



IHR Newsletter

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ZÜNDEL CONVICTED, REVISIONISM GAINS

The May 11 conviction of Ernst Zündel for the second time on charges of knowingly publishing a false and injurious report cast a temporary pall over the battle for truth in history and free speech in Canada, but it failed to obscure the sensational gains for Revisionism that the German-Canadian dissident was able to score in his second trial in Toronto. The Zündel research and legal team was able to amass a mountain of new evidence regarding the improbability of the alleged Holocaust, evidence which included the first expert study of the supposed homicidal gas chambers that has ever been made public.

So impressive was a 196-page report on findings at Auschwitz and Majdanek presented by American engineer and gas-chamber expert Fred Leuchter that world-renowned World-War-II historian David Irving was moved to testify that he had changed his opinion regarding the Holocaust. Irving, who threw the Exterminationist camp into frenzied controversy a decade ago by demonstrating that there is no evidence that Adolf Hitler knew of an extermination policy for Jews, let alone ordered it, publicly retracted his earlier belief in gas-chamber killings carried out by subordinates without Hitler's knowledge. The British historian estimated that the number of Jewish deaths in wartime Europe might be as low as one hundred thousand.

The Leuchter report was compiled and written at great expense to the defense, for it involved the journey of a five-man team, led by Boston engineer Leuchter, to Poland, where rock and concrete samples were taken from alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz and Majdanek, as well as from a delousing chamber used by the Germans to disinfect clothes and other personal belongings. The process of inspecting the sites and gathering the samples, under the noses of hostile communist authorities, was recorded on video tape, and the samples submitted for analysis to an American laboratory. Laboratory analysis revealed that the material gathered from the alleged gas chambers evinced minuscule amounts of hydrogen cyanide (the active ingredient in the German pesticide Zyklon-B), while the delousing chamber had HCN concentrations exceeding those of the "homicidal" chambers by hundreds of times. Mr. Leuchter summed up the results of his researches as follows:

CONCLUSION: After reviewing all of the material and inspecting all of the sites at Auschwitz, Birkenau, and Majdanek, your author finds the evidence is overwhelming. There were no execution gas chambers at any of these locations. It is the best engineering opinion of this author that the alleged gas chambers at the inspected sites could not have been then, or now, utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers.

Leuchter's testimony was strengthened by that of penologist Bill Armontrout, warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary, who is also charged with operating the prison's two-seat gas chamber. Armontrout's demonstration of the complexity and difficulty of gassing even one prisoner, and the problem of venting the lethal gas, contrasted sharply with Exterminationist accounts of gassings of thousands per day, with makeshift facilities and with minimum safety precautions for operating personnel, which are at the core of the Holocaust story.

Despite this powerful testimony, of course, the jury, which had been pared down to eleven members by the dismissal of a juror who was lured into making statements partial to Zündel lawyer Doug Christie, found the defendant guilty. The courageous publisher was thereupon sentenced to nine months in prison.

After spending several days in jail for refusing to be bound by a gag order issued by Judge Ron Thomas, Ernst Zündel was released on bail. He is currently working on an appeal based on thirty points of law which lawyer Doug Christie submitted to the Ontario Court of Appeals. The Zündel appeal is expected to come to court sometime next year.

For the time being, Ernst Zündel and his supporters are girding for that appeal. Zündel has been bolstered by civil liberties advocates in Canada, led by Alan Borovoy, general counsel of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, who has called for the repeal of the "false news" law as an unconstitutional threat to a wide spectrum of dissent.

When Zündel and Revisionism triumph, as they will in the end, the bizarre attempt to silence Zündel and open historical inquiry will be all the more ironic for having the exact opposite of what its originators in the Canadian Jewish community and their henchmen in the government sought to achieve. No judicial attempt to silence Revisionism has produced more dramatic evidence of the non-existence of the Holocaust, despite its official, "judicial recognition" by Judge Thomas. Nor has any clumsy state attempt to muzzle dissent on historical matters produced a greater likelihood that Canada's antiquated "false news" statute will be overthrown.

KEEGSTRA INNOCENT ON BOGUS HATE CHARGES

While the news from Toronto was bad, there was good news from Alberta: James Keegstra's 1985 conviction for "promoting hatred against an identifiable group, to wit: the Jewish people," has been overturned by the Court of Appeal of Alberta. The court found that Canada's "hate law," Section

281 of the Criminal Code, "fails adequately to respect free speech."

James Keegstra, who was represented by Doug Christie, has been the target of Jewish groups and the Canadian government for years because of his advocacy of Holocaust Revisionism. In 1983 he was dismissed from his job as a high school social studies teacher in Eckville, Alberta. During a government investigation in connection with the "hate" charges against Keegstra, Canadian police seized his copy of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, by Arthur Butz, although the book was later ordered returned to him. Had the Alberta Court of Appeals not reversed his conviction, Keegstra could have been sentenced to two years in prison and fined up to \$5,000.

The court's ruling was welcome news for Ernst Zündel as well as James Keegstra, for it found that Section 281 was in conflict with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms which Canada adopted in 1982. Zündel lawyer Christie is challenging the Toronto publicist's "false news" conviction, under Section 177 of the Canadian Criminal Code, on the same basis. At present both laws are being examined by the Canadian Law Reform Commission in preparation for a major revision of the Criminal Code, so there is every prospect for an eventual Zündel victory.

MRS. VAN TONNINGEN TO SPEAK

IHR is pleased to announce that Mrs. Florence Rost van Tonningen-Heubel, of the Netherlands, will address the Ninth International Revisionist Conference, to be held in Southern California February 18-20, 1989. Mrs. van Tonningen-Heubel has waged a forty-year struggle to establish the facts regarding the death of her husband, Meinoud Rost van Tonningen, who disappeared following his arrest by Canadian troops in May 1945. Rost van Tonningen, a leading European economist and a convinced National Socialist, had served as Dutch finance minister and president of the Bank of Holland during the war. Mrs. van Tonningen-Heubel has been able to trace his remains to a mass grave in Scheveningen, outside The Hague, but has been unable to obtain official confirmation of his burial there or any explanation as to the circumstances of his death: the government of the Netherlands has sealed its records on the case until the year 2069. Mrs. van Tonningen-Heubel will tell of her long fight for truth and justice (which has included an arrest for spreading Revisionist literature), and relate her husband's fate to the murders of tens of thousands of other so-called "collaborationists" throughout Western Europe at the end of the war.

"A VERY, VERY FAIR TRIAL"

That's the way Israeli Supreme Court Justice Dov Levin, a former member of the terrorist Stern Gang and one of three judges who sat in judgement on John Demjanjuk, described Demjanjuk's show trial in Jerusalem. Few fair-minded observers shared his opinion, however, for the proceedings served only to raise more doubts as to the identity of John Demjanjuk and "Ivan" of Treblinka. The success of Israel's avowed aim to make the Demjanjuk trial a refresher course for its Jewish population and Jews around the world, however, was underscored by the trial-end theatrics of a by-invitation-only crowd of Zionist officials and professional

concentration-camp survivors, who burst into jubilant song and shrieked for Demjanjuk's blood as the 68-year-old American was sentenced to hang.

The three Israeli judges who convicted John Demjanjuk, in the absence of a jury, found "unequivocally without a shadow of a doubt that the accused, Ivan John Demjanjuk . . . is Ivan, nicknamed Ivan the Terrible, the operator of the gas chambers in Treblinka . . ." This despite:

- the absence of any documentary evidence linking Demjanjuk to Treblinka;
- the testimony of Dr. Julius Grant, the British specialist who exposed the forged Hitler diaries, that an ID card supposedly issued to Demjanjuk at a German training center was a crude fake;
- the revelation that a key eye witness, Eliyahu Rosenberg, had testified shortly after the war to seeing "Ivan" killed in the 1943 Treblinka revolt;
- the news that the witnesses against Demjanjuk had been shepherded and coached for two decades by two Israeli "investigators";
- the surprise admission of new evidence during the judges' deliberations after documents obtained by the defense under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act revealed that the Office of Special Investigations had withheld testimony tending to exonerate Demjanjuk;
- Demjanjuk's adamant insistence on his innocence in the face of severe physical and mental pressure.

The trial was staged in a theater, with a huge blow-up photograph of the onetime German transit camp as a backdrop to the stage on which the event transpired. John Demjanjuk's ordeal was broadcast live over radio and television, so that Israelis could watch and listen as the judges allowed Israeli prosecutors to browbeat such expert defense witnesses as Nikolai Tolstoy, the historian of the Western allies' brutal repatriation of unwilling Russian and Ukrainian prisoners of war and forced laborers to the Soviet Union. Tolstoy was accused by prosecutor Yona Blattman of, among other things, having worked for a German victory during the Second World War, which ended when Tolstoy was a nine-year-old schoolboy in England. Similar treatment drove one defense witness to attempt suicide, while another suffered a nervous breakdown.

The Demjanjuk defense, which rested on mistaken identity, chose not to contest the court's Exterminationist position on Treblinka, namely that upwards of 850,000 Jews were murdered there in the space of little over a year. Nevertheless, the prosecution did nothing to strengthen the credibility of the Treblinka extermination story, which has shifted over the years from accounts of death by steaming to death by gassing, but which is supported by neither documentary evidence nor by the remains of either the camp or its victims. By casually swallowing the whole bizarre smorgasbord of individual atrocity stories about "Ivan," which ranged from slashing, shooting, clubbing, and various sorts of mutilation to forced necrophilia, the judges did little to enhance their own intellectual probity. Perhaps they were subconsciously influenced by various reports of Israeli measures against Palestinians protesting Israeli oppression over the past half year.

John Demjanjuk's lawyers, led by Israeli Yoram Sheftel (who proved to be a great improvement over his former lawyer Mark O'Connor, who is now telling the world that he [Demjanjuk] couldn't have had a fairer trial anywhere on

earth) are appealing the court's ruling. Optimism would be foolish: Judge Levin recently told a Jewish audience in Norfolk, Virginia that, as far as the Demjanjuk case went, "Innocence should be proved." That's the way Israeli justice has always operated for Gentiles, Arab or otherwise, deemed hostile to Zionism.

BRAD SMITH BRINGS REVISIONISM TO TELEVISION, OHIO STATE

The Media Project has made two significant breakthroughs. For the first time we have appeared on television to discuss the Holocaust from a Revisionist perspective, and we have spoken on a major university campus.

On Wednesday, May 4th I was interviewed by Dawn Meadows on "Good Morning Columbus" over WSYX-TV in Columbus, Ohio. Originally the interview was to be twenty-four minutes. But after the Anti-Defamation League interjected itself into the affair, ten minutes was given over to a cooking show and the remaining fourteen minutes airtime was divided between myself, the first segment, and a "survivor," escorted by the regional director of the ADL and two assistants, in the second segment. WSYX was unwilling to let me have a tape of the program, but I believe it went well. Doing seven minutes on camera is quite different from having fifty minutes or more on radio.

That same afternoon I gave a lecture at Ohio State University. I had previously rented a meeting room with 32 seats, sent out press releases, and placed one ad in the campus newspaper, *The Lantern*. My topic was "Is the Holocaust a Taboo Subject in Our Universities?" I would have been satisfied if eight or ten students had shown up. In the event, sixty to seventy students arrived to hear my spiel. So did campus security, armed city policemen and at least two plainclothesmen who identified themselves to me.

The meeting room was in the Ohio Union. Ohio Union management told me the Union had received nine threats against my person and a warning that a bomb would be placed somewhere in the building. The City of Columbus received half a dozen threatening phone calls as well, the reason for the detectives. Union management explained that I could either go ahead with the talk or call it off, whichever I preferred; that if I went ahead with it I could admit only those I cared to admit; that protest signs would be allowed in the room, but not nailed to sticks or anything that could be used for weapons.

I replied that I would go on with the talk, that everyone was welcome, first come first served. When the police allowed the students to file in I discovered that virtually all of them were Jewish and that they were accompanied by the regional director of the ADL and an assistant. All the non-Jewish students were left standing out in hallway behind the barricades of tables and policemen. I'd been sand-bagged. I congratulated myself on my good fortune. It was the first time in eight years that I was going to have the opportunity to speak face to face with an almost exclusively Jewish audience, and students at that, young people of largely good will, some of whose minds would be relatively open.

I gave my entire talk—fifty minutes—and it seemed to me that they hung on my every word. They probably had never heard a single thing that I was telling them before. I told them everything that might make them ashamed of what was being said in their names by organizations like the ADL. During the talk a rabbi came in and listened. They were all

really quite good about it. I addressed the problem of false testimony by "survivors" with particular emphasis. I was as honest and sincere and frank as I know how to be. They listened to every word, but I couldn't get them to laugh at the jokes, which was a reminder for me, each time I tried one on them, of how seriously they were taking me and how difficult it was for them.

One fellow, while he didn't laugh, grinned from ear to ear all through my presentation, but he looked like an Arab to me. We were about ten minutes into the questions and answer session, which was getting a little raucous, when a television crew arrived and the entire audience got up and walked out, with two exceptions, since they didn't want to be photographed being lectured by a representative of IHR. The plainclothesmen stayed also, and during the subsequent interview, which I don't think was televised, they did a substantial amount of laughing themselves.

The ADL then gave a press conference in the hallway where they made the usual accusations, the usual complaints, and decried the most recent example of a free exchange of ideas. To the best of my knowledge, no mention of my lecture or the ADL press interviews was made in the print press or other media anywhere in Columbus.

On Friday, May 6th, I was interviewed on WTTV-TV Indianapolis by Susanne McAlister, a program that is broadcast by cable to the four surrounding states. The interview was twelve minutes and I believe it went well. I do have a tape of this program, and a Revisionist media professional is assisting me in evaluating my performance. The talk I was to give at Indianapolis University did not go off because I was caught between sessions and the campus was empty. The only people who arrived were campus security, a prerepresentative of the ADL, and a reporter from a local FM radio station, to whom I gave a fifteen-minute interview.

The lessons from this first media tour are: they are expensive; that at this point six to eight minutes is about all that we can expect from a typical TV interview; and that the universities are wide open to speakers who want to discuss the Holocaust taboo and everything related to it.

The Media Project is set to exploit these openings. The radio work will continue, and we will follow up the television breakthrough by targeting selected markets and continuing to seek major network exposure.

Meanwhile, we will aggressively seek university engagements, either to lecture on or debate. We believe that campus appearances will attract the interest of the media, broadcast as well as print, and that there is no more open-minded and inquisitive audience than college and university students.

We're making initial arrangements for the IHR Media Project's campus outreach here in Southern California, but it's an approach that Revisionists across the country can help out with. We'll have suggestions on how you can participate in the next IHR Media Project update.

—Bradley R. Smith

"A PROSECUTOR HAS TO, ABOVE ALL, BE PRACTICAL"

While the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigation's appetite for hounding Americans of German and Eastern European descent continues undiminished, OSI has been conspicuously less interested in bringing to justice a Jewish camp inmate who has admitted to beating

and otherwise brutalizing other Jews in a World-War-II German labor camp. Jacob Tannenbaum, 75, of Brooklyn, New York, served as chief kapo (labor supervisor) at a camp in Görlitz, Silesia. About ten years ago, Tannenbaum was recognized by an ex-inmate of the camp and denounced to federal authorities.

It was nearly nine years, however, before OSI announced that it was taking action to deprive Tannenbaum of his citizenship. The case against Tannenbaum, given the language and intent of the unwise and unjust statute which created OSI, would seem to be stronger than those brought against most of the victims of OSI's witch hunt to date: 40 persons have come forward to testify to seeing Tannenbaum's alleged misdeeds. There is so far no question of mistaken identity, and the case against him does not depend on testimony or evidence supplied by the Soviet Union or other East Block countries. Indeed, the fact that Tannenbaum is a Jew would seem to eliminate the ethnic, religious, and political recrimination and vengeance which have figured so strongly in cases against non-Jews who are members of ethnic groups against whom many Jews have nursed longstanding grievances.

Nevertheless, OSI has worked out what must be considered, in light of its actions against other prey, a sweetheart deal with Tannenbaum and his lawyers. When OSI interrogated Tannenbaum in the presence of his lawyer last August, Tannenbaum fainted (rather theatrically, according to an account in *The Washington Post Magazine*, April 24, 1988), and several months later OSI agreed to a settlement which allowed Tannenbaum to stay in the United States unmolested in exchange for surrendering his citizenship. Current pictures and accounts of Tannenbaum portray him as positively robust, however, at least in comparison to the late Andrija Artukovich, who was deported to Yugoslavia strapped to a stretcher two years ago when blind, senile, and near death in his mid-eighties (he died after being convicted in a Yugoslav show trial several months ago).

The *Post* story shed a bit of light on the motives behind the (effective) pardon of Kapo Tannenbaum. According to Rabbi Marvin Hier, the dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, one of the most influential components of the Holocaust industry:

All the hard years Jews have worked to make sure the lessons and memories of the Holocaust live on, that image is destroyed when you have a Tannenbaum case, a man wearing a Jewish star and a whip.

Rabbi Abraham Cooper, Hier's sidekick, chimes in:

When someone has a number on his arm, it's impossible to be talking about Murder One. You can't apply the same sort of culpability to a guy who was brutalized by a sick society as you would to a storm trooper who voluntarily built life and career around atrocities.

As for Neal Sher, the relentless prosecutor who held back exculpatory testimony on the Demjanjuk case, who hounded German rocket expert Arthur Rudolph from America on charges Rudolph had been already cleared on decades ago, who has made America a laughingstock by banning Austrian President Kurt Waldheim for serving in the Wehrmacht forty-five years ago, Sher says:

... we're dealing with the American system of justice. We've done what we can do under law. A prosecutor has to, above all, be practical.

Former OSI director Martin Mendelsohn was more

explicit. According to the *Post*, he said of the Tannenbaum case:

It was squelched . . . The notion that the United States should be prosecuting a Jewish victim of the Holocaust as a perpetrator of the Holocaust is something that had a lot of people upset.

Had Sher and OSI moved against Tannenbaum with the same cruel fervor they have shown toward John Demjanjuk, Karl Linnas, and Andrija Artukovich, however, Tannenbaum would even now be standing trial abroad, in Poland, the USSR, or perhaps Syria or Libya—after all, “crimes against humanity” needn't be tried by any special jurisdiction or in any specific venue.

GERMAN JEWISH LEADER EMBEZZLES MILLIONS FROM REPARATIONS FUND

The late head of West Germany's Jewish community embezzled tens of millions of marks from a fund intended for “Holocaust victims,” it was revealed in mid-May. Werner Nachmann, head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany for 23 years until his death in January, illegally transferred an estimated 33 million marks, or about \$20 million at current exchange rates, to his own accounts from 1980 to 1987. Nachmann stole the interest that had accumulated on a special reparations “hardship fund” of 400 million marks set up by the Bonn government in 1980 for Jews who did not make the 1965 deadline for filing claims under the West German indemnification law. Most were recent emigrants from Eastern Europe.

Nachmann reportedly transferred about 22 million marks to a recycling factory he owned in Karlsruhe and to fashion boutiques he owned in Munich and other cities. In addition, he reportedly transferred 1.4 million marks to a private Swiss bank account and 300,000 marks to a “Rothschild Foundation” and an “Israelite College,” neither of which existed. On two occasions, Nachmann factories burned down under mysterious circumstances. The cases were never resolved and the police did not rule out arson. But Nachmann collected millions from insurance companies.

Nachmann ran his business affairs from an office in the Karlsruhe synagogue, supposedly for security reasons. The Jewish organization's financial affairs were not accountable to the government and Nachmann's businesses never underwent a tax audit. Nachmann worked with others in the embezzlement conspiracy. The General Secretary of the Jewish Central Council, Alexander Ginsberg, took a leave of absence while questions about his role were investigated.

Nachmann was the German representative of the “Claims Conference,” which was established in New York in 1951 to handle West German reparations to Jewish “Holocaust victims.” The Bonn government announced late last year that 80 billion marks had already been paid out in reparations to Israel and world Jewry, and estimated that by the year 2020 the payoff would total 100 billion marks. That would be more than \$50 billion at recent exchange rates. Two prominent Jewish writers called Nachmann a “functionary and opportunist” and “a completely corrupt personality.”

But until his death, West German politicians outdid each other to praise the Jewish leader. Nachmann was called a “German patriot of the Jewish faith” and “an example for our youth.” He was awarded the Great Service Cross of the Service Order of the Federal Republic, and was made an honorary senator of the University of Heidelberg. President

Richard von Weizsaecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl both attended his funeral in January. Kohl called him a "moral authority."

Heinz Galinski, the newly chosen head of the Jewish Central Council, called the Nachmann scandal "the most severe shock that the Jewish community has suffered since 1945." Some Jews have reacted with "panic and fear" that the incident could bolster anti-Jewish feeling among West Germans.

In Israel, newspapers expressed fear that the scandal might "harm the Jewish cause in Germany and increase anti-Semitism." The Bonn correspondent of Israeli radio reported: "It is difficult to be a Jew in Germany today."

The scandal calls to mind similar episodes from the Weimar era that preceded the National Socialist revolution of 1933. Julius Barmat, a Jewish businessman from the Ukraine, embezzled 34.6 million gold marks from two public financial institutions during the terrible inflation period of 1922-23. After a sensational trial that revealed his close ties to leading German politicians, Barmat was sentenced in 1928 to eleven months imprisonment.

This was followed by the Sklarek corruption scandal of September 1929. Three Jewish brothers named Sklarek had embezzled money from the Berlin City Bank with the cooperation of the mayor and other top city officials. Coming as it did after a number of similar scandals, the Sklarek case contributed to a sharp increase in anti-Jewish sentiment in pre-Hitler Germany.

—Mark Weber

ATTACK AGAINST AUTO OF GERMAN "REVISIONIST" HISTORIAN

Terrorists set German historian Ernst Nolte's automobile on fire during the night of 10 February. The car was parked at the Free University in West Berlin, where Nolte is a professor. An anonymous letter, signed with a five-pointed star, which was sent to a Berlin news agency, declared: "We attack Nolte because he is one of those who personally represents the continuity of fascism and the West German Federal Republic." The letter also denounced Nolte as a co-founder of the "reactionary" anti-Communist "Academic Freedom League."

The professor is a major figure in West Germany's so-called "historians' dispute" between mildly Revisionist scholars such as Nolte, Andreas Hillgruber, Klaus Hildebrand and Michael Stürmer, who called for a more dispassionate look at recent German history, and Marxist academics such as Jürgen Habermas, who oppose any "neutral" discussion of the National Socialist era.

The "dispute" began in June 1986 with the publication of a cautiously dissident essay by Nolte in the prominent West German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* entitled, "The past that will not go away." Unlike Holocaust Revisionists such as Prof. Robert Faurisson and Dr. Arthur Butz, West German Revisionists such as Nolte publicly accept the Holocaust extermination story, which had led some to call their very cautiously unorthodox views "Ersatzrevisionismus."

For several decades now, Nolte has been widely regarded for his scholarly examinations of the nature of fascism and totalitarianism. He is probably best known to English readers for his book *The Three Faces of Fascism*. Nolte had been strongly criticized, particularly by Jewish organizations, for his view that Germany's wartime policy against the Jews, which he regards as one of "widespread

liquidation," was no more unique than other mass killings in history, and may have been triggered by Marxist and Soviet notions of class war.

The fear of the German wartime leadership that Germany's enemies sought the annihilation of the German nation and people had a basis in reality, Nolte maintains. The September 1939 "Jewish declaration of war" against Germany by Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann, Nolte writes, "might justify the consequential thesis that Hitler was allowed to treat the German Jews as prisoners of war and by this means to intern them."

In an interview not long ago with the German daily *Die Welt*, Nolte warned against tendencies to create a myth of evil Germans who are allegedly doomed for generations to come because of what Hitler did.

—Mark Weber

WAR STORIES, THEN AND NOW

A recent story in the *Baltimore Sun* ("Imitation Vietnam Syndrome," March 20, 1988) called attention to the rising incidence of impostors who tell grisly stories of wartime derring-do in Vietnam but who never served there, let alone saw combat. Psychologists and counselors working with Vietnam veterans have identified one telltale sign of these liars: a propensity to claim involvement in some atrocity, such as massacring women and children. According to David McPeak, who counsels Vietnam veterans in Pittsburgh, "The impostor will tell you what you want to hear, he'll sensationalize it. 'I shot a nine-year-old kid,' that sort of thing."

Of interest is the element of calculation in these lies whereby the liar imagines that inventing participation in a war crime will gain him increased sympathy, or at least make his imagined experiences seem more valid. It is difficult to imagine a German of World War II vintage seeking to profit from an unsolicited admission of culpability in massacring civilians, while the anti-Vietnam Left reveals in scenarios that depict American combat soldiers as brutalized baby-killers (although devoid of personal responsibility because they were trained to be such), seeking redemption by slobbering on Jane Fonda's shoulder. In any case imaginative Vietnam fakers evidently fear no war crimes proceedings, nor extradition to Communist Vietnam, nor even a trial on HBO.

The gratuitous lying of impostors afflicted with "imitation Vietnam syndrome" and their sado-masochistic imaginings call to mind another class of liars: a large and vocal percentage of Holocaust survivors. Of them a writer sympathetic to exterminationist claims, the Frenchwoman Germaine Tillon, wrote:

Those persons [who gratuitously lie] are, to tell the truth, very much more numerous than people generally suppose, and a subject like that of the concentration camp world—well designed, alas, to stimulate sado-masochistic imaginings—offered them an exceptional field of action. We have known numerous mentally damaged persons, half swindlers and half fools, who exploited an imaginary deportation; we have known others of them—authentic deportees—whose sick minds strove to even go beyond the monstrosities that they had seen or that people said happened to them. There have been publishers to print some of their imaginings, and more or less official compilations to use them, but publishers and compilers are absolutely inexcusable, since the most elementary inquiry would have been enough to reveal the imposture. ("Le Système concentrationnaire allemand," *Revue de l'histoire de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale*, July 1954.

Like the Wiesels and the Filip Müllers, who describe physical impossibilities like blood geysers and buckets dancing about due to the twitching of severed bodily extremities, the Vietnam impostors tell their lies to gain sympathy and often (in the form of medical benefits) money. The American liars from the Vietnam era do not, however, generally implicate or accuse innocent men or nations with their falsehoods, at least not to the same extent as Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel.

[IHR will shortly reissue the most incisive of Paul Rassinier's groundbreaking studies of the reality of the camps versus the lies of their survivors, *The Holocaust Story and the Lies of Ulysses*, formerly *Debunking the Genocide Myth*.]

FROM THE HOLOCAUST INDUSTRY

An Orange County, California entrepreneur plans to open a wax museum which will feature at least one scene from the Holocaust, according to a story which appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* recently (Orange County edition, February 1, 1988). Allen Parkinson, proprietor of the Movieland Wax Museum in Buena Park, California, hopes to open the War and Peace Wax Museum in Santa Ana in June.

One tableau, says Parkinson, will

... be a small concentration camp all in wax figures, very realistic ... about 21 figures. They'll be standing there very apathetic, like in those photographs you see. I'll have Rommel, Hitler, Goering, Hess, Kaltenbrunner, Goebbels. We'll even have Mrs. Goebbels.

According to the *Times* report, the exhibit will be accompanied by "a moan-filled sound track."

Parkinson seems to have offended local Jewish leaders by his stated intent to avoid mentioning the supposed role of Jews as principal victims of the Holocaust. Furthermore, as Rabbi Haim Asa, of Temple Beth Tikvah points out, "There are hundreds of Holocaust museums around the world, but I don't think there is a charge to go to any of them." The Rabbi and other Jewish leaders interviewed by the *Times* also alleged recent attempts by unnamed "revisionist historians to pretend that the concentration camps did not exist, or that Jews were not their main victims." (Surely they don't refer to IHR, which has published books and articles by survivors of Buchenwald and other camps.)

According to the *Times*, Parkinson dismisses Jewish concerns philosophically. "Jews don't go to wax museums much," he concedes. But the feisty business man is undeterred. He's planning an ambitious series of scenes from Mexican history, as well as depictions of Christ's Crucifixion and Resurrection, to attract Southern California's large Latino population. "Mexicans love wax museums!" enthuses Parkinson.

IRANIAN "GAS CHAMBERS"?

The war between Iran and Iraq, like any other modern war, has been waged as ardently on the propaganda front as on the battlefield. While capitalist, Communist, and Zionist interests have become almost inextricably entangled in their efforts to exploit the carnage, as the Congressional "Iran-Contra" hearings revealed (and concealed), Iran has lately been the chief target of atrocity propaganda in the West (see *IHR Newsletter* #47, May 1987, "Mondo Falso").

Recently Professor Robert Faurisson unearthed a particularly malodorous specimen of propaganda directed against Iran, which appeared in the Parisian periodical *VSD* (Vendredi/Samedi/Dimanche), 3-9 May, 1984). Professor Faurisson's translation of the article follows:

A DOCUMENT ON THE KHOMEINI GAS CHAMBERS

In order to carry out some "experiments," the Iranian Prime Minister requested some Zyklon B by letter

This is a frightening document, which came to the West thanks to some Iranian military doctors who recently broke with Khomeini. It proves that as early as 1981 the ayatollahs considered eliminating opponents, Jews and Bahai's by using Zyklon B, a gas used by the Nazis for the "final solution."

It is a letter bearing the letterhead of the Iranian Prime Minister of that time, Javad Bahonar, and is dated 18 August 1981. In that letter to his cousin Ali-Reza Ebtedal, who was then the interim director of the petrochemical complex at Marvdacht, Bahonar wrote as follows:

As I asked you over the telephone, I request that you turn over to the bearer of this letter the twenty tubes of German gas (ZYK B), so that he can bring them back this evening to Teheran. The experiments are progressing slowly.

To what experiments was the Prime Minister referring? In the basements of the two former villas of Savak, the Shah's political police, near the Amdjadies Stadium, in the heart of Teheran, the Khomeini forces had set up some rudimentary gas chambers. In place of continuing to shoot, hang or stone people, they were looking for a "clean" form of execution, one that would not leave any traces.

Therefore, according to trustworthy military doctors, between 20 August and 8 September 1981, 33 Iranians (monarchists, military men, Jews, Bahai's, Communists) were gassed with Zyklon B. The bodies, showing not the slightest trace of beatings or wounds, were returned to the families with this explanation: "died of a heart attack." Since the Moslem religion forbids autopsies, the families buried their dead on the same day. But one Jewish family had its dead member autopsied by a Jewish doctor who discovered the truth: the victim had been gassed.

It was, however, not that incident which stopped the experiments, but the complaints of the residents of the Amjadieh area, affected by the release of the poison gas. The improvised Iranian gas chambers were not air-tight, and the Zyklon B spread to the outside. Therefore the tests were stopped in Teheran itself, but were continued in two villages in Kurdistan, Saghez and Baneh, whose populations were wiped out in the public baths that were turned into gas chambers. And, so as not to leave the slightest trace, the Iranian authorities had the buildings razed, using explosives and aerial bombings.

The IHR has heard nothing further of the above horrors. It is possible, however, that some day we will be told that this latest "Holocaust" might have been averted had Free World leaders bombed selected caravan routes.

THE "ANTI-DEFAMERS" DEFAME REVISIONISTS

The conference on "Group Defamation and the Freedom of Speech" forecast in *IHR Newsletter* #53 (October-November 1987) was held as planned at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York April 20-22, but not without the presence of several Revisionist observers. Keynote speaker was Elie Wiesel, who made explicit one of the goals of the

legislation proposed by the conference, to proscribe freedom of speech and inquiry on the alleged Jewish Holocaust. Wiesel railed at Revisionists, calling them "the most despicable of our enemies." In particular the lugubrious laureate attacked Dr. Robert Faurisson of IHR's Editorial Advisory Committee, whom he accused of "haunting" and "persecuting" him.

When one Revisionist who attended the conference made so bold as to wonder whether Wiesel's admonition to every Jew to maintain "a zone of hate—healthy, virile hate—for what the German personifies and for what persists in the German," might be "group defamation," conference organzior Monroe Freedman intervened in the panel discussion to denounce the question as "anti-Semitic," and to condemn Revisionist studies.

The conference sponsored lectures and workshops dealing with alleged examples of "group defamation," and exploring "the relationship between language and violence."

Director's Corner . . .

Your mailing label now shows the volume and issue number your subscription to *The Journal* and this newsletter expires. For example, if your label indicates 8#4 it means that your subscription is due to expire with Volume Eight, Number Four of *The Journal* (the Winter 1988 issue). 1988 is Volume Eight, 1989 is Volume Nine, etc. If the label that brought you this issue of the IHR Newsletter shows 8#2, this of course means that your subscription has already expired and you've received this issue gratis. To save the time and expense of mailing separate renewal notices, I ask that you please check your mailing label and renew your subscription at the appropriate time. Renewal rates are \$40 for one year, \$65 for two years (saves you \$15 off the single year rate) and \$90 for three years (saves you a whopping \$30 off the single year rate). Foreign subscribers please add \$10 per year to the above rates for surface delivery, or \$20 per year for air delivery. When the time comes to renew, simply make out your check or money order payable to the IHR and mail it to us. Be sure to indicate "IHR renewal."

Assistant Editor Needed. With the tremendous volume of materials that arrive at the IHR daily from all over the world, the necessity to keep pace with deadlines, sort through the numerous copies of review books that come our way, keep the IHR's research and reference library in shape and the myriad other editorial, research and correspondence tasks that are currently the province of our intrepid and overworked editor Ted O'Keefe, we desperately need some help. The ideal candidate would be able to work part- to full-time here at our headquarters. He or she would be reasonably familiar with the literature of Historical Revisionism, with basic library science, with a typewriter, and would possess basic writing skills of the level needed for correspondence, promotional copy and newsletter writing. Hours are flexible and the pay is awful (volunteers encouraged to respond!). But you would be working in a cheerful, productive atmosphere and making a significant direct contribution to the organization, publication and dissemination of Revisionism. If you're interested, please write to me at the IHR and tell me what skills and experience you have that meet any or all of the above requirements.

Pledge Drive Update. We seem to be stuck at the \$2,500 monthly pledge level. The goal is \$5,000 per month pledged. Anything less than that and the IHR is operating at a deficit. Working in the red means that new books are delayed going to press, bills have to be paid late, new Revisionist outreach

Lecturers castigated the usual hobgoblins of "racist," "sexist," and "anti-Semitic" speech for their alleged propensity to ignite genocidal violence, but the centerpiece of the conference was California law student Joseph Ribakoff's prize-winning state group-defamation statute, which defined group defamation as . . .

. . . any oral, written or symbolic speech, published with malice that debases, degrades or calls into question the loyalties, abilities or integrity of members of a group based on a characteristic that is allegedly common to the members of a group, or that by its very utterance inflicts injury upon members of a group, or that promotes animosity against a group.

This sort of language would seem to offer a broad enough basis to indict almost anyone, and certainly a narrow enough one to nail the likes of Elie Wiesel on the Germans or Yitzhak Shamir on the Palestinians. IHR supporters will know, however, just who it is that such laws have been used against in Europe and Canada.

projects cannot be realized and existing programs have to be trimmed. None of us likes operating this way. The money to grow, print and reprint important books, increase dissemination and add another staffperson or two has to come from the people who take a special interest in the work being accomplished here. How much do you appreciate the work of the Institute? Isn't there any way you can dig out another \$25, \$50 or \$100 per month to support the Cause? We make it very easy for you by sending you monthly a pledge statement and return envelope. All you have to do is put your check in the envelope along with the statement and drop it in the mail. It's totally up to you whether this Institute forges ahead with adequate funding, or stagnates for lack of support. Your book and subscription purchases do go a long way toward keeping the IHR viable, but they don't meet the needs for growth and increasing our influence. Help us put our full capability into action. Give Historical Revisionism a healthy shot in the arm by making your monthly pledge or annual contribution today.

The Pamphlet Offensive. IHR has now passed the 100,000 mark in printing and distributing its concise, hardhitting Historical Revisionist pamphlets, which together with *The 66 Questions* (and *The 66 Questions and Answers on the Holocaust*) are the single most effective tool in introducing IHR's work to interested individuals.

This month's pamphlet, Dr. Martin Larson's *Whatever Happened to the Dead Sea Scrolls?*, is a bit of a change of pace from those of Dr. Faurisson, Mark Weber, and Ted O'Keefe, all of which home in on the Number 1 taboo of the age, the Jewish "Holocaust." It is no less relevant to IHR's larger work of "bringing history into accord with the facts," however, for it focuses squarely on the scandalous suppression of many of the ancient Essene sect's Dead Sea Scrolls, which have been withheld from publication, particularly after they passed under the control of the Israeli government following its capture of East Jerusalem in 1967. Dr. Larson is a recognized authority on the Essenes, whose suppression by Jewish authorities was largely due to teachings parallel to those of Jesus. His books on the Essenes have been praised by Christian and non-Christian scholars alike, and are sure to stimulate both believers and sceptics. Use his pamphlet creatively to introduce IHR's work to likely prospects, disseminate it in tandem with a Holocaust Revisionist pamphlet or two, shake up friend and foe alike. That's what promoting IHR is all about and you're in the driver's seat.

—Tom Marcellus

Letters . . .

ACCOLADE FOR TOILERS

You noble toilers in the service of truth and justice have produced a magnificent contribution in Leon Degrelle's *Hitler: Born at Versailles*. You deserve the warmest praise and heartiest congratulation for a job well done, against a flood tide of harassment and irrational hatred.

The incredible ignorance that exists today in the USA of the origins of World War I can no longer be excused. General Degrelle has produced the most succinct and penetrating review of the whole scenario that I have ever encountered, in nearly a half century of writing and studying twentieth-century history.

General Degrelle's book describes, with unparalleled lucidity, the soil in which Hitler took root and without which he would have remained an unknown artist and dreamer. The perspective that Degrelle provides on the personalities and deeds that actually made Hitler inevitable is a monumental contribution to Revisionist history.

A century hence, if the world survives similar current stupidities to those that created Hitler, our descendants will be reading General Degrelle's classic as a handbook on our age of turmoil.

YOU at the IHR have made the publication of this masterwork possible. Your sweat, your toil, your endurance and will to defy the Establishment mind-set, show that decent people can still act to honor the angels of their higher nature. Congratulations to you, and the General Degrelle.

T.J.C. — California

FOR MORE GORE!

If I may be negative for a moment, I would suggest that you take note of one particular aspect of reaction to Holocaust Revisionism, so that once in the arena of debate ways may be found to combat it.

Has it occurred to you that people actually like reading about Holocaust horrors? Publish a book about babies being hurled alive into incinerators, women being flogged to death, whole families perishing together and you will make a million. People like to be horrified and they won't take kindly to you spoiling their fun.

The evidence against the Holocaust is now so overwhelming and undeniable that your energies might be better spent if part of your campaign includes from here on an observation on this point.

I think you would get a lot of mileage by mocking those who will not accept undeniable revelations proving the Holocaust never happened. I've tried it and it works. I talked to a bookshop manageress and she preened as she told me of the massive gory Holocaust library she had. You should have seen how I deflated her when I was able to prove that most of the books and pictures were fakes. I really spoiled her day.

Michael McLaughlin — Wrexham, N. Wales, U.K.

Oh, the glory, the freedom, the passion of a letter! It is worth all the lip-talk in the world.

—Donald G. Mitchell
Reveries of a Bachelor, II, 1850

THE NEXT STEP?

With fanatic fervor, doctrinaire Marxists once argued that anyone opposed to party dogma had to be mad. From this it followed logically that opponents had to be confined in insane asylums. As part of its much publicized "perestroika" program, it is now reported that the Soviet Union plans to suspend its "psychoprisons" and release the inmates.

The rational will applaud such a weakening of Marxist religious fervor. Doctrinaire, religious-fanatic fervor among "Holocaust" peddlers however, rages even more virulently. A case in point is Clive James's review of Primo Levi's "The Drowned and the Saved" in the May 23, 1988 issue of the *New Yorker*. James's chief concern is how to bring as much Holocaust myth and madness to the masses as possible. He asserts: "Beyond the evidence, which is by now so mountainous that it can be challenged only by the insane, there is the interpretation of the evidence. To interpret it correctly, even we who are sane have to grasp what things were really like." (emphasis supplied)

Holohoax hysteria has advanced numerous claims so grotesque that they are manifestly evidence of insanity, e.g. the different colored smoke sent up by lean Polish vs. plump Hungarian Jews, etc. It would make more sense, by far, to point out that there is a "mountain of evidence" that disproves the existence of the "Holocaust." It cannot be denied of course that it exists in the disturbed psyches of those who peddle and profit from it. Even professional Jewish groups have given up on some of the more pungent "lampshades, gold teeth, human hair mattresses, soap" and similar stories. Yet such filth is still widely cited and circulated.

The Holocaust maniacs, the purveyors and propagators of Holocaust hate fantasies, resent having their demented doings interrupted or questioned by a rational examination of the evidence, such as Henri Roques' thesis. They are so fanatically consumed with the dissemination of their sick fictions that they are not only ready to destroy scholarly work but also, it appears, to take the next step and declare its authors "insane."

We must be vigilant. We must work harder to counter the lies, madness, hate, and thought control the Holohoaxers are imposing.

H. Keith Thompson — New York

ITALIANS TOO ?

As you can see by the [enclosed] papers, the court of inquiry set up by the Italian government to clarify the alleged massacre of 2,000 Italians made by the Germans in Lemberg 1943, after a year of research concluded, that "the supposed slaughter is to be considered as not happened."

Please note that the government—dissolved a few days ago—was strongly anti-fascist and, by the way, anti-Nazi, like all the post-war governments.

Despite that the Establishment papers are continuing the campaign of slander of the Germans, this time with another Polish-located "massacre," in Deblin.

The only exception in the journalistic field is the one represented by the daily paper *Secolo d'Italia* of the right wing party Movimento Sociale Italiano (although this party almost from the founding has taken an anti-Nazi standing).

Pio De Martin — Belluno, Italy