

THE REVISIONIST CLARION

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MONTHLY NEWSLETTER ABOUT HISTORICAL REVISIONISM
AND THE CRISIS OF IMPERIAL POWERS
OO
TOWARDS THE DESTRUCTION OF ISRAEL
AND THE ROLLING BACK OF USA

Issue Nr. 14 - March 2005
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DEPORTATION

Court finds Zundel can be deported

By Kirk Makin

Holocaust denier Ernst Zundel can be deported immediately as a danger to Canadian security, a Federal Court of Canada judge has ruled.

In a searing 64-page ruling yesterday, Mr. Justice Pierre Blais labelled Mr. Zundel a racist hypocrite who has nurtured a pacifist image to conceal his support of right-wing extremism and his global propagation of anti-Semitic material. "Mr. Zundel seems to thrive in this troubled sea, surrounded by ambiguity and hypocrisy," the judge said.

"Mr. Zundel's activities are not only a threat to Canada's national security, but also a threat to the international community of nations."

No appeal is possible under the controversial national security certificate procedure, meaning Mr. Zundel could be on a plane to his native Germany at any time.

Judge Blais said Mr. Zundel's Toronto home was "a revolving door" for every member of a global white supremacist movement. He said Mr. Zundel deftly exploited Canada as a "safe haven," and used his skills as a communicator and Internet pioneer to give new life to the white supremacy movement.

Mr. Zundel, 65, has been living in solitary confinement in a Toronto jail since his arrest on May 1, 2003. In keeping with the security certificate process, much of the evidence at his hearing was heard in secret.

Defence counsel Peter Lindsay said that he plans two last-ditch attempts to obtain a stay of the deportation order -- both based on the fact that the Supreme Court of Canada has not yet decided whether to hear a pair of security-certificate-related cases.

"Mr. Zundel expected this result," Mr. Lindsay said last night after visiting his client in jail. "He didn't think he was going to get a fair shake." "He could be gone tomorrow," said Bernie Farber, executive director of the Canadian Jewish Congress. "All I know is, it's going to be quick. Canadians can breathe easier now."

Judge Blais needed only to decide whether the security certificate was "reasonable." He went much further, stating that the secret information erased any doubt of Mr. Zundel's status as a global power who has hobnobbed with a who's who of the racist right. He described Mr. Zundel as a man who, inspired by Hitler and latter-day Nazi sympathizers, set out to support the neo-Nazi movement in dozens of countries. "He also tried, by all means possible, to develop and maintain a global network of groups that have an interest in the same right-wing, extremist, neo-Nazi mindset," Judge Blais said.

Mr. Zundel left his Toronto residence, known as the "Carlton Street bunker," several years ago, and moved to Tennessee to live with his new wife. However, he was seized and returned to Canada by U.S. authorities for violating an immigration requirement. Mr. Lindsay said last night that while representing the marginalized and unpopular is a lawyer's highest calling, it was a horribly disillusioning ordeal. "I will never, ever do another security certificate case," he said. "A lawyer can play no meaningful role in the face of secret evidence. The lawyer's only role is as a fig leaf, to make the process look acceptable."

Mr. Lindsay said his attempts to secure a stay involve two Supreme Court leave applications: A Federal Court of Appeal decision that Judge Blais was not biased and could hear the Zundel case. An appeal of a constitutional challenge by suspected terrorist Adil Charkaoui to the constitutionality of the security certificate procedure.

Judge Blais said that what he heard in secret linked Mr. Zundel to leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, the Aryan Nations movement and many others who often resort to violence. He said that if Mr. Zundel truly repudiated violence, he would have shunned these people. Judge Blais said that Mr. Zundel is an egotist who could not hide his pleasure at the enormous influence he exerted as a "guru of the right."

"I remember how proud he was when he mentioned in cross-examination that his Zundel site received hits from 400,000 people a month, and that after his arrest, the number grew to 1.2-million people accessing his website each month," Judge Blais said.

The Globe and Mail, February 25, 2005

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20050225.wxzungel0225/BNStory/Front/>

Zundel - Summary Of Gross Corruption Of Court Decision

2-26-5

The following was written by a US attorney who has been studying the outrageous proceedings in Canada...

I read carefully the parts of the Blais opinion.

Needless to say, it reeks with bias and is offensive to anyone familiar with the traditions of British or American law. I only hope American lawyers not familiar with Ernst's case read this thing.

It, of course, stands the burden of proof on its head. I need not list all the comments showing this. It constantly states that Ernst had to prove this and that to satisfy Judge Blais and when testimony supports Ernst's position the Judge is "far from being convinced" etc. The whole thing is "guilt by association de luxe"!

A particularly ludicrous example: confronted with testimony that Zundel disagreed with the behaviour of a person associated with a white supremacist group and Zundel's testimony that he never discussed such matters with that person, the Judge finds that since the person was in Zundel's home for some time he MUST have discussed such matters with him. What a legal farce! If this case was appealable in a normal judicial system any Judge making such a finding would be subject removal from the case and perhaps the bench.

The claims that the secret evidence cannot be disclosed "for national security reasons" need hardly be commented upon. This is Stalinism at its best. Judge Blais cites the opinion of a Canadian Court of Appeal supposedly approving this deviation from centuries of Common Law principles and saying, "It is well to remember that freedom as we know it has been suppressed in many countries." I wonder if the judge who wrote that realized that he was condemning Canada as one of those countries in the decision?

A few general comments:

* I found it quite significant that this Star Chamber found Ernst's offense to be that he was the mastermind of the Canadian or perhaps world-wide "White Supremacist Movement" [note capitals], an obviously ludicrous charge on the basis of the evidence, and specifically NOT because of his views on the Holocaust. This is clearly an attempt to protect Bernie Faber and the Jewish groups who as the world knows are behind the deportation case. It also shows that they don't really want to get into a serious discussion of "Holocaust denial" for obvious reasons. I wonder if the Germans are going to accept this?

* I found it interesting that in discussing the supposed need to keep the evidence against Ernst secret for "national security" reasons (PAR. 107) the Judge (or whoever wrote the opinion) says that some of the intelligence sources could have been "outside the country." A Middle East source perhaps?

* The FBI report exonerating Zundel of illegal activity is denigrated by this Canadian Judge and worse, he attributes the fact to an intent by Zundel to "lay low" for a time in the Tennessee hills, a motive for which there is utterly no evidence in the record. Maybe it's in the secret papers from the Canadian version of the KGB but he doesn't even claim that!

Rense.com

<http://rense.com/general63/zzun.htm>

EXCERPTS FROM JUDGE BLAIS'S RULING THAT ERNST ZUNDEL IS A "SECURITY RISK" FOR CANADA

[See the complete text in English as well as in French at
<http://aaargh.com.mx/fran/livres/Livres.html>]

¶ 5 The position of the Ministers is that the certificate is reasonable and that based on the information and evidence available, Mr. Zündel is inadmissible to Canada on security grounds. The basis of that belief is that Mr. Zündel's status within the White Supremacist Movement (the Movement) is such that he is a leader and ideologue who inspires, influences, supports and directs adherents of the Movement to actuate his ideology.

¶ 6 It is important to note that Mr. Zündel's views on the Holocaust had been known for years, but were of no concern to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS). They may well have been an irritant to many and may have been considered as vile and perverse, but they were not enough to label him as a security threat. Rather, the investigations only began when Mr. Zündel crossed the boundaries of free speech and pursuant to the Ministers' opinion, entered the realm of incitement to hatred and potential political violence in relation to the White Supremacist Movement.

¶ 7 The Ministers also suggest that Mr. Zündel intends serious violence to be a consequence of his influence and to this extent, Mr. Zündel is engaged in the propagation of serious political violence to a degree commensurate with those who actually execute the acts. It is these alleged activities that the Ministers believe make Mr. Zündel inadmissible to Canada on security grounds.

¶ 8 In his response, Mr. Zündel argues that he is merely a 65 year old man, who has lived peacefully in Canada from 1958 to 2000, that he has no criminal record in Canada and faces no criminal charges in Canada.

¶ 9 Mr. Zündel suggests that CSIS has no evidence that during his stay in Canada, he ever:

- a) aided or abetted the commission of any criminal offence in Canada;
- b) conspired with anyone to commit any criminal offence in Canada; or
- c) counselled anyone to commit any criminal offence in Canada.

¶ 10 Mr. Zündel firmly insists that there is nothing in the evidence that could lead him to be inadmissible on one of the grounds of inadmissibility provided by section 34 of the IRPA. He further suggests that not only does CSIS have no case against him, but that it decided to begin these proceedings on a vendetta against him which was in no way justified.

¶ 11 Finally, Mr. Zündel suggests that he is thus at the mercy of a secret proceeding and of the judge conducting it. He is not aware of the evidence that is provided in camera and he cannot provide any response to the arguments that have been made in camera.

¶ 19 Counsel for Mr. Zündel has insisted that Mr. Zündel was never involved in acts of violence. I would point out that there is no requirement that an individual who is inadmissible to Canada on security grounds be personally involved in acts of violence. Such an interpretation is short-sighted and not in keeping with the ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Suresh v. Canada* (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration), (...) that danger to the security be given a "fair, large and liberal interpretation". There is therefore no requirement that criminality be determined in order for a permanent resident or a foreign national to be found to be a danger to the security of Canada (...) Rather, as mentioned earlier, the threat that a person may constitute a danger to the security of Canada must be substantial and based on an objectively reasonable suspicion.

¶ 26 Mr. Zündel has always supported the ideology of the White Supremacist Movement, one which is based on the fundamental belief that the white race is an endangered species in need of protection as a result of non-Whites and Jews seeking to attack the foundation of western civilization. Blacks in particular are seen as intellectually inferior, while Jews are viewed as conspiring to gain control of the world through manipulation of financial markets, the spread of communism, pornography and general moral degeneracy. The government is viewed with suspicion as it is seen to be controlled by a Jewish conspiracy referred to as Zionist Occupation Government (ZOG). These fundamental beliefs lead to antisemitic, racist, anti-immigration, anti-democratic, anti-human rights and anti-homosexual attitudes.

¶ 29 In my decision on the detention review rendered January 21, 2004, I mentioned at paragraph 27:

...The Ministers have provided considerable evidence, that cannot be disclosed for reasons of national security, that Mr. Zündel has extensive contacts within the violent racist and extremist movement. Mr. Zündel stated in his testimony that he knew the following people slightly, or had professional contacts with them, or had interviewed them

as a reporter. Information showed, rather, that he had dealt with them a great deal more, in some cases had funded their activities, and generally had maintained much closer ties than what he had admitted to in his examination or cross-examination.

¶ 30 Mr. Zündel was given the opportunity to respond to these findings; he also had the possibility of providing witnesses that could address, explain and give a more adequate and real picture of his true relationship with these people. Mr. Zündel opted to pass up this opportunity and to keep the nature of his affiliation with these people private. Although for reasons of national security, I cannot expose in detail the discrepancies between what Mr. Zündel said and the information that I have received in camera from different sources, I will revisit some of these inconsistencies later in my analysis.

¶ 38 If, as Mr. Zündel claims, he is not on side with extremists, is not on side with people claiming that the Jews should be eliminated and is not on side with Canadian members of the Heritage Front that wanted to create a list of members of the Jewish Movement for future retaliation, then how can he agree to participate in a meeting of the Heritage Front as a guest speaker, surrounded and supported by members of extremist White Supremacist groups in Canada?

¶ 45 These serious contradictions required explanation; if Mr. Zündel did not subscribe to the views expressed by all those people and organizations, then he should have clearly expressed, both publicly and privately, his total opposition to the kind of material, propaganda, violence and hatred promoted by those individuals and associations. I simply cannot accept the proposition that Mr. Zündel is a pacifist, while at the same time, he continues to maintain a close association and to support the above-mentioned extremists.

¶ 48 That being said, a more in-depth look at the evidence is necessary. Mr. Zündel did not expose his real relationship with Mr. Droege. On the one hand, Mr. Zündel's testimony was that he never discussed Heritage Front matters with Mr. Droege, but that he was simply consulted by Mr. Droege on questions of history. On the other hand, Mr. Christie, former counsel for Mr. Zündel and a long-time friend, testified that when Mr. Zündel was with Mr. Droege, he spent much of his time admonishing him over his involvement with violent activities. I am convinced that Mr. Zündel was involved with Mr. Droege to a much larger extent than was presented by him and his witness. He knew very well that Mr. Droege was involved in the Heritage Front and other similar activities, yet Mr. Zündel still supported and provided him with advice on a continuous basis. In fact, I strongly believe that Mr. Zündel needed someone like Mr. Droege to maintain contact with the most extremist members of the Movement, while keeping for himself the more prestigious television program appearances, interview requests and podium speeches.

¶ 49 I also have reservations concerning the scope of Mr. Zündel's knowledge of Mr. Lemire and his involvement in the Heritage Front. I believe that Mr. Zündel was well aware of Mr. Lemire's presidency and particularly of the efforts of Mr. Lemire, a computer expert, to develop websites to disseminate messages of racial hatred and to incite violence. Based on reliable evidence provided to me in camera, I believe that Mr. Zündel was in close association with Mr. Lemire, who was working full-time in Mr. Zündel's house until his departure for the United States in 2000. Furthermore, I also believe that Mr. Lemire had access to Mr. Zündel's website. Mr. Christie testified that Mr. Lemire was constantly admonished by Mr. Zündel about his behaviour; should I therefore believe Mr. Zündel's testimony that he never discussed Heritage Front business in his house with Mr. Lemire? In my view, Mr. Zündel and Mr. Lemire did in fact discuss Heritage Front matters in his house but most probably in Mr. Christie's absence.

¶ 50 I am far from being convinced that the relationship between Mr. Long, Leader of the Aryan Nations, and Mr. Zündel, consisted of a single meeting during the past 15 years and was limited to a 10 minute encounter in Calgary. Rather, based on reliable evidence provided to me in camera, I believe that Mr. Zündel maintained a much closer association with Mr. Long over those years and that Mr. Zündel simply decided not to elaborate, nor to provide a truthful description of his real relationship with Mr. Long.

¶ 62 Mr. Zündel seems to thrive in this troubled sea surrounded by ambiguity and hypocrisy. The most flagrant example of this hypocrisy is when he paid to bring two Black witnesses from Florida to the United Kingdom to testify at the trial of his friend Nick Griffin, National Chairman of the neo-Nazi group the British National Party, in hopes of demonstrating that he and Mr. Griffin were not racists and were totally opened to multiculturalism.

¶ 63 His friend Mr. Douglas Christie, who testified on Mr. Zündel's behalf after having acted as counsel in this very case for more than a year, expressed his views on the general atmosphere in the Zündel's house and about Mr. Zündel's beliefs:

There was no animosity toward people of race. There were discussions about race, and he had a high expectation of white people. It was kind of like Rudyard Kipling's "White Man's Burden." He thought that white men should behave according to a higher moral standard. That was his view. When white men fell below that standard, he was critical and, I would say, disappointed. He condemned them for being a disgrace to their race. (Page 5321 of the transcript dated August 30, 2004)

¶ 64 I am not even sure that Mr. Christie, when he was quoting his friend Mr. Zündel, realized how cynical and racist that particular sentence was; how can you think that only White men should have high standards? No one should doubt that every person should strive to be at the highest standard, not only the White people.

¶ 69 Mr. Zündel has himself admitted that he has a large ego. He tried to diminish the importance of his admission that he was somehow a "guru of the right". Nevertheless, he is proud of the influence he has on all the people and organizations that are mentioned in the Summary. He always tries to distance himself from the violence and extremist views proliferated by those people and organizations, but he does not want to sever [sic] these ties; he wants to maintain his influence on them. He did not want to be seen as a leader of the Heritage Front, he even mentioned that he was not a member of that organization. But the leaders of this organization were spending most of their time in his house to hear his suggestions and to follow his advice. I remember how proud he was when he mentioned in cross-examination that his Zundelsite received hits from 400,000 people a month, and that after his arrest, the number grew to 1.2 million people accessing his website every month; his tone and body language were more telling than anything of the proudness he had, realizing that after decades, more than a million people every month were in touch with his writings.

¶ 72 Mr. Zündel described the CHRC as a Canadian "hick" Tribunal, mentioning that it had no control over him when he was living in the United States. So, what happens now, since the United States has deported him and he now wants to stay and live in Canada? His answer today is that he has no control over the website but that his wife is managing it from Tennessee and that we should therefore believe his suggestion that he is not involved in the management of the Zundelsite. In my view, this is yet another attempt by Mr. Zündel to exploit Canada as a safe haven.

¶ 82 (...) RCMP spokesperson Manon Eburne stated that the RCMP had collaborated with several outside agencies on the case [regarding the parcel bomb sent to Zundel] and that they had an obligation not to release any information which "would compromise the identity of any information source or any international partner agencies." The RCMP therefore felt it would be contrary to public interest to reveal the sources and decided to withdraw some of the charges, including among others, the one concerning Mr. Zündel. Ms. Eburne added that "the decision was made after the RCMP was directed by a B.C. Supreme Court order to disclose information relating to the investigation which the RCMP felt must remain confidential." (exhibit D-63) This file speaks for itself, it is not under my jurisdiction and I will not comment on it any further, except to say that it adds little, if anything of value, in determining if the certificate issued is reasonable.

¶ 83 Sometime in November 2004, counsel for Mr. Zündel provided new evidence from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). This report is of little probative value and cannot in any way displace the huge amount of evidence pointing to Mr. Zündel's involvement with right wing extremists around the world over a period of almost 20 years before his departure from Canada.

¶ 84 I have included the most relevant parts of the report below:

The Knoxville source does not believe the subject has any direct connections to the National Alliance or the Aryan Nations and that the subject is a "Revisionist" not a White Supremacist per se. The source has never heard the subject [deleted in original] espouse any hatred toward any minority groups or discuss or encourage any type of violent activity against anyone, including Jews.

...
SA [deleted in original] advised the subject was "out of status", meaning he came to the United States as a visitor but overstayed his six-month visit window. SA [deleted in original] advised he would send the subject a letter asking the subject to come in for an interview.

SA [deleted in original] stated the [deleted in original] could file paperwork to make [deleted in original] legal and that such paperwork would most likely be approved by INS.

...
In view of the fact that there is no indication that the subject is, or ever has been, involved in any acts of violence, acts of domestic terrorism, or any other criminal activity within the United States, recommend this case be closed administratively.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation Report dated April 9, 2001)

¶ 85 Although the report's lack of evidence implicating Mr. Zündel in any criminal or subversive activities in the United States may seem compelling, it covers a period of only four months, from February 2001, until May 2001. It should be noted that the majority of the report is based on the information and belief of a single source that "is not in a position to testify", and that no interview was conducted with Mr. Zündel until after the FBI's investigation was closed. (...)

¶ 86 One would be very ill advised to be involved in any criminal or seditious activities while already having been flagged by the FBI as being in the United States illegally, not to mention the fact that Mr. Zündel was in the process of acquiring his U.S. citizenship. Mr. Zündel is well aware of the difficulties he encountered in Canada while trying to acquire his citizenship and probably thought it wiser to stay out of the limelight in the mountains of Tennessee for that period. It is for these reasons that I accord little weight to the FBI report.

¶ 87 As I mentioned publicly during the hearing, I understand Mr. Zündel's frustration regarding his inability to access the classified information; nevertheless, I carefully reviewed the classified material and decided that it was not possible to provide more information than was provided in the Summary, as the classified information would be injurious to national security and to the safety of persons if disclosed. (...)

The nature of the evidence, kept partly secret, and the fact that no cross-examination was possible for Mr. Zündel mean that I must be particularly careful in assessing the evidence presented and determining what weight it should be given. In addition to his usual role of impartiality, the judge in such a situation must examine with particular thoroughness all the evidence which is presented to him without the benefit of the other party testing its credibility. Other judges of this Court have been placed in a similar discomfiting position, where the public interest of an open court collides with the needs of national security. I wish to make it clear that the additional burden placed on the judge is not taken lightly. The information that was presented to me in camera was reviewed with intense scrutiny, and was carefully weighed, with an eye to the quality and number of sources of information. (...)

¶ 93 Mr. Zündel has not been deprived of any of his fundamental rights. Mr. Zündel, a landed immigrant in Canada who still has his German citizenship, left Canada in 2000 claiming that he was somehow abandoning or leaving the country forever in hopes of obtaining American citizenship.

¶ 94 For reasons that are not completely clear to this Court, there were some problems with the U.S. authorities in the process of obtaining his citizenship and Mr. Zündel was deported to the Canadian border on February 18, 2003.

¶ 95 He was detained at the border as soon as he entered Canadian territory and has since had full access to counsel as well as regular detention reviews pursuant to the process established by the Canadian immigration legislation. (...)

¶ 100 The process under the Canadian Immigration Act has been and is respectful of Mr. Zündel's rights. His detention has been reviewed when he was detained upon his arrival to Canada, the very day after the certificate was issued and every six months after the first decision. There could be future detention reviews and Mr. Zündel was and is still capable of providing new evidence that could justify his release from detention. (...)

¶ 102 Mr. Zündel was entitled to provide any witnesses or documents that he wanted. Mr. Burdi was provided to testify that he was indeed thrown out of Mr. Zündel's house because his behaviour and the language of his songs were seen as being disgusting by Mr. Zündel (...)

¶ 103 Mr. Zündel also called Dave Stewart who testified for a period of eight days and was examined on the documents that were filed by CSIS and also by Mr. Zündel. Mr. Stewart identified himself as being one of the few people that gathered all the information that was provided to the Ministers when they made their decision on the certificate. Mr. Stewart mentioned that there was a vast quantity of documents gathered over a 25 year span regarding Mr. Zündel and that CSIS provided documents they believed were relevant to the certificate. (...)

¶ 104 Mr. Zündel also testified at length before me, and I had the opportunity and the privilege of examining first-hand his reactions and responses to the questions that were posed to him. Over the last two decades, Mr. Zündel has gained extensive experience in asking and answering questions. He qualifies himself as a "media man", having conducted hundreds of interviews around the world; he is quite comfortable in an interrogative setting.

¶ 105 Even though Mr. Zündel seemed forthcoming in answering the questions put to him, he nevertheless deliberately decided not to clarify his relationship with the individuals and organizations mentioned and described in the Summary. The questions were clear, but the answers were shrouded in ambiguity.

¶ 106 Based on what I saw, what I heard, and what was presented to me during the hearings, I have no hesitation in concluding that his testimony lacked credibility on several crucial elements of the case.

¶ 107 I have already mentioned that some of the evidence was kept confidential, because its disclosure would be injurious to national security. This notion encompasses a multitude of elements and sources. Among them, there could be different human and documentary sources arising outside the country, as well as similar sources of a local nature. As previously mentioned, it is the designated judge who is responsible for the decision to keep information classified if its disclosure would be injurious to national security.

¶ 108 This is where national security transcends the individual rights of a person who is the subject of a security certificate and who is therefore deemed to be a threat to the security of Canada. In *Re Charkaoui*, supra, the Federal Court of Appeal held:

If we were to accept the appellant's position that national security cannot justify any derogations from the rules governing adversarial proceedings we would be reading into the Constitution of Canada an abandonment by the community as a whole of its right to survival in the name of a blind absolutism of the individual rights enshrined in that Constitution. We fail to discern any legislative intention along those lines, quite the contrary. We adopt the words of the Court of Appeals for the third circuit in *Kiareldeen v. Ashcroft and the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, supra, at page 21:

Few interests can be more compelling than a nation's need to ensure its own security. It is well to remember that freedom as we know it has been suppressed in many countries. Unless a society has the capability and will to defend itself from the aggressions of others, constitutional protections of any sort have little meaning.

(...)

¶ 109 The decision is made by the judge and not by the Ministers. If the judge arrives at the conclusion that part of the evidence should be disclosed and the Ministers still believe that its disclosure would be injurious to national security, the Ministers may withdraw the evidence that is proposed. Sometimes, this is a difficult task because the disclosure of one part of the evidence could divulge information that would make possible the identification of the sources which not only would be injurious to national security but also to the security of persons. (...)

This means for instance that evidence, which of itself might not be of any particular use in actually identifying the threat, might nevertheless require to be protected if the mere divulging of the fact that CSIS is in possession of it would alert the targeted organization to the fact that it is in

fact subject to electronic surveillance or to a wiretap or to a leak from some human source within the organization. (...)

¶ 111 Faced with the evidence that was provided by the Ministers, I have no hesitation in concluding that pursuant to section 33 and to paragraph 34(1)(d) of the IRPA, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Mr. Zündel is inadmissible on security grounds for being a danger to the security of Canada.

¶ 112 Mr. Zündel has associated, supported and directed members of the Movement who in one fashion or another have sought to propagate violent messages of hate and have advocated the destruction of governments and multicultural societies. Mr. Zündel's activities are not only a threat to Canada's national security but also a threat to the international community of nations. Mr. Zündel can channel the energy of members of the White Supremacist Movement from around the world, providing funding to them, bringing them together and providing them advice and direction.

¶ 113 It would be illusory to believe that the White Supremacist Movement is receding. While it is true that the detention of Mr. Zündel may have taken the wind out of the sails of his followers, the White Supremacist network is still very much alive and active. The use of the Internet has created new methods of communication which have replaced traditional ones. No longer must halls or pubs be rented in order to have meetings; rather, communication can now take place easily and anonymously between adherents of the White Supremacist Movement, as well as anyone else curious enough to visit websites or log onto chat rooms dedicated to keeping this network alive.

¶ 114 Although not all of the 1.2 million monthly visitors, as mentioned by Mr. Zündel, to the Zundelsite are members of the White Supremacist Movement, that volume, on only one website, is an indication of the potential influence this means of communication holds. (...)

¶ 115 The physical presence of Mr. Zündel is not necessary to maintain the sustenance of this network. Nonetheless, Mr. Zündel's freedom following two years of incarceration, would no doubt galvanize the White Supremacist Movement. Mr. Zündel has the funding, the support, an established infrastructure, a means of communication to the masses via his Zundelsite as well as numerous individuals who are prepared to do his bidding. Mr. Zündel is capable of bringing all this back together and once again spurring the White Supremacist Movement.

¶ 116 In this case, I have no doubt regarding the fairness and legality of the process and I have no doubt that the evidence in support of the certificate conclusively established that Mr. Zündel represents a danger for the security of Canada and that the certificate signed by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and the Solicitor General of Canada is reasonable. (...)

¶ 128 Among the documents submitted by Mr. Zündel, I have found fan mail supporting him in his views, a letter condemning modern day Germany (written by Mr. Zündel himself), letters from Canadian war veterans supporting Mr. Zündel, a copy of a German arrest warrant for Mr. Zündel dated February 17, 2003, an affidavit by his wife, Ingrid Rimland, numerous character references from friends of Mr. Zündel, as well as many newspaper articles relaying the current state of Mr. Zündel's hearings in Canada and the United States. It is interesting to note that these articles in no way support Mr. Zündel's claim for protection, but are used by him to add a few personal comments such as:

"Always Jewish Groups - not Italians, French Canadians, Sri Lankans, always Jewish Groups! Bitching!" (Boston Globe article, Denier of Holocaust is deported to Canada; US move sparks anger dated 2/21/2003)

"Note always the government in League with my Jewish Enemies!" (Copy of the first 4 pages of Ernst Zündel v. Her Majesty the Queen, No. 21811, Supreme Court of Canada judgment)

¶ 129 The only remark made by Mr. Zündel's counsel in reference to a credible document which can be relied on as a source of unbiased information, is the unfounded and unbacked assertion that the U.S. Department of State document cited numerous times by the Minister, contained the following concerns about Germany, none of which were mentioned in the PRRA decision:

there have been instances in which [German] police committed human rights abuses (p.1)

instances of societal violence and harassment directed at minority groups and foreign residents continued (p.1)

in 2001, the U.N. Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed concern about "repeated reports of racist incidents in police stations as well as ill-treatment by law enforcement officials against foreigners" in the country (p.2)

ORDER

On the basis of the information and evidence available to me, I have determined that the certificate signed by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and the Solicitor General of Canada on May 1, 2003, is reasonable and that the Pre-Removal Risk Assessment decision dated October 28, 2003, is lawfully made.

BLAIS J.

See the complete text of Judge Blais opinion at
<<http://aaargh.com.mx/fran/livres2/Blais-e.pdf>>

DO AMERICANS EVEN CARE?

Russia, Israel and Media Omissions

By Alison WEIR

As is often the case with AP's coverage of news having to do with Israel, there's a serious omission in its reporting on the Russia-Israel connection even when it involves oil and the United States.

The day after the State of the Union Address, two Interpol fugitives attended the "National Prayer Breakfast" held in Washington DC. The day before that, these fugitives from the law were the guests of honor at an hour-long meeting of the International Relations Committee on Capitol Hill, invited by ranking Democrat Tom Lantos (Calif.)

You would think it would be hot news when wanted men being hunted by European police suddenly pop up in the US particularly on Capitol Hill and at events attended by the US president.

Yet, there was not a single AP story in the US on any of this. [1] Not a single national network television or radio news program even mentioned these facts. In fact, Google and LexisNexis searches four days after these events took place turned up only three newspaper articles on them anywhere in the entire country. [2]

Who are these fugitives from the law, wanted by Interpol, who are meeting at the highest levels of the US government? And why didn't we learn of them?

Therein lies the story. These two men, it turns out, are just the tips of a colossal iceberg. And this iceberg doesn't just have 90 percent of its mass hidden under water; this iceberg is almost *entirely* submerged.

They are Mikhail Brudno and Vladimir Dubov, Israeli-Russian partners in the giant Russian oil company Yukos. They, along with a number of their cronies, are wanted by Interpol for allegedly bilking Russian citizens out of billions of dollars. To elude Russian prosecution, these men have taken up residence in Israel. [3]

As the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz* explains: "In recent years Russian authorities began investigating [Yukos], its managers and major stockholders, many of whom are of Jewish origin.

The probes caused several of the managers to flee to Israel, and resulted in Khodorkovski's [Yukos CEO] arrest and a Kremlin attack on Yukos."

The fact is that Israel is an important factor in the ongoing, nation-shaking power struggle now going on in Russia. Yet AP virtually never reports this connection. For example, a few months ago in a typical AP story on this power struggle, "Report: Russia again charges Berezovsky," [4] Moscow AP Bureau Chief Judith Ingram makes no mention anywhere that Berezovsky is an Israeli citizen, or of his many connections to Israel.

Such omissions by AP and large swaths of the American media leave Americans seriously disadvantaged in deciphering what is going on in Russia, and its profound significance for the world.

In order to make sense of this Russian power struggle, and to understand its importance to the rest of us, it is necessary to understand the usually omitted Israeli subtext. When this is understood, the friendship of such pro-Israel Congressional leaders as Rep. Lantos to fugitive Russian oil tycoons begins to make sense.

To explore this background it is often useful to turn to the Israeli press. In July a major Israeli publication, the *Jerusalem Post*, carried an article headlined: "Boris Berezovsky: Putin's Russia dangerous for Israel." Before describing what this contained, let us first go into a little of the background.

The Oligarchs

Boris Berezovsky is one of seven "oligarchs," as they are known both inside and outside Russia: massively rich, powerful manipulators who through violence, theft and corruption acquired a mammoth percentage (reports range from 70 to 85 percent) of Russia's resources, from its oil to the auto industry to mass media outlets.

At the same time, the group steadily gained control over much of the country's political apparatus. Using extraordinary financial resources and insider dealing, the oligarchs handpicked prime ministers and governmental leaders and barely even bothered to do this behind the scenes.

In 1997 Yukos founder Mikhail Khodorkovsky, one of the group and Russia's sometimes richest man (several of the oligarchs trade the top spot back and forth) told an interviewer before he was arrested and imprisoned by Putin last year:

"If we rank all the fields of man's activity by profitability, politics will be the most lucrative business. When we see a critical situation in the government, we draw lots in order to pick out a person from our milieu for work in power." [5]

Almost all of these oligarchs, it turns out, have significant ties to Israel. In fact, Berezovsky himself has Israeli citizenship a fact that caused a scandal of Watergate proportions in Russia in 1996 when it was exposed by a Russian newspaper. [6]

Do Berezovsky's dual loyalties really matter? Yes. In the realm of global dominance, Israel's interests and Russia's are considerably divergent. It is in Israel's interests to bring to power a regime in Russia friendly to Israel, rather than the current one under Putin, which Israeli leaders feel is supportive of its enemies. Not long ago, for example, Putin met with Syrian leaders an action highly disturbing to Israel.

Having an Israeli citizen at the highest levels of the Russian government is ideal, from Israel's point of view. In Berezovsky they had such a man. The *Jerusalem Post* article mentioned above is revealing. It describes Berezovsky as "the Godfather of the Oligarchs' and Kingmaker of Russia's Politics" and reports Berezovsky's statement that "Putin's Russia is dangerous for Israel." Berezovsky goes on to assert that Putin "supports terror" in the Middle East through Russia's previous relations with Iraq and current relations with Iran. [7]

While Israelis may have been delighted at Berezovsky's position in Russia, It is not surprising that Russian citizens were somewhat less so. Finding that a powerful leader and member of the Russian Security Council was an Israeli citizen was disconcerting, at best.

As a result of the media uproar over Berezovsky's Israeli citizenship and other events, the Oligarchs' connections to Israel are widely known in Russia and elsewhere. In Israel they are covered frequently, often with adulation, including a recent hit Israeli TV series called "The Oligarchs."

"Some of its episodes," according to Israeli writer Uri Avnery, "are simply unbelievable or would have been, if they had not come straight from the horses' mouths: the heroes of the story, who gleefully boast about their despicable exploits. The series was produced by Israeli immigrants from Russia."

Avnery writes that the oligarchs used "cheating, bribery and murder," as they "exploited the disintegration of the Soviet system to loot the treasures of the state and to amass plunder amounting to hundreds of billions of dollars. In order to safeguard the perpetuation of their business, they took control of the state. Six out of the seven are Jews." [8]

According to a *Washington Post* story by David Hoffman, the group bought and controlled Russian governmental officials at the highest levels. After financing Yeltsin's election in 1996, Hoffman writes: "The tycoons met and decided to insert one of their own into government. They debated who and chose [Vladimir] Potanin, who became deputy prime minister. One reason they chose Potanin was that he is not Jewish, and most of the rest of them are, and feared a backlash against the Jewish bankers." [9]

In Russia, the oligarchs are deeply loathed, considered villains who worked to bleed the country dry; during their reign many Russian citizens saw their life savings disappear overnight. A new term was coined for their dominance, "semibankirshchina" (the rule of the seven bankers), and they were widely known to have wielded small, murderous armies. There are rumors that Berezovsky, subject of the respectful AP article, was even responsible for the gunning down of an American journalist, *Forbes* Moscow editor Paul Klebnikov.

While no one has been charged with the murder of Klebnikov, who had written a book on Berezovsky, many suspect a Berezovsky connection. As a friend of Klebnikov wrote: "Experienced expatriates in Russia shared an essential rule: Don't cross these brutal billionaires, ever, or you're likely to go home in a box." [10]

The Chechnya Connection

There is evidence that Berezovsky's responsibility for death and tragedy may be vastly greater.

"Berezovsky boasts that he caused the war in Chechnya," Avnery reports, "in which tens of thousands have been killed and a whole country devastated. He was interested in the mineral resources and a prospective pipeline there. In order to achieve this he put an end to the peace agreement that gave the country some kind of independence. The oligarchs dismissed and destroyed Alexander Lebed, the popular general who engineered the agreement, and the war has been going on since then.

"In the end," Avnery writes, "there was a reaction: Vladimir Putin, the taciturn and tough ex-KGB operative, assumed power, took control of the media, put one of the oligarchs (Mikhail Khodorkovsky) in prison, caused the others to flee (Berezovsky is in England, Vladimir Gusinsky is in Israel, another, Mikhail Chernoy, is assumed to be hiding here.)"

Yet, apart from the *Washington Post*, American media report on almost none of this. Instead, US coverage largely portrays Berezovsky and his crowd as American-style entrepreneurs who are being hounded by a Russian government whose actions are, to repeat the media's commonly used phrase, "politically motivated."

US news stories, even when they occasionally do hint at questionable practices, tend to use such phrases as "brash young capitalists" to describe the oligarchs. [11] For example, a long series co-produced by FRONTLINE and the *New York Times* referred to these men as "shrewd businessmen," and asked "what it's like to be young, Russian and newly affluent?" [12] Massive violence, dual loyalties, and control of resources are rarely, if ever, part of the picture.

When AP Moscow bureau chief Ingram was asked for this article about Berezovsky's Israeli citizenship, she claimed to know nothing about it, a curious contention for someone who has been an AP news editor in Moscow since 1999. When Ingram was queried further, she hung up the phone.

An examination of Ingram's reporting on the Berezovsky story cited above raises serious questions. Though she is located in Moscow, Ingram interviewed only two people for her news story: Berezovsky, who is in London, and Berezovsky associate Alex Goldfarb, in New York. One wonders why she interviewed none of the Russians residing around her.

Similarly, one wonders why not a single AP story has identified Berezovsky's considerable connection to Israel.

Further, nowhere does Ingram's article convey the ruthlessness of the oligarchs' actions, or the significance of their holdings, including control of its media. Unnoted in Ingram's report is the fact that her subject and fellow oligarch Vladimir Gusinsky have been two of Russia's most powerful media tycoons.

Before Putin's crackdown, according to the *Washington Post*, oligarchs had succeeded in seizing "the reins of Russia's print and broadcast media, vital to the evolution of the country's fledgling democracy and growth of its nascent civil society." Berezovsky crony Gusinsky, who is close friends with Rupert Murdoch and was about the launch a satellite network, fled to Israel when it appeared he would be arrested." [13]

Somehow, AP's bureau chief seems to have missed all this.

Does this matter to Americans?

AP is the major news source for the thousands of news outlets around the country who cannot afford to have their own foreign correspondents. When AP chooses not to cover something, its omission is felt throughout the nation. When national news networks and others leave out the same facts, the cover-up is almost total.

Russia, despite its current turmoil, contains enormous power. Its natural resources are gargantuan: it possesses the world's largest natural gas reserves, the second largest coal reserves, and the eighth largest oil reserves. It is the world's largest exporter of natural gas, the second largest oil exporter, and the third largest energy consumer.[14] Russia's significance on the world stage now, as in the past, is immense.

Similarly, the United States is currently the most powerful nation on earth. It is therefore essential that its citizens be accurately informed on issues of significance. Israeli citizens, Russian citizens, and citizens of nations throughout the world know the information detailed above. It is critical that American citizens be no less well informed.

For years, the neocons' push for war against Iraq was largely uncovered by the US media. For even longer, the neocons' close connections to Israel have gone largely unmentioned in mainstream American news reports. As a result, very few Americans know to what degree many of those responsible for the tragic US invasion and occupation of Iraq have been motivated by Israeli concerns.

The omission in coverage of Iraq has been profoundly disastrous, both for the Middle East and for Americans. In fact, it is quite likely that only history will show the true extent of this disaster. It is deeply troubling to see the same kind of omission occurring on Russia.

[1] Interestingly, an AP report sent out only on its Worldstream wire (i.e. to Europe; Britain; Scandinavia; Middle East; Africa; India; Asia; England, but not to US papers) contained information on this at the end of the report.

[2] *Washington Post*: "Prayer Breakfast Includes Russian Fugitives" (overall, the *Post* has been an exception to the general blackout on this subject); the *Seattle Times*, which ran the *Post* story, and the *New York Times*, in a short story on page 12 on Sunday, *three* days after the event. Interestingly, the *NY Times* story was filed from Moscow (not Washington) and quotes a "spokesman" for the two men, Charles Krause, who has worked as a correspondent in Israel for the News Hour with Jim Lehrer. In the *Times* story Russian attempts to prosecute these men are described as "politically motivated."

[3] This is a wise move, since Israel is known for never extraditing Jewish citizens, no matter what their crime. Even requests for such cooperation by the US, which gives Israel over \$10 million per day, go unheeded by the Israeli government. Private citizens wanted for committing murder in the US, for example, are not returned for trial.

[4] Associated Press, Sept. 22, 2004

[5] "Tycoons Take the Reins in Russia," *By David Hoffman, Washington Post Foreign Service*, Friday, August 28, 1998; Page A01

[6] "Media and Politics in Transition: Three Models," *Post-Soviet Media Law & Policy Newsletter*, Issue 35, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Feb. 27, 1997

[7] "Boris Berezovsky: Putin's Russia dangerous for Israel.", Bret Stephens, *The Jerusalem Post*, July 5, 2005

[8] "The Oligarchs", Uri Avnery, *CounterPunch*, Aug. 3, 2004

[9] "Tycoons Take the Reins in Russia," *By David Hoffman, Washington Post Foreign Service*, Friday, August 28, 1998; Page A01,

[10] "Same Old Ruthless Russia," by Michael R. Caputo, *Washingtonpost.com*

[11] *Washington Post*, Aug 28, 1998

[12] October 2003, Sabrina Tavernise,

[13] "Powerful Few Rule Russian Mass Media," David Hoffman, *Washington Post*, March 31, 1997; Page A01

[14] <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/russia.html>

CounterPunch, February 17, 2005

<<http://www.counterpunch.org/weir02172005.html>>

RUSSOPHOBIA IN ACTION

Jewish good fortune, Russian tears

Representatives of Russian society demand from the Procurator General of the Russian Federation the suppression of illegal propagation of Jewish national and religious extremism.

Dear Mr. Procurator General,

On 18 December 2003 the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir V. Putin, brought up the following statistics in the course of a televised address: in 1999 there were four convictions under article 282 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code on inciting inter-ethnic hatred. In 2000 there were 10. And in 2003 “more than 60 criminal investigations were made into cases of inciting inter-ethnic discord. Of these, 20 cases went to court and guilty verdicts were handed down in 17-20 cases.” (President’s live television dialogue with the Russian people, 18 December 2003, excerpts available at: http://president.kremlin.ru/eng/speeches/2003/12/18/1200_57480.shtml).

The overwhelming majority of these cases are initiated by Jewish activists or organizations, who charge their defendants with “anti-Semitism But the overwhelming majority of those accused and convicted are Russian patriots. Now they have been joined by the well-known independent politician and pamphleteer, the former head of Goskompechat’ (the State Publishing Commission) B. S. Mironov.

We recognize that the statements of Russian patriots regarding Jews frequently have a sharply negative and excessively emotional character, unacceptable in public discussion, and constitute what the law regards as extremism. None of the above-mentioned trials, however, ever examined the reason for this sharpness, the original source of this extremism in the given inter-ethnic conflict.

Indeed **the chief problem that must be elucidated in investigations and trials is: do the sharply negative assessments of the Jews by Russian patriots correspond in essence to the truth about the Jews** (against whom they are directed) or do they not? If they do not correspond to the truth about the Jews, then the discussion can deal with the defamation of Jews and with the incitement of religious and inter-ethnic discord. But if they do correspond to the truth, then such assessments, apart from and independent of their emotionalism, cannot be qualified as defamatory, as incitement to discord, and the like. (For example, to say a decent person is a criminal is defamatory to him; but to name someone who has committed a crime a criminal - this is a truthful statement of facts.)

Furthermore, since there are two sides in this inter-ethnic conflict (the accuser and the accused), it follows that one must clear up: which of the sides actually started this conflict in the first place and was responsible for it, and whether the actions of the accused might not be acts of self-defense in response to acts of aggression by the accusing side?

We ask you to verify, Mr. Procurator General, that on these matters there is a large quantity of universally recognized facts and sources from around the world, on the basis of which it is possible to draw the indisputable conclusion that: **the Russian patriots’ negative assessments of typical Jewish qualities and actions with respect to non-Jews correspond to truth; since it is known that these actions are not chance occurrences, but are prescribed in Judaism and have been practiced for two millenia. Thus, the incriminating statements and publications made by patriots against the Jews constitute self-defense, which may not always be correct in terms of style, but remains nevertheless justified in essence.**

The Morality of Jewish Fascism

To corroborate this, we draw your attention to the book *Kitsur Shulkhan Arukh* officially published in Moscow in 2001 by the Congress of Jewish Religious Organizations and Associations in Russia (KEROOR). This is a condensed version of the Jewish law code, the *Sulkhan Arukh*, compiled several centuries ago on the basis of the Talmud and required in practice to this day. In the introduction to the book the head of KEROOR, Rabbi Zinoviy Kogan, makes the frank acknowledgement (the italics are ours) that:

“The editorial council of KEROOR considered it necessary in this translation to omit some instructions of the halakha [Jewish law] . . . whose inclusion in the publication in the Russian language would be perceived by the population of Russia, which does not adhere to Judaism, as an unprovoked insult. The reader who wishes to read the Kitsur Shulkhan Arukh in the ideally complete volume, is invited to come to a yeshiva in order to study this and many other holy books in the original.”

That is, one of the leaders of Russian Jewry himself recognized that some regulations of the Judaic code of behavior were insulting to the non-Jewish population of Russia, but considers it possible to invite his fellow tribesmen to *yeshivas* – the Jewish schools, which are financed from the state and local budgets – to study these insults. Yet, even in this expurgated publication we find the following provisions.

— In the “Laws about the idolatry” it is stated that *“it is forbidden to use the figure of two crossed sticks, which they worship.”* That is to say, Christianity is considered a variety of idolatry and all regulations regarding relations with idolaters (“akum”) imply in Russia (a country where the Orthodox religion predominates), first of all, the orthodox Christians (page. 389).

— The instruction on seeing a “house of idolatry” (i.e., place of worship) is to pronounce this curse upon it: *“G-d will uproot the house of the proud,”* and at the sight of a destroyed temple one is to exclaim: *“The G-d of retribution has appeared!”* : Moreover, this opinion on the instruction is also advanced).“some maintain that this pertains to the houses of the non-Jews, who live in the world, calm and wealthy” (pp. 389-390).

—Non-Jews are equated with excrement. (pp. 47 and 48).

— It is prohibited to train non-Jews in a craft. (p. 390)

— *“The Jewess ought not to help non-Jews with childbirth. .)”* (p. 390)

— *“If a man took a loan from a non-Jew who then died, the man has the right to refuse to pay back the loan to the deceased’s son, who does not know accurately whether or not this Jew was in debt to his father .)”* (p. 405)

— In money calculations *“If a non-Jew made a mistake against himself, it is permitted to use his error .)”* (p. 406)

— *“It is forbidden to betray a Jew into the hands of a non-Jew, whether the matter has to do with the Jew’s life or his property; and it does not matter whether this is done by some action or by words; and it is forbidden to report him or to point out the places where he has hidden his property)”* (p. 408)

We imperatively request that it be noted that this concerns the behavior prescribed for Jews in the context of investigations and trials

Of course, among the thirteen major principles of Judaism is the requirement that they must await a Jewish world ruler who will appoint Jews to rule above other peoples of the world: *“Unconditionally do I believe in the arrival of the mashiakh [messiah], and, although his coming may be delayed nevertheless each day I will await him .)”* (p. 485)

In the teachings of the Orthodox Church this expected ruler of the world is identified with the antichrist, about whom Jesus Christ warned (John 5:43), as did the Apostle Paul (2 Thess. 2), and the holy fathers of the Church. This is an important and integral part of Orthodox teachings.

In the introduction to this book the head of KEROOR writes that *“the Talmud is the unsurpassed monument of Jewish genius,”* and this distillation of its morality, *“the Kitsur Sulkhon Arukh is the anthology of the Jewish civilization of our time. . . This book is completely necessary for you. You can act in the manner that it prescribes and be confident that you have carried out the will of the Ex-Ited.”*

And the Chief Rabbi of Russia, Adolf Shayevich, notes in the preface: *“Interest in this book exceeded our most daring expectations. A huge quantity of grateful responses from the most different people has continued all this time to come in to our address. An even larger quantity of letters contain imperative requests for help in acquiring this publication.”*

We would suppose that **already on the basis of this one official Jewish publication the law-enforcement agencies should, in accordance with article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, suppress the propagation of a religion that kindles hatred among the Jews for the rest of the “population of Russia.”** All the more, if we take a glance at *“the ideally complete volume of the unsurpassed monument of Judaic morals”* – the *Shulkhan Arukh* . that is studied in the yeshivas.

We will use translations of it from the Amsterdam Judaic publication, made by a **judicial expert**, the Hebrew scholar Dr. K. Ecker, for a legal case heard in Germany in 1883 (Dr. K Ecker. *Der “Judenspiegel” im Lichte der Wahrheit, eine wissenschaftliche Untersuchung.* Paderborn. 1884; Russian translation: Dr. K. Ekker. *Yevreyskoe zertsalo v svete istiny. Nauchnoe issledovanie*). Moskva, 1906.

This legal case was brought to court by Jews who were upset because one of their tribesmen, Justus Brieman, converted to Christianity and published the anti-human laws of the *Shulkhan Arukh* and of the Talmud. The law court ruled that the man who published the work was in the right, after finding that his translation corresponded to the original text. Dr. Ekker only corrected small inaccuracies. We will cite below characteristic extracts from the text as corrected by him, together with the references to specific Jewish sources (drawing confidence from both the qualifications of the German Hebrew scholar).and the authority of the German court of law:

— *“His [the non-Jew’s] seed is considered to be like the seed of cattle”* (Tosefta – an addition to the Talmud. Ketubot, 3 b). *“For [dead] servants and maids ,. . . words of comfort should not be said to their relatives, but it is necessary to say to him [the Jewish master]: ‘may*

God compensate you for your loss)just as one says to a man whose bull or donkey has died.” (lore de’a 377-1).

— “It is forbidden to save them [non-Jews, akums] when they are close to death. For example, when you see that one of them has fallen into the sea, do not rescue him, even if he wants to pay. . . .)It is permitted to test medicine on an akum to see whether or not it is effective.” (lore de’a 158-1)

— “*The money of akums is essentially like goods with no owner, and the one who arrives first may take possession of it.*” “*With respect to an akum there is no fraud.*” (Khoshen ha-mishpat 156-5,).Khaga; 227-26; 348-2, Khaga).

— “*When a Jew has robbed an akum and they force him [the Jew] to take an oath., then he must in his heart proclaim his oath invalid, because he has .”been forced to take it* (lore de’a 329-1, Khaga).

Note: this again concerns the behavior of Jews during investigations and trials!

— “*When it has been established about someone that he has betrayed a Jew or his money three times to an akum, then it is necessary to seek out ways and means to squeeze him out of the world.*” “*As to expenditures needed for squeezing a traitor from the world, all the inhabitants of a locality are obliged to contribute.*” (Khoshen ha-mishpat 388-15 and -16).

— “*It is permitted to kill a traitor in any place, even in our time. It is permissible to kill him early, before he manages to make a denunciation [powerful enough to cause ‘bodily or monetary loss, no matter how small’] . . . and everyone who is the first to kill acquires merit.*” (Khoshen ha-mishpat 388-10).

— “*The free-thinking Jew, i.e., he who carries out the divine service of akums . . . to kill all such people is a good deed. When there is authority to kill them publicly by the sword, then let this be carried out; but if there is not, then they must be entangled in every way possible in order to bring about their death. For example, when you see that one of them has fallen into a well and in the well there is a ladder, then hurry to take out it, saying: ‘I have a major concern; I need to get my son down from the roof, and I will bring it right back to you,’ or something like that.*” (Khoshen ha-mishpat 425-5).

Provocateurs and Haters of Humanity.

It should be noted that even the last prescriptions for killing **remain today not only theory, but also practice.** Thus, the former chairman of Kharkov Jewish community E. Khodos published proofs (“*Topor nad pravoslaviem, ili Kto ybil otsa Menya,*” [“*An Axe above Orthodoxy, or who killed my father.*”] Kharkov, 1999) showing that members of the Jewish Chabad movement carried out the 1990 murder of priest-Jew Father Aleksandr Men’ (who “carried out the divine service of the Akums” and dreamed about the creation of a “Jewish Orthodox Church,” something that is considered a criminal offense according to the laws of the state of Israel). But the authorities in the Russian Federation have not been interested in such evidence. Criminals are supposed to be sought only among “Russian anti-Semites”.

We would like to emphasize that **the majority of anti-Jewish actions throughout the world are constantly arranged by Jews themselves with the purpose of provoking punitive measures against patriots.** The best-known case in Russia is that of Arkady Norinsky, who in 1988 sent out anti-Semitic leaflets in the name of the organization “Pamyat” in order to impel authorities to suppress it. In this he had the help of his fellow tribesman, the editor in chief of the journal *Znamya*, G. Baklanov, who published the leaflet in a print run of several millions. It was only after this that the provocation was uncovered. (“*Znamya*” No. 10, 1988; “*Pravda*”, 19 November 1988; “*Komsomol’skaya Pravda*”, 24 November 1988; “*Ogonyok*” No. 9, 1989).

From recent cases it is possible to mention a strange series of reports of vandalism that took place in 1998 and 1999. On the night of 13 May 1998, an explosion occurred at a synagogue in the Mar’inaya grove in Moscow damaging a wall. During the same day “a burning canister of gasoline” was placed not far from the synagogue in Otradny. In Irkutsk “a Jewish cemetery was desecrated” – of course the uproar in the international media was loud and all of them put the blame, without any evidence, on some sort of Russian Nazis (“*Nezavisimaya Gazeta*,” 15 May 1998).

But when shortly after that, in 1999, a synagogue in Birobidzhan was destroyed, it was established **in court that the Jews themselves hired a man to do this.** (“*Radonezh*”, 1999, No. 15-16), but the democratic mass media were silent about this.

On the basis of the rules and practices of Jewish behavior that have been cited above, it is not difficult to understand why a constant companion of Jews among all peoples has been notorious “anti-Semitism”, i.e., the non-acceptance of Judaic morality. For this very reason Jews did not have an equality of rights in the Christian states and attained it only as a result of anti-monarchist bourgeois revolutions.

Thus in the Russian Empire, the Jews, after unsuccessful attempts by the Tsarist government to give them the status “of everybody else,” lost their equality in the 19th Century, not because they were Jewish by blood – since the empire was multinational; nor because they were not Christian – since the Muslims and Buddhists and others were not Christians either; **but because the Jewish religion is anti-Christian and misanthropic to the point of ritual murder. Many examples of this ritual extremism were documented in courts.** (For example, see the study of the well-known scholar V. I. Dal’, *Rozyskanie o ubinenii yevreyami khristianskikh mladentsev i upotreblenii krovi ikh* [“*Criminal investigation into the murder by Jews of Christian infants and the use of their blood.*”] St. Petersburg, 1884).

To all this it is possible also to add the words of the Prayer of Shefokh, in which the Jews on the eve of their Passover issue a call to their “god” “to exterminate from the universe” all other peoples.

Jewish Agressiveness as a Form of Satanism

The spiritual reason for this hatred of humanity is explained in the Gospels in the words of Christ regarding the Jewish spiritual leaders who rejected the Son of the God: “*Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning . . .*” (John 8:19).-44.

This elucidation of Judaic aggressiveness as a form of Satanism is generally accepted in Orthodoxy. Well-known philosopher-intellectuals who cannot be suspected of anti-Semitism expressed it. For example, A.F. Losev (in “*Istochnik*” Moscow, 1996, No. 4. pp. 117-122), Father Pavel Florensky (in the book “*Sakharna . . .*”, by V. V. Rozanov Moscow. Izdatel’stvo “Respublika”, 1998, p. 360), and Father Sergiy Bulgakov: “the Jews who were rejecting Christ became the *“laboratory for all sorts of spiritual diseases, poisoning the world and particularly Christian humanity.”* (“*Vestnik RKhD*”, Paris, 1973 No. 108-110. p. 72). Even the Judeo-Christian Father Aleksandr Men’, who was struggling against “anti-Semitism”, asserted that the Jew who rejects Christianity, “*betrays himself and easily falls under the power of dark forces.*” (the journal “*Yevrei v SSSR*”), 1975, No. 11.

This, unfortunately is what happened with the larger part of the Jewish people (in contrast to its smaller part, which accepted Christianity). But they do not want to recognize this and believe that that statement of the truth by Christ and after Him by Orthodox Christians is “insulting” to the Jews. Jewish plaintiffs frequently direct their charge of “anti-Semitism” against this essential part of Orthodox doctrine itself, demanding that it actually be banned (as in the case with the textbook “*Osnov pravoslavnoy kul’tury*”).” [“Bases of Orthodox Culture.

But we cannot agree with banning the Orthodox doctrine about the idea of history as the struggle of the forces of good (on the side of the Church) against the forces of evil (the side opposed to religion, that prepares for the reign of the antichrist).

Following the precepts of the Orthodox Fathers of the Church, we also cannot follow the false understanding that is spreading according to which tolerance is humbleness before the sin, evil, heresies, and in this case Satanism. The Christian must precisely from the respect for the image of God placed in each person, and for the sake of saving his soul, frankly indicate to Jews their dangerous deviation from the truth into Satanism. It is in this that, from a Christian point of view, the manifestation of authentic love for people consists. “Tolerant” indulgence of heresies and Satanism only .contributes to their spiritual loss – and under their strong pressure – to that of their many victims.

One should also immediately answer the possible objection that the Russian patriots, who level charges at the Jews, do not always distinguish between religious and non-religious Jews, particularly since the majority of Jews do not consider themselves believers in Judaism and do not study the “*Shulkhan Arukh.*” But **many generations of the self-contained life of Jews among other peoples** (in this context there developed the idea of the Jewish *kahal* as a “state within a state” - see the books by Jewish authors: “*Antisemitizm v drevnem mire*” [“*Antisemitism in the ancient world*”] by S. Lur’e and the “*Kniga Kagala*” [“*The Book of the Kahal*”] by Yakov Brafman) **led to the situation where the morality of the “Shulkhan Arukh” became a part of Jewish national self-consciousness even in its secular form.** This conclusion was drawn by the well-known Jewish writer and sociologist Hannah :Arendt :

“*Precisely in the process of secularization was borne completely real Jewish chauvinism. . . . The idea of the chosenness of the Jews became . . . the idea that Jews supposedly were the salt of the earth. From now on, the old religious concept of chosenness was no longer the essence of Judaism; it became . . . instead the essence of Jewishness.*” (“Antisemitism”//“*Sintaksis*” Paris, No. 26, 1989) [English readers see Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, New York: Schocken, 2004. p. 99.]

This “real Jewish chauvinism” and the unceremonious spirit of the “*Shulkhan Arukh*” were clearly visible in the course of the destruction the USSR and the post-communistic reforms in our country and were expressed in the illegal appropriation of state property as “goods with no owner,” and also in the composition of the new ruling stratum. “The government is full of Jews,” acknowledged the Rabbi Adolf Shayeveich (“*NG-Figury i litsa*”, 1998, No. 16.). Thus, **their corresponding influence on the life of the country proved to be completely disproportionate to their numbers (0,16 % according to the data of last census) to the detriment of the interests of all the other peoples of the country and especially the Russian people who formed the country.**

The Jewish Revolution.

The well-known Jewish publicist L. Radzikhovsky calls this a ‘democratic-capitalist revolution’ and says: “*The Jewish and Jewish-oriented intelligentsia, which constitutes in Russia one of the chief carriers of western-liberal ideology, became the ideologist of this revolution.*’ Therefore ‘*Jews have a larger specific weight in Russian politics and business than in the politics and business of any other Christian country.*” This he calls the “good luck of the Jews which was also the title of his article (“*Yevreyskoe schast’e*” in “*Novoe Russkoe Slovo*,” 17 January 1996).”

The Jewish oligarchs themselves frankly described on Israeli television (2nd , program 3 October 1996) the sources of their “good luck” in the revolution):that they perfected (the italics are ours):

“The degree of corruption in Russia completely corresponds to the degree of transformations in Russia. I do not think that in the hands of the officials of Israel . . . there is the possibility to redistribute wealth worth tens, hundreds of millions and billions . . . this was – no one’s, this was – the state’s, this was everyone’s!. So here, an official had the capability to determine by drawing up a list: this belongs to you, or to someone else. . . . A good fight, which led .”to the result that we have today). (Boris Berezovsky).

“Incomes like this and profits like this, which could be earned in Russia, could not be earned anywhere else. . . . A big share of capital there, 50 percent, belongs to Jewish business.”). (Vitaly Malkin, now a member of the presidium of Russian Jewish Congress

Vladimir Gusinsky, the first chairman of Russian Jewish Congress, said in that broadcast that one of the reasons for Jewish luck is their “*harshness.*” “*It is not so much the rules; it is more the rule of force, it is more the rule of aggression.*”

“For the first time in thousands of years, since the moment the Jews settled in Russia, we have obtained real authority in this country states another Jewish writer, E. Topol’, in an “Open letter to Berezovsky, Gusinsky, Smolensky, Khodorkovsky and the rest of the oligarchs” (“*Otkrytoe pis'mo Berezovskomu, Gusinskomu, Smolenskomu, Khodorkovskomu i ostal'nym oligarkham,*” in “*Argumenty i Fakty*”, 1998, No 38). In this connection, Topol’ and other sensitive Jews (for example, Yu. Nudel'man in “*Sovetskaya Rossiya*”, 20 June 2002) emphasize that **the destructive and self-interested policy of Jewish oligarchs, which degrades the Russian people, provokes the hostility of the Russian people to the Jews.** This obvious fact was noted even by the ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to the Russian Federation, André Mernier, in his final report on his work, sent out to all foreign embassies and to his colleagues in the diplomatic corps in September 2004, before his departure from Moscow.

We request that the Procurator General’s office regard this opinion of Topol’ and Nudel’man as an acknowledgement that it is the accusing (Jewish) side that is responsible for the contemporary aggravation of the Russo-Jewish conflict.

This is especially true, given the fact that in order to keep their authority and their illegally seized “un-owned” state property, this ruling stratum conducts a policy designed to bring about the decay of the people’s morals and the removal of spiritual values, **attempting to turn the people into an animal mass without faith and tradition** . – the more easily to govern them and the more easily to suppress their resistance.

In particular, it was precisely the Jews who put up furious resistance to teaching “*Osnov pravoslavnoy kыл'tury*” [*The Bases of Orthodox Culture*] in the schools, and it is precisely on the initiative of Jews that we, the Russian people who formed the country, are forbidden to indicate our nationality in our passports. The Chef Rabbi of the Russian Federation, Adolf Shayeveich, in an interview with the “*Los Angeles Times*” (1 October 1997) confirmed that precisely the Jews insisted on eliminating the entry for “nationality” [in passports], and he explained the reason for this by citing the fact that “Jews have taken high posts in the administration.” That is, even they themselves realize what kind of idea non-Jews have formed about their nationality, and therefore they attempt to hide their nationality. .This also says a lot.

Among the other numerous examples of the removal of spiritual values we cannot but draw your attention, Mr. Procurator General, to the policy of the Minister of Culture Mikhail Shvydkoy

(who now leads a government agency for the matters of culture) and its television program “*Kul'turnaya revolyutsiya*” [“*Cultural Revolution*”], in which Russian patriotism and Orthodox traditions are regularly degraded. It propagandizes obscenity and the “sex is the engine of culture” (7 March 2002). All protests of the Russian community against the scandalous and, in essence, provocative activity of this “chief man of culture in the country” have proven futile.

Moreover Shvydkoy and his associates have the central channels of Russian television at their disposal for their attacks, while the Orthodox patriot defendants have the tiny print runs [of publications], for which they are investigated and brought to trial. This inequality of opportunity can also lead them involuntarily to excessive emotionalism, especially when they are rebuffing the blasphemous and insolent anti-Russian actions of persons of Jewish origin.

But this emotionalism of defendants driven into a corner should not be mixed up with aggressive, offensive emotionalism. The Orthodox person is not allowed to be aggressive, but he is called on to protect its people and their sacred things. The example of this was given by Christ Himself, who by the whip was banished from the temple by the merchants who had profaned it.

What is permissible to whom?

In comparison with the statements of the accused Russian patriots, much more aggressive statements by Jews regarding non-Jews are printed in Jewish newspapers published in the Russian Federation. For example, in the organ of the Russian Jewish Congress, ‘*Yevreyskie novosti*’ (2002, No. 16, page 9) the Knesset deputy A. Lieberman called for the forcible expulsion of the Palestinians from Israel. Accordingly the Palestinians – in violation of UN Security Council resolutions! – are not only thrown out of their homeland (4 million refugees), but their activists are murdered along with their families. Thus does the *Shulkhan Arukh* show up in the state policy of Israel.

And the Jews of the Russian Federation support it. The Russian Jewish Congress states that one of its aims is “to conduct actions of solidarity with the people of Israel, carrying out political lobbying for the interests of Israel” (*Yevreyskie novosti*, 2002 No. 15, p. 5). The same goal is also pursued by the state Institute for the Study of Israel and the Near East, the leader of which, Yevgeny Satanovsky, simultaneously headed the Russian Jewish Congress.

Jewish communities all over the world carry out similar “political lobbying” for the interests of international Jewry to the detriment of the interests of the countries in which they live, and particularly in the USA. That state has become an instrument for the attainment of the global aims of Jewry. And they try to mask the racism of their *Shulkhan Arukh* by slapping the charge of anti-Semitism (i.e., allegedly racial hatred) on all those who do not agree with their morality, their activities, their wars.

But such a reversal of concepts is a crude forgery, as should be clear to any impartial judge. One can say that the whole democratic world today has fallen (under the financial and political control of international Jewry, of which eminent bankers Jacques Attali and others) are openly proud. And we do not see it as desirable that our Russia, against whose revival a permanent preventive war without rules is being conducted, should wind up among such unfree countries.

Therefore we, both in order to protect our fatherland and for personal self-defense, are forced to turn to you, Mr. Procurator General, with the imperative request that within the shortest period you verify the scandalous facts presented above and, if they are confirmed, on the basis of the corresponding articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation’s Law “on opposing extremist activity” (2002) and article 13 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (“the creation and activity of public associations, the aim of which is directed towards kindling social, racial, national, and religious discord are prohibited”) to officially institute **proceedings for the prohibition in our country of all religious and national Jewish associations as extremist**. We also request that persons responsible for assigning to these associations state and municipal property, privileges, and state financing, be called to account regardless of the posts they occupy.

V. M. Klykov, people’s artist of Russia,
 A. N. Krutov, Deputy to the State Duma, editor in chief of the magazine *Russkiy Dom*,
 A. A. Senin, editor in chief of *Russkiy vestnik*,
 M. V. Nazarov, publications chief of *Russkaya ideya*,
 K. Yu. Dushenov, editor in chief of the newspaper *Rus’ pravoslavnaya*,
 V. V. Khatyushin, deputy editor in chief of *Molodaya gvardia*,
 A.V. Dzikovitsky, editor in chief of the newspaper *Kazachiy vzglyad*,
 T. G. Basova, editor in chief of the newspaper *Marsh Slavyanki*,

V. F. Kalent'ev, editor in chief of the newspaper *Otchizna*,
And others (in all more than 500 signatories, among them 19 deputies to the State Duma).

FROM THE EDITORIAL STAFF:

This letter was drawn up by the Moscow representatives of Orthodox-Patriotic Association and is open for signing by all Russian patriots. (We in "*Rus' Pravoslavnyaya* ." only gave to it a title and broke it into sections subtitles). Signatures on the circular are being collected by Vladimir Nikolayevich Krygin (Tel. (095) 355-00-85 Moscow .)

Translated from Russian by Muhammad Abu Nasr
For complete Russian text in <pdf> see
<<http://www.aaargh.com.mx/russ/russ.html>>

Free Arab Voice
<<http://www.freearabvoice.org/articles/JewishHappinessRussianTears.htm>>

BY PURE COINCIDENCE

Truly Allah favours the Muslims

Let's see if I've got this right:

- * A Muslim hiding in a cave in Afghanistan masterminds the greatest spy operation in History.
 - * The intelligence services of the Western World can't stop it.
 - * The Muslim shuts down the civil air defence systems of North America AND accesses the secret White House codes showing the President's flight plans that day. (9/11)
 - * Muslim hijackers become invisible and stroll onto scheduled airline flights without showing up on video surveillance cameras.
 - * Muslim pilot trainees learn within a few short weeks to manoeuvre multi-engine passenger planes better than any Top Gun in the world.
 - * Muslims suspend the laws of Physics- Kerosene burning at 800 degrees melts steel support structures that require oxy-acetylene torches burning at several thousand degrees before they can cut through.
 - * Muslims knock down three (3) Towers with two (2) planes.
 - * A Muslim's passport survives a raging inferno and floats gently down to Earth.
 - * Muslim pilot who crashes into the WTC rises from the dead and gives interview to the BBC.
 - * Muslims also turns airplane invisible, thus no video surveillance camera catches it before it hits the Pentagon.
 - * Muslim mastermind causes: The greatest empire in history to attack a country that just defeated the Russians, invade another country where its army gets bogged down and suffers horrendous casualties, threaten to attack a third country which should then REALLY finish off it's own economy and drag into a perpetual war that will eventually destroy it from inside, get rid of whatever civil rights it has left, enter into a permanent delusional state of thinking it's actually winning, AND re-elect George W. Bush.
- ... Truly Allah favours the Muslims.

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BOOK REVIEW

Nuremberg: Woe to the Vanquished

Daniel W. Michaels

Nuremberg: The Last Battle, by David Irving. London: Focal Point, 1996.
Hardcover. 380 pp. Photos. Source notes. Index. Reviewed by Daniel W. Michaels.

This book is vintage Irving, bearing all the familiar hallmarks of the British historian's skilled treatment of World War II: original research based on primary sources, vivid writing, and consideration for the German point of view, all with a defiant thumb to the nose to "court historians" and their "politically correct" adherents.

As he has amply demonstrated in his 30 published works of history, Irving is a master of excavating nuggets of historical gold from neglected archive files and ignored private diaries and letters. Because of his reputation as a scrupulous chronicler, numerous survivors of the Second World War era who are mistrustful (often with good reason) of establishment historians have, over the decades, entrusted him with their private papers.

In writing this "intimate look at the origins and conduct" of the 1945-1946 International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Irving has relied heavily on many hitherto neglected papers and documents, above all the official and private papers of Robert H. Jackson, a US Supreme Court Justice who served as the chief American prosecutor. Throughout this book, Irving shows considerable sympathy for Jackson, whom he portrays as an essentially decent man caught up in a tragic drama. "If this story needs a hero," writes Irving, "then he is Jackson."

As we learn, Jackson was initially enthusiastic about his important appointment, hoping to be the main architect of a new framework of international law. But even before the Tribunal's opening session, he was arguing in Washington with his superiors, emphatically expressing his ethical and professional position:

If we want to shoot Germans as a matter of policy, let it be done as such, but don't hide the deed behind a court. If you are determined to execute a man in any case, there is no occasion for a trial; the world yields no respect to courts that are merely organized to convict.

Early on, Irving relates, Jackson had a serious disagreement about his job with "Wild Bill" Donovan, head of the United States' OSS intelligence service (predecessor to the CIA):

It soon became clear that the OSS had intended all along to manage the whole trial along the lines of an NKVD [Soviet] show-trial, with Jackson little more than a professional actor. As part of the stage-management, they proposed to run a pre-trial propaganda campaign in the United States, with "increasing emphasis on the publication of atrocity stories to keep the public in the proper frame of mind." To this end the OSS devised and scripted for the education of the American public a two-reel film on war crimes, called *Crime and Punishment*; it was designed to put the case against the leading Nazis. Jackson declined to participate.

As Jackson came to more fully understand the nature of the role he was expected to play at Nuremberg, he became more troubled and dismayed. Confronted with the reality of the Nuremberg process, Irving shows, Jackson's idealism subsided, but never entirely vanished.

High-Level Decisions

As Germany's defeat became more obvious, the Allied leaders began discussing more specifically how to deal with the vanquished nation and its leadership. President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin readily agreed that many prominent German leaders would be put to death, and that Germany itself would be so crippled industrially that it would never again be a major European economic and military power. "We have got to be tough with Germany," said President Roosevelt, "and I mean the German people, not just the Nazis. You either have to castrate the German people or you have got to treat them in such a manner so they can't go on reproducing people who want to continue the way they have in the past."

Because the Allies had already publicly branded the German leaders as criminals, the discussions focused on whether they should be executed straight-away or after a public trial of some sort. Roosevelt and Churchill initially favored simply shooting most of Germany's military and political leaders outright as they were found or surrendered. (This is what happened to Italy's Duce, Benito Mussolini, who was simply murdered, along with his entourage.) It was Stalin who, mindful of his success in destroying rivals with the help of elaborate show trials, insisted that the German leaders be put on trial. Roosevelt and Churchill fell in line. Considering the adulation accorded the Nuremberg Tribunal by many in the United States and Britain today, it is strange (Irving notes) that it might never have come into being if the Soviet dictator had not insisted on it.

Not surprisingly, Soviet officials were under no illusions about the real nature and purpose of the Nuremberg proceedings. The Tribunal's Soviet judge, Ion T. Nikitchenko, candidly summed up his government's view of the proceedings: "We are dealing here with the chief war criminals who have already been convicted and whose conviction has already been announced by the heads of the governments." He objected to the "fiction" that the Tribunal was objective, explaining that the judges' job was merely to decide the appropriate punishment, and the prosecutors' simply to assist the judges.

Double Standard

As Irving shows, the victorious Allies who sat in judgment at Nuremberg were guilty of many of the same actions or crimes for which they tried (and hanged) the German defendants. Indeed, the Allies very probably outdid the Germans in crimes and atrocities.

Irving cites, for example, the British-American fire bombings of Dresden, Hamburg and other German cities, killing tens of thousands of civilians at a time, the "ethnic cleansing" mass expulsion of German civilians from eastern and central Europe, of whom some two million perished or were killed, the widespread summary shootings of German prisoners, and the Allies' use of hundreds of thousands of German prisoners as slave laborers. He also cites such lesser-known incidents as the sinking by British aircraft during the war's final days of a clearly marked German Red Cross refugee ship, the Cap Arcona, killing 7,300 refugees, mostly women and children.

At the Yalta conference in February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin agreed to use millions of German POWs and German civilians as slave labor in Soviet Russia, France, and Belgium as partial "reparations in kind." Jackson was shocked to learn that the Soviets wanted five million of these forced laborers, and France two million. (No final accounting has ever been made of the total number deported to the USSR for this purpose, or of the number who ever returned.) President Roosevelt endorsed this policy, which was in blatant violation of international law, concerned only about the possibly negative impact on public opinion and election prospects back home.

In some cases, the Nuremberg defendants were charged with or held guilty of crimes that were actually committed by the Allies. Most noteworthy, perhaps, is the massacre, at Katyn and elsewhere, of some 11,000-15,000 Polish officers and intellectuals. At Nuremberg Soviet prosecutors presented seemingly persuasive evidence of German responsibility for this crime, and several Germans whom a Soviet court had found guilty of these killings were publicly hanged in Leningrad. It was only decades later that Soviet officials formally acknowledged that the massacre had been carried out by the Soviet secret police, acting on Stalin's orders.

Predictably, the Allies grandly exploited the Tribunal for propaganda purposes. As Irving relates, the Americans forced the defendants to watch US-made "documentary" films of German atrocities that deceitfully included scenes of corpses filmed in the wake of Allied air raids on German cities and factories. Some of the German viewers spotted the deception, and one former Messerschmitt worker said he even recognized himself in the film.

Unprecedented Legal Procedures

In these unprecedented proceedings, the Allies discarded basic principles of Western jurisprudence, perhaps most notably the well-established principle that in the absence of a law there can be neither crime nor punishment -- *nullum crimen sine lege, nulla poene sine lege*. Instead, the Tribunal established new laws for the occasion, which were applied not only retroactively, but uniquely and exclusively to the German defendants. The Allies thus refused to consider the German defense argument of *tu quoque* or "you too" -- that is, punishing the German defendants for actions that the Allies themselves also carried out.

The Tribunal rejected defendants' pleas of obeying higher orders, even though, as Irving points out, precisely this had been affirmed as a valid defense under both British and American military law. Article 347 of the American Rules of Land Warfare, for example, specifically declares: "Members of the armed forces are not punished for these crimes, provided they were committed on the orders or with the permission of their governments or commanders."

The Tribunal's procedures, which were a blend of Allied procedures, differed markedly from German practice. In Germany, as in most of continental Europe, the court's primary objective is to ascertain the truth. However, the Nuremberg Tribunal adopted a version of the American confrontational system, in which each side introduces only the evidence that benefits its own case. But because the Allies had confiscated all pertinent German documents and records, and refused access to them by the defense attorneys, the prosecution had a tremendous advantage over the German defendants.

'Semitism Gone Wild'

With President Roosevelt's approval, high-ranking Washington officials of Jewish origin played a major role in setting America's policy on the postwar occupation of Germany, including the Nuremberg Tribunal. These included Isadore Lubin, Samuel Rosenman, Murray Bernays, and Herbert Wechsler. Above all, the malevolent role played by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., US Treasury Secretary and Roosevelt's trusted adviser, insured that the spirit of the Talmud and the Old Testament would prevail.

As Irving shows, at least some Allied figures involved with the Nuremberg proceedings were honorable men who were dismayed by the heavy spirit of revenge. Some American and British

officials were repelled by the general tenor of American and Soviet occupation policy toward defeated Germany. No less a figure than US Secretary of War Henry Stimson expressed concern:

I found around me, particularly in Morgenthau, a very bitter atmosphere of personal resentment against the entire German people without regard to individual guilt, and I am very much afraid that it will result in our taking mass vengeance on the part of our people ...

On another occasion Stimson said:

I cannot believe that he [Roosevelt] will follow Morgenthau's views. If he does, it will certainly be a disaster... The President appoints a committee and then goes off to Quebec with the man [Morgenthau] who really represents the minority and is so biased by his Semitic grievances that he is really a very dangerous advisor ...

On still another occasion, Stimson confided: "I have yet to meet a man who is not horrified with the 'Carthaginian' attitude of the Treasury [Morgenthau]. It is Semitism gone wild for vengeance..." Britain's Anthony Eden had much the same opinion of Morgenthau and his Jewish circle: "These ex-Germans seem to wish to wash away their ancestry in a bath of hate."

In addition, Irving relates, officials of "several powerful Jewish organizations" intervened in the Nuremberg process. A few days before leaving for London in June 1945, Robert Jackson met in New York with Judge Nathan Perlman, Dr. Jacob Robinson, and Dr. Alexander Kohanski, who made quite clear their intention to play an important role in running the trial. (See also: M. Weber, "The Nuremberg Trials and the Holocaust," Summer 1992 Journal, pp. 170-171.)

It was at this meeting that Robinson, an official of the World Jewish Congress, told Jackson that six million Jews had been lost during the war, and that he had arrived at this figure "by extrapolation." As Irving tartly comments, "in other words his figure was somewhere between a hopeful estimate and an educated guess."

As it happens, this same six million figure, Irving notes, had been cited 26 years earlier in a leading Jewish-American periodical. In a 1919 essay by a former Governor of New York state, readers were told that "six million" Jews "are dying" in a "threatened holocaust of human life" as victims of "the awful tyranny of war and a bigoted lust for Jewish blood." (Facsimile in the Nov.-Dec. 1995 Journal, p. 31.)

Grave Misgivings

Responsible Allied military leaders disapproved of the postwar trials, especially of their counterparts in the German armed forces. Many American combat officers ardently opposed the prosecution of soldiers for obeying harsh orders issued by politicians. (See: H.K. Thompson and H. Strutz, eds., *Dönitz at Nuremberg: A Reappraisal* [IHR, 1983].)

In occupied Germany, American officers disliked having to enforce the vengeful Morgenthau directive 1067, and condemned as un-American the "so-called Gestapo methods used in handling Germans" that were being employed by (Jewish) refugees who had hurriedly been drafted into the US Army.

A few high-ranking British and American officers even spoke out on behalf of their German counterparts. For example, US Pacific Fleet commander Admiral Chester Nimitz issued a statement on behalf of Nuremberg defendant Admiral Karl Dönitz, who headed Germany's wartime U-boat fleet, confirming that American submarines had operated in the Pacific just as German submarines had operated under Dönitz' command in the Atlantic.

Francis Biddle, the Tribunal's senior American judge, was moved to conclude that "the Germans fought a much cleaner war at sea than we did." To his credit, Biddle also refused, in an important dissenting opinion, to sanction the handing over of Russian prisoners to the Soviets. (Regrettably, though, both British and American forces did so anyway in such transfers as the infamous "Operation Keelhaul.")

Harlan F. Stone, Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court, was outspoken in his criticism of the proceedings. While he admitted that he would not be disturbed if the victors put the vanquished to the sword as was customary in days of old, Stone said he was disturbed to have the action dressed up in "the habiliments of common law."

Fraudulent and Suppressed Evidence

As Irving shows, some of the evidence presented by the Allies to the Tribunal was fraudulent. This includes the widely-quoted report of a speech by Hitler to his generals on August 22, 1939, Nuremberg document 003-L, which Irving refers to as a "now notorious forgery."

No testimony had a more profound impact on everyone, including the defendants, than the "confession" of former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss. As Irving shows, this widely-quoted statement, which was extracted after "three days of torture" by British military men, "contained numerous perhaps deliberate errors." Höss had attempted to smuggle out of prison a letter to his wife in which he apologized for "confessing" to horrible atrocities at Auschwitz, relating that he

had been tortured into making spurious admissions. The letter was seized by prison officials and never delivered, and is now in private hands in the United States.

The "protocol" of the January 1942 Wannsee conference, Irving writes, has been given "a wholly undeserved reputation as a key document in the Final Solution of the Jewish Problem." As he points out, it "contains no explicit reference to the killing of Jews," and Irving casts doubt on its authenticity.

A key German document on this matter, Irving notes, was suppressed for decades. This is a spring 1942 memorandum by Justice Ministry Staatssekretär Franz Schlegelberger recording that Dr. Hans Lammers, chief of the Reich chancellery, had informed him that Hitler had "repeatedly" ordered the solution of the Jewish problem "postponed until after the war."

On the basis of bogus evidence, Irving relates, a number of familiar Holocaust horrors were supposedly proven at Nuremberg, including gassings at Dachau, steaming of Jews at Treblinka, and manufacturing of soap from human bodies.

As Irving reports, important documentary evidence, including the private papers and diaries of Heinrich Himmler and Hermann Göring, were looted by Allied troops and have disappeared.

Unjust Selection Standards

The Allies were never able to decide just who should be put on trial, or on what basis. As Irving repeatedly points out, at least several of the defendants should not have been in the dock at all. This was particularly true of the military men -- Göring, Jodl, Keitel, Dönitz and Raeder. As prisoners of war, they were supposedly protected by the provisions of the Geneva Convention, which prohibited such trials. To get around this awkward legalism, the Tribunal arranged for these defendants to be technically "discharged" from the (no longer existing) German armed forces so they could "legally" be put on trial. After being "discharged," their military ranks were obliterated. Even their medals (from both world wars) were taken from them and, after removing any precious stones or metals, destroyed.

General Alfred Jodl, whom nearly everyone recognized as an honorable professional soldier, had not even met Hitler until 1939. (Jackson "privately felt the greatest respect for Jodl," Irving relates.) In fact, Jodl was later posthumously exonerated by a German court, which cited the view of the Tribunal's French judge, Henri Donnedieu de Vabres, that Jodl's conviction had been without merit and a miscarriage of justice.

On what legitimate grounds could Rudolf Hess, Irving queries, be accused of war crimes? He played no role in determining Germany's war aims or occupation policies. Indeed, in carrying out his ill-fated "peace flight" to Britain in May 1941, he was "the only man to have undertaken, at risk to his own life, a step to end the madness of war." All the same, the Allied judges sentenced this humane and peace-loving man to life imprisonment. (He died, under mysterious circumstances by strangulation, in Berlin's Spandau prison in 1987. His son, Wolf Hess, says he was murdered. See: "The Life and Death of My Father Rudolf Hess," and "The Legacy of Rudolf Hess," both in the Jan.-Feb. 1993 Journal.)

Hans Fritzsche, a German propaganda ministry department chief and wartime radio commentator, was on trial only as a stand-in for Goebbels, and because he happened to be the most important German prisoner in Soviet hands.

Göring's Spirited Defense

Hermann Göring, once the second most powerful man in Germany, put up the most spirited and memorable defense. This was especially apparent in a remarkable back and forth confrontation over several days with Robert Jackson. "Everything had gone pretty well with the trial until Göring took the witness stand," the American prosecutor himself privately remarked.

Norman Birkett, one of the British judges, commented that Göring was dominating the entire proceedings, and that no one seemed to have been quite prepared for the former Reichsmarschall's immense ability and knowledge, or for his mastery of the captured documents. Of Göring's bravura performance, Birkett wrote:

The cross examination had not proceeded more than ten minutes before it was seen that he was the complete master of Mr. Justice Jackson. Suave, shrewd, adroit, capable, resourceful, he quickly saw the elements of the situation, and as his confidence grew, his mastery became more apparent ... For almost two days he held the stage without interruption of any kind.

Allied journalists were speechless, having believed their own stories that Göring was a dope fiend, a physical wreck and a neurotic.

When at one point an American official murmured something to Göring about Germany's aggressive wars of conquest, the Reichsmarschall shot back:

Don't make me laugh. America, England and Russia have all done the same thing to promote their own national aspirations, but when Germany does it becomes a crime -- because we lost.

Even after the judges had sentenced him to death, Göring delivered a final embarrassing slap to the Tribunal by taking his own life, denying the victors the pleasure of hanging him.

Streicher's Anti-Jewish Fervor

At the other end of the sophistication scale, defendant Julius Streicher, notorious for his anti-Jewish weekly, *Der Stürmer*, was certain from the outset that the trial was a "triumph of world Jewry," and that "the Jews will make sure enough that we hang." As Irving explains, Streicher was convinced

that "the Jews" were making it their objective to establish final supremacy over the gentile races by ramming multiculturalism and multiracism down their throats. He had campaigned, in response, for the destruction of the Jews, and that no doubt was why he now found himself here.

When Streicher tried to protest from the witness stand the beatings he had received at the hands of his American captors, Jackson had the remarks stricken from the official record.

The Tribunal's proceedings confirmed everything he had ever believed or taught about the Jews. In Streicher's view:

In this trial there is no question of according to the defendant a blind and impartial justice; the trial has been set the task of giving to an injustice a veneer of legality by cloaking it in the language of the law.

Mistreatment

Irving details the maltreatment and tortures inflicted on the defendants by their American and British captors, including a near-starvation diet imposed during the Tribunal's proceedings. The defendants' wives were also arrested and thrown into prison -- and separated from their children, who were put in orphanages.

Even worse was the treatment of defendants in the American-run post-Nuremberg trials. Thus, the US Army war crimes trials at Dachau "were a mockery of the law," writes Irving, at which "defendants and witnesses there were savagely beaten or intimidated to make them sign false confessions."

(See also Joseph Halow's *Innocent at Dachau*, available from the IHR for \$16.50, postpaid.)

Tests conducted by an American psychologist showed that the Nuremberg defendants were of above average intelligence. Several had IQ levels in the genius range: Schacht 143, Seyss-Inquart 141, Göring 141, and Dönitz 138. (A single exception was Streicher, whose 106 IQ was in the normal range.)

To help illustrate the defendants' character and personalities, Irving quotes from letters written by them to their loved ones from their prison cells. For example, Irving cites a passage from a letter Jodl wrote to his wife two days before his hanging:

It is already late and the lights are soon going out. When our friends come round to see you on the evening after my death, that shall be my funeral parade. On a gun-carriage rests my coffin and all the German soldiers are marching with me -- with those who have died in battle out in front and the still living bringing up the rear.

Each of the condemned went to the gallows calmly, bravely, and with as much dignity as possible under the circumstances. Their last words were expressions of love for Germany and for international reconciliation. Because the Nuremberg hangman botched his grim job, the Tribunal's sentence of death by hanging amounted, in practice, to strangulation.

In one of the several final notes penned just before his death, Göring wrote:

To the Allied Control Council:

I would have let you shoot me without further ado! But it is not possible to hang the German Reichsmarschall! I cannot permit this, for Germany's sake. Besides I have no moral obligation to submit to the justice of my enemies. I have therefore chosen the manner of death of the great Hannibal...

It was clear from the outset that a death sentence would be pronounced against me, as I have always regarded the trial as a political act by the victors, but I wanted to see this trial through for my people's sake, and I did at least expect not to be denied a soldier's death. Before God, my country, and my conscience I feel myself free of the blame that an enemy tribunal has attached to me.

'Fair' Trial or 'Victors' Justice'

This book's central protagonist, Robert Jackson, finished the trial convinced, Irving believes, that all in all it had been fair. Considering the political pressures, the ethnic hatreds, the legacy of millions of war dead, and the vengeful the spirit of the times, the American prosecutor probably did the best he could.

Irving himself, perhaps identifying and sympathizing with Jackson, avoids any condemnation of the Tribunal as such. Indeed, citing such Third Reich misdeeds as "the killings after the Röhm putsch, the widespread liquidation of political enemies or racial groups, [and] the murder of enemy prisoners of war," he expresses the view that "in most cases, the basic justice of the sentences passed at Nuremberg was undeniable." Irving believes that in many cases German courts would have dealt more severely with the defendants than did the Nuremberg judges.

In this reviewer's opinion, though, Nuremberg was -- however honorable the intentions of such participants as Robert Jackson and Henri Donnedieu de Vabres -- a hypocritical undertaking that failed in its great stated goal of establishing a lasting and impartial framework of new international law. This failure was tragically inherent in the Tribunal's origins and makeup. As Jackson himself declared at one point during the proceedings, "this Tribunal is a continuation of the war effort of the Allied nations."

Furthermore (and as Irving mentions), the "International Military Tribunal" was neither truly international nor even military. Its judges, as well as its prosecutors, were chosen by the four main victorious Allied powers. It could have succeeded only if its judges had been chosen from non-belligerent (neutral) states. Moreover, it would have required impartial rules of procedure, including equal access to evidence, humane treatment of the defendants, and the Allies being held to the same standards they applied to the German defendants.

The leaders of the three main Allied countries -- Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill -- settled on this judicial facade to justify an unprecedented act of political vengeance. Because it was, in essence, victors' justice, inevitably its most telling lesson, therefore, was *vae victis* -- woe to the vanquished.

Having thoroughly demonized the enemy through wartime propaganda, and having attributed all war guilt and crimes to him, the victorious Allies felt comfortable demonstrating their own righteousness to the world by executing the evil-doers. As *Chronicles* editor Thomas Fleming wrote (in the June 1997 issue), at Nuremberg "the Allies institutionalized the hypocrisy of their own propaganda."

Still Defiant

Irving tells the story of the Nuremberg Tribunal with great style and verve, painting a broad and vivid portrait. He does so, moreover, *sine ira et studio* -- without anger or partiality. Adding to the impact and immediacy of this handsome hardcover volume are more than 70 photographs, many in full color, and an attractive four-color dust jacket.

Because Irving is one of the few Western historians who has tried to give due consideration to the German view of 20th-century history, he is often unfairly dismissed as a "Nazi apologist" by those who are eager to castigate the Third Reich and its leadership as evil, and who insist that, therefore, there is no "other side" seriously to consider. Americans especially find it difficult to believe that an enemy in war could possibly have a just cause, believing (as our politicians remind us) that America always occupies the moral high ground. As any open-minded reader of this book must conclude, though, the German defendants had valid if not compelling arguments to make for their actions.

Reading this book, one can dismiss fears that Irving has somehow "given up." If *Nuremberg: The Last Battle* is any indication, the gutsy British historian has lost none of his familiar determination or fire. Even if he must keep struggling to keep a few steps ahead of the thought-control police, he seems as dedicated as ever to defying his critics and discomforting the enforcers of the prevailing *Zeitgeist* with his provocative and enduring historical chronicles.

The Journal for Historical Review (<http://www.ihr.org>). January/February 1998, volume 17 number 1
<http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v17/v17n1p38_Michaels.html>

We have the book : One clic to download :
<<http://aaargh.com.mx/fran/livres4/DInur.pdf>>

ORADOUR-SUR-GLANE

Synopsis of Revisionist Claims

by Vincent Reynouard

Vincent Reynouard is a French revisionist who disputes the official version of the massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane. On 9 June 2004, his previous conviction on a charge of "approval of a war crime" was upheld on appeal and Reynouard was sentenced to two years in prison with 18 months of that time on probation, plus a 3,000 euro fine. The court also upheld the confiscation of his research papers which had been seized in May 2001.

Essentially, Reynouard's crime was that he claimed that survivors of the Oradour massacre lied about the tragedy, and that the women and children were killed by an explosion in the church which was **not** set off by the Waffen-SS soldiers who were in the village that day. Contrary to Reynouard's revisionist claims, the women and children were burned alive by a fire that was set in the church by the Waffen-SS soldiers, according to the official story.

Reynouard wrote an article which was published in German on this web site:
<<http://www.deutsche-stimme.com/Ausgaben2004/Sites/10-04-Oradour.html>>

In the article on this web site, Reynouard claims that Mathieu Borie, one of the survivors of the massacre in the Laudy barn, was a member of the FTP, the Communist Résistance organization, and that his friend Maurice Beaubreuil was also connected with the French Résistance. He claims that Monsieur Dupic belonged to the French Secret Army and that Paul Doutré was a supporter of the partisans.

In his Internet article, Reynouard said that he wrote, in his revisionist book about Oradour-sur-Glane, that he had checked the government archives and had found that partisans were regularly active in Oradour, as evidenced by records of thefts of cigarettes and gasoline. This partisan activity was contained in a government report by Guy Pauchou, who later co-authored the Official Report in which he stated that Oradour had been a perfectly peaceful village.

In his most ridiculous statement, Reynouard claims that Madame Rouffanche, the lone survivor of the church, could not have jumped out of a window in the church because it was a 12 foot drop and then another 7.5 feet from the top of the retaining wall to the road where she was shot 5 times in the legs by the Waffen-SS soldiers. Reynouard points out that Madame Rouffanche was 47 years old, implying that a woman that age could not have jumped out of a window from that height. If he had carefully studied the testimony of Madame Rouffanche, he would have known that she didn't jump down to the road from the top of the retaining wall, but rather crawled around the church to the garden behind the presbyterie after she was shot 4 times in the legs and once in the shoulder as she stood on the ground underneath the window. His measurements are all wrong: the window is less than 12 feet from the ground, and the retaining wall is around 10 feet high.

He points out that Madame Rouffanche testified that there was no explosion inside the church the whole time she was there, although other witnesses stated that they heard several loud explosions. Reynouard accuses Madame Rouffanche of giving false testimony at the military tribunal held in Bordeaux in 1953. Reynouard doesn't believe that Madame Rouffanche was even in the church. He claims that she gave conflicting statements over the years about a crate or box that was brought into the church by two SS soldiers. This was the "smoke bomb" that was allegedly set off by means of lighting a fuse.

Reynouard bluntly calls Madame Rouffanche a liar. He claims that her daughter was a member of the Résistance, using the code name "Danielle." In 1996, Reynouard learned that a British RAF flier named Len Cotton was hidden for three days in the vestry of the Oradour church where "Danielle" brought him food. Reynouard claims that Len Cotton told him in a telephone conversation that Oradour had been a large base of the Résistance. For Reynouard, this is proof that Madame Rouffanche lied in her court testimony because of her connections to the Résistance. Reynouard wrote that Madame Rouffanche, with her improbable story of the "crate" and her jump from the church window, which bordered on a miracle, had tried to put the entire blame onto the Waffen-SS in order to white-wash the Résistance of any responsibility.

More about Len Cotton can be found on this web site:

<<http://www.oradour.info/images/rafman01.htm>>

Reynouard wrote that he had already published the story about Len Cotton seven years ago, but there had been no statement by representatives of the official version regarding this story.

Reynouard claims that, with the help of an attorney, he studied the trial testimony which was taken down in shorthand by the court reporter during the war crimes trial held in Bordeaux in 1953. From these shorthand notes, he learned that Mrs. Renaud testified that "there was a large explosion in the church." Mr. Petit testified during the trial that he had entered the church briefly after the tragedy and "it was a terrible picture. There was no intact body. Some had been torn into two pieces." Some of the Waffen-SS soldiers had also testified during the trial about an explosion in the church, according to the notes taken by the court reporter.

Reynouard wrote that he had conducted his research like a Criminal Investigation, examining photos of the corpses found after the massacre. The corpses of the men were burned beyond recognition, but the corpses of the women and children in the church were torn apart with arms, legs and heads severed from the torsos; the clothing on some of the corpses of the women was not burned. The faces on the severed heads were recognizable. According to Reynouard, the corpses of the women and children looked like the typical victims of an explosion, and the church looked like the ruins of a church that had been the victim of a bombardment.

Reynouard points out that a reporter, Pierre Poitevin, who saw the church only hours after the massacre, observed that the fabric flowers (Stoffblumen) on the altar had not burned. Those same flowers are still in the church today, according to Reynouard. The tragedy took place in June when plenty of real flowers would have been available, so why would they have put silk flowers on the altar?

As proof that there was an explosion in the church, Reynouard points out in his article that the roof was blown off, but there does not seem to be much damage caused by a fire inside the church. The wooden confessional did not burn, for example. A brass ball on the roof of the tower did not melt, according to Reynouard, indicating that the roof was blown off, rather than burned. An engraved inscription on the melted bronze bells can still be seen. This proves that the fire in the tower did not burn very long, according to Reynouard. The implication is that a flash fire caused by an explosion partially melted the bells. A Waffen-SS soldier was killed by a stone falling from the church, which is further proof of an explosion in Reynouard's opinion.

Reynouard wrote that he became interested in the Oradour tragedy in 1989. In August 1990, he met Mr. Renaud, one of the survivors of the village and the husband of the woman who testified in court about an explosion in the church. Mr. Renaud told him that he had witnessed an explosion in the church tower and felt the shock waves. Reynouard also claims that he spoke with Maurice Beaubreuil, a survivor who hid with his aunt in a house near the church; Beaubreuil told him about hearing a strong explosion. Today these two men deny that they ever spoke with Reynouard. Reynouard claims that he took notes in a small red notebook in 1990, but it was confiscated and he could not prove in court that he had spoken with Renaud and Beaubreuil.

Reynouard points out that in Oradour-sur-Glane, there were refugees who were Spanish soldiers that had fought against Franco in the Civil War in Spain. He claims that these soldiers would have recruited the villagers to fight along with them in the French Résistance. He points out that the Spanish refugees are never mentioned in the official story. On the contrary, the 26 Spaniards who had been living in Oradour-sur-Glane since 1939, when the Spanish Civil War ended, were most certainly mentioned in the official stories that I read.

Reynouard makes the outrageous claim that the burned bodies found inside the bakery and the bodies that had been thrown into a well were those of German soldiers who had been previously killed by the partisans in the village. If this is true, why didn't the Waffen-SS soldiers take these bodies with them for a proper burial instead of leaving them to be found by the survivors after the destruction of the village?

According to Reynouard's article, the German version of the story, which Reynouard agrees with, is that 120 to 150 members of the Waffen-SS had gone to Oradour-sur-Glane to look for the German soldier, H. Kaempfe, who had been kidnapped by Communist partisans under the direction of Jean Canou. Canou was a Sargeant in the FTP, the Communist resistance army. Canou testified at the 1953 trial of 21 of the SS perpetrators that Kämpfe had been kidnapped and was first taken to the village of Cheissoux; then he was turned over to Canou's "chief" in the FTP, Georges Guingouin. Canou was the only resistance fighter to testify at the trial; his sworn testimony was that there was no resistance activity of any kind in Oradour-sur-Glane.

Reynouard's Internet article continues the German version of the story: The men were separated from the women and children; they were taken to several barns, while the women and children were taken to the church. Then the Waffen-SS soldiers made a search of the houses, whereby they found many weapons and ammunition. Then there was a large explosion in the church, which tore up the women and children, who were inside. The SS thought they were being attacked and therefore opened fire on the men in the barns.

The French always rejected this German version with its own thesis of the peaceful villagers, according to Reynouard; he wrote that the French version of the story is a poor attempt to present the French as innocent, or at least, to justify their innocence. Reynouard reasons that if the SS had wanted to terrorize and demoralize the population of France, they would have destroyed ten, twenty or fifty villages in a similar manner. He points out that the SS first demanded hostages and then made a search of the town. He asks, rhetorically: Why would the SS have wasted all this time in doing a search if they had come into the village only to massacre the population?

Reynouard points out in his article that the Germans had had a perfect excuse to answer the actions of the partisans and to spread "senseless terror" in Tulle where, the day before, 40 German soldiers had been killed by the Resistance and their bodies terribly mutilated. Reynouard explains that, in Tulle, the Waffen-SS left the women and children unharmed, in accordance with their actual custom, while 99 men were hanged. From this, Reynouard concludes that the separation of the women and children from the men in Oradour proves that the SS did not have the intention of killing everyone in the village. Their task, according to Reynouard, was to find the German soldier, H. Kaempfe, and to destroy the partisan base in Oradour, but it had inadvertently ended tragically. Reynouard thinks that the German commander made an error in not searching the church for weapons before the women and children were taken there.

The official transcripts from the trial in Bordeaux have been sealed until 2053. Without having any proof, Reynouard has concocted a scenario in which he theorizes that some of the partisans in Oradour-sur-Glane hid inside the church when they saw the SS men enter the village. When the women and children were taken to the church, the SS soldiers discovered the partisans hiding there, and possibly there was an exchange of gunfire which caused the ammunition hidden in the church to explode.

Reynouard speculates that not all the women and children died in the church as a consequence of the disaster, since parts of the church were not destroyed. He thinks that the women and children who were in the proximity of the wooden confessional and the silk flowers must have survived the drama and that Mrs. Rouffanche was not the only survivor of the church.

In support of his theory, Reynouard mentions the story told by a German soldier, Eberhard Matthes, who visited the ruined village in 1963 and spoke with two women who claimed to have survived the destruction in the church. Why didn't these two women testify during the trial in Bordeaux in 1953? Maybe they did, but we won't know until 2053 when the court records will be open to the public. Until then, Reynouard has no proof of his revisionist claims.

In June 1997, Reynouard published a 450-page book in Belgium; its title was "Le measure acre l'Oradour." This same book was also published in Germany. Reynouard says that he wrote in the preface to the book that he would gladly invite critics to have an honest discussion about what he had written. He claims that the representatives of the historical version would have dismantled his theories in a public argument if their official historical version were correct, but his opponents never noticed this offer in his book. Instead of discussing the matter, they preferred brutal censorship, Reynouard says.

In his article on the Internet, Reynouard says that, after his book was published, an intense media campaign against him began in the Limousin region where Oradour-sur-Glane is located. He claims that he was insulted, dragged into the dirt, and called a liar and a counterfeiter; he was never interviewed by the press and his answers to the accusations were never published. Only his opponents were heard. By September 1997, the sale of his book was forbidden in France by a decree of the Minister of the Interior, who was at that time, Jean- Pierre Chevènement.

Contrary to news reports about the case, Reynouard claims that he did not make a video about Oradour-sur-Glane, and that he did not send the video to two survivors of the massacre. The video was made by a group of activists in 1998 and 1999 to illustrate the arguments that Reynouard had made in his book. One month after it went on the market in January 2001, the video was banned in France. A friend of his had sent a copy of the video to the only two living survivors of the shooting in the barns, Robert Hebras and Marcel Darthout. This was proved in court by a handwriting analysis of the address on the envelope and a DNA analysis of the saliva on the stamps.

Reynouard says that the French authorities tried to accuse him of "denying a war crime," but the accusation had to be amended to "approval of a war crime." On May 16, 2001 his residence in Brussels was searched by Belgian policemen on orders from the French. They seized approximately 60 cardboard boxes containing books, papers and recordings. The offices of his publisher in Antwerp were also searched. Reynouard's passport was confiscated and he was forbidden to visit the area of France where Oradour is located.

On September 27, 2001, four years after Reynouard's book was banned, the French Minister of the Interior issued a decree which also banned the video in France.

The first court proceedings against Reynouard took place on November 18, 2003. During the proceedings, the judge refused to allow the video to be shown. Reynouard claims that the

judge insured that he could not defend himself by interrupting him continuously. On December 12th, he was convicted of "approval of a war crime," and sentenced to one year in prison with nine months of that time on probation; he was also fined 10,000 euro.

His appeal was heard in court, starting on April 14, 2004, and on June 9, 2004, the final judgement was announced. The judges changed the original sentence, going beyond the demand of the prosecutor, and condemned Reynouard to two years in prison with 18 months of that time on probation. The fine was reduced to 3,000 euro with the money going to the three civil parties involved in the case: Marcel Darthout, a survivor of the massacre, the "International League against Racism and Antisemitism," and the "Friends of the Association of the Memory of the Deportation." The Deportation was the name given to the sending of captured French resistance heroes to such Nazi concentration camps as Natzweiler-Struthof, Buchenwald and Dachau, where they were denied the rights of POWs, since they were illegal combatants under the Geneva Convention of 1929.

Reynouard ended his Internet article by claiming that his "enemies" had won legally, but they had lost intellectually because, in the seven years since he wrote his book, they have not answered his arguments, nor openly discussed the contents of the book with him. Instead, they preferred the protection of the law, prohibiting his work and demanding his arrest. Reynouard says that these circles would like to silence him, but they have inadvertently caused the spreading of his arguments. In that, he is correct: the world-wide publicity about his case has certainly spread his revisionist story about Oradour-sur-Glane.

<<http://www.scrapbookpages.com/Oradour-sur-Glane/Story/VincentReynouard.html>>

ACTUALITIES

The "Liberation of the Camps": FACTS vs. LIES

By Theodore J. O'Keefe

Nothing has been more effective in establishing the authenticity of the Holocaust in the minds of Americans than the terrible scenes U.S. GI's discovered when they entered the German concentration camps at the close of World War II. At Dachau, Buchenwald, Dora, Mauthausen, and other work and detention camps, horrified American infantrymen encountered heaps of dead and dying inmates, emaciated and diseased. Survivors told them hair-raising stories of torture and slaughter, and backed up their claims by showing the GI's crematory ovens, alleged gas chambers, supposed implements of torture, even shrunken heads and lampshades, gloves, and handbags purportedly made from skin flayed from dead inmates.

U.S. government authorities, mindful that most Americans, who remembered the atrocity stories fed them during World War I, still doubted the Allied propaganda directed against the Hitler regime, resolved to "document" what the GI's had found in the camps. Prominent newsmen and politicians were flown in to see the harrowing evidence, while the U.S. Army Signal Corps filmed and photographed the scenes for posterity. The famous journalist Edward R. Murrow reported, in tones of horror, but no longer of disbelief, what he had been told and shown, and Dachau and Buchenwald were branded on the hearts and minds of the American populace as names of infamy unmatched in the sad and bloody history of this planet.

For Americans, what was "discovered" at the camps - the dead and the diseased, the terrible stories of the inmates, all the props of torture and terror - became the basis not simply of a transitory propaganda campaign but of the conviction that yes, it was true: the Germans DID exterminate six million Jews, most of them in lethal gas chambers. What the GI's found was used, by way of films which were mandatory viewing for the vanquished populace of Germany, to "re-educate" the German people by destroying their national pride and their will to a united, independent national state, imposing in their place overwhelming feelings of collective guilt and political impotence. And when the testimony, and the verdict, at Nuremberg incorporated most, if not all, of the horror stories Americans were told about Dachau, Buchenwald, and other places captured by the U.S. Army, the Holocaust could pass for one of the most documented, one of the most authenticated, one of the most proven historical episodes in the human record.

A Different Reality

But it is known today that, very soon after the liberation of the camps, American authorities were aware that the real story of the camps was quite different from the one in which they were

coaching military public information officers, government spokesmen, politicians, journalists, and other mouthpieces. When American and British forces overran western and central Germany in the spring of 1945, they were followed by troops charged with discovering and securing any evidence of German war crimes. Among them was Dr. Charles Larson, one of America's leading forensic pathologists, who was assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Department. Dr. Larson performed autopsies at Dachau and some twenty other German camps, examining on some days more than 100 corpses. After his grim work at Dachau, he was questioned for three days by U.S. Army prosecutors. (1) Dr. Larson's findings? According to an interview he gave to an American journalist in 1980, "What we've heard is that six million Jews were exterminated. Part of that is a hoax." (2) And what part was the hoax? Dr. Larson, who told his biographer that to his knowledge he "was the only forensic pathologist on duty in the entire European Theater," (3) informed "Wichita Eagle" reporter Jan Floerchinger that "never was a case of poison gas uncovered." (4) Neither Dr. Larson nor any other forensic specialist has ever been cited by any Holocaust historian to substantiate a single case of death by poison gas, whether Zyklon-B or any other variety.

Typhus, Not Poison Gas

If not by gassing, how did the unfortunate victims at Dachau, Buchenwald, and Bergen-Belsen perish? Were they tortured to death? Deliberately starved? The answers to these questions are known as well. As Dr. Larson and other Allied medical men discovered, the chief cause of death at Dachau, Belsen, and the other camps was disease, above all typhus, an old and terrible scourge of mankind which until recently flourished in places where populations were crowded together in circumstances where public health measures were unknown or had broken down. Such was the case in the overcrowded internment camps in Germany at war's end, where, despite such measures as systematic delousing, quarantine of the sick, and cremation of the dead, the virtual collapse of Germany's food, transport, and public health systems led to catastrophe.

Perhaps the most authoritative statement of the facts as to typhus and mortality in the camps has been made by Dr. John E. Gordon, M.D., Ph.D., a professor of preventive medicine and epidemiology at the Harvard University School of Public Health, who was with U.S. forces in Germany in 1945. Dr. Gordon reported in 1948 that "The outbreaks in concentration camps and prisons made up the great bulk of typhus infection encountered in Germany." Dr. Gordon summarized the causes for the outbreaks as follows:

Germany was in chaos. The destruction of whole cities and the path left by advancing armies produced a disruption of living conditions contributing to the spread of the disease. Sanitation was low grade, public utilities were seriously disrupted, food supply and food distribution was poor, housing was inadequate and order and discipline were everywhere lacking. Still more important, a shifting of populations was occurring such as few countries and few times have experienced. (5)

Dr. Gordon's findings are corroborated by Dr. Russel Barton, today a psychiatrist of international repute, who entered Bergen-Belsen with British forces as a young medical student in 1945. Barton, who volunteered to care for the diseased survivors, testified under sworn oath in a Toronto courtroom in 1985 that "Thousands of prisoners who died at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp during World War II weren't deliberately starved to death but died from a rash of diseases." (6) Dr. Barton further testified that on entering the camp he had credited stories of deliberate starvations but had decided such stories were untrue after inspecting the well-equipped kitchens and the meticulously maintained ledgers, dating back to 1942, of food cooked and dispensed each day. Despite noisily publicized claims and widespread popular notions to the contrary, no researcher has been able to document a German policy of extermination through starvation in the German camps.

No Lampshades, No Handbags, Etc.

What of the ghoulish stories of concentration camp inmates skinned for their tattoos, flayed to make lampshades and handbags, or other artifacts? What of the innumerable "torture racks," "meathooks," whipping posts, gallows, and other tools of torment and death that are reported to have abounded at every German camp? These allegations, and even more grotesque ones proffered by Soviet prosecutors, found their way into the record at Nuremberg.

The lampshade and tattooed-skin charges were made against Ilse Koch, dubbed by journalists the "Bitch of Buchenwald," who was reported to have furnished her house with objects manufactured from the tanned hides of luckless inmates. But General Lucius Clay, military governor of the U.S. zone of occupied Germany, who reviewed her case in 1948, told his superiors in Washington: "There is no convincing evidence that she [Ilse Koch] selected inmates

for extermination in order to secure tattooed skins or that she possessed any articles made of human skin." (7) In an interview General Clay gave years later, he stated about the material for the infamous lampshades: "Well, it turned out actually that it was goat flesh. But at the trial it was still human flesh. It was almost impossible for her to have gotten a fair trial." (8) Ilse Koch hanged herself in a West German jail in 1967.

It would be tedious to itemize and refute the thousands of bizarre claims as to Nazi atrocities. That there were instances of German cruelty, however, is clear from the testimony of Dr. Konrad Morgen, a legal investigator attached to the Reich Criminal Police, whose statements on the witness stand at Nuremberg have never been challenged by believers in the Jewish Holocaust. Dr. Morgen informed the court that he had been given full authority by Heinrich Himmler, commander of Hitler's SS and the dread Gestapo, to enter any German concentration camp and investigate instances of cruelty and corruption on the part of the camp staffs. According to Dr. Morgen's sworn testimony at Nuremberg, he investigated 800 such cases, in which over 200 convictions resulted. (9) Punishments included the death penalty for the worst offenders, including Hermann Karl Koch, Ilse's husband, commandant of Buchenwald.

In reality, while camp commandants in certain cases did inflict physical punishment, such acts had to be approved by authorities in Berlin, and it was required that a camp physician first certify the good health of the prisoner to be disciplined, and then be on hand at the actual beating. (10) After all, the camps were throughout most of the war important centers of industrial activity. The good health and morale of the prisoners was critical to the German war effort, as is evidenced by a 1942 order issued by SS-Brigadeführer Richard Glücks, chief of the office which controlled the concentration camps, which held camp commanders "personally responsible for exhausting every possibility to preserve the physical strength of the detainees." (11)

Concentration Camp Survivors - Merely Victims?

U.S. Army investigators, working at Buchenwald and other camps, quickly ascertained what was common knowledge among veteran inmates: that the worst offenders, the cruelest denizens of the camps were not the guards but the prisoners themselves. Common criminals of the same stripe as those who populate U.S. prisons today committed many villainies, particularly when they held positions of authority, and fanatical Communists, highly organized to combat their many political enemies among the inmates, eliminated their foes with Stalinist ruthlessness.

Two U.S. Army investigators at Buchenwald, Egon W. Fleck and Edward A. Tenenbaum, carefully investigated circumstances in the camp before its liberation. In a detailed report submitted to their superiors, they revealed, in the words of Alfred Toombs, their commander, who wrote a preface to the report, "how the prisoners themselves organized a deadly terror within the Nazi terror." (12)

Fleck and Tenenbaum described the power exercised by criminals and Communists as follows:

The trustees, who in time became almost exclusively Communist Germans, had the power of life and death over all other inmates. They could sentence a man or a group to almost certain death... The Communist trustees were directly responsible for a large part of the brutalities at Buchenwald.

Colonel Donald B. Robinson, chief historian of the American military government in Germany, summarized the Fleck-Tenenbaum report in an article which appeared in "The American Mercury" shortly after the war. Colonel Robinson wrote succinctly of the American investigators' findings: "It appeared that the prisoners who agreed with the Communists ate; those who didn't starved to death." (13)

Additional corroboration of inmate brutality has been provided by Ellis E. Spackman, who, as Chief of Counter-Intelligence Arrests and Detentions for the Seventh U.S. Army, was involved in the liberation of Dachau. Spackman, later a professor of history at San Bernardino Valley College in California, wrote in 1966 that at Dachau "the prisoners were the actual instruments that inflicted the barbarities on their fellow prisoners." (14)

"Gas Chambers"

On December 9, 1944 Col. Paul Kirk and Lt. Col. Edward J. Gully inspected the German concentration camp at Natzweiler in Alsace. They reported their findings to their superiors at the headquarters of the U.S. 6th Army Group, which subsequently forwarded Kirk and Gully's report to the War Crimes Division. While, significantly, the full text of their report has never been published, it has been revealed, by an author supportive of Holocaust claims, that the two investigators were careful to characterize equipment exhibited to them by French informants as a "SO-CALLED lethal

gas chamber," and claim it was "ALLEGEDLY used as a lethal gas chamber" (15) [emphasis added].

Both the careful phraseology of the Natzweiler report, and its effective suppression, stand in stark contrast to the credulity, the confusion, and the blaring publicity which accompanied official reports of alleged gas chambers at Dachau. At first, a U.S. Army photo depicting a GI gazing mournfully at a steel door marked with a skull and crossbones and the German words for: "Caution! Gas! Mortal danger! Don't open!" was identified as showing the murder weapon. Later, however, it was evidently decided that the apparatus in question was merely a standard delousing chamber for clothing, and another alleged gas chamber, this one cunningly disguised as a shower room, was exhibited to American congressmen and journalists as the site where thousands breathed their last. While there exist numerous reports in the press as to the operation of this second "gas chamber," no official report by trained Army investigators has yet surfaced to reconcile such problems as the function of the shower heads: Were they "dummies," or did lethal cyanide gas stream through them? (Each theory has appreciable support in journalistic and historiographical literature.)

As with Dachau, so with Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, and the other camps captured by the Allies. There was no end of propaganda about "gas chambers," "gas ovens," and the like, but so far not a single detailed description of the murder weapon and its function, not a single report of the kind that is mandatory for the successful prosecution of any assault or murder case in America at the time and today, has come to light.

Furthermore, a number of Holocaust authorities have now publicly decreed that there were no gassings, no extermination camps in Germany after all! All these things, we are told, were located in what is now Poland, in areas captured by the Soviet Red Army and off-limits to Western investigators. In 1960 Dr. Martin Broszat, who is now director of the Munich-based Institute for Contemporary History, which is funded by the West German government to SUPPORT the Holocaust story, wrote a letter to the German weekly "Die Zeit" in which he stated categorically: "Neither in Dachau nor in Bergen-Belsen nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other prisoners gassed." (16) Professional Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal wrote in 1975 that "there were no extermination camps on German soil." (17) And Dachau "gas chamber" No. 2, which was once presented to a stunned and grieving world as a weapon which claimed hundreds of thousands of lives, is now described in the brochure issued to tourists at the modern Dachau "memorial site" in these words: "This gas chamber, camouflaged as a shower room, was not used." (18)

The Propaganda Intensifies

More than forty years after American troops entered Dachau, Buchenwald, and the other German camps, and trained American investigators established the facts as to what had gone on in them, the government in Washington, the entertainment media in Hollywood, and the print media in New York continue to churn out millions of words and images annually on the horrors of the camps and the infamy of the Holocaust. Despite the fact that, with the exception of the defeated Confederacy, no enemy of America has ever so suffered so complete and devastating defeat as did Germany in 1945, the mass media and the politicians and bureaucrats behave as if Hitler, his troops, and his concentration camps continue to exist in an eternal present, and our opinion makers continue to distort, through ignorance or malice, the facts about the camps.

Time for the Truth

It is time that the government and the professional historians revealed the facts about Dachau, Buchenwald, and the other camps. It is time that they let the American public know how the inmates died, and how they didn't die. It is time that the claims as to mass murder by gassing were clarified and investigated in the same manner as any other claims of murder are dealt with. It is time that the free ride certain groups have enjoyed as the result of unchallenged Holocaust claims be terminated, just as it is time that other groups, including Germans, eastern Europeans, the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the wartime leadership of America and Britain stop being scapegoated, either for their alleged role in the Holocaust or their supposed failure to stop it.

Above all, it is time that the citizens of this great democratic Republic have the facts about the camps, facts which they possess a right to know, a right that is fundamental to the exercise of their authority and their will in the governance of their country. As citizens and as taxpayers, Americans of all ethnic backgrounds, of all faiths, have a basic right and an overriding interest in determining the facts of incidents which are deemed by those in positions of power to be determinative in America's foreign policy, in its educational policy, in its selection of past events to be memorialized in our civic life. The alleged facts of the Holocaust are today at issue all over the civilized world: in Germany, in France, in Italy, in Britain, in the Low Countries and Scandinavia, in Japan, across our border in Canada and in the United States of America itself. The truth will be decided only by recourse to the facts, in the public forum: not by concealing the facts, denying

the truth, stonewalling reality. The truth will out, and it is time the government of this country, and governments and international bodies throughout the world, made public and patent the evidence of what actually transpired in the German concentration camps in the years 1933-1945, so that we may put paid to the lies, without fear or favor, and carry out the work of reconciliation and renewal that is and must be the granite foundation of mutual tolerance between peoples and of a peace based on justice, rather than on guns, barbed wire, prisons, and lies.

NOTES

1. *Crime Doctor*, a biography of Larson by John D. McCallum, Mercer, Washington & Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 1979, p. 69.
2. *Wichita Eagle*, April 1, 1980, p. 4C.
3. *Crime Doctor*, p. 46.
4. *Wichita Eagle*, April 1, 1980, p. 4C.
5. John E. Gordon, "Louse-Borne Typhus Fever in the European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, 1945," in Forest Ray Moulton, Ed., *Rickettsial Diseases of Man*, Am. Acad. for the Advancement of Science, Washington D.C. 1948.
6. *Toronto Star*, February 8, 1985, p. A2.
7. *New York Times* 24 September 1948, p. 3.
8. Interview with Lucius Clay, *Official Proceeding of the George C. Marshall Research Foundation* cited in "Buchenwald: Legend and Reality," Mark Weber, *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 7, no. 4.
9. International Military Tribunal, Vol. XVII, p. 556; IMT, Vol. XX, pp. 489, 438.
10. Cited in *The Theory and Practice of Hell*, Eugen Kogon, Berkley Books, New York, pp. 108-109.
11. Nuremberg document NO-1523.
12. *Buchenwald: A Preliminary Report*, Egon W. Fleck and Edward A. Tenenbaum, U.S. Army, 12th Army Group, 24 April 1945. National Archives, Record Group 331, SHAEF, G-5, 17.11, Jacket 10, Box 151 (8929/163-8929/180).
13. "Communist Atrocities at Buchenwald," Donald B. Robinson, in *American Mercury*, October 1946.
14. *San Bernardino Sun-Telegram*, March 13, 1966 (cited in *The Man Who Invented "Genocide"*, James J. Martin, Institute for Historical Review, IHR, 1984, pp. 110-111).
15. *Concentration Camp at Natzwiller* [sic], RG 331, Records of Allied Operations and Occupation, Army Headquarters WW2, SHAEF/G-5/2717, Modern Military, National Archives, Washington, D.C., cited in Robert H. Abzug, *Inside the Vicious Heart*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1985, p. 10, p. 181.
16. *Die Zeit*, Hamburg, Germany, August 26, 1960.
17. *Books & Bookmen*, April 1975, Vol. 7, p. 5.
18. Leaflet, *Memorial Site Concentration Camp Dachau* The International Dachau-Committee, Dachau, Germany, n.d.

The conclusions of the early U.S. Army investigations as to the truth about the wartime German concentration camps have since been corroborated by all subsequent investigators and can be summarized:

1. The harrowing scenes of dead and dying inmates were not the result of a German policy of "extermination," but rather the result of epidemics of typhus and other disease brought about largely by the effects of Allied aerial attacks.
2. Stories of Nazi supercriminals and sadists who turned Jews and others into handbags and lampshades for their private profit or amusement were sick lies or diseased fantasies; indeed, the German authorities consistently punished corruption AND cruelty on the part of camp commanders and guards.
3. On the other hand, the representations of the newly liberated inmates to have been saints and martyrs of Hitlerism were quite often very far from the truth; indeed, most of the brutalities inflicted on camp detainees were the work of their fellow prisoners, in contravention of German policy and German orders.
4. The alleged homicidal showers and gas chambers had been used either for bathing camp inmates or delousing their clothes; the claim that they had been used to murder Jews or other human beings is a contemptible fabrication. Orthodox, Establishment historians and professional "Nazi-hunters" have quietly dropped claims that inmates were gassed at Dachau, Buchenwald, and other camps in Germany. They continue, however, to keep silent regarding the lies about Dachau and Buchenwald, as well as to evade an open discussion of the evidence for homicidal gassing at Auschwitz and the other camps captured by the Soviets.

THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS BY KURDS IN IRAQ

(AINA) -- An armed group under the leadership of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) attacked Mr. Behnam Habib Ayub Habash. Mr. Habash is in charge of the office for selling land in the area of Hamdaniya in northern Iraq. The armed assailants accused Mr. Habash of registering land in the name of Arab citizens and that he was a member of the Ba'ath party. This group attacked Mr. Habash in his office and severely beat him in front of the office staff. When his brother in law came to his aid, the armed gang took both men and imprisoned them in KDP's headquarters in Hamdaniya. After complaints were filed in the office of the governor of Nineveh,

the deputy governor, Mr. Khasraw Goran, interfered and as a result the two men were later released.

On Christmas day, December 25, 2004 at eleven p.m., two cars that belonged to Beth-Nahrin Patriotic Union (HBA) stopped at the Hamdaniya gas station to fill up. Every official organization has the right to fill its cars at this gas station. As Mr. Husam Salem Tosh and Mr. Daa Salem Tosh, who were driving the two cars, entered the gas station, a group of Kurdish militants known as Peshmerga, attacked them. Eyewitnesses of this incident were Luis Marcus, a member of the Municipality Council and Walid Adam, an employee of the KDP. After beating the two men, the Peshmerga confiscated their weapons and took them to the KDP office. In an interview conducted by Bethil.org, Mr. Husam Salem Tosh recalled, "we pulled up to the gas station at night to fill up our cars. We were waiting our turn in line, when the cars of the Peshmerga passed us and took our turn without permission. They filled 30 liters of gas, which is their allotted portion, and then they gave us a turn. When I filled 15 liters of gas, a Peshmerga member wanted to take my turn again. But I refused, so he threatened me, pointing his weapon at me. The verbal threat was not directed at me personally, but at our people in general and at our party in particular (Mr. Tosh is a member of the HBA). In response, I raised my weapon in self-defense. Then, five more of his friends joined him. They beat me and took my weapon. Mr. Luis Marcus and Walid Adam witnessed this incident but didn't react to it. The two men have responsibilities in the area. After this incident, the gas station was closed. We wanted to have a word with the man responsible for the Peshmerga group, but they ran away, as they always do. The gas from this station is supposed to be sold to the people of Hamdaniya, but why it is given to the people of Arbil, we don't know. I also ask, does this gas station only belong to the KDP?"

Also on December 25, 2004, Silvan Isho Denha who lives in Hamdaniya wanted to get five liters of gas, but the gas station attendant refused to give him the gas. Mr. Denha asked the attendant why he's unable to get gas when many gallons are sent to Arbil. After Mr. Denha posed his question, a group of armed Peshmerga attacked and severely beat him. As a result of the beating, Mr. Denha was taken to the hospital. On December 26, 2004, at eleven a.m. another group of Peshmerga attacked Mr. Daa Azar Franso and jailed him in KDP's headquarters in Hamdaniya. The reason for the arrest was that Mr. Franso complained that the gas station sends fuel to Arbil and only a portion is left for Hamdaniya. Also on 26th December 26, 2004 at three a.m., a group of Peshmerga militants attacked the guards of the Church of Mar Yuhanon, in the area of Hamdaniya. As a result of this attack, two guards were seriously injured and one of them, named Yuhanna Muhannad Necmat Necman, had to be taken to the hospital.

On January 7, 2005 Randi Narsis, who lives in the city of Telkaif, was on his way to the checkpoint, which is near the building of the former official checkpoint of Telkaif. After reaching the checkpoint, the group of armed Peshmerga manning the checkpoint accused Mr. Narsis of being an Arab and not having an Arabic identity card in his possession. The Peshmerga beat him despite Mr. Narsis' pleas that he is not an Arab, but a Christian.

An attack on the guards of Bartilla

On October 1, 2004, the Syriac Council, which has 108 members and is headed by the tribal leadership of Bartilla, came to a decision to use armed guards to defend the city from both terrorists and thieves. The decision was approved by the governorate of Nineveh on January 31, 2004 and was assigned an official number of 2966. The aim was to keep the city protected and secured.

The leadership of Bartilla held a meeting and invited the political parties in the area and representatives from the Syriac Council. At that meeting it was decided that the political parties were not responsible for the protection of the city and that every party was responsible for its own duties. So the Syriac Council took the responsibility of the city's protection upon itself.

In order to patrol the city, the Assyrian Democratic Movement (ADM) was asked to offer a car for this aim and to collect money from the local residents in order to support a guard unit made up of 40 men. After a few days, the Iraqi National Guards entered the area and prevented Bartilla's guards from carrying out their duty on the pretext that they were responsible for security and to ostensibly prevent American troops from killing the local guards.

Then the National Iraqi Guards asked the Syriac Council to patrol only three churches and not the whole city. On December 7, 2004 at eleven p.m., the local guards noticed masked men near the Church of Mart Shmuni. It so happened that on that same day there were attacks and an explosion aimed at the Chaldean Diocese in the al-Shifa neighborhood and the Armenian Church in the al-Wihda neighborhood in Mosul.

The local guard immediately reported the incident to the Peshmerga of the KDP who did not respond. The guards then called the Security Forces of Kurdistan and asked them to speak with KDP headquarters in order to facilitate help from the local KDP members in Bartilla. Their pleas were again ignored. After half an hour, the guards reported this to the head of the Syriac Council. The head of the Council told them, "if I don't give you any information in 15 minutes, fire shots into the air. After 15 minutes, the guards fired their guns in the air. The shots drew the attention of a car-load of KDP members who approached the guards and the church. When the priest of the church came out, the Peshmerga forced him to open the church, and then they attacked the local guards and took them to KDP headquarters. Inside, the guards were beaten and humiliated. They also abused the religious position of the priest and forbade him from entering KDP headquarters. After the Syriac Council's interference in the matter, the guards were later released and the local guard unit has been cancelled.

Prepared by <www.bethil.org>, 3 Feb. 2005

<<http://www.aina.org/news/20050203140145.htm>>

BOLTS AND NUTS

@@&&@@&& Shut that door

Gas Chamber Door Fraudulently Portrayed at US Holocaust Museum

Visitors at the recently opened US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, will find on display a casting of a door of a supposed extermination gas chamber. This artifact is presented as graphic evidence of the chemical slaughterhouses supposedly used by the Germans to systematically exterminate masses of Jews during the Second World War.

[Photograph captioned, "This door on display at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum is fraudulently portrayed as the door of an extermination gas chamber."]

According to the March 1990 issue of the Museum's official *Newsletter*, this is "a casting of the door that sealed one of the gas chambers at the Majdanek killing center in Poland." This door is also shown in *The World Must Know: The History of the Holocaust as Told in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, a book by Museum official **Michael Berenbaum**. A photograph of it appears on page 138 along with a caption describing it as "a casting of the door to the gas chamber at Majdanek ... from the outside, SS guards could observe the killing through a small peephole."

French anti-Revisionist researcher Jean-Claude Pressac reports on this door in his 563-page book, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* (published in 1989 by "Nazi hunters" Serge and Beate Klarsfeld). He provides a photograph of the building in the Majdanek camp, including the door from which the Holocaust Museum casting was made.

As Pressac correctly notes, this door did indeed close on a gas chamber at Majdanek. However, as he concedes (on pages 555 and 557 of his book), this was a DELOUSING chamber used to disinfect clothing. The only living things killed in this gas chamber were lice.

The fraud of the US Holocaust Museum in presenting this "gas chamber" door was pointed out by *Journal* editor Mark Weber in his speech in suburban Washington, DC, on April 21, and by IHR editorial advisor Dr. Robert Faurisson in the July-August *Journal* (pages 14-17).

The Journal of Historical Review, Vol. 13, Number 5 (Sept./Oct. 1993)

The Pressac book is now online and curious readers may look at this door, which has disappeared from the Museum exhibition, soon after the revisionists pointed out Benrenbaum's daring hoax.

<http://veritas3.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/pressac/technique-and-operation>

@@&&@@&& Another propaganda hoax

A compelling fake Historian claims Dutch diary a British invention

by **Liesbeth de Bakker**
based on a story by **Nikki Brown**

During World War II, propaganda was used both against the enemy and to swell one's own ranks; a surprising ruse in the latter category has been uncovered by a leading British historian, who claims that a book posing as the diary of a Dutch boy was a **fake, expertly crafted by the British secret service** to lure America into the war.

My Sister and I, the reputed diary of Dirk van der Heide, was published in 1941, before America had joined the Allied war effort. "It's still relatively unknown that this diary is a fake," says Richard Aldrich, a leading intelligence historian in the UK. Professor Aldrich says that until recently, only he, some expert colleagues and the people who worked on the diary project in the early 1940s knew the truth about the invention. "As late as 1995 it was still being quoted as a genuine article."

The story of the fake diary features in Professor Aldrich's new book *Witness to War* (Transworld Publishers). "Diaries that are written by children... are often very compelling, because they are often very emotional," he says. "They're about family life and this one is about a boy and his younger sister, who are caught up in the invasion of Holland. Their father goes off to fight. Their mother is killed in an air raid. They suffer all the tumult that is involved with the invasion of Holland and all that is pictured through the lens of family life."

The story doesn't end there. An uncle sends Dirk and his ten-year-old sister Keetje off to Britain to find refuge, but the first thing they encounter there is the Blitz, the heavy bombing of London. To escape the destruction they are sent by boat across the Atlantic. They have to endure the submarines and torpedoes and finally arrive in the United States.

Pacing all wrong

"This diary is a complete fake," says Professor Aldrich. "Indeed, it was designed or planned to appeal to American emotions: the invasion of a friendly continental state like Holland - of course Roosevelt had family ties to Holland - then the bombing of London, which very much engages with American emotions, then the battle of the Atlantic which the Americans were already engaged in even though they hadn't officially declared war in 1941, and of course they arrive in the land of salvation which is the US. So the whole diary is orchestrated to appeal to American sentiments and to appeal to their emotions."

Although Professor Aldrich admits he has no material evidence that the book is a fake, he claims that intelligence officers who worked on the project have admitted their role off the record, and also says that the book itself is evidence enough. "There are two things that are highly suspicious. Firstly the way in which this diary is constructed to showcase all the elements of the early war in Europe which would appeal to American emotions. But also, if you compare this with genuine children's diaries or indeed diaries by adults, what you quickly discover is that war is ten minutes of action and ten days of waiting. There are high points and low points. This diary is highly unrealistic. Something is happening on every page. The timeline of war just does not look like this. This is, I think, to any experienced historian eye quite clearly a forgery."

Powerful stuff

But this, apparently, was not at all evident to the American public at the time. In 1941, *My Sister and I* was **one of the ten best-selling books** in the United States. And even though it was

the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that dragged America into the war, Richard Aldrich says the impact of the fake diary shouldn't be underestimated. "When you read other people's diaries at the time, it's quite clear that this had an impact on the thinking of individuals, and the power of diaries is that they don't just deal with fact. They touch the emotions. They engage with the self. They are very personal documents and for those reasons one suspects that it was rather influential."

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep, 15 December 2004.

<http://www2.rnw.nl/rnw/en/features/dutchhorizons/weeklyfeature/041215dh>

@@&&@@&& Hoax again?

Diary of Jewish girl killed by Nazis found in Tilburg

Amsterdam — 19 OCT; 2004. An 18-year-old Jewish girl's diary which describes her last month of imprisonment during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands has been discovered. Echoing the famous Anne Frank diary, the new find tells of both the terror and the mundane aspects of life during the Holocaust.

See the story :

http://www.expatica.com/source/site_article.asp?subchannel_id=19&story_id=12993

@@&&@@&& Recreate the camps...

London (Hollywood Reporter) - Almost 60 years after the Holocaust, a new British documentary will use computer technology to recreate life within the Nazi death camps.

Fortunately, the news come from the Hollywood guy !...

http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&cid=597&u=/nm/20041203/tv_nm/television_auschwitz_dc_1&printer=1

@@&&@@&& Former Senior Aide to Pat Buchanan Spoke at Holocaust Deniers' Meeting (Dec 16, '2004)

(IsraelINN.com) A former senior aide to talk show host and one-time presidential candidate Pat Buchanan **spoke at a meeting of Holocaust-deniers** earlier this year, according to this year's annual report on Holocaust-denial activity around the world.

The year-end report, *Holocaust Denial: A Global Survey - 2004*, has been issued by The David S. Wyman Institute for Holocaust Studies, which is located on the campus of Gratz College, near Philadelphia. The report's co-authors are Holocaust scholars Dr. **Alex Grobman** (author of a recent book on Holocaust denial) and Dr. **Rafael Medoff** (director of the Wyman Institute).

(The complete text of the Wyman Institute's report may be viewed on the Wyman Institute's [website](#)).

The report notes that **Peter Gemma**, a senior staff member of Pat Buchanan's 2000 presidential campaign, spoke at a February 19, 2004 meeting in Virginia of the **Institute for Historical Review**, the leading Holocaust-denial organization in the United States. Gemma introduced the evening's keynote speaker, IHR director Mark Weber.

The association of a former Buchanan aide with Holocaust-deniers is particularly noteworthy in view of **Buchanan's own troubling positions** concerning Hitler and the Holocaust. He has written that 850,000 Jews **could not have been gassed** in Treblinka because "diesel engines do not emit enough carbon dioxide to kill anybody"; he spoke out on behalf of accused Nazi war criminals Karl Linnas and Arthur Rudolph; he wrote columns defending Nazi death camp guard **John Demjanjuk**; he described Hitler as "an individual of great courage"; and he mocked Holocaust survivors' memories as "group fantasies of martyrdom and heroics." (*The New Republic*, Oct.15 and Oct.22, 1990) In his 1999 book, *A Republic, Not an Empire*, Buchanan argued that the U.S. should not have gone to war against Nazi Germany.

Other highlights of this year's report:

* Holocaust-deniers in the United States continued their efforts to gain a measure of respectability in 2004, and benefited from the willingness of several individuals of prominence to associate with them. In addition to the aforementioned Peter Gemma, a newsletter edited by pundit **Alexander Cockburn** defended imprisoned Holocaust-denier **Ernst Zundel**. Also, **Hutton**

Gibson again publicly denied the Holocaust, while his son, actor **Mel Gibson**, declined to clearly dissociate himself from his father's views.

* Some Arab governments continued to actively promote Holocaust-denial in 2004, and a **Holocaust-denier emerged as the leading candidate** for chairmanship of the Palestinian Authority.

* A number of Western governments and other institutions took important steps **against Holocaust-deniers**. The Canadian government sought to deport **Ernst Zundel**; the government of New Zealand denied entry to **David Irving**; the French government brought charges against **Bruno Gollnisch**; Harvard University returned a gift from an Arab leader who promoted Holocaust-denial; and **The Nation magazine said it would no longer accept advertisements from Holocaust-deniers**. Most notably, U.S. intervention brought about the first-ever public disavowal of Holocaust-denial by an Egyptian government official.

<<http://www.israelnn.com/news.php3?id=73685>>

@@&&@@&& It never happened !

The murder of 40 Australian, New Zealand and British POW's by the Nazis at Theresienstadt Concentration Camp during World War Two !

Only in the Australian made and Australian financed documentary "Where Death Wears a Smile", a film which claimed to be the truth about Australian prisoners in Nazi concentration camps in the Second World War, was this falsehood told.

This documentary won the New York Film and Television Award for the best political documentary in 1985. It was just another political lie like the Bush-Blair-Howard "weapons of mass destruction" supposedly to have existed in Iraq.

READ ABOUT WHO FINANCED THIS FRAUDULENT DOCUMENTARY

In March 2004, Mr. Jeremy Jones, President of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, said of certain people who 'deny' the very existence of the gas chambers:

"The fact that any Australian would associate themselves with a gallery of individuals attempting to distort history is abominable".

Upon this forthright statement of position, we could fairly ask whether the same Mr. Jones would bother to criticize the documentary *Where Death Wears A Smile* as a distortion of history? Or would silence reign? If the thirty people who provided funds to finance the documentary were mostly Jewish, should Mr. Jones not come forward and take a sort of moral collective responsibility for this other abominable falsification of history, thereby making a gesture towards wiping the slate clean. (Oct. 2004)

<http://www.aijf.org/film_financers.html>

It seems Australia is a fertile soil for growing WW II literary hoaxes...

@@&&@@&& Middle East Crisis in Biblical Perspective

This Professor Foresaw the Neo-Crusade Charles E. Carlson

F. Furman Kearley left behind a remarkable perception of our present problem. In his 1985 book entitled *The Middle East Crisis in Biblical Perspective*, Kearley, a professor at Abilene Christian University, clearly predicted the Neo-Crusade that has the world aghast twenty years later.

Christian educator Kearley wrote about what *We Hold These Truths* calls "Serial Wars" against Islam, which he called "World War III." Most important, he foresaw the role of what is now called the "the Christian Right, or sometimes "Christian Zionism"(he used the biblical scholar's term "Pre-millennialism") as the root cause of these Serial Wars. His understanding of the problem helps to lead to us toward a logical solution.

The following excerpts are from an article reprinted in the September 22nd 1986, issue of the Lutheran weekly, *Christian News*. Kearley's words are in "quotes" and those not in quotes are from the editor of *Christian News*.

The Middle East Crisis in Biblical Perspective

"Pre-millennial and Zionistic understandings of Scripture, and practices resulting from these understandings (misunderstandings?), pose grave dangers to our present civilization," says F. Furman Kearley, Ph.D. in "The Middle East Crisis in Biblical Perspective."

Dr. Kearley is Professor of Bible and Director of Graduate Studies at Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Texas. He takes sharp issue with such Israel-First Millennialists as Jerry Falwell and Hal Lindsey.

"When the concept of Armageddon (Revelation 16:16) is raised, those who believe in a literal war at Armageddon often feel that Christians should work to start this war and should vigorously participate in it. Those in particular who view the present situation as Armageddon believe that Christians should support Israel with vigor and urge our government to take an active part in the conflict in the Middle East."

"The main feature of dispensational pre-millennialism relative to the Middle East crisis is the doctrine that all the biblical prophecies concerning restoration of Israel relate to the return of the Jewish people to their homeland prior to the second coming of Christ. About 1830 J. N. Darby, one of the founders of the Plymouth Brethren, began teaching what has come to be called dispensational pre-millennialism. No one person has been more influential in spreading dispensational teachings than C. I. Scofield."

"Pre-millennialism and Zionism is based on an error-filled system of biblical interpretation. This means the present state of Israel is of men and not of God."

"Briefly, most of the passages used by pre-millennialists and Zionists are prophecies of restoration of physical Israel to physical Palestine from physical Babylon."

"Proponents of pre-millennialism strongly insist that God's promise to give the land to Abraham and his descendants constitutes an everlasting covenant that can never be broken and must ultimately be fulfilled by the restoration of Israel to the land."

"Militant pre-millennialism and Zionism must bear the moral responsibility for recent bloodshed in the Middle East and for more extensive bloodshed in World War III, if it comes as predicted by militant pre-millennialists."

"Had the state of Israel not been established in 1947, the history of the Middle East for the last 35 years would be entirely different. We cannot, of course, know what history would have been. We can know, however, that bloodshed during the last 35 years has been caused by pre-millennial and Zionistic agitation that resulted in the creation of the state of Israel."

"Further, if militant pre-millennialists and religious Zionists persist in viewing the Middle East conflict as a holy war and pressing for the possession of all territories by Israel which they formerly possessed, the rebuilding of the temple, and other such matters, World War III could certainly result. Millions would then be killed and their blood would be upon the heads of people like Jerry Falwell and so many others who, for a century-and-a-half, have pressed for this so-called 'Holy War' which will actually be a most unholy war."

"One militant pre-millennialist states that soon Russia will conquer the Middle East and Israel, and this, 'will ignite World War III, whereupon God will destroy all the nations that came against Jerusalem.' Since he believes this is an inspired description of what must happen, he believes Christians must support Israel if they are to fulfill one of God's purposes for the church."

"It is one thing to recognize that the present state exists and try to come to some practical, moral, political, economic solution to work for peace. It is quite another thing to view the present Middle East conflict as holy war and to work to further escalate it rather than diffuse it."

"The erroneous interpretations of pre-millennialism will result in producing unbelief in many present religionists and strengthen the unbelief concerning the Bible and Christianity among the irreligious, as well as those who are believers in other religions. Unbelievers, and those of other religions, will use the obviously false interpretations as evidence that the Bible is erroneous or that it is impossible to understand."

"The ultra-pro-Israel stance of militant pre-millennialism 'has driven countless Arabs, Muslims, and other "third world" people from the Savior.' The doctrines and practices of militant pre-millennialism result in harsh, unmerciful, unloving attitudes and actions toward the Arabs and other enemies of Israel."

"Christians should be working to bring about peace between both sides and should be working to evangelize, in an attempt to persuade both sides to accept Christ as Redeemer."

"The pre-millennial doctrine concerning the rebuilding of the temple, the reconstitution of the Levitical priesthood, and the reinstatement of animal sacrifices, contradicts plain New Testament teachings."

"It is a serious and dangerous thing for a man or movement to stir up nations to war at any time. Already hundreds of thousands have died and suffered extensively due to the Middle East crisis. Unless concerted efforts are made by all to end the Middle East crisis in peace, millions more will likely die and suffer."

"One needs to be absolutely certain that the doctrine he is following is 'of God' and 'not of men' before he advocates a doctrine that will put the blood of other men on his hands."

"It is one thing to espouse a cause or follow a theory that might result in persecution or even death to oneself. It is a totally different thing to become a part of a movement and advocate a doctrine that is going to bring death to thousands of others."

"One must study and teach to turn those who are in the error of pre-millennialism from that error, which is a powerful contributing force to the past (and possibly forthcoming) wars in the Middle East."

"Christians must pray for peace in the Middle East. Pre-millennialists must pray and work for World War III so Armageddon will come. They cannot pray for peace." - end

WHTT editor returns:

F. Furman Kearley has written many articles, many of which were published in the *Gospel Advocate*, *Firm Foundation*, *20th Century Christian*, *Sound Doctrine*, as well as various other publications. Deceased 2003.

Background reading:

THE SOURCE OF THE PROBLEM IN THE MID EAST: Part II, WHY JUDEO-CHRISTIANS SUPPORT WAR C. E. Carlson,

<<http://www.whtt.org/articles/020807.htm>>

[Let's add: Rev. Stephen SIZER, *Christian Zionism : Its History, Theology and Politics*:

<<http://aaargh.com.mx/fran/livres2/SIZERchriszion.pdf>> 208 p.]

BOOKS AND TAPES THAT CLARIFY

THE FINAL APOSTASY - by Gordon Ginn Ph.D. Is your church apostate, would you know it if it were? A book that reveals the untold historical and documented ex-post facto changes made in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament...after Christ. These changes have effected what all of us believe, from the Reformation to Day911. Ginn shed light on the turmoil in the Middle East and reveal the results of the some Christians' tragic errors in accepting the "Final Apostasy". 218 pages.

<http://www.whtt.org/catalog/product_info.php?cPath=21&products_id=45>

HOW CHRISTIAN" CHURCHES CRUCIFY PALESTINIANS - Audio Charles E. Carlson on the University of Delaware radio program, "Open Your Mind," interviewed by Hector Gomez. Q: Hector: "What do Americans need to know most about the Middle East crisis?" A: Carlson: "It's insufficient to blame politics, military profiteers and Zionists for our serial wars. "Christian" evangelical celebrities are the enablers of war upon Iraq and Palestine." Program provides overview of recent articles including "The Crucifixion of the Palestinians" and enhanced by comment exchange with an American soldier.

<http://www.whtt.org/catalog/product_info.php?cPath=22&products_id=213>

ATTACK ON ISLAM-CARLSON- In March, 1994, Charles E. Carlson authored a feature article called "Attacking Islam" that was published in a national news magazine. W. Palmer reads this article as Mr. Carlson provides updates and commentary. Carlson observed that the U.S. "war of ideology" had been deliberately **shifted away from a perceived "communist enemy" to a perceived Islamic enemy**. The article documents the trend started by Daniel Pipes and others in Foreign Affairs journals of the Council on Foreign Relations (now called Neo-Cons) and traced this trend to the prevalent policy ideology of both political parties being actively pursued by the Clinton and Bush Administrations. Audio. Approx. 1 hr. 2002.

<http://www.whtt.org/catalog/product_info.php?cPath=22&products_id=123>

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS

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@@&&@@&& See pictures of Iraq
<<http://www.crisispictures.org/>>

@@&&@@&& The bainwashing machines. The Jewish Holocaust Museum and Research Centre, Melbourne, was opened in 1984. The Centre's birth was the culmination of an idea, inspiration and determination, of two long-established Melbourne Jewish organisations - the Kadimah and the Federation of Polish Jews. The two organisations agreed that there should be a unique institution dedicated to keeping alive the memory of European Jews murdered by the Nazis between 1933-45.

The museum features exhibits on walls, scenes from ghettos, deportations and what was to be the final solution. There are graphic pictorial displays, original items and memorabilia donated by Holocaust survivors, and artistic works created by camp survivors and others. There is a model of the Treblinka concentration camp crafted by Melbourne's Henry Sztajer, one of the handful of survivors of the Treblinka revolt. The Centre houses a library, archive, photographic and oral history collection, the result of a continuing program of gathering survivor testimony on audio and video tape.

One of the main objectives of the Holocaust Museum is to educate school children, particularly non-Jewish ones. A feature of the museum is the presence of survivors who act as volunteer guides. In the first ten years of the museum's existence more than 70,000 children visited, to hear talks, to ask questions of those who witnessed first hand the horrors of which they speak, and to examine the exhibits.

The Holocaust Museum has become a major part of Melbourne's life and an Australian landmark. It has been ardently supported by Jews and non-Jews, befitting a city that has one of the world's largest percentage of Holocaust survivors.

<<http://www.arts.monash.edu.au/affiliates/hlc/museum.html>>

@@&&@@&& Holocaust denial is a contemporary form of anti-semitism.

Holocaust denial

The Holocaust denier asserts that the Holocaust never took place, that there were no systematic mass shootings, no death camps with gas chambers.

Denial began during the war as the Nazi murderers sought to hide evidence of their crimes and has continued since, impervious to the research of academic historians. Holocaust denial rests on a world view, on a set of beliefs, not on rational analysis of evidence; it is a mistake to think that deniers can be persuaded to change their views by rational argument.

In parallel with their Nazi predecessors the Holocaust deniers believe in the existence of a Council of Jewish Elders who are possessed of superhuman power and who work by secret means to gain control of the world. In past ages such power was associated with the Devil. These all-knowing all-powerful Jewish Elders supposedly smuggled thousands of agents into Europe in the midst of war with the mission to:

- forge documents and secretly place them in the files of German government departments, which supposedly explains why the allies found volumes of evidence of Nazi crimes;
- produce the thousands of false reports of massacres of Jewish populations of Europe which reached the allied governments from 1939 onwards, including innumerable accounts by non-Jewish witnesses;
- force captured Nazis to confess to crimes they had not committed;
- hide millions of Jewish people so it could be claimed that they had been killed;
- coach those Jews who were allowed to emerge from hiding to tell stories of massacres and death camps.

Holocaust deniers are not concerned that in the last five years alone over **50,000 testimonies of survivors** and other eye-witnesses have been recorded by the Shoah Foundation and other research institutions, including Melbourne's Holocaust Museum. They are not concerned that not one academic historian questions the reality of the Holocaust. The continuing gathering of evidence of genocide and the work of historians serves merely to strengthen the deniers' belief in the power of the Jewish world conspiracy.

<http://www.arts.monash.edu.au/affiliates/hlc/holocaust/factsheets/fs14.html>

@@&&@@&& The Sydney Jewish Museum provides visitors with experiences and understanding of the events of the Holocaust by allowing them to meet, in a dignified and moving environment, those who were involved. The Museum combines the voices of those who have lived through the Shoah with concise text, audiovisual displays, primary source materials, and authentic images, offering a unique educational excursion.

The museum also deals with Jewish life from the first days of European settlement in Australia.

<http://www.sydneyjewishmuseum.com.au/about/default.asp>

The way to learn about the Holocaust is from those who lived through it; those who are able to harness their pain and despair in order to educate future generations of Australians. The heart and soul of the museum are our 90 volunteer guides, of whom approximately 70 are Holocaust survivors. Their stories are more powerful than any photographs, documents or artefacts. Nothing can replace the impact of meeting a survivor of the Holocaust within the powerful surroundings of the Museum.

@@&&@@&& Because Montreal has the 3rd largest Holocaust survivor population in the world and the largest survivor population in the nation, we built the first world-class Holocaust Museum in Canada. Not merely a museum that displays a collection, but a museum with an imperative to tell a story. A museum that stands as an indictment against indifference, encouraging visitors to take ownership of the absolute responsibility to fight intolerance in all its forms.

We have an urgent mandate to collect, preserve and archive the oral histories of Montreal survivors. As Holocaust survivors succumb to old age, failing memory and deteriorating health, we must act while we still can to ensure that their legacy lives on. If eyewitness testimony goes unrecorded, a precious piece of the historical record will be irretrievably

[*Acts of necrophilia* ----->]

We organize Bar and Bat Mitzvahs of Remembrance, stirring ceremonies of celebration and commemoration in which a child on the threshold of adulthood is symbolically twinned with a child who died in the Holocaust — before they could ever rejoice in a Bar or Bat Mitzvah of their own.lost.

<http://www.mhmc.ca/en/index.html>

@@&&@@&& Welcome to the Holocaust Centre, Beth Shalom

In September 1995, Beth Shalom (House of Peace), Britain's first dedicated Holocaust Memorial and Education Centre, was opened on the edge of Sherwood Forest in North Nottinghamshire.

Although famed for other reasons, the countryside provides a peaceful setting, where visitors from around the country and further afield come to learn, to remember and to reflect.

Beth Shalom is set in two acres of beautiful gardens, and provides a range of facilities for people of all backgrounds and persuasions to explore the history and implications of the Holocaust.

The main features of the Centre are its red brick memorial building, permanent exhibition on the Nazi period, and memorial gardens.

There are also conference, library, seminar and research facilities used by students, teachers and lay people of all ages and at all levels.

<http://www.holocaustcentre.net/>

@@&&@@&& Holocaust Exhibition

Under the cover of the Second World War, for the first time in history, industrial methods were used for the mass extermination of a whole people.

The Imperial War Museum's Holocaust Exhibition uses historical material to tell the story of the Nazis' persecution of the Jews and other groups before and during the Second World War. *Specially commended in the European Museum of the Year Award 2003.*

Taking as its starting point the turbulent political scene in Europe immediately after the First World War, the Exhibition traces the rise of the Nazi party, how antisemitism as a Europe-wide phenomenon made a fertile seedbed for Hitler's anti-Jewish beliefs, the perversion of science to support Nazi race theory, the isolation of German Jews, the refugee crisis and the advent of so-called 'Euthanasia' policies in 1939.

<<http://london.iwm.org.uk/server.php?show=nav.00b005>>

@@&&@@&& OTHER HOLOMANIAC INSTITUTIONS

<<http://www.science.co.il/Holocaust-Museums.asp>>

@@&&@@&& A Jewish provocation : in an other way respectable website
Did you know that the Saudis are Jews? So where does that leave Islam?

<<http://www.serendipity.li/wot/livingstone.htm>>

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