipstadt, Denying The Holocaust [2nd edition], page 51, (ibid).
- (14) This deposition is held at the Public Record Office, in file WO 235/21. Ironically, a "threatened holocaust" of "Six million" Jews was first alluded to as early as October 1919 in an article published in the *American Hebrew* newspaper! * Obviously this was in a different context; this article was dug out by some Revisionist wag a few years ago and has been the source of merriment ever since. * [The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!, by Martin H. Glynn (Former Governor of New York State), was published in the American Hebrew, October 31, 1919, pages 582 & 601].
- (15) THE FINAL SOLUTION, by Gerald Reitlinger, published by Sphere, London, (1971), page 500.
- (16) Reitlinger is not actually an historian but an art expert, however, his is an honest book and is certainly worth reading.
 - (17) Lipstadt, Denying The Holocaust [2nd edition], page 51-2, (op cit).
 - (18) Lipstadt, Denying The Holocaust [2nd edition], page 53, (ibid).
- (19) AUSCHWITZ: A Report on the Proceedings Against Robert Karl Ludwig Mulka and Others Before the Court at Frankfurt, by Bernd Naumann, Translated by Jean Steinberg, With An Introduction by Hannah Arendt, published by Pall Mall Press, London, (1966), page 208.
- (20) FIVE CHIMNEYS: THE TRUE, DOCUMENTED CHRONICLE OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN WHO SURVIVED THE NIGHTMARE HORROR OF

AUSCHWITZ, by Olga Lengyel, Panther Edition, London, (February 1959), page 110. (This book was first published in 1947).

(21) Lengyel, Five Chimneys, page 111, (ibid).

- (22) Garlinski, Fighting Auschwitz, page 52, (op cit). Garlinski uses trusties (instead of trustees) throughout his book.
 - (23) Garlinski, Fighting Auschwitz, page 115, (ibid).
 - (24) Garlinski, Fighting Auschwitz, page 140, (ibid).

(25) Garlinski, Fighting Auschwitz, page 141, (ibid).

- (26) On page 137, Garlinski reports that in August 1942, a number of prisoners were drafted in, apparently, to fight the typhus epidemic. At the same time Jews were being gassed! One of these prisoners was an Austrian Communist named Hermann Langbein, who later went on to become President of the International Auschwitz Committee.
 - (27) Lipstadt, Denying The Holocaust [2nd edition], page 52, (op cit).
 - (28) Second edition.
- (29) See for example Rabin wins support for torture, by Ohad Gozani in Tel Aviv, published in the Daily Telegraph, August 25, 1995, page 12.
 - (30) 2nd Edition.
 - (31) Special treatment?
 - (32) Second edition, page 55.
 - (33) Burg was also known as Josef (or Joseph) Ginsburg.
- (34) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, pages 11-2, (op cit). In English, the titles of Burg's books translate respectively as Debt And Destiny, Scapegoats and National Socialist Crimes.
- (35) the new Nazis have their Court Jews, by C.C. Aronsfeld, published in Patterns Of Prejudice, September/October 1967, Vol 1, No 5, pages 6-9. Burg was actually referred to in this article as I.G. Burg.
 - (36) Aronsfeld, the new Nazis..., (ibid).

(37) THE STRUCTURE OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, by Rabbi Dr Elmer Berger, published by EAFORD, London, a 21 page

pamphlet, (undated but c1980).

(38) THE DECADENCE OF JUDAISM IN OUR TIME, by Moshe Menuhin, published by Exposition Press, New York, (1965). In the UK this book was distributed by the Britons Publishing Company, which has probably published more editions of the *Protocols Of Zion* than any other publisher on Earth; the

Britons' 82nd impression of this notorious document was published in November 1960!

- (39) The Social Crediter, Saturday, May 11, 1946, page 4.
- (40) Known universally as C.H. Douglas or Major Douglas.
- (41) Reed, Far And Wide, pages 308-12, (op cit).
- (42) Reed, Far And Wide, page 309, (ibid).
- (43) The Iron Curtain Over America, by John Beaty, pages 134-5; see also page 133. The publisher and date of the book are not credited but it was published by Wilkinson of Dallas, c1951, and is probably the ninth printing.
- (44) ANTISEMITIC PROPAGANDA: An Annotated Bibliography and Research Guide, by Robert Singerman, published by Garland, New York, (1982), pages 191-2.
 - (45) Beaty, Iron Curtain Over America, page x, (op cit).
 - (46) Beaty, Iron Curtain Over America, pages x-xi, (ibid).
- (47) As far as I know Cooper has never been treated for mental illness, but any rational person who reads his book see next footnote will be forced to conclude that Cooper is well and truly off his rocker.
- (48) The interested reader is referred to "BEHOLD A PALE HORSE", by Milton William Cooper, published by Light Technology, Sedona, AZ, (1991), and to the current writer's in-depth analysis of Cooper's ravings: GLOBAL SELF-DECEPTION: A Critique Of Milton William Cooper's "Behold A Pale Horse", published by InfoText Manuscripts, London, (1996).
 - (49) All further references are to the 1st Edition unless otherwise stated.
- (50) Roosevelt made this speech on October 5, 1937; it included the following passage which one historian described as "inflammatory" and provocative of war". *

"When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease."

- * Beaty, Iron Curtain Over America, page 64, (op cit).
- (51) The grandly titled IJA RESEARCH REPORT No. 1 was published in March 1982.
- (52) This statement first appeared in the French newspaper Le Monde for February 21, 1979. This is obviously a translation there are several slightly different translations this (non-continuous) quote is taken from The "Con-

fessions" of Kurt Gerstein, by Henri Roques, published by the Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, California, (1989), pages 11-2 & 15.

(53) THE STRUTHOF ALBUM...A photographic document, by Jean-Claude Pressac, Edited by Serge Klarsfeld, published by the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, (1985). From page 5 of the INTRODUCTION.

(54) The Journal of Historical Review, Volume Eight, Number 1, Spring 1988,

page 89.

(55) With all the sincerity of a turkey relishing the onset of Christmas, (see

page 81 above).

- (56) Black Boomerang: AN AXWOBIOGRAPHY, Volume 2, published by Secker & Warburg, London, (1962). The first volume, Trail Sinister, was published the previous year.
 - (57) Delmer, Black Boomerang, page 94, (ibid).

(58) His book would have been closely vetted, especially as it was published

a mere seventeen years after the end of the war.

(59) Allen goes on to say that Winston Churchill once observed that all nations would have been better off had the U.S. minded its own business, and had it done so, peace would have been made with Germany, and neither the Communists nor the Italian Fascists (and later the Nazis) would have come to power.

(60) The full credits for this quote are *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, by Gary Allen with Larry Abraham, published by Concord Press, Seal Beach, Califor-

nia, Third printing, (April, 1972), page 66.

(61) Lipstadt is a professional Jewish propagandist, a Jewish apologist and

an establishment academic. This is a typical dirty trick of all three.

(62) To be fair, this was not entirely a Jewish boycott as it has often been portrayed, there were even some Jewish groups who opposed it, but the fact is that Organised Jewry and many non-Jewish groups did their utmost to bring Germany to its knees.

(63) Lindbergh was Chairman of the "America First Committee", an anti-war

pressure group.

(64) ARCHITECTS OF CONSPIRACY: An Intriguing History, by William P. Hoar, published by Western Islands, Boston, (1984), page 142.

(65) Hoar, Architects Of Conspiracy, page 142, (ibid).

(66) The Jewish Image in American Film, by Lester D. Friedman, published by Citadel Press, Secaucus, New Jersey, (1987), page 35.

- (67) Misunderstood because there are very many excellent Jewish journalists who are not the least bit interested in furthering the agendas of Organised Jewry. In Britain, one thinks especially of Bernard Levin, who has been a vociferous critic of all manner of noisy vociferous minorities who seek to impose their agendas on the rest of the population.
- (68) For what is surely the ultimate example of exaggeration and misinterpretation the reader is referred to the writings of Arnold Leese. His *JEWISH PRESS-CONTROL: THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS*, was published in *The Fascist*, April, 1936, pages 1 & 3-5. Later it was reprinted as a pamphlet, the Third, Revised Edition, appearing in August 1939.

An excellent example of Leese's twisted logic appears on page 3, * thus the *Times* is said to be under Jewish control because a long-serving editor was a friend of the Rothschilds, the chief literary editor from 1850-4 was a Jew, and several Jews were on the staff over the course of more than a century.

- * From Jewish Press-Control: The London Newspapers, published by the Imperial Fascist League, London, Second Revised Edition, (September, 1937).
- (69) The Jews who are helping to stir up anti-Semitism, by Barbara Amiel, published in the Daily Telegraph, April 18, 1996, page 18.
- (70) THE PASSION OF AYN RAND, by Barbara Branden, published by W.H. Allen, London, (1987), page 199. (Since writing this passage I have been given a photocopy of Rand's Screen Guide pamphlet).
 - (71) Branden, The Passion Of Ayn Rand, pages 200-1, (ibid).
- (72) Ie, Auschwitz. To call Garlinski a non-Revisionist is probably not entirely correct. He is though most certainly *not* a Holocaust Revisionist.
 - (73) Garlinski, Fighting Auschwitz, page 53, (op cit).
- (74) General Lucius DuBignon Clay (1897-1978) a West Point graduate served as Military Governor in the defeated Germany. "The American military occupation of Germany lasted four years: from the German surrender at Rheims in May 1945, to the adoption of the Basic Law in September 1949." [The Papers of General Lucius D. Clay Germany 1945-1949 (2 Volumes), Edited by Jean Edward Smith, published by Indiana University Press, Bloomington, (1974), page xxv].
 - (75) Clay, Decision In Germany, page 264, (op cit).
- (76) Clay, Decision In Germany, (ibid). See page 64 in the current work. With this, Clay published a photograph captioned "A black market meal in the

Femina night club in Berlin." (Some Germans lived well while their kinfolk were starving, but this was hardly unique to Nazi Germany).

(77) Clay, Decision In Germany, page 270, (ibid).

(78) Garlinski, Fighting Auschwitz, page 23, (op cit).

(79) The following table is extracted from The Dictionary of NUTRITIONAL HEALTH: A Guide to the Relation Between Diet and Health, Compiled and written by ADRIENNE MAYES B.Sc., Ph.D., published by Thorsons, Wellingborough, (1986), page 217.

Men, age 35-64, very active 3,350 Calories per day maximum

Women during lactation 2,750 Men age 18-34, sedentary 2,510

Women, age 18-54, most occupations 2,150

- (80) Lipstadt, Denying The Holocaust, [2nd Edition], page 61, (op cit).
- (81) Staeglich, Auschwitz: A Judge Looks At The Evidence, page 59, (op cit).
- (82) Ibid.
- (83) 1st Edition.
- (84) The opposition of the extreme left to Zionism is based on two premises, one right and one wrong. The former is that Zionism is a form of *racism* in reality it is a Master Race philosophy. The latter is that Zionism is an extension of American Imperialism.
 - (85) In Britain one thinks of the likes of Christopher Mayhew.
- (86) For background information on Reuters, the *Daily Telegraph* and who really owns the British press the reader is referred to *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE BRITISH PRESS 1422-1992*, Edited by Dennis Griffiths, published by Macmillan, London, (1992).
 - (87) Willings Press Guide 1994, Volume 2, page 693.
 - (88) Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume 8, page 280.
- (89) The Private Life of ADOLF HITLER, by Pembroke Stephens, published in the Daily Express, October 18, 1933, page 10.
 - (90) See page 79.
- (91) These lobbies are not always well-defined, but most people nowadays understand what is meant by the Green Movement, the Animal Rights Lobby, the road lobby, and so forth.
 - (92) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, pages 203-4, (op cit).
- (93) Britain's Jewish Problem, by M.G. Murchin, published by Hurst and Blackett, London, (1939), page 48. [Murchin is actually a pseudonym].

- (94) Murchin, Britain's Jewish Problem, page 148, (ibid).
- (95) Harwood, Six Million Lost And Found, page 20, (op cit).
- (96) UNDER TWO DICTATORS, by Margarete Buber, Translated by Edward Fitzgerald, published by Victor Gallancz, London, (1949), page 190.
 - (97) Buber, Under Two Dictators, page 208, (ibid).
- (98) One thinks instinctively of the Conservative Minister David Mellor whose affair with a little tart of an actress was turned into a long-running saga until he'd had enough and resigned.
- (99) See Robert Welch's Timeless Warning Against Anti-Semitism, called If You Want It Straight, which was published in On Target, (15) 27th November, 1993, Vol. 23 No. 11, pages 7(127)-10(130). This speech actually dates to 1969.
- (100) The Holocaust ON TRIAL: THE CASE OF ERNST ZUNDEL, by Robert Lenski, published by Reporter Press, Decatur, Alabama, (1990), page 32.
 - (101) Lenski, The Holocaust On Trial, page 4, (ibid).
- (102) Zundel was acquitted on the charge concerning *The War, The West and Islam.* There are two books on the Zundel trials: Michael A. Hoffman II's *THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL* * (which covers the first trial) and Robert Lenski's book, (ibid).
- * THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL, by Michael A. Hoffman II, published by the Institute for Historical Review, Torrance, California, Second Edition, (1985).
 - (103) Lenski, The Holocaust On Trial, page 34, (op cit).
- (104) Outrage over court decision, published in Searchlight, October 1992, page 23.
 - (105) Hoffman, The Great Holocaust Trial, page 50, (op cit).
- (106) Globe and Mail, January 15, 1985, page 1 Can't reveal Freemasonry data, policeman testifies at Zundel trial, by Kirk Makin, continued on page 2 as Freemason denies plot.
- (107) Zundel's team have made at least two videos about the two trials which includes a great deal of Canadian media coverage, which, in places, is surprisingly objective.
 - (108) The Times, November 16, 1938, page 13.
 - (109) Jewish Chronicle, July 21, 1939, page 26.

- (110) In 1964, Vrba published a fantasy prone book on his war-time exploits. Ghost-written by Alan Bestic, it was called I CANNOT FORGIVE and also appeared under the title FACTORY OF DEATH the same year.
- (111) There are several versions of this document, the version I saw is photocopied and came to me through the inter-library loan; stamped ORE-GON STATE LIBRARY JAN 09 1985 and JUN 15 1945 Library of Congress, its full title is THE GERMAN EXTERMINATION CAMPS OF Auschwitz AND Birkenau Two Eye-Witness Reports, published by the WAR REFUGEE BOARD, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, Washington, D.C. There were actually five authors: Vrba and his fellow escapee; two other Jews who escaped the following month; and a Polish major, who has now been (allegedly) identified as a Polish medical student.
 - (112) Ie Vrba and Wetzler.
 - (113) Staeglich, Auschwitz: A Judge Looks At The Evidence, page 95, (op cit).
 - (114) See note 110.
 - (115) Staeglich, Auschwitz: A Judge Looks At The Evidence, page 95, (op cit).
 - (116) Hoffman, The Great Holocaust Trial, page 60, (op cit).
- (117) The reader should compare this admission with Vrba's book, see in particular *I Cannot Forgive*, pages 16-8, (op cit).
- (118) Hitler and the Final Solution, by Richard Grunberger, published in the Jewish Chronicle, May 27, 1983, page 18.
 - (119) A name Irving borrowed from his personal devil, Winston Churchill.
 - (120) Even less so since the publication of The Churchill Papers!
- (121) THE USE OF ANTISEMITISM AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA: FACTS, DOCUMENTS, PRESS REPORTS, published by the Institute of Jewish Affairs, in assocation with the World Jewish Congress, London, (1968).
- (122) TRUTH PREVAILS: Demolishing Holocaust Denial: the end of "The Leuchter Report", Edited by Shelly Shapiro, published by the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation and Holocaust Survivors & Friends in Pursuit of Justice, New York & Albany, (1990), pages 18-20. This book will be discussed in Chapter Seven.
- (123) THE EXECUTION PROTOCOL, by Stephen Trombley, published by Century/Random House, London, (1993), page 99.
 - (124) Trombley, The Execution Protocol, page 12, (ibid).
 - (125) Inscribed in the book itself.

(126) ANATOMY OF THE AUSCHWITZ DEATH CAMP, Edited by Yisrael Gutman, M. and Michael Berenbaum, published by Indiana University Press, Bloomington and Indiana, (1994), page xiii.

(127) In June 1995, an interview with David Cole (in which Cole claimed that Faurisson had accused him of working for the Zionist conspiracy) was posted

to the Internet newsgroup alt.revisionism.

(128) New morality needed for race survival: Why should 'Holocaust' propaganda paralyse White Man's will to self-defence? asks Dr. WILLIAM L. PIERCE, published in Spearhead, March 1982, issue 161, pages 10-1 & 20.

(129) Pierce, Spearhead, March 1982, page 10, (ibid).

(130) Pierce, Spearhead, March 1982, pages 11 & 20, (ibid).

(131) On at least one occasion Pierce has shown the depths of his sickening

hypocrisy by condemning Zionist atrocities against the Palestinians.

(132) Felderer has produced some of the more bizarre Revisionist literature, but rather than being any kind of anti-Semite he is simply a publicist who will sink to any depths in order to get attention. His publications set out deliberately to shock.

(133) Nazis, Communists, Klansmen, and Others on the Fringe: POLITICAL EXTREMISM IN AMERICA, by John George and Laird Wilcox, published by

Prometheus, Buffalo, New York, (1992), page 407.

(134) George and Wilcox, Nazis, Communists, Klansmen..., page 408, (ibid).

(135) See pages 47-51.

(136) Reitlinger, The Final Solution, pages 499-500, (op cit).

(137) Reproduced verbatim from The Yorkshire Post and Leeds Mercury, May

8, 1945, page 1.

(138) A letter issued by Dr Cynthia Haft of Yad Vashem and dated July 21, 1990 makes this clear. It claims too that "Yad Vashem wishes to emphasize that the figure of four million Jewish and non-Jewish victims of Auschwitz had never been acceptable."

(139) Always the innuendo!

(140) The bars actually bore the letters RIF meaning "Reichsstelle für Industrielle Fetterversorgung", the German government outlet which oversaw the distribution of soap and detergent.

(141) Death camp's dark secrets still emerging, published in the Times, January

28, 1995, page 13.

- (142) AUSCHWITZ The End of a Legend: A Critique of J.C. Pressac, by Carlo Mattogno, published by the Institute for Historical Review, Newport Beach, California, (1994), page 2.
- (143) In January 1993, one of the speakers at the Global Deception Conference was a doctor who espoused a controversial theory about AIDS. Robert Strecker was sharing a platform with conspiracy crank William Cooper (see page 80) and a man who claimed the British had landed on the Moon in the 1890s! The reason Dr Strecker was rubbing shoulders with such loonies the only reason was clearly because he had been frozen out of academia.
- (144) "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion." Praemonitus praemunitus. The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion, Edited by Harris A. Houghton, published by the Beckwith Company, New York, (1920). For the background to this the reader is referred to The American Career of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", by Robert Singerman, published in American Jewish History, September 1981, Volume LXXI, Number 1, pages 48-78.
- (145) Homosexual persecution under the Nazis detailed: Gay groups stage landmark London conference, by Susannah Cusworth, published in the Jewish Chronicle, September 15, 1995, page 13.
- (146) Shoah: Abraham Bomba, the Barber, by Bradley R. Smith, published in the Journal of Historical Review, Summer 1986, Volume 7, No. 2, pages 244-53. This article is written in a very frivolous style but in view of some of the garbage palmed off on the gullible goyim on the pretext of Holocaust "education" it is difficult to write seriously about such matters.
- (147) THE SS: ALIBI OF A NATION 1922-1945, by Gerald Reitlinger, published by William Heinemann, London, (1956). There is but a single entry in the index of this book for Zyklon B, (sans hyphen!); on page 285, the author refers to it as a disinfectant gas!
 - (148) PRO WO 235/13, page 138.
- (149) Colonel T.M. Backhouse was chief prosecutor at the Belsen Trial. Re Dr Bimko, see also her deposition, which is mentioned on page 75 of the current work.
 - (150) There is a manual correction and an indecipherable word here.
- (151) I say alleged, but at the Belsen Trial the existence of these facilities was not questioned. The court simply assumed they had existed although at one point the showing of the official Soviet film of Auschwitz was rejected. The defence claimed that it was a propaganda film, the showing of which would

prejudice the accused. It was said to have been made months after the liberation of Auschwitz!

(152) PRO WO 235/13, page 139.

(153) Deborah Lipstadt's Assault on Academic Standards: Bigotry in the Guise of Scholarship, by Anthony O. Oluwatoyin, published in The Journal of Historical Review, September/October 1995, Volume 15, Number 5, pages 40-2. According to this article, Dr Oluwatoyin was actually born in England.

Chapter Seven: Holocaust Revisionism's Enemies: Academia - 3

- (1) One fairly well-known anti-Revisionist book not discussed here is Pierre Vidal-Naquet's Assassins of Memory: Essays on the Denial of the Holocaust. Written originally in French, this was published in English by Columbia University Press of New York in 1992. I have not included it in this study because, in my humble opinion, it is a totally vacuous polemic devoid of even stimulating ad hominem.
- (2) The Holocaust Denial: Antisemitism, Racism & the New Right, by Gill Seidel, published by Beyond the Pale Collective, Leeds, (1986).
 - (3) Based in Northern Ireland.
- (4) On page vi is an advertisement for Steve Cohen's book That's Funny: You Don't Look Anti-Semitic A Left-Wing Analysis of Anti-Semitism. The same advertisement contains an appeal for donations.
- (5) Seidel has worked with Billig before: Anti-Christian pagan cults and the ultra-right: the function of Odinism as myth and ideology [a paper presented at the Second Congress of the International Association for Semiotic Studies, Vienna, 1979], was authored by the two of them.
- (6) Seidel has herself written for Searchlight magazine. The Searchlight Organisation octopus has, over the years, operated through a number of companies, not all of them extant. An examination of the Companies House microfiche reveals that at January 11, 1983, Michael Billig held 5 shares in

Searchlight Publishing Limited while at July 7, 1990, he held 5 shares in

Searchlight Magazine Limited.

For a discussion of the lies of the Searchlight Organisation concerning the Holocaust, see pages 49-50; for a fuller discussion of Searchlight, its controllers and their activities, including inciting criminal acts, the reader is referred in the first instance to Baron, *Liars Ought To Have Good Memories*, (op cit).

(7) Psychology, Racism & Fascism, a short but nasty pamphlet, published by A.F. & R. Publications, Birmingham, (1979). [A.F. & R. Publications was at that time the publisher of Searchlight magazine, and Billig's "study" was openly credited as a Searchlight pamphlet]. Although, as stated, this pamphlet is a smear on Professor Hans Jürgen Eysenck, it is not solely a smear on him, but attempts to rope in all scientists who hold racist views. Such smears on Eysenck are rather quaint because the Gentile Eysenck * is actually a refugee from Nazi Germany.

For a complete refutation of Billig and others' smears on Eysenck the reader is referred to the current writer's in-depth interview with the man himself: EYSENCK AND THE NAZIS: Another "Searchlight" Smear Exposed And Refuted, published by Anglo-Hebrew Publishing, London, (1994).

* It has often been claimed that Eysenck is a Jew; he is most definitely not, although his second wife of forty years most definitely is. [Professor Eysenck

is now deceased].

(8) THE NATURE OF THE RIGHT: A FEMINIST ANALYSIS OF ORDER PATTERNS, Edited by Gill Seidel, published by John Benjamins Publishing, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, (1988). At the time of publication, Seidel was Lecturer in French and discourse analysis in the University of Bradford. This book is a collection of essays.

(9) See for example A NAZI TRAVELS TO PALESTINE, by Jacob Boas,

published in History Today, January 1980, pages 33-8.

(10) Rabbi Yaacov Perrin is alleged to have made this remark at the grave of the deranged Zionist fanatic Barukh Goldstein, who murdered 29 people in this one man Holocaust in February 1994. It has never been seriously challenged, and the Chief Rabbi, Dr Jonathan Sacks, condemned this statement unequivocally at the time in both the *Times* and the *Jewish Chronicle*.

(11) Seidel, The Holocaust Denial, pages 91 & 86 (op cit), respectively.

(12) I have personal experience of the Neturei Karta; Rabbi Yosef Goldstein is the co-author of one of my pamphlets.

(13) Gable has since vigorously denied this but the current writer has in his possession a copy of the original report on which this nonsense was based.

(14) 'DEATH PLOT' PROBE AND A TORY MP: Thatcher told of conspiracy,

EXCLUSIVE, published in the Daily Mirror, March 28, 1986, page 2.

(15) See for example Reginald Gulliver-Buckingham An Apology, published in Private Eve. 731/6 22 Dec. '89, page 6.

In the High Court, 13 December, 1989, *Private Eye* apologised to Mr Gulliver-Buckingham: "The court was also told that *Private Eye* had agreed to pay Mr Gulliver-Buckingham substantial damages and all of his legal costs."

- (16) Personal communication from Gerald Howarth to the author, 14th March, 1994. (The case was settled out of court at the last minute).
 - (17) AUSCHWITZ: Technique and operation of the gas chambers, (op cit).
 - (18) See Mattogno quote, page 102. Mattogno speaks for all Revisionists.
- (19) It runs to 564 large format pages (slightly larger than A3), is lavishly illustrated with black and white photographs and drawings, and weighs several pounds.
- (20) This comment was downloaded from the alt.revisionism newsgroup on the Internet in late 1995 or early 1996. I believe it appeared on a World Wide Web site somewhere. I have studied Pressac's book in considerable depth and can find no fault with this claim.
- (21) PRO WO 235/83: pages 12-4, letter of Brigadier H. Shapcott recommending that Bruno Tesch be charged with committing a war crime, the quote is from page 12). On page 23 of this file, it is stated that Tesch was hanged May 16, 1946, (along with Karl Weinbacher). Tesch was head of the firm and Tesch & Stabenow (in effect) the proprietor; Weinbacher was chief clerk and manager. The firm Tesch & Stabenow was the distributor and monopoly agent of Zyklon B for Greater Germany.
 - (22) See page 96.

(23) Pressac, AUSCHWITZ: Technique and operation of the gas chambers,

page 459, (op cit).

(24) LES CRÉMATOIRES "Le Sonderkommando", by Dr. Paul Bendel, is pages 159-64 of TÉMOIGNAGES SURAUSCHWITZ, Préface de Jean Cassou, Dessins de François Reisz, ÉDITION DE L'AMICALE DES DÉPORTÉS D'AUSCHWITZ, published at Paris, (1946). In the transcripts of the Belsen Trial and the Zyklon B Trial (he gave evidence at both), he is referred to as Dr Charles S. Bendel.

- (25) Some Revisionists believe or suggest that he didn't.
- (26) Mattogno, AUSCHWITZ: The End of a Legend, pages 89-90, (op cit).
- (27) See Bibliography (page 184) for the book's full credits.
- (28) Trombley, The Execution Protocol, page 88, (op cit).
- (29) Trombley, The Execution Protocol, page 91, (ibid).
- (30) On June 11, 1991, Leuchter signed a consent agreement in which he agreed to refrain from using the title engineer. In Massachusetts only. [Trombley, *The Execution Protocol*, page 91, (ibid)].
 - (31) Trombley, The Execution Protocol, page 94, (ibid).
 - (32) Shapiro, Truth Prevails, page 29, (op cit).
- (33) Gutman and Berenbaum, Anatomy Of The Auschwitz Death Camp, page xiii, (op cit). [See also Chapter Six, note 126].
- (34) The men who whitewash Hitler, by Gitta Sereny, published in the New Statesman, November 2, 1979, pages 670-3.
- (35) Actually, this admission was made in a letter to the German publication *Die Zeit*, and was published 19th August 1960.
 - (36) See page 60, ie the Board of Deputies' lies.
- (37) It is difficult to know what to make of Gilbert. He is certainly not a conscious liar as far as the Holocaust is concerned, but the fact that he has been the official Churchill historian since 1968 does little to advance his credibility.
 - (38) See pages 107-9.
- (39) hoax of the century, by C.C. Aronsfeld, published in Patterns Of Prejudice, Vol 10, No 6, Nov-Dec 1976, pages 13-16. This quote appears on page 13; Professor Butz is of course an engineer.
- (40) A Universe of Lies: Holocaust Revisionism and the Myth of a Jewish World-Conspiracy, by Peter I. Haupt, published in Patterns Of Prejudice, Vol 25, Number 1, Summer 1991, pages 75-85.
 - (41) Haupt, A Universe of Lies..., page 76, (ibid).
 - (42) Haupt, A Universe of Lies..., page 78, (ibid).
- (43) Vrba, I Cannot Forgive, pages 15-8, (op cit). The quote is taken from pages 16-7.
 - (44) Haupt, A Universe of Lies..., page 78, (op cit).
 - (45) Haupt, A Universe of Lies..., page 80, (ibid).
 - (46) The Papal Chargé d'affaires in Slovakia.
 - (47) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 99, (op cit).

- (48) The Leuchter Report, page 6, (op cit).
- (49) The Paranoid Style: Analysis of a Holocaust-denial Text, by Jacques Kornberg, published in Patterns Of Prejudice, April-July 1995, Volume 29, No. 2-3, pages 33-44.
- (50) Grimstad's book (in reality a large format pamphlet) was published in 1979 as a report by The Committee for Truth in History. According to the Jewish Chronicle (June 2, 1978), the author is a former Managing Editor of White Power, the newspaper of the National Socialist White People's Party, and a paid and accredited agent of Saudi Arabia.
- (51) There is a large subjective element in any such assessment, but in my humble opinion, these two books are *the* standard Revisionist texts and will remain so for many years to come.
- (52) Kornberg calls the Himmler inspection incident a falsification; rule 1: accuse the Revisionists of lying; rule 2: if in doubt refer to rule 1.
- (53) Staeglich, AUSCHWITZ: A Judge Looks At The Evidence, pages 93-8, (op cit).
- (54) THE GERMAN EXTERMINATION CAMPS OF Auschwitz AND Birkenau..., page 18, (op cit).
- (55) THE GERMAN EXTERMINATION CAMPS OF Auschwitz AND Birkenau..., page 13, (ibid).
- (56) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, pages 190 & 189 respectively, (op cit).
 - (57) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 189, (ibid).
- (58) In Britain, since the *Police And Criminal Evidence Act*, 1984, police interrogations (euphemistically referred to as interviews) have been taped; prior to this suspects would often confess to crimes including serious crimes, eg murder in police custody, only to retract in court. (This problem still exists to some extent in spite of taping). It remains to be seen how many false confessions were, and still are, made.
- (59) The reports' authors: two pairs of Jewish escapees and the "Polish major".
- (60) Rudolf Vrba offered to give evidence at the 1961 Eichmann trial but was turned down; an extract from the War Refugee Board Report was used at the International Military Tribunal (document number 022-L).
 - (61) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 226, (op cit).

(62) How Easily We Killed Them, by Ari Shavit, published in the New York Times, May 27, 1996, page 19.

Such candid and highly embarrassing quotes are not difficult to find. One of my favourites is the boast of Jewish author Lester D. Friedman in his large format pictorial history of Hollywood, *The Jewish Image in American Film*: "Until television undercut the industry's power, Jews guided the destiny of America's largest propaganda machine [and] put their stamp on the American mind..."

(63) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 240, (op cit).

(64) The reader should note always the inherent dishonesty of this filthy cabal; it is always "the Jews" who are said to be under attack, never the slime or Organised Jewry in general or powerful - and totally ruthless - Jewish organisations in particular.

(65) The Jews who are helping to stir up anti-Semitism, by Barbara Amiel,

published in the Daily Telegraph, April 18, 1996, page 18.

(66) The reader is referred to the dictionary definition of the word conspiracy cited in Chapter 4, Note 1: a combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose. If one considers the world Zionist movement to be a combination of (mainly) Jews for such a purpose then yes, there is a "world Jewish conspiracy", but clearly this is not what Kornberg and his cabal have in mind.

(67) The exploitation, commercialisation and trivialisation of the Holocaust - whatever it was - has long been recognised, and condemned, by devout Jews. Even the Jewish Chronicle recognises this; in its February 16, 1996 issue, a letter to the paper used that immortal phrase "there's no business like Shoah business."

(68) Intentionialists believe that the Nazis planned from the outset to exterminate the Jews. Functionalists believe t at the alleged Extermination Programme developed piecemeal.

(69) "There seemed no need for footnotes in a work of this nature, which presents neither new sources—nor new facts, and at key points draws on a limited body of data that is well known to the experts." Because of the scope of the book, references would have to be endless. The book was written for both specialists and general readers and "heavy footnoting would be superflous [sic] for the former and daunting for the latter." [Mayer, Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?, pages 464-5, (op cit)].

- (70) I consulted both the paperback edition (through my local library) and the hardback edition in the British Library. The former had been annotated heavily by two previous readers, one of whom disagreed profoundly with the author's thesis. At the bottom of page 365, one had written 'LEFT REVISION-ISM', while the other had written 'OK. creep, if you Don't like this, write your own history of the Holocaust Call it "Believe this or else" and put a hammer and sickle on the cover.'
 - (71) Mayer, Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?, page x, (op cit).
 - (72) Mayer, Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?, page 160, (ibid).
 - (73) Mayer, Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?, page 168, (ibid).
- (74) Revisionist Ingrid Weckert has written an excellent, and convincing, book about Kristallnacht, however, it is spoiled by her obvious Nazi apologetics and her attempts to blame the incident on mysterious (Zionist) agents provocateurs.
- (75) There were three such Molotov Notes although there were of course numerous other anti-German propaganda documents issued by the Soviets and many others. A copy of each of the Molotov Notes is lodged in the British Library (Official Publications Library); they are dated November 27, 1941 and January 6, 1942 (published together) and April 27th, 1942. Their full credits are as follows: THE MOLOTOV NOTES ON GERMAN ATROCITIES: NOTES SENT BY V.M. MOLOTOV, PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO ALL GOVERNMENTS WITH WHICH THE U.S.S.R. HAS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, Issued on behalf of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in London, Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office: London.
 - (76) Castle, The Password is Courage, pages 139-40 & 142, (op cit).
- (77) It is this quote which the current writer has often seen used in alt.revisionism (see Chapter Nine). The fact that Mayer is a devout believer in the gas chambers is often used by Exterminationists to claim that this quote is taken out of context. This is simply not true.
- (78) It was signed Stephen French, Chief Inspector and was widely reported. And widely distributed by E-Mail by enraged Internet users!
- (79) According to Algerian militants cut the throats of Trappist monks, by Ben Macintyre, published in the Times, May 25, 1996, page 13, seven monks aged 50-82 were reported to have been murdered by "Islamic" extremists in Algeria. In 1993, the group responsible, Armed Islamic Group (GIA) ordered all

foreigners to leave the country. A total of one hundred and sixteen foreign nationals were said to have been murdered in the country since 1993, thirty-nine of them French.

(80) I DON'T BELIEVE IN THE HOLOCAUST EITHER, BUT I'M TOO SPINELESS TO ADMIT IT, SAYS DR. ROGER EATWELL OF BATH UNIVERSITY - SHOCK CLAIM BY DISTINGUISHED, LIBERAL ACADEMIC, by Alexander Baron, published by Anglo-Hebrew Publishing, London, (December 1995).

(81) According to the COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES YEARBOOK 1994, Volume 3, page 1734, Roger Eatwell MA DPhil Oxford, is a Senior

Lecturer on the Faculty of Social Sciences.

(82) A local, North London newspaper; the article was a report on a lecture Eatwell had given at the Wiener Library, a major Jewish research institution

which specialises in the Nazi era.

(83) The Holocaust Denial: a Study in Propaganda Technique, is Chapter Six (pages 120-46) of Neo-Fascism in Europe, Edited by Luciano Cheles, Ronnie Ferguson and Michalina Vaughan, published by Longman, London and New York, (1991).

(84) Eatwell, *The Holocaust Denial*, pages 126 & 132, (ibid). For a more extensive analysis the reader is referred to Baron, *I Don't Believe In The Holocaust Either...*, (op cit), which also includes a critique of Eatwell's correspondence with "T.D. Man", (see next paragraph).

Chapter Eight: Holocaust Revisionism And The Skeptics' Movement

(1) For the background to CSICOP the reader is referred to FROM THE CHAIRMAN: CSICOP at Twenty, by Paul Kurtz, published in the Skeptical Inquirer, July/August, 1996, pages 5-8.

(2) Kurtz, ... CSICOP at Twenty, page 6, (ibid).

(3) The UK publication is called *The Skeptic* and was known as *The British* and *Irish Sceptic* up to and including the March/April 1990 issue (Vol IV. No.

- 2). The first issue was Jan/Feb 1987. [Undated E-Mail from Mike Hutchinson, UK distributor for Prometheus Books].
- (4) Irrational Disbelief, by Terence Hines, published in the Skeptical Inquirer, Spring 1994, pages 295-6.
- (5) If the reader wants to see for himself why debating Holocaust Revisionism with Kurtz would be futile he is referred to the article Kurtz wrote for the magazine New Humanist in March 1992. Called The Limits of Tolerance, Kurtz unashamedly looks forward to the extermination of the white race through miscegenation, something he describes as "wholesome and good".

(6) FUTURE FORUM - A CHALLENGE FROM THE PUBLISHER: HOLO-CAUST REVISIONISM AND PSEUDO-HISTORY Does It Warrant Serious Skepticism? by Michael Shermer, published in the Skeptic, 1993, Vol. 2, No. 2,

pages 20-2. This quote appears on page 22.

(7) SKEPTICAL NEWS: HOLOCAUST DENIAL, FREE SPEECH, AND THE BURDEN OF PROOF An Update From the Publisher, by Michael Shermer, published in the Skeptic, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1994, pages 13-4.

(8) Shermer, HOLOCAUST DENIAL, FREE SPEECH, AND THE BURDEN

OF PROOF, page 13, (ibid).

- (9) He might have added that some extremely effective black propaganda was churned out by the Allies themselves, the British in particular. The reader is referred in particular to the 1962 study *Black Boomerang*, by the German-born, British anti-Nazi propagandist Sefton Delmer. (This is the second volume of Delmer's autobiography).
- (10) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 174, (op cit). Butz cites a report in the New York Times.
- (11) Mann (1875-1955) was out of the country when Hitler came to power, and didn't return.
 - (12) SPECIAL SECTION ON PSEUDOHISTORY

PROVING

THE HOLOCAUST

The Refutation of Revisionism & The Restoration of History, by Michael Shermer, published in the Skeptic, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1994, pages 32-57.

- (13) Among others, Shermer thanks the Los Angeles Holocaust Museum, Raul Hilberg and Michael Berenbaum.
- (14) WATCHING ON THE RHINE, by Brian Siano, published in the Skeptic, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1994, pages 72-5. These quotes appear on page 75.

(15) Siano, Watching On The Rhine, page 72, (ibid). The distinguished Jewish-American academic Noam Chomskywent on record as a defender of Robert

Faurisson's right to free inquiry and publish.

(16) GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE: Holocaust Revisionism as a Test Case for Free Speech and the Skeptical Ethic, by Frank Miele, published in the Skeptic, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1994, pages 58-70. The reader will see from the pagination that this article precedes the Siano review; the latter is obviously a sop to the anti-Revisionist lobby. He is no stranger to controversy although he has previously concerned himself primarily with "left wing" causes.

(17) This video is advertised for sale in the September/October 1995 issue of the journal; it is called *The Holocaust Story in the Crossfire: The Weber-Shermer*

Holocaust Debate.

(18) Debating the Undebatable: The Weber-Shermer Clash, published in the Journal of Historical Review, January/February 1996, pages 23-34.

(19) CAMERA CLUES A Handbook for Photographic Investigation, by Joe Nickell, published by the University of Kentucky Press, (1994), page 200.

(20) I have also seen it published in an American Libertarian magazine, but have no idea who wrote it.

(21) Nickell, Camera Clues, page 202, (op cit).

Chapter Nine: Nizkor And The On-Line Holocaust "Educators"

- (1) Or variations thereof, such as Nizkor Canada: An Electronic Holocaust Education Network.
 - (2) E-mail from Mike Stein (mstein@access.digex.net), July 12, 1996.
- (3) Ibid. Stein did not use the words editor or publisher probably deliberately but in effect McVay is the editor, or editor-in-chief.
 - (4) To her credit, she spoke very deprecatingly of Simon Wiesenthal.
 - (5) International Military Tribunal (Blue Series), Volume V, page 178.
 - (6) International Military Tribunal, Volume V, page 171.

- (7) The Soviets presented human soap "evidence" at the IMT, evidence which is now dismissed by Exterminationist historians as unsubstantiated rumour, conveniently ignoring the fact that actual soap was produced!
 - (8) International Military Tribunal, Volume V, page 171.
- (9) I do not rule out the possibility or even the likelihood that bona fide medical specimens were collected in many of the camps, including, perhaps, from murdered prisoners. But such specimens can be found in most if not all major teaching hospital throughout the world.
 - (10) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 42, (op cit).
- (11) THE DUNGEON DEMOCRACY, by Christopher Burney, published by William Heinemann, London, (1945), page 6. Professor Butz points out that Burney arrived at Buchenwald only after the Kochs' arrest, so this part of his account is hearsay. However, in view of the documented facts of this case, Burney's assessment of her character is probably not too wide of the mark.
 - (12) Butz, Hoax Of The Twentieth Century, page 42, (op cit).
 - (13) Smith, The Papers of General Lucius D. Clay..., page 888, (op cit).
- (14) Smith, The Papers of General Lucius D. Clay Germany 1945-1949, pages 889 & 1007, (ibid).
- (15) ENCYCLOPEDIA of the HOLOCAUST, Israel Gutman (Editor in Chief), published by Macmillan, New York, (1990), entry for KOCH, KARL OTTO, (1897-1945), Volume 2, pages 809-10.
 - (16) The famous pathologist.
- (17) BUCHENWALD CAMP The Report of a Parliamentary Delegation, Cmd. 6626, published by HMSO, London, (April 1945), page 6.
- (18) I have my suspicions about the claim that one of these pieces was part of a lampshade. However, the reader will note that though here "part of a lampshade" is referred to, later this becomes lampshades, and other objects.
- (19) Professor Butz suggests that these artifacts were planted in her quarters, which is not unlikely. He reveals too that after Frau Koch's life sentence was commuted to four years imprisonment for "ordinary sorts of brutalities" pressure on Washington by influential Zionists brought about a second trial "on essentially the same charges" and she was again convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- (20) In March 1946, the famous novelist Evelyn Waugh (who was at that time a serviceman in Nuremberg) wrote in his diary that "I went to see the room where a French Jew keeps lampshades of human skin, shrunken heads, soap

said to be made of corpses and so forth." Interestingly, Waugh also says quite innocently that Nuremberg is "...now full of German Jews in American uniforms photographing one another in the act of giving the Nazi salute from Hitler's rostrum. About eighty per cent of the Americans in Nuremberg seemed to be Jews, for they alone speak German", (emphasis added). [EVELYN WAUGH DIARIES 1911-1965, Edited by Michael Davie, published by Penguin, Harmondsworth, (1984), pages 645-6].

- (21) OPEN LETTER TO THE READERS OF THE DAILY TEXAN, published in The Daily Texan, January 26, 1994, page 5.
- (22) Cole used deception to gain an audience with Franciszek Piper, which is excusable, because he would have undoubtedly been given the cold-shoulder if he hadn't.
 - (23) OPEN LETTER TO THE READERS OF THE DAILY TEXAN, (op cit).
- (24) For the record, even the Israeli Government believes in conspiracy theories. In its September 13, 1996 issue, the *Jewish Chronicle* reported that Yigal Amir and two others (including his brother) had been convicted of conspiracy to murder Yitzhak Rabin. (Amir had already been convicted of the Prime Minister's murder, having been caught in the act). What was this if not a Jewish conspiracy?
- (25) Concentration camp OSWIECIM-BRZEZINKA (AUSCHWITZ-BIRKE-NAU) BASED ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AND SOURCES, by Jan Sehn, published by THE CHIEF COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF NAZI CRIMES IN POLAND Wydawnictwo Prawnicze Warszawa, (1957).

Some of the other "documentation" in this book is even more unbelievable, like the claim on page 125 "that The vast documentary evidence accumulated by the Soviet State Extraordinary Commission, and by the Chief Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland, reveals that the Brzezinska gas chambers could exterminate some 60,000 people per twenty-four hours."

- (26) Anatomy Of The Auschwitz Death Camp, page xiii, (op cit).
- (27) I sent him a number of photocopies from Six Million Did Die. Mazal had seen the first edition of this book, which runs to 119 pages; the photocopies I sent him were from the second edition. He made much of the fact that I had sent him pages 122-3, 127-9 & 131.
 - (28) This is part of a lengthy interview with Cole; it is reprinted here verbatim.

Chapter Ten: An Overview Of Recent "Survivor" Literature

(1) Eg audio cassette, video, etc.

(2) HOLOCAUST "REVISIONISM" AND FRAUD: Why Revisionists Must Never Place Ideology On A Higher Plain Than Truth, by Alexander Baron, published by InfoText Manuscripts, London, (September 1996).

(3) Harry Price (1881-1948) was a respected British psychical researcher.

- (4) Spiritualism Hailed As A Dying Cult "EXPOSED BY SCIENCE," SAY OPPONENTS, published in the Daily Express, October 14, 1993, page 3.
- (5) Spiritualism (in the accepted sense) can be said to have been invented by the Fox sisters of Hydesville, New York, in 1848. See for example *The Transcendental Temptation*, by Paul Kurtz, published by Prometheus Books, Buffalo, (1991), pages 322-8.
 - (6) Her publisher.
- (7) For a detailed discussion of Mrs Stokes' claims and their refutation the reader is referred in the first instance to Exploding The "Psychic Detective" Myth by Alexander Baron, published by InfoText Manuscripts, London, (February 1994).
- (8) I say late, but some time after her death the Sun newspaper published a Doris Stokes column from beyond the grave!
- (9) It is now no longer totally impossible for mainstream publishers to publish even the most scathing attacks on political Zionism, and to a lesser extent, on Organised Jewry. Some fairly recent examples that spring to mind are the 1987 book The Lobby: Jewish Political Power And American Foreign Policy, by Edward Tivnan; former US Congressman Paul Findley's books They Dare To Speak Out and Deliberate Deceptions; and Belsen survivor Israel Shahak's (gratuitously inaccurate) Jewish History, Jewish Religion.
- (10) It was also published in German. Re Mrs Hart and Mrs Turgel, see also pages 151-3 and 154-5 respectively.
- (11) The Holocaust and the Liberal Imagination: A Social and Cultural History, by Tony Kushner, published by Basil Blackwell, London, (1994), page 262.

(12) Return to Auschwitz: The remarkable story of a girl who survived the Holocaust, published by Sidgwick and Jackson, London, (1981).

(13) Hart, I am alive, page 46, (op cit).

(14) Hart, Return to Auschwitz, page 89, (op cit).

(15) For Krema II, Pressac gives a maximum of 750 incinerations a day, possibly as many as one thousand. "Any higher figure is unrealistic, and in certain cases a downright lie." See Pressac, *Technique And Operation Of The Gas Chambers*, page 494, (op cit), and page 112 in the current work.

(16) Hart, I am alive, page 104, (op cit).

(17) Her book appears to have been completed by July 1946.

(18) The full credits, respectively, are *I Was A Doctor In Auschwitz*, by Dr Gisella Perl, published by International Universities Press, New York, (1948); and by Ayer, Salem, New Hampshire, Reprint Edition, (1992).

(19) Perl, Doctor In Auschwitz, page 28, (ibid). [References here are to the 1948 edition].

(20) Their marriage is listed in the register (formerly) held at St. Catherine's House, London.

(21) Belsen closed on September 6, 1950. [The Relief Of Belsen, page 30, (op

cit)].

(22) I Light a Candle: THE INSPIRING TRUE STORY OF 'THE BRIDE OF BELSEN', by Gena Turgel with Veronica Groocock, published by Grafton Books, London, (1988). Norman's Chapter runs from pages 135-55. On page 149 he says he arrested Josef Kendel, the Commandant of Oranienberg.

(23) By the time of the Belsen Trial, Sington had been promoted to Captain.

In The Belsen Trial his first name is misspelt Derek.

(24) The camp was actually surrended rather than liberated. In his 1946 book BELSEN UNCOVERED, Sington relates how he arrived at the camp with Sergeant Eric Clyne and Lance Corporal Sidney Roberts. Between them they spoke five European languages. Kramer showed Sington round the camp and was later placed under close arrest. It is a moot point if Kramer was arrested by Sington or by Colonel Taylor, who took over and became the last Commandant of Belsen.

(25) Turgel, I Light a Candle, page 133, (op cit).

(26) One wonders to what extent this document can be considered a diary. A diary is a chronological record of events; Anne Frank's book is more aptly described as literature.

- (27) The entry for BERGEN-BELSEN in the Encyclopedia Of The Holocaust, Volume 1, pages 185-90, reports that the camp was established officially as a detention camp for exchange prisoners. Five independent satellite camps were set up later; Jews in the Sternenlager (ie the "star camp") were designated Austrauschjuden (exchange Jews) and were permitted to wear their own clothing but with a star affixed (hence the name).
 - (28) My quotes. They landed at Haifa on this date.
- (29) Entry for BERGEN-BELSEN in Encyclopedia Of The Holocaust, (op cit).
- (30) The Communist prisoner Hermann Langbein, who served as general secretary of the International Auschwitz Committee from its formation in 1954 until 1960, was sent to Dachau in May 1941 and then to Auschwitz, apparently as an inmate nurse because of the typhus epidemic. [Auschwitz in England: A Record of a Libel Action, by Mavis M. Hill and L. Norman Williams, Foreword by Lord Denning, published by Macgibbon & Kee, London, (1965), page 154].
- (31) VOICES FROM THE HOLOCAUST, Edited by Sylvia Rothchild, Foreword by Elie Wiesel, published by North American Library, New York, (1981), page 3.
 - (32) Rothchild, Voices From The Holocaust, pages 188-9, (ibid).
 - (33) Rothchild, Voices From The Holocaust, pages 189, (ibid).
 - (34) Rothchild, Voices From The Holocaust, pages 192, (ibid).
 - (35) Rothchild, Voices From The Holocaust, page 3, (ibid).
- (36) KZ AUSCHWITZ: REMINISCENCES OF AN SS-MAN, by Pery Broad, published by Panstwowe Muzeum Oswiecim, Edited by Kazimierz Smolen, Jadwiga Bezwinska, Jerzy Brandhuber and Danuta Czech, Preface by Jerzy Rawicz, Translated from the German by Krystyna Michalik, (1965), page 65.
 - (37) In a footnote he is referred to as Oberscharführer Schillinger!
- (38) The Auschwitz Trial opened on December 20, 1963 and closed on August 20, 1965!
 - (39) See page 111 in the current work.
- (40) Naumann, AUSCHWITZ: A Report on the Proceedings..., page 376, (op cit).
 - (41) Broad, Reminiscences Of An SS-Man, page 7, (op cit).
- (42) I would say that it is not the system but the sadists who find their way into the system which makes the lives of its victims so unbearable. No less so

in modern Britain than in Nazi Germany. I speak from my own personal and quite painful experience of bureaucracy.

(43) Naumann, AUSCHWITZ: A Report on the Proceedings..., page 413, (op cit). Broad was born in Brazil in 1921; it is quite likely that at the time of writing - September 1996 - he is still alive.

(44) Filip or Philip.

- (45) Eyewitness Auschwitz: THREE YEARS IN THE GAS CHAMBERS, by Filip Müller, Literary collaboration by Helmut Freitag, Edited and translated by Susanne Flatauer, Foreword by Yehuda Bauer, A Scarborough Book, published by Stein & Day, New York, (1981). All references in this book are to this edition.
- (46) The Journal of Historical Review, Volume Eight, Number 1, Spring 1988, page 89.

(47) Müller, Eyewitness Auschwitz, page i, (op cit).

- (48) See for example, Hart, *I am alive*, pages 106-7, (op cit): a woman in the crematorium recognised her own son and ran to him; apparently he was stacking wood. "He handed her a towel and soap, and joined her inside the gas chamber. There were a thousand such incidents."
- (49) The Internet is full of such postings; it is difficult not to be facetious or to appear to mock the dead when the testimonies are so outrageous.
- (50) Pressac, AUSCHWITZ: Technique And Operation Of The Gas Chambers, page 181, (op cit).

Chapter Eleven: Conclusion: Holocaust Affirmers - Their Raison D'être, And Why It Is Important That These Lies Are Refuted

(1) Party Slogan, from page 251 of NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR, by George Orwell, First Canadian Edition published by S.J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto, (1949).

- (2) THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, published by Clarendon Press, Oxford, (1989), Volume XIII, page 75. This dates to 1935. Racialism is a somewhat older word, and is dated by the same source to 1907.
- (3) The Nazi Holocaust, by Ronnie S. Landau, published by I.B. Tauris, London, (1992), page 8.
- (4) From Prejudice To Genocide Learning about the Holocaust, by Carrie Supple, with a Foreword by Martin Gilbert, published by Trentham Books, Stoke-on-Trent, (1993).
- (5) The author tells us that in April 1992 she visited the village of Amstibava in Western Belorussia "where my mother's father was born." [Supple, From Prejudice To Genocide Learning about the Holocaust, page viii, (ibid)].
- (6) Supple is listed on the Searchlight Educational Trust's company accounts * as a teacher.
 - * Available from Companies House.
- (7) See for example REBEL WITH A CAUSE The Autobiography of H.J. Eysenck, Ph.D., D.Sc. Professor Emeritus, University of London, published by W.H. Allen, London, (1990). Eysenck, himself a (Gentile) refugee from Nazi Germany, and married to a Jewess, has some strong words for the people who would uphold "academic freedom" by denying him the right to speak.
 - (8) Jewish Chronicle, September 13, 1996, page 39.
 - (9) Something the current writer has not entirely ruled out.
- (10) The myth that Hitler snubbed the Negro athlete J.C. Owens at the 1936 Munich Olympics is actually black propaganda that was invented by a Jewishowned newspaper, the New York Times. See for example JESSE OWENS: An American Life, by William J. Baker, published by The Free Press, New York, (1986), Chapter Six.
- (11) See for example the excellent study LINCOLN'S NEGRO POLICY, by Earnest Sevier Cox, published by the Noontide Press, Los Angeles, (1968). Republican Lincoln advocated not only freeing the slaves but their recolonisation in Africa. He supported this policy right up until the end of his life, and was far from the only one. Many blacks as well as whites wanted and fought for the same thing. The African nation of Liberia was founded for that purpose.
- (12) This is a complex issue; slavery was outlawed by the 13th Amendment (of 1865). Segregation in the public schools * was outlawed by the decision Brown v Board of Education, Topeka [1954]; the civil rights act of 1964 outlawed most segregation. In practice, people continue to practice segrega-

tion in many ways and resent being smeared as bigots when they object to forced race-mixing (or forced anything else).

* In the United States, public schools are precisely that; in Britain, public

schools are actually fee-paying private schools!

(13) The ultra-Orthodox tend to live within spitting distance of a synagogue because they pray three times a day.

(14) Quigley, Tragedy And Hope, pages 193-4, (op cit).

(15) This story appeared in the August 30 edition of the Jewish Chronicle as National identity 'threatened' by foreigners: Government considers reduction in migrant workforce, by Stephanie Genkin, wherein an Orthodox spokesman, Rabbi Ravitz, was quoted thus: "We want a Jewish state where we can rebuild the Jewish people..."

(16) See Chapter 4, note 1, page 201.

(17) Racist damages, published in the Times, February 12, 1994, page 4. [From a strictly Libertarian perspective this was a justifiable complaint because it was the state (or in this case, local government), that was practising overt discrimination].

(18) High heels claimant fails to win her point, published in the Times, Septem-

ber 12, 1995, page 9.

(19) Bond dealer wins sex claim case against Japanese bank, by Michael Horsnell and Adam Fresco, published in the Times, November 18, 1995, page 2. She had also claimed sexual harassment.

(20) Chain reaction, published in the Times, April 27, 1996, page 11.

(21) Women-first road rescue schemes ruled as sexist, by Kevin Eason, published in the Times, July 6, 1996, page 3.

(22) Gay man is allowed to adopt a child, by Dominic Kennedy, published in

the Times, July 27, 1996, page 3.

(23) Council appeals for gay couples as foster parents, by Paul Wilkinson, published in the Times, September 21, 1996, page 9.

(24) Homosexual persecution under the Nazis detailed, (op cit).

- (25) The likes of Cesarani are not so stupid as to break the law themselves or to openly encourage others to break it, but his own writings give aid and comfort to those who do. He is a man who lies down with the dog and gets up with the fleas.
- (26) I exclude from this list Arno Mayer who is without question first and foremost a sincere and courageous scholar; and Roger Eatwell, who is first and

foremost a pragmatist. In any case, Eatwell has told me privately that he has no wish to outlaw Holocaust Revisionism, and I believe him.

- (27) One might add that many laws, such as the Social Security laws and the means testing associated with it, do more to perpetuate poverty and deprivation than to combat it.
- (28) I am not for one moment suggesting that the Nazis, in particular Hitler, were not at least partly to blame for the resulting carnage; to single out one particular group of people or ideology and blame them for World War Two is far too simplistic, and it is always easy to show wisdom in hindsight. I am saying though that if Organised Jewry in particular had taken a less bellicose attitude towards Hitler, both World War Two and the Holocaust (whatever it was) would have been severely curtailed, if not totally averted.
- (29) "Anti-Semitic" literature is a cottage industry in Japan, although as everywhere else, calumnies on the Jews are motivated less my hate than by mysticism. One Jewish activist reported that on a 1985 visit to Japan he'd purchased a copy of the *Protocols Of Zion* and a copy of the *Diary of Anne Frank* in the same bookstore, and that both had been published by the same publisher. The *Diary of Anne Frank* has sold five million copies in Japan! [Wiesenthal Centre looks to the Japanese to bridge 'canyon-wide' gap on the Holocaust, by Tom Tugend, published in the Jewish Chronicle, June 2, 1995, page 4].
- (30) There are 800 Jews in Japan, 750 of them in Tokyo, [THE JEWISH YEARBOOK 1994, Edited by Stephen W. Massil, published by Vallentine Mitchell and the Jewish Chronicle, London, (1994), pages 197-8].
 - (31) See Chapter Four, Note 58.
- (32) For the full, ugly, documented story the reader is referred to Baron, The Life And "Crimes" Of John Colin Campbell Jordan..., (op cit).
 - (33) Klass, UFOs: The Public Deceived, page 260, (op cit).
- (34) In 1995, a judge halted the trial of a man named Ronald Knights for assault because he said that hostile press coverage had made it impossible for the defendant to receive a fair trial. Ironically, since writing this passage I have learned from my own experience that what the media reports often has little or nothing in common with what actually happened in court. In its report of my trial the South London Press even claimed that I had been tried at the Old Bailey instead of at Southwark Crown Court! How on Earth did they get that wrong?
 - (35) Lipstadt, Denying The Holocaust, [1st Edition], page 223, (op cit).

- (36) Racist, Apartheid South Africa, never let it be forgotten.
- (37) "and the truth shall set you free: The most explosive book of the 20th Century", by David Icke, published by Bridge of Love, Ryde, Isle of Wight, (1995), page 26.
- (38) See for example Brian Hitchen writing in the Sunday Express, October 16, 1994.
- (39) The Fatal Embrace: JEWS AND THE STATE, by Benjamin Ginsberg, published by University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, (1993), page 10.
 - (40) Ginsberg, The Fatal Embrace, page 30, (ibid).
 - (41) Ginsberg, The Fatal Embrace, pages 31 & 54, (ibid).
 - (42) Ginsberg, The Fatal Embrace, pages 55-6, (ibid).
 - (43) See pages 165-6.

Notes To Bibliography

- (1) Authors uncredited but see Chapter 6, note 111 of the current work.
- (2) This book was apparently ghost-written by John Burke.
- (3) This document was supplied to the current writer by a Latvian-born British citizen who wishes to remain anonymous.
- (4) This document was supplied to the current writer by a Latvian-born British citizen who wishes to remain anonymous, (see also above).

Author's Index

As with the rest of this book, I take sole responsibility for any inadequacies. Though I would hope the book proper is error-free or virtually error-free, the same cannot be said for the index, which I have no doubt many readers will find inadequate. Notwithstanding any glaring desiderata and my treatment of acronyms, I would at least hope that most of the words indexed are in alphabetical order!

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Holocaust Affirmers

Over the past few years the subject of (so-called) Holocaust Denial has become a major issue in the Western media. Almost universally the men referred to pejoratively as Holocaust Deniers have been portrayed as neo-Nazis, anti-Semites, cranks, or even as agents of a sinister international conspiracy hellbent on rewriting the history of the Nazi era in order to restore the Third Reich. There are two sides to every coin though, and in this monograph, the first of its kind, the searchlight is turned on the staunchest opponents and most vociferous critics of Holocaust Deniers, the Holocaust Affirmers.

This book examines the major proponents of Holocaust Affirmation: Organised Jewry, the Organised Left, supposedly distinguished academics, self-styled skeptics, and on-line "educators", methodically and painstakingly, uncovering an international web of vested interest, intrigue, self-deception, outright lies, and at times, naked tyranny.

This book may not change your mind about Holocaust Revisionism, but it will make you realise that, contrary to the assertions of the Holocaust lobby, there is a very real debate going on here, a debate many who oppose the Revisionist movement clearly feel they are unable to win by fair means, so are determined to win by foul.

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