

ADELAIDE INSTITUTE

PO Box 3300
Adelaide 5067
Australia
Mob: 61+401692057
Email: info@adelaideinstitute.org
Web: <http://www.adelaideinstitute.org>

Online
ISSN 1440-9828



June 2010 No 505

REVISIONISTS know what it's like to be on the receiving end of constant smear and outright character assassination tactics. They know, however, that TRUTH is on their side, and as Professor Arthur Butz reminds us, the Donation of Constantine lie, which was the legal foundation of the claim that the Roman Empire belongs to Christendom, lasted for 800 years. The Katyn Massacre lie, also legally fortified and protected, lasted a mere 50 years, while the lies of the Holocaust endure – for now. Hence it is interesting to see how a similar argument, as used by the Holocaust believers, has been warmly embraced by the Climate Change/Global Warming believers. This analogy will not be missed by critical minds as they can see the parallels – then perhaps reflect on those individuals who are decried as deniers because they refuse to believe in the Holocaust-Shoah.

Warming to a theme

Tim Flannery uses rugby analogies to describe the challenge of climate change, but to this acclaimed scientist it's no game.

Interview: Lawrence Money. Photo: Jaime Murcia, ROYALAUTO APRIL 2010

Even as a child in Melbourne in the 1960s, climate warrior Tim Flannery had a feeling something was going wrong with the environment. "There was this relentless development, replacing bushland with housing," he says. "We lived in Sandringham and the pollution was really palpable.

There was a swamp nearby which, later became a sewer for local factories.

And the cliffs at Red Bluff – when it rained there were big pipes that would bring down all sorts of junk into the water."

Back then the local council used Red Bluff beach as a tip. "I used to find old cars, TVs, refrigerators. I asked my mother

why people dumped their rubbish there. She told me it was just 'progress'. To be fair, Mum was probably not really listening to me but that has stuck with me all these years. Progress!"

Tim is now 54, feted and pilloried in equal measure for his fight against human-generated global warming, a topic now guaranteed to turn any dinner party into a full-on brawl. It is a field with no middle ground – there are "deniers" and there are "alarmists", with a battlefield between. Tim has been honoured as the 2007 Australian of the Year and elevated to such posts as chair of the Copenhagen Climate Council, yet he's been damned by some sections of the media as a "fool", a "fraud", a "professional alarmist" and worse.

A quietly spoken man whose book *The Weather Makers* is still regarded as a keystone in the debate, Tim says there will always be people who refuse to listen. "There are still people who believe the earth is flat, that man didn't land on the moon."

He ignores the name-callers, saying they are just media "entertainers" and "mad people" spurred on by big industry, but

those personal barbs still sting. "The one I hate it for is my mum, Val," he says, "because she reads a lot of that stuff and she sometimes gets really upset about it. She's a pious soul."

Tim lives in Sydney with his wife and two children but that's a publicity no-go zone – he wants to protect them from the vitriol.

Last year it ballooned after the leaking of British emails that seemed to cast doubt on climate-change statistics. The deniers bayed for blood but Tim scoffs.

"Imagine if someone went through your company's emails for the last decade and pulled out five that looked a bit crook. Do you reckon they would be any worse than this? These emails were nothing.

Someone talked about a 'trick', which is scientific parlance for an approach to a problem. And there was someone saying they were going to stop some papers being published. Well wow! If that's the best they can do out of a decade of emails ..."

So carbon is definitely the problem? "I still have well-educated people who ask me that," he says. "I tell them there is zero doubt. The science goes back to 1859, we can demonstrate it in the laboratory, it's as old as evolution, no one has doubted it for 150 years and it is only when it becomes political that any doubt is shown – and that is not from scientists. Carbon dioxide and the greenhouse gases are the problem, and we

can use isotopic analysis to show that it is coming from burning fossil fuels and destruction of forests."

So Tim forges on, the flak from the "denier" brigade coming from all sides. "It's like a rugby game," he says. "There is always someone trying to kick you in the balls and your job is to hold on to the footy and get across the line."

Tim's credentials, significantly absent among most of his critics, are impressive. He has a masters degree, doctorates for his work on the evolution of macropods and in palaeontology, and has been an environmental adviser to Federal Parliament. He lectures at Macquarie University on climate.

His personal earth-watch campaign has also rattled the national cage about population growth, his 1994 book *The Future Eaters* warning that Australia is outgrowing itself. "If the population had grown at the rate it was in the 1930s, we'd be only seven million today. All the excess has come from these rapid immigration and pro-natalist programs post-war.

"What's the ideal figure? The best long-term guide is what hunter-gatherers call a golden mean; never use more than a third of your resource base at one time so you can ride out the variability."

In his 1994 book, Tim said Australia was growing enough food for 30 million people so the target then should have been around 10 million. "The tragedy of it is, no one has answered that population question satisfactorily and you can't formulate a policy based on a stab in the dark.

"We have to answer that fundamental question: what sort of population size is in the best interest of the nation? We need a Reserve Bank-type board of population, an independent body with a specific

charter to set medium to long-term population growth. Leave the year-to-year intakes to the politicians, but the board should set the target independently.

"Governments will always want more people because that means more taxpayers. Businesses always want more people because they are customers. Religion wants more people because it makes their pope or archbishop look more important.

But the people themselves are voting with their family size. They want less than replacement."

That brings the focus back to sustainability and Tim's dash to get that "carbon ball" over the line. True to his philosophy, his home uses solar energy and grey water, and he drives a hybrid.

He turns down frequent requests to debate the climate-change deniers in public, saying this would only give them credibility. "Most are superb orators and superb deceivers, very quick on their feet. That's their job, it's not to analyse data or make sense of it. I wouldn't mind if we had forever to fix this problem but by the best estimates we have, this is urgent. We are either going to succeed or fail in the next decade or two."

Lawrence Money is a columnist for *The Age*. Tim Flannery is one of the key speakers at the inaugural International Healthy Parks Healthy People Congress in Melbourne on 11-16 April.

Visit www.healthyparkshealthypeoplecongress.org.
<http://www.racvroyalauto.com.au/editions/apr10/>

THE MADNESS OF HIDING YOUR FACE BEHIND A HOOD
– beards are also masks behind which to hide, but more readily acceptable because they can signify HOLINESS!

Ku Klux Klan leader guilty of murder

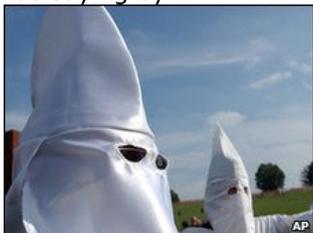
BBC Wednesday, 5 May 2010

A Ku Klux Klan leader has pleaded guilty to murdering a woman recruit, a day after an initiation rite in the US state of Louisiana in 2008.

Raymond Foster, 45, of the Louisiana town of Bogalusa, was sentenced to life in prison for second-degree murder of Cynthia Lynch.

A former KKK member testified that Foster shot Ms Lynch, 43, after she told him: "I want out", AP reports.

Foster apologised to the victim's mother in court. "I hope you can find it in your heart to forgive me," he was quoted as saying by AP.



There are chapters of the Ku Klux Klan across the US
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/8663777.stm>

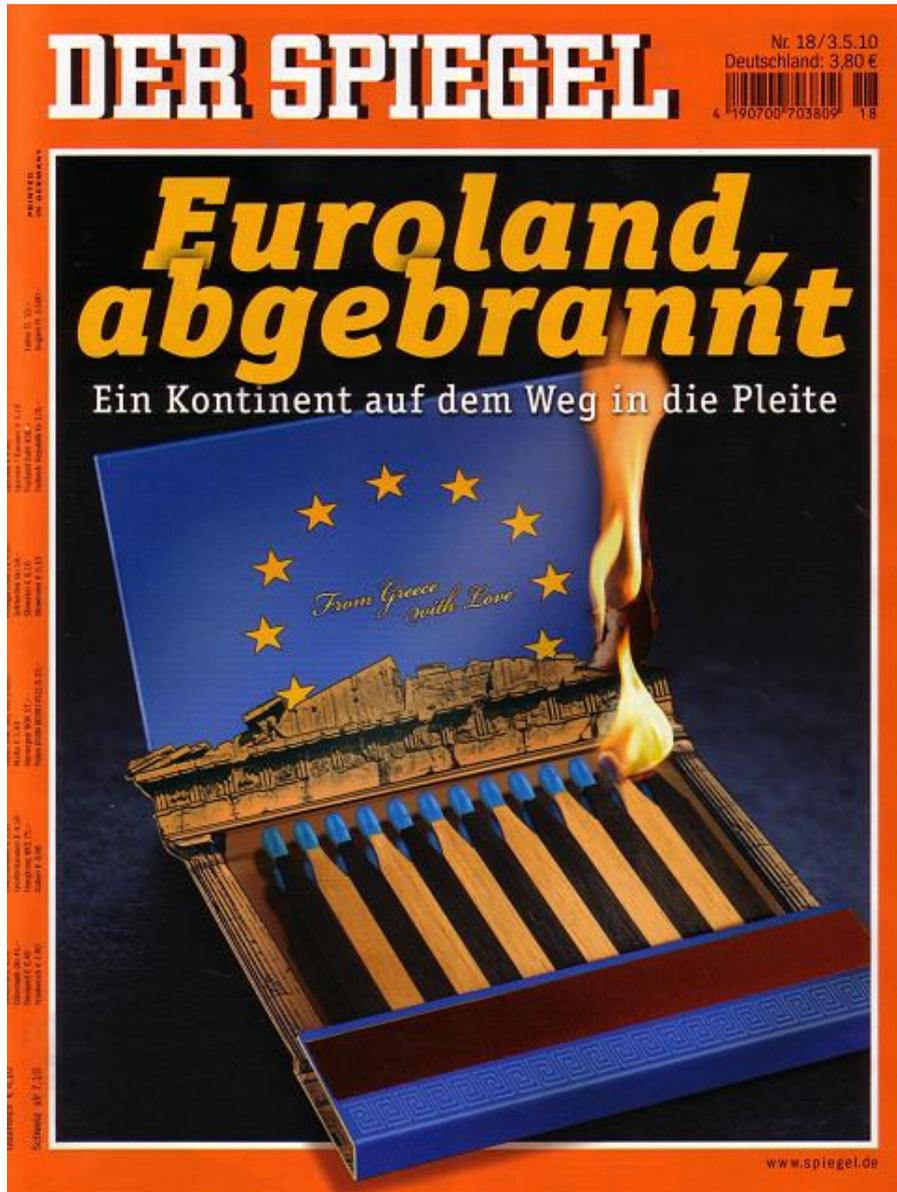


THE FEAR OF INDEPENDENT THINKERS MANIFESTS ITSELF IN THIS WEBSITE:

<http://www.fightthatred.com/profiles-in-hate>

Germany's No 1 WORLD WAR TWO re-education magazine provocatively discusses the end of a United Europe dream.

'Euroland torched. A Continent on the Road to Bankruptcy'



**Soldiers Level Mosque Near Rafah, Settlers Torch Mosque Near Nablus
By Saed Bannoura – IMEMC & Agencies, Tuesday, May 4, 2010**

Israeli soldiers invaded an area in Rafah, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, leveled the Al Dahniyya mosque and uprooted farmlands on Tuesday at dawn. Local sources reported that the mosque was leveled to the ground after several armored military vehicles and bulldozers invaded Rafah.

Also in Rafah, soldiers uprooted farmlands near the Yasser Arafat Airport east of Rafah. Several military bulldozers and armored vehicles bulldozed farmlands and opened fire at random in Al Dahniyya area. The vehicles, originally stationed at the Karem Abu Salem (Kerem Shalom) military post, advanced 800 meters into the area and placed sand hills. Also on Tuesday at dawn, a group of fundamentalist settlers torched the main mosque of the Al Lubban Al

Shariyya village, south of the northern West Bank city of Nablus. The settlers attacked the mosque approximately at 3 A.M., rounded up several copies of the Holy Koran in one place and set them ablaze. The fire caused excessive damage to the property of the mosque, including its ceiling, its fans and walls. Its 450 square meters of carpet and eight air conditioners were burnt also.

This is the third mosque to be torched by the settlers this year as the settlers torched a mosque in Yasuf village near Salfit and another mosque in Huwwara town, near Nablus.

<http://alethonews.wordpress.com/2010/05/04/soldiers-level-mosque-near-rafah-settlers-torch-mosque-near-nablus/>

Abraham H. Foxman: Their success is the problem

The challenge of maintaining Jewish identity in America ... comes from a sense that in a free country being Jewish may not be significant. This apathy or indifference is what leads to intermarriage and distancing from the community.

Yair Sheleg in "The Dilemma of American Jews" (Haaretz, July 18) speaks to critical issues facing the American Jewish community but gets them wrong.

As has been said many times, the great challenge facing Jews in America is maintaining Jewish identity. Sheleg agrees with this but the context in which he presents the subject is out of whack and reflects an outdated model. Sheleg posits the dilemma facing Jews as one of integration and acceptance by the surroundings versus preservation of Jewish identity. He talks as if Jews are still unsure about their acceptance in America and that as a result they run from their Jewish identity so as not to jeopardize that acceptance. To back up this thesis, he cites numerous examples, such as the fact that campaigns against mixed marriages are dismissed and that far greater donations from the community go to general causes than Jewish ones. Sheleg also notes that Jews oppose government subsidies for Jewish education, which he attributes to the greater importance for Jewish self-image to be part of the liberal camp than to reinforce Jewish identity. Furthermore, he claims that the fact that the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) did not sing "Hatikva" at its national conference is an indicator that Jews are terrified of "dual loyalty" charges and thus it affects their behavior.

In a way I'm tempted to say that the challenges facing American Jews are greater than Sheleg describes because the issue of Jewish continuity stems not from insecurity, as he alleges, but rather from a level of comfort and apathy in society. I am not suggesting that there are no insecurities in American Jewish life. There surely still are. However, the dominant reason why Jews are not maintaining their Jewish identity is not that they are escaping their Jewishness but rather their indifference to it in an open and welcoming country.

American Jews give the bulk of their donations to hospitals, cultural institutions and universities because they are fully part of American society. It's a natural development both in terms of having impact on the general culture and for receiving plaudits for

the effort. Philanthropy to Jewish institutions, of which there is also a lot, does not offer the level of prestige and fame that comes with giving to the other institutions. That's a price of acceptance, not rejection.

Questions may have been raised over "Hatikvah" not being sung at AIPAC. Yet it hardly signifies wider Jewish fears about dual loyalty. American Jewish support for Israel in every sense - financially, politically, emotionally, publicly - is as strong as ever. This is the case even as people like John Mearsheimer, Stephen Walt and Jimmy Carter seek to intimidate Jews by accusing them of controlling American policy against the interests of their own country. Again, Sheleg is overstating the insecurity factor.

As to Jewish opposition to government funding for religious education: There is a lively debate on this subject within the community. However, it is a misunderstanding to suggest, as Sheleg does, that opposition reflects a distorted self-image or that being part of the liberal world is more important than reinforcing Jewish identity. It is, rather, a product of an understanding that Jewish life in America is unique, as British historian Paul Johnson noted, exactly because of church-state separation. Moreover, those who oppose funding fear that the freedom and comfort level of American Jews will be eroded if the wall of separation is eviscerated.

The challenge of maintaining Jewish identity in America does not come from Jews worrying about their place in America. That was true in years past. Today, it comes from a sense that in a free country, being Jewish may not be significant to them. This apathy or indifference is what leads to intermarriage and distancing from the community.

In sum, Sheleg is right to worry about Jewish continuity. It is a problem we all worry about, even in Israel. It is the draw of America, not the fear of it, that makes the challenge very different from the one Sheleg articulates. In many ways, it is even a more difficult challenge. As tough as it is to rouse the community in the face of fears, it is even more so in the face of indifference. Identifying the problem correctly is the first step to solving it.

Abraham H. Foxman is national director of the Anti-Defamation League and author of "The Deadliest Lies: The Israel Lobby and the Myth of Jewish Control," to be published by Palgrave Macmillan.

Toronto Star letters to the editor re: Griffin and Gage, May 04, 2010

Re: 9/11 skeptics head to Canada, May 1

Many thanks for the article detailing the appearance of David Ray Griffin and Richard Gage at three universities in Canada. I, like millions of others, am still waiting for a mainstream paper to fully attend to the details of what these men are saying. Lay out the evidence, please.

It does no good to offer comments from detractors that "they are imposters, liars and con-men." Are they? Show us why this is so. We no longer react to serious questions based on emotion.

These men are arguing based on the evidence collected. Any detractor must counter the evidence, not simply smear their character. Of particular seriousness is the collapse of WTC 7 and the evidence of explosive thermitic material found in four separate dust samples collected from ground zero.

This peer-reviewed evidence has been available for one year already, and has been completely ignored by such "prestigious" and "reputable papers" as the *Star*, and refuted by no one. Why?

The *Star* could be the first mainstream paper in North America to do this, and would then salvage a reputation for courageous and real news-gathering. Millions look forward to this day.

Will North, Mississauga

Why are the Architects and Engineers for 9/11 Truth being compared to Ann Coulter? Did these professionals have to be warned of Canada's hate laws? I think not. I certainly hope someone from the *Star* will attend this event and report on the evidence that will be presented.

Cathy Orser, Milton

As a supply teacher, last June I showed a Grade 12 class a video that argued the '69 moon landing was a hoax. When these students, in their last year of high school, submitted their written work, I was dismayed that almost all were dubious that that historic event had ever happened. O, the gullibility of youth.

Garry Burke, Coldwater

Anyone who has taken a close look at the events of 9/11 and has kept an open mind as to what really happened that horrible day knows that a fraud of immense proportions has taken place. I strongly urge anyone who is able, take in this lecture and begin to discover what is really happening in this world. David Ray Griffin and Richard Gage are the leading authorities in the world on the subject.

Rick Tufts, Toronto

My first reaction to this story was rage. These 9/11 deniers do a huge disrespect to those innocent souls and the families of those who lost their lives on 9/11. The deniers are to 9/11 what Ernst Zündel was to the Holocaust. Rightfully we kicked Zündel out of Canada. Yet we tolerate the 9/11 deniers and offer them forums to spew their vitriol. However, upon sober reflection, I believe that we conclude that democracy and free speech have won. The 9/11 deniers are allowed to voice their specious, disgusting dissenting opinions.

Boyd McAdam, Toronto

<http://911blogger.com/news/2010-05-05/toronto-star-letters-editor-re-griffin-and-gage>

Tony's Joke

From: Fredrick Toben toben@toben.biz

Subject: FW: Arrest Warrant Issued For Fredrick Töben

WOE IS ME – WOE IS ME – another holiday coming up in lala-land where I meet Tony Hancock to discuss matters of habeas corpus. NOTE: No URL = no confirmation

From: A.Hancock printfactory@btconnect.com

Sent: Saturday, 20 March 2010 12:50 AM

Subject: Fw: Arrest Warrant Issued For Fredrick Töben

German prosecutors have today applied to the Australian authorities for the arrest and extradition of Australia's most notorious Holocaust Denier, Dr Fredrick Töben after he issued a press release in which he denied the Dresden Holocaust.

For years, Dr Töben's Adelaide Institute has been claiming the widely touted figure of a quarter of a million deaths in the fire bombing of Dresden in February 1945 has been greatly exaggerated by the Germans in order to extract tea and sympathy and reparations from the Allies, and to put all Germans above criticism. Yesterday, he went one step further by claiming that the real figure was nearer twenty-five thousand rather than the generally accepted estimate of two hundred and fifty thousand given by such reputable historians as David Irving.

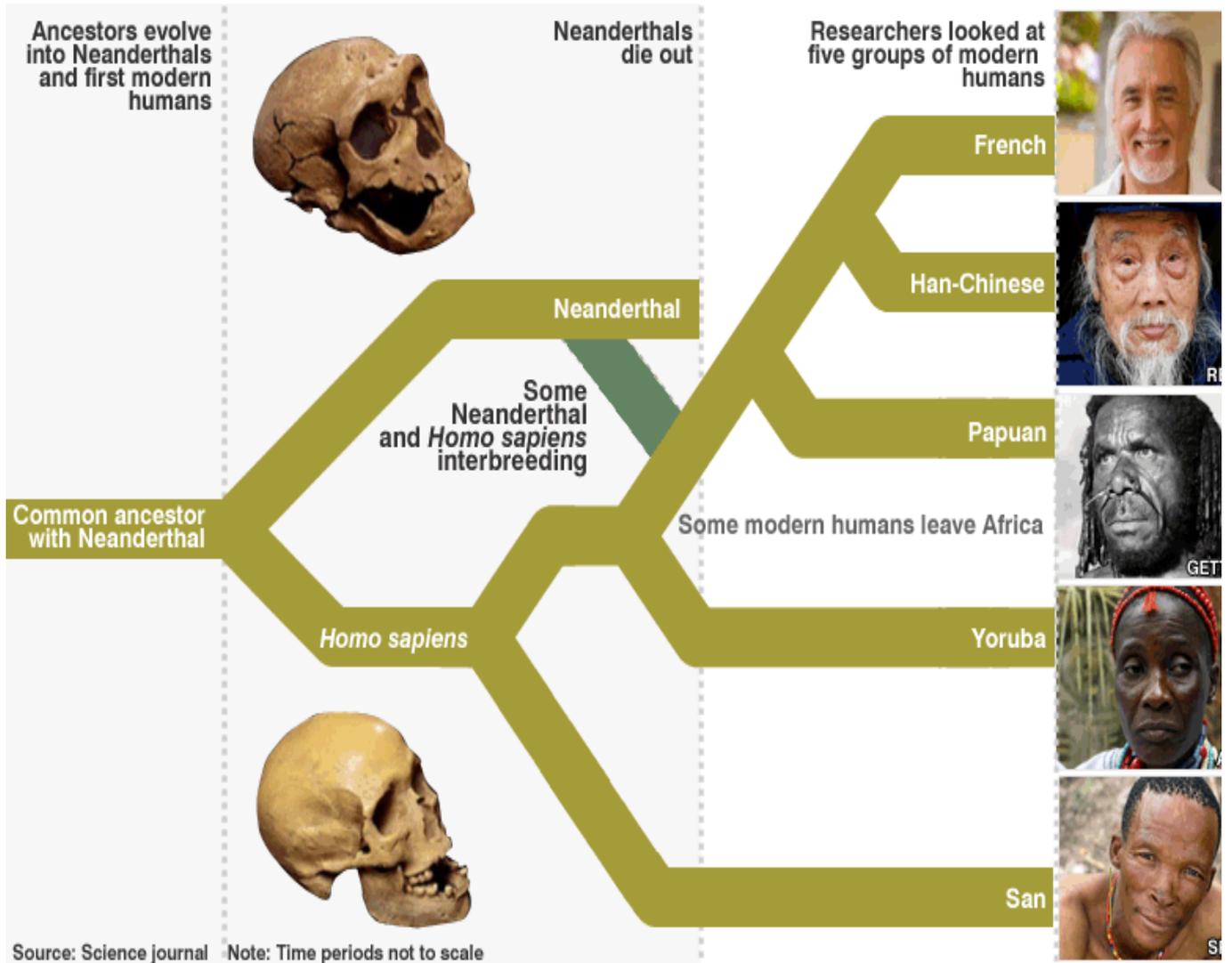
Dr Töben also said it was true, and he had seen proof himself, that the Germans always got the deck chairs, and that their much vaunted beer was flat.

Klaus Riefenstahl of the Ministry of Justice said if Töben's obscene views were not punished swiftly and summarily, they could lead to a further outbreak of anti-Germanism in Britain and America. The Anti-Deutsches Defamation League (ADDL) had already noted an alarming rise in anti-German chanting at football matches and a 25% fall in the sale of frankfurter sausages.

Suggesting that only a mere twenty-five thousand had been killed in these notorious raids was tantamount to Holocaust Denial. Moreover, it was an absurd claim as everybody knows, the existence of the Dresden Holocaust is every bit as established as the gas chambers of Dachau and Belsen. (Reuters)

Neanderthal genes 'survive in us'

By Paul Rincon, Science reporter, BBC News



Many people alive today possess some Neanderthal ancestry, according to a landmark scientific study. The finding has surprised many experts, as previous genetic evidence suggested the Neanderthals made little or no contribution to our inheritance.

The result comes from analysis of the Neanderthal genome - the "instruction manual" describing how these ancient humans were put together.

Between 1% and 4% of genomes of people in Eurasia come from Neanderthals.

But the study confirms living humans overwhelmingly trace their ancestry to a small population of Africans who later spread out across the world.

" [Neanderthals] are not totally extinct, in some of us they live on - a little bit "

Professor Svante Paabo Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

The most widely-accepted theory of modern human origins - known as Out of Africa - holds that the ancestors of living

humans (Homo sapiens) originated in Africa some 200,000 years ago.

A relatively small group of people then left the continent to populate the rest of the world between 50,000 and 60,000 years ago.

While the Neanderthal genetic contribution - found in people from Europe, Asia and Oceania - appears to be small, this figure is higher than previous genetic analyses have suggested.

"They are not totally extinct. In some of us they live on, a little bit," said Professor Svante Paabo, from the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany. Professor Chris Stringer, research leader in human origins at London's Natural History Museum, is one of the architects of the Out of Africa theory. He told BBC News: "In some ways [the study] confirms what we already knew, in that the Neanderthals look like a separate line.

"But, of course, the really surprising thing for many of us is the implication that there has been some interbreeding between Neanderthals and modern humans in the past."

John Hawks, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the US, told BBC News: "They're us. We're them.

"It seemed like it was likely to be possible, but I am surprised by the amount. I really was not expecting it to be as high as 4%," he said of the genetic contribution from Neanderthals.

The sequencing of the Neanderthal genome is a landmark scientific achievement, the product of a four-year-long effort led from Germany's Max Planck Institute but involving many other universities around the world.

The project makes use of efficient "high-throughput" technology which allows many genetic sequences to be processed at the same time.

The draft Neanderthal sequence contains DNA extracted from the bones of three different Neanderthals found at Vindija Cave in Croatia.

Retrieving good quality genetic material from remains tens of thousands of years old presented many hurdles which had to be overcome.

The samples almost always contained only a small amount of Neanderthal DNA amid vast quantities of DNA from bacteria and fungi that colonised the remains after death.

The Neanderthal DNA itself had broken down into very short segments and had changed chemically. Luckily, the chemical changes were of a regular nature, allowing the researchers to write software that corrected for them.

Writing in Science journal, the researchers describe how they compared this draft sequence with the genomes of modern people from around the globe.

"The comparison of these two genetic sequences enables us to find out where our genome differs from that of our closest relative," said Professor Paabo.

"Those things that made the Neanderthals apparent to us as a population - those things didn't work"

Dr John Hawks University of Wisconsin-Madison

The results show that the genomes of non-Africans (from Europe, China and New Guinea) are closer to the Neanderthal sequence than are those from Africa.

The most likely explanation, say the researchers, is that there was limited mating, or "gene flow", between Neanderthals and the ancestors of present-day Eurasians.

This must have taken place just as people were leaving Africa, while they were still part of one pioneering population. This mixing could have taken place either in North Africa, the Levant or the Arabian Peninsula, say the researchers.

The Out of Africa theory contends that modern humans replaced local "archaic" populations like the Neanderthals.

But there are several variations on this idea. The most conservative model proposes that this replacement took place with no interbreeding between modern humans and Neanderthals.

Unique features

Another version allows for a degree of assimilation, or absorption, of other human types into the Homo sapiens gene pool.

The latest research strongly supports the Out of Africa theory, but it falsifies the most conservative version of events.

The team also identified more than 70 gene changes that were unique to modern humans. These genes are implicated in physiology, the development of the brain, skin and bone.

The researchers also looked for signs of "selective sweeps" - strong natural selection acting to boost traits in modern humans. They found 212 regions where positive selection may have been taking place.

The scientists are interested in discovering genes that distinguish modern humans from Neanderthals because they may have given our evolutionary line certain advantages over the course of evolution.

The most obvious differences were in physique: the muscular, stocky frames of Neanderthals contrast sharply with those of our ancestors. But it is likely there were also more subtle differences, in behaviour, for example.

Dr Hawks commented that the amount of Neanderthal DNA in our genomes seemed high: "What it means is that any traits [Neanderthals] had that might have been useful in later populations should still be here.

"So when we see that their anatomies are gone, this isn't just chance. Those things that made the Neanderthals apparent to us as a population - those things didn't work. They're gone because they didn't work in the context of our population."

Researchers had previously thought Europe was the region where Neanderthals and modern humans were most likely to have exchanged genes. The two human types overlapped here for some 10,000 years.

The authors of the paper in Science do not rule out some interbreeding in Europe, but say it was not possible to detect this with present scientific methods.

Paul.Rincon-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/8660940.stm>

Russia prepares spectacular Red Square parade

Russia is preparing for the biggest Red Square military parade in modern history in a Soviet-style celebration marking the 65th anniversary of the USSR defeating Nazi Germany.

By Andrew Osborn in Moscow Published: 8:18PM BST 28 Apr 2010

The grandiose Moscow event on May 9 will be replicated on a smaller scale in 71 cities across Russia who will hold their own military parades making it a nationwide event involving around 100,000 troops.

In Moscow, foreign soldiers, including a detachment of the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards and the Central Band of the Royal Air Force, will join their Russian counterparts on Moscow's most famous square for the first time.

Foreign dignitaries and heads of state will also be present.

Military commanders, who held a rehearsal on Tuesday, have said that the Moscow parade will involve 10,000 troops, 160 military vehicles and 127 aircraft making it the biggest such parade since the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union.

Strategic nuclear bombers, MiG and Sukhoi fighter jets, and an array of military helicopters and gunships are expected to fly over Red Square on the day, while on the ground, T-90 battle tanks, intercontinental ballistic missile launchers,

and numerous air defence and artillery pieces will trundle across the cobbles.



<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/russia/7645711/Russia-prepares-spectacular-Red-Square-parade.html>

Russian heavy weapons drive along Tverskaya street in Moscow Photo: EPA

The tradition of full-scale Red Square military parades was restored by Vladimir Putin, now prime minister, in 2008 in an attempt to project Russia's growing international confidence and influence on the world stage.

In the Soviet era, such parades were traditionally held twice a year, on May Day, and on November 7 to commemorate the 1917 Russian Revolution.

The parade takes its cues from a 1945 Soviet victory parade on Red Square during which Soviet troops tossed the defeated German army's banners, including Hitler's own personal standard, into a sodden mess at Josef Stalin's feet beneath Lenin's tomb.

Russia to outlaw criticism of WWII tactics

The Russian government is to outlaw criticism of Soviet military tactics during the Second World War in the latest example of its heavy-handed approach to dissent.

By Adrian Blomfield in Moscow, 05 Mar 2009

The controversial plan comes after a television documentary exposed the scale of human losses during one of the conflict's bloodiest battles.

The programme stirred deep emotions in a country that has traditionally glorified the heroic exploits of ordinary soldiers during the 'Great Patriotic War' but has often ignored the immense human cost behind the victory over Nazi Germany.

As anger among veterans swelled, the government sensed an opportunity to capitalise on the public mood at a time when the threat of economic recession is threatening prime minister Vladimir Putin's popularity.



Sergei Shoigu, the emergency situations minister, has called for a law that would make it a criminal offence to suggest that the Soviet Union did not win the War Photo: AP

Sergei Shoigu, the respected emergency situations minister, has called for a law, based on Holocaust denial legislation in Germany, that would make it a criminal offence to suggest that the Soviet Union did not win the War.

Mr Shoigu indicated that the legislation would also seek to punish eastern European or former Soviet states which deny they were liberated by the Red Army. The leaders of those countries could be banned from Russian soil, he said.

The minister's comments appeared particularly aimed at Estonia, which relocated a statue of a Red Army soldier from a central square in the capital city Tallinn two years ago to a nearby war cemetery, prompting outrage in Russia.

"Our parliament should pass a law that would envisage liability for the denial of the Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War," Mr Shoigu said. "Then the presidents of certain countries denying this would not be able to visit our

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/russia/4943814/Russia-to-outlaw-criticism-of-WWII-tactics.html>

country and remain unpunished. Mayors of certain cities would also think several times before pulling down monuments."

The Estonian government has said it views the Soviet Union as an occupier rather than a liberator. Soviet troops invaded Estonia twice during the War, once as Nazi Germany's ally and then, in 1944, as its enemy. They remained until 1991.

Mr Shoigu has won support for his proposal from the prosecutor general, Yuri Chaika, and other legislators who say that a bill will be presented before parliament in the next few months.

Liberal Russians fear that the legislation will be used to punish anyone who criticises the manner in which Stalin conducted the war or addresses incidents such as the Soviet massacre of 22,000 Polish prisoners of war at Katyn Forest in 1940, which Moscow maintains was not a war crime.

Academics estimate that more than 26 million Soviet soldiers and civilians were killed between 1941 and 1945, a death toll that dwarfed the losses of any other country. Yet in Russia itself, where Stalin is still revered as the country's wartime saviour, the subject remains a forbidden one.

The NTV documentary attempted to address that taboo with a sensitive depiction of the Battles of Rzhev, fought in 1942-3, which killed up to 1.5 million soldiers, two-thirds of them Soviet.

The battles are little known in Russia, and even Marshall Georgy Zhukov, the Soviet war hero who led the Rzhev operations, barely mentioned them in his biography.

The documentary showed re-enactments of the battles and included interviews with German war veterans who expressed horror over the manner in which Soviet troops appeared to be used as "cannon-fodder".

The film was greeted with widespread opprobrium. Critics demanded the arrest of its presenter, the well known news anchor Alexei Pivovarov, who was accused of being part of a Jewish conspiracy financed in the West to belittle the Soviet war effort.

"It has become the fashion to smear the heroic deeds of the Soviet people and to defame the Soviet way of life," said Ivan Korbutov, a retired general who heads the Russian council of war veterans. "Such actions, orchestrated at the behest of the West to discredit our glorious past, must be brought to court and the journalists responsible punished."

YouTube snippet on Katyn Massacre

When will Germany receive an apology for having been blamed for this massacre, and for having had three Germans executed for allegedly having ordered the execution of these Polish officers?

The Russian text in quick translation:

>>Suggest to the KGB: Special treatment to the prisoners of war in those camps, 14,700 in total, and apply the maximum form of punishment - execution.

Here is Stalin's original signature and members of the politbureau. You can see them here on the left hand side of

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0k83d0dSgg>

this written document: Comrade Kalinin for, Comrade Kaganovich for.<<

>>Dem KGB vorschlagen: Die Angelegenheit der sich in besagten Lagern befindenden Kriegsgefangenen,14.700 an der Zahl, gesondert behandeln und für sie die Höchststrafe - die Erschiessung - anwenden.

Hier ist die echte Unterschrift Stalins und der Mitglieder des Politbüros. Sie sehen, dass am linken Rand dieses Schriftstücks geschrieben ist: Genosse Kalinin dafür, Genosse Kaganowitsch dafür.<<

From the archive – and a counter to Shlomo Sand's book Tsvi Misinai: *The lost Palestinian Jews*, 20/08/2009

According to amateur historian Tsvi Misinai, many Jews and Palestinians share not only DNA, but also customs and even names.

We are of the same race and blood, and cooperation will bring great prosperity to the land," wrote Emir Faisal to Felix Frankfurter in 1917. Faisal was known for his affinity to the Zionists who had begun streaming to the Holy Land; in 1919, he signed a cooperation agreement with Chaim Weizmann, to whom he wrote that he was "mindful of the racial kinship and ancient bonds existing between the Arabs and the Jewishpeople."

But Faisal's proclamations of kinship with the Jews were more than lip service to a commonly held belief, says Tsvi Misinai, who knows perhaps more about the origins of the modern Palestinians than anyone. "Faisal's paternal line was Hashemite," he says, "meaning he was directly descended from Muhammad. But the mother of his maternal grandfather, King On, was descended from a family of forced Jewish converts to Islam that immigrated to the east bank of the Jordan, later returning to one of the villages west of the Jordan.

Unlike today, when Faisal was growing up, his grandfather's mother's Jewish origin was known, and they made no great effort to hide it. And what was known to Faisal is known to many Palestinians today as well." This is a story of what may be one of the best-kept secrets in history - one that could, in time, heal the terrible rift that has torn the Land of Israel asunder. After years of research, Misinai says that he can declare with certainty that nearly 90 percent of all Palestinians are descended from the Jews. "And what's more, about half of them know it," he says.

Not only that, many Palestinians retain Jewish customs, including mourning rituals, lighting Shabbat or memorial candles and even wearing tefillin. While the common wisdom among many Israelis is that the group that calls itself "Palestinian" is a motley collection of Arabs from various parts of the Middle East who immigrated to the Land of Israel following the employment opportunities provided by Jews, Misinai says that the vast majority of today's Palestinians are descended from the remnants of Jewish families who managed to avoid being deported over the past 2,000 years, or returned to their lands after they were exiled, as the Jews in the Holy Land suffered blow after blow - from the Roman destruction of the Temple to the Crusades to famine, poverty and war throughout the Middle Ages.

One thing many were unable to avoid, however, was converting to Islam - a forced conversion that never really "took," done more out of fear than conviction. Misinai has made it his mission to spread the word among Palestinians, giving them the opportunity to retrieve their lost heritage.

And not just introduce them to their roots; according to Misinai, the reintegration of what he calls the "descendants of Israel" with the Jewish people is the best - perhaps the only - way to solve the seemingly endless Middle East crisis. Despite what some may be thinking, Misinai is not a nut. In fact, he is a hi-tech entrepreneur, perhaps the first in Israel's history. While the kids from ICQ and Google

were still in diapers, in the early 1980s Misinai was building Sapiens into a world-class application developer, focusing on the insurance industry. All those rule-based, object-oriented applications we use every day; it was Misinai who invented the concept, and the product, winning the Rothschild Award for industrial development in the field of software in 1992.

Several years afterward, he retired from the hi-tech business to return to his first love - researching the history of the Land of Israel. "I became interested in this area because of my father, who was a great collector of artifacts about the Land of Israel," he says, a hobby he has continued. But besides objects, Misinai collected stories - legends and folklore from the mouths of mukhtars, village elders throughout the land, attesting to the truth of his assertions. "There are large clans throughout the country, in the Hebron Hills, in Samaria and among the Negev Beduin, who know of their heritage and even have family trees that document their roots.

Not only that; many of them have specifically Jewish customs, and their neighbors would call them 'the Jews,' even though they were technically as Muslim as anyone else." Close to nine out of 10 Palestinians in the Land of Israel - Israel proper, Judea, Samaria and Gaza - have Jewish roots. In fact, he says, the percentage in Gaza is somewhat higher than 90 percent.

Misinai is far from the first researcher to have stumbled upon this historical find. The first president of Israel, Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, and the first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, wrote several books and articles on the subject. In fact, Ben-Gurion believed so strongly in the idea that in 1956 he set up a task force headed by Moshe Dayan and Haim Levkov (the Palmah's "point man" among the Arabs of Israel, he worked with Yigal Allon to set up the Trackers' Unit, traditionally the domain of Negev Beduin), that was supposed to develop ways to "Judaize" the Beduin, teaching them something about modern Jewish life and tradition to integrate them with the Israeli people, ethnically if not religiously.

The Beduin were willing enough, but the teachers who were supposed to live and work with them dropped out of the program because of the rough living conditions. In the end, Dayan convinced Ben-Gurion that the idea would upset "the Islamic world," and the program was dropped. That's an important point, Misinai says. "I don't necessarily believe most, or even some, of the Palestinians would want to convert to Judaism, at least right now. Reintegrating them with the Jewish people does not necessarily require them to convert, and I imagine many of the rabbis would be reluctant to go ahead with such a program." Plus, he says, many Israelis of all stripes would be suspicious that the Palestinians were embracing their "Jewish identities" as a way of getting Israeli ID cards - to get National Insurance money, if not to carry out terror attacks.

IN HIS book, *Brother Shall Not Lift Sword Against Brother*, which discusses what he calls "the Engagement," Misinai foresees a gradual process of education and integration that could take 40 to 50 years, with immigration and natural

growth among the Jews keeping the demographic balance in check. "It sounds like a long time, but we often forget that it's been 40 years since the Six Day War and the only 'progress' that we've made has been the Oslo process, which has turned out to be a tragedy for Israel and the Palestinians," Misinai says. Besides, he says, many of the Palestinians might not have to convert anyway. "Many of the families in question know they are of Jewish origin, and they marry among themselves. Halachically there may be some questions, but I have consulted with rabbis who say they are resolvable. It would certainly be in line with historic Judaism, which in the past - during the Temple periods, for example - had more lax standards for accepting returnees. For example, Jews who were idol worshipers during the First and Second Temple periods were not forced to convert back in order to be considered part of the people of Israel."

Besides, he says, with most of the available spouses living in the land coming from Jewish backgrounds themselves, the opportunity to intermarry with someone of non-Jewish ancestry was low - far lower than the chances for such a marriage to take place in modern-day America or Russia, he says. "Several Palestinians have gone through formal conversion, but I know of a number who have taken on Jewish practices - and who say they don't need to convert because they know they're already Jews." And the evidence for the Jewish ancestry of the Palestinians is persuasive - very persuasive, when all the information is taken into account.

First, there are the names - not just place names, but family names. "Many villages here have names that are not Arabic, and very rarely appear in other Arab lands. Among such names are Kafr Yasif, Kafr Kana, Kafr Yatta, Kafr Manda, Kafr Samia, and many others," says Misinai. Indeed, Ben-Zvi in his 1932 book *The Peoples of Our Land* wrote that west of the Jordan River, 277 villages and sites - nearly two-thirds! - had names that were similar to or the same as the Jewish settlements on the same sites during Second Temple times. That in itself, said Ben-Zvi in his book, is proof that the inhabitants of those villages were Jews who had remained after the destruction. "If in fact the Jewish settlements became inhabited by entirely different people, they would not have preserved the Hebrew names (which in fact, did occur in most of those settlements where the population did change, such as in the eastern part of the Jordan).

Such is not the case in western land of Israel where the old Hebrew names are preserved, which proves the continuity of settlement in this place," he wrote. It's not just place names; many Palestinians have Hebrew-derived family names as well, reflecting their origins, says Misinai. Already in the 1860s, "Colonel Condor of the Institute for Israel Research found biblical names among Palestinian *fellahin* [peasants]. Many of these names have no root in the Arabic lexicon.

Large, distinguished families from various parts of the country carry Hebrew names or Jewish family names." Among the surnames of some of the larger clans are the Abu Khatsiras, who control much of the fishing in Gaza; Elbaz, a family of Jews who immigrated from Morocco; Abulafia, the family with the famous Jaffa bakery which is descended from the 13th-century Spanish kabbalist Rabbi Abraham Abulafia; the Almogs of Jenin; the Dawouda (Davids) of Hebron; and even, believe it or not, 4,000 forced converts to Islam named Cohen living in Jordan.

Not only that: The Palestinian dialect of Arabic contains many terms and words not found in "standard" Arabic - the result of the integration of Hebrew and Aramaic into the Arabic they were forced to learn after the various Arab and Turkish conquests. Israel Belkind, one of the organizers of the Bilu movement, who researched the roots of the Palestinians during the 1890s, wrote that "it was already proven by Major Condor, in his research on the land of Israel, that the 'Arabs' of the Land of Israel had spoken Aramaic in the days of the Crusades, the language spoken

by the Jews until the Arab conquest - meaning that these Aramaic-speaking 'Arabs' were actually Jews themselves." In fact, Misinai says, Aramaic was still the lingua franca among some villagers not too long ago. "In 1974, the settlers who established the modern Ofra were astounded to find that the residents of the village on the ancient biblical site of Ofra - called Tybiba - were Christians who spoke Aramaic."

While many gentiles converted to Christianity in the religion's early days, they would most likely be Greek speakers; any group that spoke Aramaic is far more likely to have Jewish roots. Many Jewish customs have survived among the Palestinians as well, Misinai says. "In Islam, parents are required to have their sons circumcised by the age of 13. While in many Islamic countries the custom is to wait several years, among Palestinians many perform the ritual a week after their son is born - meaning on the eighth day," he says.

Other customs include sitting seven days for deceased loved ones instead of just three (a custom, Misinai says, that has fallen by the wayside since the first intifada), lighting memorial candles for the dead (a custom found nowhere in the Muslim world), lighting Shabbat candles and practicing levirate marriage - the practice of having a brother marry his deceased sibling's wife under certain circumstances. That's a widespread practice among the Beduin, says Misinai, and in fact "much of the legal code of the Beduin is remarkably similar to many laws in the Torah and the Mishna." In addition, several Palestinian families own ancient hanukkiot, which they used in mid-winter - around Hanukka.

YEHUDA BOORLA described in his book *Be'ein Kochav* (about his service as an officer in the Turkish army during World War I) interesting information about an Arab attendant from the Land of Israel who accompanied him. One section of the book describes a "moment of discovery" on the part of the attendant. Upon hearing the author speak about the Islamic custom of cutting off the breasts of Jewish women, the Arab attendant realized that his mother, who suffered from the same deformity, was in reality Jewish. Until today, elderly Palestinians in Jordan who moved there from west of the river tell of this tradition, says Misinai. "They say that this was done in cases where Muslim men married Jewish women, so that the Jewish women would not be able to breast-feed and their children would not take in the milk of their Jewish mothers. Thus the children would not be thought to be Jewish."

One of the most curious of the Jewish customs that were once widespread among the Palestinians was the putting on of tefillin - usually done by someone who was ill, especially by those suffering from headaches. The rare tefillin were wrapped in cloth (to preserve them, says Misinai). When a sick person needed "treatment," they would place the tefillin box (which houses the scroll) on the middle of the ill person's forehead and wrap the connected fabric straps around his head. With the use of a key, an assistant would tighten the strap, thereby creating pressure around the head. The heightened pressure increased the headache pain - so when the tefillin was removed, it seemed as if the victim's original pain had decreased, if not disappeared completely. "Other than among a few people, the true meaning of the tefillin was lost," says Misinai.

Food, too, is high on the agenda of these lost Jews. Many Beduin refrain from eating camel and other nonkosher animals, and around Pessah time, many Palestinians find themselves with a yen for matza. "In the region around Bethlehem, there is a high demand for matza during Pessah. When trucks delivering matza pass through, the customers crowd the trucks, taking the boxes right off the trucks even before unloading and bringing them into the store." The same story repeats itself in Nazareth and Shfaram, where residents make special trips to Upper Nazareth to buy matza. "Possibly they do this because they like matza, but given the other testimonies about these people, it's more logical to say that, at least in origin, the

demand for matza during the start of the spring has more to do with religious custom than a recurring heightened seasonal desire for dry crackers," says Misinai.

And while all the anecdotal evidence cited could be the result of historical confusion or some other factor, the one thing that cannot be falsified is the genetic record - which overwhelmingly proves the closeness of traditional Jews and Palestinians, says Misinai.

"In 2001, *Human Immunology* magazine published a genetic study conducted by Prof. Antonio Arnez-Vilna, a Spanish researcher from the University of Complutense in Madrid, who discovered that the immune systems of the Jews and the Palestinians are extremely close to one another in a way that almost absolutely demonstrates a similar genetic identity.

Following the publication of the article, the magazine instructed readers to destroy it due to the fact that the author had inserted political opinions into the article," Misinai says, adding that no allegations of falsified data were ever made.

OTHER STUDIES, including a 2002 test by Tel Aviv University researchers, determined that only two groups in the world - Ashkenazi Jews and Palestinians - were genetically susceptible to an inherited deafness syndrome. All the studies he cites in his book, says Misinai, show that "the Palestinians are genetically much closer to Ashkenazi Jews than they are to the Arabs."

The findings, by the way, also should dispel once and for all the canard that Ashkenazi Jews are descended from the Central Asian Khazars, and not from the population of the Land of Israel.

If "secret Judaism" is as widespread among Palestinians as Misinai says, why are so many so opposed to Jewish settlement here? Because the issue has been "hijacked" by groups - the leadership of the Arab world, and Palestinians who have forgotten their Jewish roots. For this reason, most of the youth are not told about their origins until later on - when they have learned the art of obfuscation, balancing multiple identities to ensure their survival.

It should be noted not all Palestinians hate Israel, Misinai points out; in 1982, for example, the leaders of Bidya in Samaria offered to enlist in the IDF in the First Lebanon War to fight the PLO. "The Jewish origin of many of Bidya's clans is a well-known fact, even today," says Misinai. But still, there's no denying that many Palestinians would like to see the Jews just disappear. And there are several reasons for that, says Misinai, the "loss of memory" among many Palestinians who now see the Jews as a "competitive other," and fear of radicals and terrorists among those who would otherwise feel affinity for Jews - as they undertake terrorist acts to throw off suspicion that they are "collaborators."

In his book, Misinai painstakingly describes the origins of the Palestinians, who he says are made up chiefly of two groups: Jews who lived in the mountain regions of Judea and Samaria, who were able to maintain their Jewish identities for hundreds of years before being forced to make a choice between exile and conversion to Islam; and members of the ancient nations of Edom and Moab, who were converted to Judaism en masse at least twice. The two groups, whom Misinai calls respectively the "descendants of Israel" and the "brethren of Israel," are the chief components of what we today call the Palestinians, with the addition of a smattering of Arabs (barely a few percent), Samaritans (who maintain their own distinct religious identity), descendants of the soldiers who served in the occupying Roman army after the destruction of the Second Temple and even some survivors of the ancient Canaanite and Philistine nations - "idol worshipers who can be found in Gaza and in the village of Jisr a-Zarka, near Haifa," says Misinai.

The collective memory of the mountain people was better than that of the "brethren of Israel," who eventually settled in the lowlands and coast from where most of the Jewish refugees originated; most of these people forgot their Jewish roots, and they comprise the bulk of refugees who

fled Israel in 1948. And, Misinai says, they're the ones who are most active in terror activities. It's this group that participated most actively in the intifada, with their objective to return to the lands they abandoned in 1948 (which they themselves occupied only about 100 years before, as they settled near areas where Jews had built towns and cities to get work).

In essence, though, the brethren have now returned to their ancestral homeland east of the Jordan. Which leaves the "descendants" the major component of the Palestinian population on the west side of the Jordan. And it's these people, Misinai believes, that Israel can - and must - work with to resolve the Palestinian issue. Not by creating a Palestinian state in Judea and Samaria, but by offering the "mountain people" the opportunity to reconnect with their roots - with the Jewish people and with the modern State of Israel. "It sounds impractical, but Zionism always was impractical. And yet it succeeded," says Misinai. But the Palestinian problem has thrown Zionism out of kilter. Nobody, despite reluctance to go through another partition, is interested in being an "occupier."

But Israel's reintegration - Engagement, as Misinai puts it - of the Palestinians with the Jewish people would allow Zionism to renew its roots, and complete the task of building the modern Israeli nation. "There are lots of reasons why this would work," says Misinai. "The fact that most Palestinians consider themselves Muslim is not an issue, because most of the Palestinians are not particularly religious Muslims.

Until recent decades, there were few mosques relative to population outside Jerusalem. It was King Hussein, and later the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs, that prompted much of the mosque building in recent years. Bidya, for example, only had one mosque for 25,000 residents until recently."

In his writings, Ben-Zvi cited an interesting phenomenon that he observed. "When the Palestinian peasant swears in the name of the prophet Muhammad, the oath is not taken seriously. But if he goes to the grave of a holy person of the village or of the surrounding area and swears there, we may completely rely on his oath."

THE PALESTINIANS' veneration of the Jewish prophets, their preservation of the grave sites of the Jewish patriarchs, and their embrace even of Jewish rituals (Ben-Zvi cites witnesses who recounted Palestinians and Beduin coming to dance at the grave of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yohai in Meron on Lag Ba'omer) indicates that the "*Must'abari* [secret Jews] spirit" is still alive and that if offered the possibility of being not so religious Muslims or not so religious Jews, the majority would opt for the latter.

This is where the state has a major role to play, Misinai says. "Most Palestinians are loyal above all to their families, then to their clans, then to those in position of power and only at the end to their religion and people. A strong State of Israel, confident in its direction and its just cause, can successfully execute the Engagement plan."

One reason Palestinians have kept their Jewish roots secret for so long - despite the desire of many to come out of the Islamic closet - is because of their fear of the bully elements in the Palestinian and Arab leadership, the same groups that perpetuate the misery of Israeli Jews and descendants of Israel. "Many of the descendants' families are forced to prove their loyalty to the 'cause' on pain of death," says Misinai. "For example, many families name one of their children Jihad to 'prove' their credentials as loyal fighters against the Jews." If the state were to offer them an alternative, however, Misinai says many would find the courage to break out of their old patterns and embrace their true heritage.

It's not at all about conversion, he says, more about developing a cultural affinity and a single national group. But, he says, it's likely that a large number would want to convert anyway. Even if many Palestinians prefer not to join the Jewish people, the fact that many would be willing would set the tone.

For similar reasons Israeli Jews, since the days of Ben-Zvi and Ben-Gurion, have shunted aside the clear evidence of the Jewish background of the Palestinians. "After the Holocaust, the issue was set aside, as the Yishuv had more pressing matters, besides the obvious issues of language and lifestyle that separated Jews and Palestinians, not to mention the suffering inflicted by the various uprisings and pogroms conducted against the Yishuv.

And the arrival of Jews from Eastern countries who had just been booted out of their homes by Muslims, whom they didn't trust, only exacerbated the divisions." But now, 60 years later, with the seemingly intractable issue of two nations laying the same ancestral claim to the same piece of land, it is time to revisit the past to build the future.

In the end, Misinai says, the reintegration of the Palestinians with the Jewish people is the best - and only - solution. "We've been down the path of partition, defensive

war and what the world calls occupation. Nothing has worked. The world is getting very tired of our bickering, and is pushing to implement a solution - any solution. So far, the only solutions are the ones that have failed, but here is some new, fresh thinking, that many Jews and Palestinians would accept. And if we accept it, so will the nations of the world."

Misinai's Engagement would unite the "two kingdoms of Israel" described by the prophet Ezekiel. "The Jews who went into exile held onto their culture, beliefs and religion, while those that remained behind held as long as they could to the Land of Israel. Both loves - love of Torah and love of land - come from the same wellsprings. It's time to repair the historic damage done by our enemies, the Romans, and reunite our people."

<http://www.ipost.com/Magazine/Features/Article.aspx?id=152408>

Robert FAURISSON

May 8, 2010 65th anniversary of an unconditional surrender

Two heroic champions of a humiliated and wronged Germany: Horst Mahler and Sylvia Stolz

In a recent e-mail release, the American Michael Santomauro - ReporterNotebook@gmail.com - informed us that the revisionist Horst Mahler, during his criminal trial in Munich in January 2009, had, directly quoting me, begun his opening statement with my evocation of the martial prowess of the American-Zionist axis:

"The American-Zionist axis has phosphorised German children, atom-bombed Japanese children, treated Vietnamese children with Agent Orange and Iraqi children with depleted uranium. It is high time the defeated, the humiliated, the wronged replied with what I have long called 'the poor man's atomic bomb', that is, with historical revisionism; that weapon neither kills nor mutilates anyone; it kills only the lie, the slander, the defamation, the myth of the 'Shoa', along with the abject Shoa Business dear to Bernard Madoff, Elie Wiesel, the horde of 'miraculous survivors' and the murderers of Gaza's children (Professor Robert Faurisson)."

"Die amerikano-zionistische Achse hat die deutschen Kinder phosphorisiert, die japanischen Kinder atomisiert, die vietnamesischen Kinder mit dem orangenen Boten behandelt und die irakischen Kinder mit dem abgereicherten Uran. Es wird Zeit, daß die Besiegten, die Erniedrigten und Geschmähten mit dem zurückschlagen, was ich seit langem als die 'Atombombe der Armen' bezeichne, d.h. mittels des geschichtlichen Revisionismus. Diese Waffe tötet niemanden und entstellt niemanden. Sie tötet nur die Lüge, die Verleumdung, die Diffamierung, den Mythos der 'Shoah' ebenso wie das gräßliche Shoa-Business, das Leuten wie Bernard Madoff, Elie Wiesel, den Kohorten der 'wundersam Geretteten' und den Mördern der Kinder in Gaza so teuer ist." (Professor Robert Faurisson) ([the message sent at the time by H. Mahler containing his full statement of January 12, 2009](#) is available on the Internet thanks to Adelaide Institute.)

H. Mahler was convicted and sentenced to nearly thirteen years' imprisonment. He is now aged 74. At her end, his friend and colleague Sylvia Stolz, "the German Joan of Arc", has been found guilty and sentenced to over three years in prison for having, while defending Ernst Zündel in court, argued without at all hiding her own revisionist convictions. She is 46 years old.

For the same reason a good number of other revisionists before them had been sent to prison by the German or Austrian justice system. It was at Berlin's initiative that E. Zündel, recently released, had to spend seven years in American, Canadian and German cells. In Austria, several revisionists are still incarcerated, amongst whom Wolfgang Fröhlich and Gerd Honsik. That is where Germany and Austria stand these days.

With the exception of an especially heroic minority of their sons and daughters, they seem to submit to **the law of their conquerors, who - as is too often forgotten - have still not, after 65 years, considered signing a peace treaty with Germany.**

Equipped with its "nuclear shields", its "security fences" and, above all, its supreme weapon, the Great Lie of "the Holocaust", the American-Zionist axis intends to lay down its law to the rest of the world. But nothing long-lasting is ever built in such a way - on threats, fear and deception.

To begin with, the Great Lie of "the Holocaust", thanks mainly to the Internet, sees itself being challenged more and more. It has, of course, spawned a religion and, on that level, there are still fair days ahead for it, but on the level of historical knowledge it has, ever so quietly, passed away. In any case I shall soon be demonstrating as much in a text dealing with **the death, at last, of the Nazi gas chambers, on the historical and scientific level.**