

ADELAIDE INSTITUTE

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

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"German racialism meant re-discovering the creative values of their own race, re-discovering their culture. It was a search for excellence, a noble ideal. National Socialist racialism was not against the other races, it was for its own race. It aimed at defending and improving its race, and wished that all other races did the same for themselves." – Waffen SS General Leon Degrelle



[Proof of Black Nazis - How Many Other Lies Are Told About Germany & WW2 Judea Declares War on Germany](#)



THE WORST PERSON TO CHECK YOUR PROSTATE ... A SMALL, ANGRY, RED HEADED WOMAN

[Mark Knight Wednesday 30 January 2013](#)

PM's partner lashed for 'tasteless' prostate joke

January 29, 2013 - 8:59AM

The Prime Minister's partner, Tim Mathieson, is in trouble over a joke about Asian women and prostate cancer during a speech at The Lodge on Monday night.

Ahead of the Prime Minister's XI cricket match on Tuesday, Mr Mathieson addressed members of the West Indian cricket team about the importance of regular prostate examinations.

"We can get a blood test for it, but the digital examination is the only true way to get a correct reading on your prostate, so make sure you go and do that, and perhaps look for a small female Asian doctor is probably the best way," he said.

Mr Mathieson is an ambassador for men's health. Ms Gillard watched as her partner made the comments on Monday, but did not react at the time.

Liberal backbencher Kelly O'Dwyer, said the comments were "silly" and "in bad taste".

"I'm quite confident that the Prime Minister wouldn't condone them," Ms O'Dwyer told ABC Radio on Tuesday.

Labor MP Mike Kelly described Mr Mathieson's comments as a "poor choice of words", but said that the Prime Minister's partner had been doing a "huge amount" of work for men's health.

"We shouldn't allow anything to detract from the important work that he's done in this space."

Shadow attorney-general George Brandis told Sky News that Mr Mathieson had made a "slightly unfortunate racial reference" but cautioned that political correctness had gone too far – particularly in light of the government's proposed new anti-discrimination laws.

"I don't think we want to have in this country a culture of finger wagging," Senator Brandis said. "Political correctness in Australia has gone way too far."

Fairfax Media has contacted the Ms Gillard's office for comment.

<http://www.smh.com.au/opinion/political-news/pms-partner-lashed-for-tasteless-prostate-joke-20130129-2dhk1.html#ixzz2JJKaO0qh>

Australian PM schedules elections for Yom Kippur Voting is compulsory down under, but observant Jews can vote by mail

By [GABE FISHER](#) and [AP](#) January 30, 2013, 11:49 am 0

Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard surprised voters on Wednesday by announcing that national elections will be held September 14, in a country where governments have traditionally given the opposition little more than a month's notice to keep a strategic advantage.

September 14, 2013, falls on the major Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur, leading former opposition leader Malcolm Turnbull to post on Twitter that he was "deeply disappointed that Julia Gillard chose to hold the election on Yom Kippur — the most solemn and sacred day of the Jewish year."

Australia, home to more than 100,000 Jews, has compulsory voting, meaning all citizens must cast their vote in national elections or face a penalty, usually a fine or community service.

According to Jewish Community Council of Victoria president Nina Bassat, since elections are always held on Saturdays, Orthodox Jews are already used to casting their votes via the mail.

"This, however, will hit the entire community, even the less observant," [she told the Australian Business Spectator](#) website, "because it is the most holy day of our religious calendar,

so people who wouldn't have been organizing a postal vote will now have to do so and it may disenfranchise some people. To put it on a day where it's just going to be that much more difficult for people is a little bit disappointing... but people will get around it."

New South Wales Jewish Board of Deputies chief executive officer Vic Alhadeff said there was "no issue" with the date, because Jewish community members could use the postal option to cast their vote.

In a speech to the National Press Gallery, Gillard said she wanted to create an environment in which voters could more easily focus on national issues by removing uncertainty around the timing of the elections.

"I reflected on this over the summer and I thought it's not right for Australians to be forced into a guessing game, and it's not right for Australians to not face this year with certainty and stability," she said, referring to her holiday break during the current Southern Hemisphere summer.

Experts disagreed about whether Gillard's unconventional move would give her an advantage in the elections.

Some said voters would embrace her for making the early announcement on the date, while others suggested that Gillard had created a grueling eight-month election campaign instead of the usual five-week period.

Opinion polls suggest the conservative opposition coalition led by Tony Abbott is likely to win the elections convincingly.

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/australian-pm-schedules-elections-for-yom-kippur/>

From: Fredrick Toben toben@toben.biz
Sent: Thursday, 31 January 2013 10:43 AM
To: Tony.Abbott.MP@aph.gov.au
Cc: info@adelaideinstitute.org

Subject: Zionist Jews claim strategic upper hand over Australians?

MEMO FROM TOBEN -
toben@toben.biz

Numerology, cabbalah mysticism, etc. and we can divine who controls Australia's political landscape - of course for want of any other force able to do anything about it.

Zionists are a busy lot with Israel planes bombing Syria, and before the Australian election this aggression will accelerate as distractions are developed so that Israel and its All-lies can

attack Iran thereby realizing the Zionist dream of Erez Israel. Australia's next generation is beginning to be immunized with Holocaust lies as compulsory courses are forced on to Year Nine and Ten students in New

South Wales, thereby continuing to feed the young with fresh anti-German hatred.

Cui Bono? Certainly not in the interest of the average Australian who is battling to stay alive.

Anti-discrimination legal moves a clear lesson in the perils of overkill

Nicholas Tonti-Filippini, SMH, January 30, 2013

Suppose a school was confronted by the information that a teacher was also working as a prostitute or an internet porn star or had a recent conviction for illegal substance possession. The known lifestyle would obviously conflict with the values that a teacher would be expected to teach and the school could be expected to contest the suitability of his employment because the roles are not compatible.

The issue is different for a religious school only in that the values that the school represents are more definitely prescribed than for the average school, and there may be more scope for the conduct of teachers to conflict with the role for which they are employed, and their capacity to give witness to the faith in the classroom. The latter is necessary for the school to serve its reasons for existing as a religious school and what it offers parents.

In a proposal by the government to consolidate anti-discrimination law there is disagreement with the exemption for religious bodies for several reasons. The first is the ideological view that equal opportunity should always trump other rights. The second relates to government funding: the claim that a government-funded activity should be available to all. In relation to government-funded education it is also argued that religious-based discrimination would undermine community harmony by isolating children from the experiences of other groups.

The exemption applies for any acts or practices of a religious body that

conform to the doctrines, tenets or beliefs of that religion, or are necessary to avoid injury to the religious sensitivities of adherents of that religion.

The great libertarian John Stuart Mill defended the rights of parents to educate their children in their own faith tradition and regarded it as a tyranny for the state to determine otherwise.

Surprisingly, despite Australia ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which includes, at Article 18, that "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion", and thus being obliged to legislate to protect the freedom, this freedom has never been enacted. The convention also upholds the liberty of parents and guardians "to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions".

One of the issues is whether a parent might reasonably expect, in choosing to have their child educated at a religious school, that teachers would not exhibit conduct that conflicted with their religious beliefs and sensibilities.

For a child to be brought up in the parents' faith tradition, the school, on behalf of the parents, needs to be able to determine who will have influence over the child. A religious school that employed teachers whose known lifestyle conflicted with the parents' beliefs would obviously have a problem. In a lesser way, a child whose known conduct conflicted with the beliefs

and sensitivities of the school might raise similar issues.

Obviously education of children is a sensitive matter. The delivery of other services is not so sensitive. In healthcare, for instance, the Code of Ethical Standards for Catholic Health and Aged Care requires staff to agree to abide by the code. There is no requirement in relation to faith or belief. The issue relates to staff conduct and the identity of a faith-based organisation and its ability to offer a certain kind of service. The code also affirms that Catholic healthcare is enriched by the contributions of those staff whose religious, spiritual and other fundamental beliefs may differ, but who share the convictions that motivate the church's commitment to healthcare. The latter assumes consistent conduct.

Unlike in education, where there are enrolment policies that seek to protect Catholic identity by limiting the proportion of non-Catholics, Catholic health and aged care offers a service without discrimination and that is also the case in the provision of social and welfare services.

The only exception to offering a service without discrimination might be where someone conducted themselves in such a way as to harm or offend others.

The government proposal is complex. There are many difficulties, for instance, the inclusion of "religion" as a protected attribute seeks to achieve the purpose of the 1988 referendum despite its emphatic rejection by the people. The problem is that by including

religion, matters of religious practice and belief become open to litigation and all the difficulties that entails.

There are also difficulties with the novel effects of section 19 of the bill which may make it unlawful discrimination if a person offends or insults another person. This is not only a problem with respect to freedom of religion. The provision would obviously have an impact on freedom of speech.

Religious people and our agencies are often the target of commentary directed to or about us that is offensive. However, we do not wish to see such commentary made unlawful and martyrs created. We would much rather see it exposed for what it is and see it dealt with in

robust debate. Further, it does happen that some religious beliefs are held to be offensive by some members of the community. Biblical teaching on homosexual sexual intimacy, for instance, is likely to be seen as offensive by some in the community.

In a polite society, that one might cause offence is a reason why one might adjust one's words so as to at least acknowledge the feelings of those who might be offended or to mitigate or avoid the possibility of causing offence, but this should not be a matter for the law and the creation of legal offences. **There does need to be the possibility of robust discussion and debate in which propositions can be tested for their veracity,**

balance, relevance and appropriateness. No one should feel constrained by risk of legal sanction for seeking to express an opinion, merely because someone else might find that opinion offensive.

The legal enforcement of polite conduct is excessive.

Nicholas Tonti-Filippini is associate dean at the John Paul II Institute for Marriage and Family

<http://www.smh.com.au/opinion/societyandculture/antidiscrimination-legal-moves-a-clear-lesson-in-the-perils-of-overkill-20130129-2dirv.html>

THE 'SAY SORRY TO JEWS SAGA' CONTINUES ... no criticism of Jews' behaviour permitted -

David Ward MP 'sorry' over Israel criticism

Robin Brant: "The timing of the comment made before the Holocaust Memorial Day has attracted criticism", 26 January 2013 Last updated at 19:55 GMT

A Liberal Democrat MP who accused "the Jews" in Israel of "inflicting atrocities on Palestinians... on a daily basis" has apologised for the "unintended offence".

[Bradford East MP David Ward said in a blog post](#) he had been "trying to make clear that everybody needs to learn the lessons of the Holocaust".

He had made his initial comments ahead of Sunday's Holocaust Memorial Day.

On Friday, his party "condemned" his "use of language".

He was also summoned to a meeting with party whips next week.

I recognise, of course, the deep sensitivities of these issues at all times, and particularly on occasions of commemoration such as this weekend"

David Ward MP

Last week he said he was "saddened that the Jews, who suffered unbelievable levels of persecution during the Holocaust, could within a few years of liberation from the death camps be inflicting atrocities on Palestinians in the new State of Israel and continue to do so on a daily basis in the West Bank and Gaza".

But in a blog posting on Saturday he apologised, saying: "I never for a

moment intended to criticise or offend the Jewish people as a whole, either as a race or as a people of faith, and apologise sincerely for the unintended offence which my words caused.

"I recognise, of course, the deep sensitivities of these issues at all times, and particularly on occasions of commemoration such as this weekend."

He said his criticisms "of actions since 1948 in the Palestinian territories in the name of the state of Israel remain as strong as ever".

He added: "I will continue to make criticisms of actions in Palestine in the strongest possible terms for as long as Israel continues to oppress the Palestinian people."

[In the article published on his website on Friday](#), Mr Ward had looked ahead to Holocaust Memorial Day, which marks the 68th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz concentration camp.

More than one million people - mostly Jews - died at the camp.

'Reprimand regrettable'

The article said he supported efforts "to combat prejudice and racism today" by the Holocaust Educational Trust and had honoured "those who were persecuted

and killed during the Holocaust" by signing "a book of commitment".

His initial comments drew criticism from his own party, as well as the Holocaust Educational Trust and the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

Earlier in the week, Mr Ward's party said: "This is a matter we take extremely seriously. The Liberal Democrats deeply regret and condemn the statement issued by David Ward and his use of language which is unacceptable."

On Saturday, a party spokesman said this position had not changed and he was still set to meet party whips.

Mr Ward had, at first, reacted by telling BBC News he had chosen his words carefully and did not regret the timing of the statement.

"I've spoken to the chief whip and he's got his views. I don't feel bad about it in any way. They consider my comments regrettable - I consider their reprimand regrettable," he added.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-21216801>

Dutch workers brave thin ice to remove swastika

January 25, 2013

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands (JTA) -- Workers in a Dutch town braved thin ice to remove Nazi symbols etched into the surface of a frozen lake.

Sanitation workers in the town of Hellevoetsluis first attempted to walk to the area where unidentified persons had carved the Nazi salutation "Sieg Heil!" and swastika into the ice, according to a

Jan. 23 report in the AD/Rotterdams Dagblad, a local daily.

The workers quickly left the ice when it began to crack under their weight. Another failed attempt followed, involving a long coarse brush lowered to the etchings from a nearby bridge. The fire brigade were called but could offer no assistance.

Eventually, the lightest worker in the municipal cleaning team ventured onto

the ice attached to a rope held by his colleagues on the bank. He removed the entire symbol and slogan except for the exclamation mark, the paper reported.

<http://www.jta.org/news/article/2013/01/25/3117756/dutch-city-workers-brave-thin-ice-to-remove-swastika>

Jerusalem to boycott UN human rights review UNHRC threatens 'action' against Israel, which cut ties with the body in March, if it fails to show up for Tuesday's evaluation

By [RAPHAEL AHREN](#) January 27, 2013, 6:20 pm **5**

Israel will not participate in a routine evaluation of its human rights situation to be conducted by the United Nations Human Rights Council, being the only of 193 UN member states to boycott the periodic review process.

Anticipating such a step, the Geneva-based council threatened Israel with "as yet unspecified action" if it fails to appear at its review, which is scheduled for Tuesday.

Earlier this month, The Times of Israel [reported](#) that Israel's permanent representative to the UNHRC, Ambassador Eviatar Manor, spoke to the council's president, Remigiusz Henczel, in what was believed to be the first senior-level official dealing between the two parties since Israel unilaterally severed ties and ceased cooperating with the body last March over a planned fact-finding mission into the West Bank settlement enterprise.

Manor's January 10 phone call to Henczel fueled hopes that Israel might participate in the so-called Universal Periodic Review, a standard assessment of the human rights records of all UN member states overseen by the council since its founding in 2006.

Israel participated in the first round of reviews, which was concluded by October 2011. Manor asked Henczel to postpone Israel's review, without giving any reason for his request.

But on Sunday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Yigal Palmor ended all speculation: "We are under an ongoing policy of suspension of all our contacts with the Human Rights Council in Geneva and all its branches," he told The Times of Israel, "after their sequence of systematically anti-Israel moves, which have come to contradict the mission statement of the organizations and sheer common sense."

On January 18, UNHRC spokesman Rolando Gomez said Israel's review – which is to be overseen by the Maldives, Sierra Leone and Venezuela – was still scheduled for Tuesday at 2:30 p.m., and that "if a delegation from the country was not to attend then action, as yet unspecified, would be taken."

He also explained that in the UNHRC's founding resolution states that, "After exhausting all efforts to encourage a State to cooperate with the universal periodic review mechanism, the Council will address, as appropriate, cases of consistent non-cooperation with the mechanism". If Jerusalem chooses not to be represented on January 29, "then appropriate action would be taken."

According to Haaretz, senior US officials tried to pressure Israel to suspend its boycott of the UNHRC, as Jerusalem's failure to participate in the review would create a precedent that could inspire other countries to skip the evaluation as well.

"Tough talks" were held on the matter between senior State Department officials and the head of the Foreign Ministry's department for foreign organizations, Aharon Leshno-Yaar, the paper reported Sunday. The US officials also said that even though Israel's boycott might be justified, it would eventually harm Israel's reputation in the international arena.

"We have encouraged the Israelis to come to the council and to tell their story and to present their own narrative of their own human rights situation," Eileen Donahoe, Washington's ambassador to the UNHRC, told reporters in Geneva last week. "The United States is absolutely, fully behind the Universal Periodic Review and we do not want to see the mechanism in any way harmed."

Israel is also expected [to not cooperate with a probe into the country's reported](#)

[use of drones](#) against Palestinian targets, launched last week, Haaretz reported. Israel does not admit to using drones in aerial strikes. The US and Britain are expected to work with the investigation, which does not have official backing from the UNHCR, but was prompted by requests from China, Russia and Pakistan.

"It's hard to understand how the countries that initiated this investigation have any moral right to review or to opine on human rights records of other countries," an anonymous Israeli official said. "Such countries that have long records jailing and/or assassinating their political opponents are in no position to lecture anyone on human rights."

Israel's relations with the UNHRC, never good, reached a nadir in March 2012, after the council decided to dispatch an independent international fact-finding mission to "investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people" throughout the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Incensed about the council's apparent obsession with Israel, the government in Jerusalem decided not to allow the council to carry out the probe and canceled any cooperation with it.

"From now on, we will no longer work together in any way, shape or form with any officials from the council, including High Commissioner [Navi Pillay]," a top Foreign Ministry official said at the time. "If anyone from the council calls us, we just won't answer the phone."

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/jerusalem-to-boycott-un-human-rights-review/>

Twitter forced to identify anti-Semitic users

French court sides with Jewish student union as social network firm comes under renewed pressure to combat racist, extremist messages

Reuters, 26 January 2013

A French court on Thursday ordered Twitter Inc to help identify the authors of [anti-Semitic posts](#) or face fines of 1,000 (\$1,300) per day, as the social network firm comes under renewed pressure to combat racist and extremist messages.

The order, requested by a Jewish student union and rights groups, concerned anti-Semitic material but could open the floodgates to legal pursuit of Twitter users who post a wide range of messages deemed illegal or offensive.

"This is an excellent decision, which we hope will bring an end to the feeling of impunity that fuels the worst excesses," said Stephane Lilti, lawyer for the groups who sought the ruling.

The anti-Semitic messages started appearing last October, and have since been [deleted](#).

The Paris court gave privately-held Twitter, whose general policy is that it does not control content posted on its network, 15 days to hand over data identifying people who have published messages judged anti-Semitic.

The court also ordered Twitter to set up a system in France that helps people draw attention to illegal content. Under French law, people found guilty of inciting racial hatred can be jailed for a year and fined.

Twitter's lawyer in France, Alexandra Neri, declined to comment. Failure to comply would expose the firm, founded in 2006 and now boasting 140 million monthly active users worldwide, to daily fines of 1,000 if the groups who sought the order request it, which Lilti said they would not hesitate to do.

A rights group involved in the case was quick to point out that the injunction,

while limited to a case of anti-Semitic traffic, set a precedent that could also have a wider impact.

"This marks a decisive step forward in the battle against racist, homophobic and anti-Semitic offences on the Internet," the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (LICRA) said in a statement.

Racism or Ignorance?

Sweden tweeter stirs critics with comments on Jews / Associated Press

Woman stirs uproar by pondering 'what's the fuzz with Jews' on Sweden's official Twitter account

[Full story](#)

<http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4336480,00.html>

Indians exposed to Holocaust studies

Anti-Semitic sentiments hardly felt in Asia, yet many local residents see Hitler as role model. Foreign Ministry decides to invite educators from India, other countries to Yad Vashem

Itamar Eichner, 24 January 2013

The initiative to bring the group from India is shared by the Foreign Ministry, the Israeli Embassy in New Delhi and the Consulate General of Israel in Mumbai. The Indian delegation, whose members arrived in traditional clothes, was brought to Israel in order to teach the Holocaust and its horrors as a lesson to humanity in schools and universities in India.

Some of the participants represent the largest independent educational network in India, which educates more than two million students from kindergarten to the age of university.

The delegation was invited to Israel as part of a program led by the Foreign Ministry's Department for Combating Anti-Semitism at the Yad Vashem museum in Jerusalem, with the goal of reinforcing Holocaust studies across Asia.

"This goes to show just how many people in the world are interested in the subject of the Holocaust, which is definitely still relevant at the beginning of the 21st century," says Gideon Bachar, head of the Department for Combating Anti-Semitism at the Foreign Ministry.

Bachar adds that "in 2013 we are planning to expand Holocaust studies to

countries which have never had organized Holocaust studies, like South Korea and Cyprus, and offer mobile instructions in India through a team of experts from Yad Vashem and the Foreign Ministry.

Anti-Semitic sentiments are hardly felt in Asia in general, and in India in particular, yet bookstores in India sell Adolf Hitler's autobiography, "[Mein Kampf](#)." In addition, many Indians idolize the Nazi leader, viewing him as a "strong man" without understanding his acts.

"For this reason it is so important to teach the Holocaust in this country," says Bachar.

The extensive use of Nazi symbols is also widespread in Asia. A convenience store in Taiwan, for example, issued key rings with Hitler's picture, but following protests by Israeli representatives the chain decided to stop selling the item.

In a [school in Thailand](#) students were photographed in Nazi uniform, giving a Nazi salute, during a field day. Following a Jewish-Israeli protest, the school decided to apologize for the incident.

The Jewish community in India was [outraged](#) recently after a clothing store named "Hitler" was opened in the Gujarat state. Following the intervention

of the Foreign Ministry and India's small Jewish community, the store owners decided to [change its name](#).

Israeli diplomats in Asia say that the use of Nazi symbols usually stems from ignorance rather than malice.

"Many people in Asia are not aware of what happened in Europe. Unfortunately, many think that Hitler was a hero rather than a monster, and that's why it is important for us to reinforce Holocaust education," explains a Foreign Ministry official.



Indian educators at Yad Vashem (photo courtesy of Foreign Ministry)

<http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4337041,00.html>

Notice the pattern of discourse is following pre- World War One claims about an imminent Holocaust of six million Jews!

'Jews live in fear in Europe', European Parliament president says

January 23, 2013

BRUSSELS (JTA) – Jewish people are living in fear in Europe but the European Union will make sure they are not harmed, the president of the European Parliament said.

"Yes, Jewish People are living in fear in Europe but this is not 1929, this is 2012," European Parliament President Martin Schultz has said Jan. 22 during a speech about anti-Semitism which he delivered at the European Parliament during a ceremony commemorating Holocaust victims.

He added that the European Union was established "on the lessons of Auschwitz" as a framework for "mutual control to avoid one member passing uncontrollably in a dangerous direction." Schultz, who spoke at the European Parliament's first official ceremony in commemoration of International Holocaust Remembrance Day, was replying to an earlier address by European Jewish Congress President Moshe Kantor, who said: "This is not 1943, but it could well be 1929, with

extremists marching in the street and into parliament."

"I am warning Europe again, wake up immediately and limit your tolerance to racism and anti-Semitism," Kantor added, citing a 2012 European study in which 63 percent of Hungarian respondents and 17 percent of British ones affirmed anti-Semitic views. Kantor also cited a 50 percent rise in anti-Semitic incidents in France in 2012 and political gains by two virulently anti-Semitic parties: Golden Dawn in Greece and Jobbik in Hungary. These developments, as well as "Iran's determined advance toward obtaining and delivering nuclear weapons" made 2012 "a time of gathering storm clouds" for Jews, Kantor said.

Over the past seven years, the European Parliament has hosted annually ceremonies which Jewish groups organized to commemorate the Jan. 27 Holocaust Memorial Day, the day in 1945 that Russian troops liberated Auschwitz. The Jan. 22

ceremony was, however, the first since the memorial day's incorporation this month into the European Union's official calendar. Schultz said the move represented "a binding agreement" to commemorate the event together with the European Jewish Congress and other Jewish groups.

The event focused on the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, "the most tragic and most heroic event of the Shoah and the first armed rebellion by Jews in German occupied Europe," as it was termed by Samuel Pisar, a Polish-born Holocaust survivor and UNESCO honorary ambassador, who also spoke at the event.

<http://www.jta.org/news/article/2013/01/23/3117561/jews-live-in-fear-in-europe-european-parliament-president-says>

Italy still years away from first Holocaust museum

Facility to be built on site of Mussolini mansion, where ancient Jewish catacombs were discovered

By [RUTH ELLEN GRUBER](#) January 23, 2013, 4:11 am [0](#)



ROME (JTA) If all goes according to plan, a starkly modern, \$30 million Holocaust museum will soon rise on the site of fascist dictator Benito Mussolini's Rome residence.

The site, also the location of ancient Jewish catacombs and now a city park, will be home to a museum first proposed in 2005 but held up repeatedly by financial and bureaucratic problems.

I hope construction begins this summer, Leone Paserman, the president of the Museum of the Shoah Foundation, told JTA. Of course in Italy, it is always hard to say.

The facility will be the first Holocaust museum in Italy, which despite its wartime alliance with Nazi Germany has a somewhat mixed Holocaust record. The country adopted fiercely anti-Semitic legislation in 1938, barring Jews from schools, dismissing them from public positions and outlawing intermarriage, among other restrictions. At the same time, the Italian military generally declined to take part in the murder or deportation of the country's Jews, and territories occupied by Italian forces were considered relatively safe. The first deportations to death camps came only after Nazi Germany occupied parts of Italy in 1943 following the surrender of the fascist government to allied forces.

There are delicate situations in Rome, including the role of Pope Pius XII and also prewar anti-Semitism, Paserman said. But we have to remember that thousands of Jews in Italy were saved in convents and other Catholic institutions. Rome's City Council approved final plans for the museum a year ago, but city funding was later blocked by government-imposed financial restrictions on municipal spending. The funds were freed up in December.

Rome Mayor Gianni Alemanno said that the final bureaucratic approval from local authorities was expected by the end of January. The city is expected to issue an international tender to construction firms and award a contract in the spring.

It will be very important to inaugurate this museum while there are still some survivors alive, Alemanno said.

The new museum will be built on the grounds of Villa Torlonia, an elegant 19th century mansion that Mussolini used as his residence from 1925 to 1943. Jewish catacombs dating back to ancient times were discovered by chance beneath the surface of its extensive gardens in 1919.

It is surely one of the ironies of history that for nearly two decades Mussolini resided on top of a catacomb complex constructed by those whose descendants being the main victims of his racial policies were the ones he forcefully tried to eliminate from the very fabric of Italian society, Leonard Rutgers, a Dutch expert on the catacombs, told JTA.

The museum, which will cover 25,000 square feet, was designed by the architects Luca Zevi and Giorgio Tamburini. Zevi, whose mother, Tullia, served for years as head of the Italian Jewish community, has described the design as a black box a huge flattened cube that will bear the names of Italian Holocaust victims. Inside will be a permanent exhibit as well as an archive, library, conference hall and facilities for research and education.

Plans for the museum's exhibition and research facilities are being overseen by a committee headed by Marcello Pezzetti, one of Italy's leading Holocaust scholars and educators, who will also serve as the museum director. Pezzetti

has said he wants the museum to insert the Holocaust in the Italian context into the Holocaust in the European context: By the time that the first Italian Jews were deported from Rome in October 1943, three-quarters of East European Jews had already been killed.

Among the main focus areas, Paserman has said, will be a confrontation with Italy's uneasy history as a fascist ally of Nazi Germany at the onset of World War II, as well as the ambiguous role of the Catholic Church before and during the Shoah.

Almost 70 years have passed since the Shoah, and the survivors the witnesses are passing away, Paserman said. After 70 years, we are passing from memory to history, and this museum will be a place to learn history, to train teachers, to educate new generations.

Holocaust education is already a fixture of the Italian school system, with classes and courses as well as special events marking International Holocaust Memorial Day, Jan. 27. Each year, hundreds of Italian students are taken to Auschwitz on educational trips.

Even with no further delays, Paserman told JTA, the new museum will still not open until 2016 or 2017. Construction alone, he said, would take more than two years. Further complicating matters is the fact that while the city is footing the \$30 million bill for the museum's construction, funds still must be found for the exhibition.

We are all hit by the financial crisis, Paserman said. But there is great will to get the museum built on the part of the authorities.

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/italy-still-years-away-from-first-holocaust-museum/>

Prosecutors seek leniency for Mumbai terrorist

David Headley, planner of India's 9/11, should serve 30-35 years in light of cooperation with authorities, say lawyers

January 23, 2013, 3:33 am Q

CHICAGO (AP) — An American who played a central role in the 2008 terrorist attack in Mumbai, India, that left more than 160 people dead should spend no more than 35 years in prison because of his cooperation with investigators, US prosecutors argued Tuesday in asking for a relatively lenient sentence.

David Headley, 52, pleaded guilty to several charges that accused him of

conducting scouting missions ahead of the three-day attack, which has been called India's 9/11. The charges carry a maximum sentence of life in prison.

But in documents filed in US District Court in Chicago, federal prosecutors asked a judge to sentence Headley to between 30 and 35 years in prison. They said he should be credited for "the significant value provided by his

immediate and extensive cooperation" following his 2009 arrest.

Headley provided "insight into the personnel, structure, methods, abilities and plans" of the Pakistani group that carried out the attack, Lashkar-e-Taiba, according to the filing. He also testified against Tahawwur Rana, a Chicago businessman eventually convicted of providing aid to the group and backing a failed plot to attack a Danish newspaper

after it published depictions of the Prophet Muhammad.

The filing outlines details of the attack on Nov. 26, 2008, noting the "staggering" death toll included many children and acknowledging that "the far-reaching and devastating impact of those attacks may never subside."

Prosecutors recounted how Headley's meticulous reconnaissance, including his suggestion about precisely where the terrorists could make an amphibious landing in Mumbai, made the assault all the more deadly.

But the court documents also highlight how Headley agreed to talk almost immediately after his arrest at O'Hare

International Airport in Chicago, even after he was told his answers could lead to his conviction for crimes that call for the death penalty.

His sentencing hearing is scheduled for Thursday. His attorneys have yet to file their response to prosecutors' sentencing recommendation.

Under his 2010 deal with prosecutors, Headley agreed to plead guilty and cooperate in exchange for a promise that he would not face the death penalty or be extradited to India.

Tuesday's filing offers few specifics but says Headley helped shed light on Lashkar's structure, leadership, other planned attacks and potential targets. It

also said he provided valuable information about Ilyas Kashmiri, al-Qaeda's former military operations chief in Pakistan who was reportedly killed in a drone strike in 2011.

Headley also submitted to interviews by Indian authorities for seven days, the filing states.

"Headley answered their questions without any restriction, and the government understands that the Indian government found the information to be useful," the court filing states.

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<http://www.timesofisrael.com/prosecutors-seek-leniency-for-mumbai-terrorist/>

Aide to Egyptian President Morsi claims Holocaust a US hoax

By [Paul Alster](#), FoxNews.com, January 29, 2013

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A top deputy of Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi calls the Holocaust a myth, part of a troubling pattern, according to the Simon Weisenthal Center. (AP)

HAIFA, Israel A key figure in Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi's government called the Holocaust a hoax cooked up by U.S. intelligence operatives and claimed the 6 million Jews who were killed by Nazis simply moved to the U.S.

The outrageous claims, by Fathi Shihab-Eddim, a senior figure close to President Morsi who is now responsible for appointing the editors of all state-run Egyptian newspapers, came as the world marked Holocaust Remembrance Day on Jan. 27, and also as the U.S. continues to assess its relationship with the increasingly radical Arab state.

"The sad truth is that these views are relatively common in the Arab world and are the result of ignorance on one hand and of government-sponsored Holocaust denial on the other hand.

- Efraim Zuroff, Simon Weisenthal Center

The myth of the Holocaust is an industry that America invented, Shihab-Eddim said, leaving no room for doubt that the Egyptian government -- like Iran's -- has at the very least significant elements that deny one of history's best documented genocides.

U.S. intelligence agencies in cooperation with their counterparts in allied nations during World War II created it [the Holocaust] to destroy the image of their opponents in Germany, and to justify war and massive destruction against military and civilian facilities of the Axis powers, and especially to hit Hiroshima

and Nagasaki with the atomic bomb, Shihab-Eddim said.

The ludicrous claims were especially worrisome to Israeli experts who have been watching since the Muslim Brotherhood Morsi administration took over the Egyptian government in elections last summer, following the ouster of Hosni Mubarak, who maintained good relations with Israel. Daniel Greenfield, a Shillman Journalism Fellow at the Freedom Center in New York, said Shihab-Eddin's comments were as troubling as they were ridiculous.

Fathi goes on to claim that the 6 million Jews all really moved to the United States during the war (and oddly no one noticed) and that the number of Jews killed in the war was about the number who died in traffic accidents, Greenfield wrote in Frontpagemag.com.

Efraim Zuroff, Israel Director of the Jerusalem-based Simon Weisenthal Center, whose mission is to defend against anti-Semitism and teach the lessons of the Holocaust to future generations, told FoxNews.com the remarks show a dangerous, but common, mindset.

Obviously, if a person in that position makes that ridiculous claim it is of concern," Zuroff said. "The sad truth is that these views are relatively common in the Arab world and are the result of ignorance on one hand and of government-sponsored Holocaust denial on the other hand.

The latest Holocaust denial from a senior Egyptian figure comes hot on the heels of the much-publicized comments

made by President Morsi in 2010, that Jews are the descendants of apes and pigs, remarks that Morsi insists were taken out of context. Despite Morsi's claims, archivists subsequently said the Egyptian leader made similar statements repeatedly before he rose to power.

Mohammed el-Baradei, a leading figure in Egypt's secular opposition and formerly the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, spoke out against Morsi's remarks and his assertion that his comments had been misinterpreted.

We are all aware that those statements were not taken out of context and that this discourse is very common among a large number of clerics and members of Islamist groups, El-Baradei said. "Apart from the remarks themselves, I am calling upon the person who made them to courageously admit either the real stance he and the Muslim Brotherhood and their followers adopt, or how mistaken they had been for all those years.

Anti-Semitic statements and denial of the Holocaust are seemingly part and parcel of the Muslim Brotherhood doctrine. Among many examples of the vitriol espoused by senior figures from the parent organization of the terrorist group Hamas, one of their spiritual leaders and a popular Islamic television figure, Youssef Al-Qaradawi said, I'd like to say that the only thing I hope for is that as my life approaches its end, Allah will give me an opportunity to go to the land of Jihad [Israel] and resistance, even if in a wheelchair. I will shoot

Allahs enemies, the Jews, and they will throw a bomb at me, and thus, I will seal my life with martyrdom.

Al-Qaradawi further stated in a 2009 broadcast about the Holocaust, He [Hitler] managed to put them [the Jews] in their place. This [the Holocaust] was divine punishment for them. Allah willing, the next time will be at the hand of the believers.

With Morsi facing significant resistance to his rapid imposition of more stifling legislation in Egypt, fears are rising that Holocaust denial, anti-Semitism, and anti-Israeli rhetoric will increase in a country that continues to receive significant financial and logistical support from the U.S. The Obama administration recently began shipping a foreign aid package to Egypt that includes 20 F-16 fighter jets and 200 Abrams tanks.

Zuroff said the sinister statements by a top Morsi aide should give other nations pause for thought in evaluating their relationships with the new government in Cairo.

Government-sponsored Holocaust denial is the most dangerous...as opposed to attempts by individuals to convince people that the Holocaust did not take place," Zuroff said. "When it comes with a strict Islamic interpretation and one which is basically anti-Semitic, then it becomes much more dangerous.

Paul Alster is an Israel-based journalist who blogs at www.paulalster.com and can be followed on Twitter @paulalster <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2013/01/29/aide-to-egyptian-president-morsi-claims-holocaust-us-hoax/>

A "Master of disguise"

Former Associate Calls Egypt's Morsi a "Master of Disguise" .

29 January 2013 - Last updated 01:14PM



Abdel-Jalil el-Sharnoubi, a former member of the Muslim Brotherhood who has known Mohammed Morsi for 13 years, believes that behind the Egyptian president's veneer of goodwill towards Israel lies a deep-seated hatred.

"For the Morsi I know, any cooperation with Israel is a serious sin, a crime." Anti-Israeli rhetoric, he says, is a "cornerstone of the Brotherhood's ideology."

IDF remembers the Holocaust
The IDF commemorates the tragedy and embraces the survivors with a variety of events each year.

29 January 2013



Photo: IDF remembers the Holocaust

On this date 68 years ago, 7,500 surviving Jews were liberated from the largest Nazi death camp, Auschwitz-Birkenau, by the Soviet army. Accordingly, this date was selected by the United Nations General Assembly as an international memorial day for the victims of the genocide.

Every year, the IDF commemorates the Holocaust and embraces the survivors with a variety of events including ceremonies, educational programs, visits to IDF bases and one-on-one meetings particularly each spring around the time of Israel's Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Every year on Holocaust Remembrance Day, soldiers and officers from all branches of the IDF participate in the Flower for a Survivor project, visiting the homes of thousands of Holocaust survivors throughout Israel. During their visits, the soldiers and officers listen to the personal stories of the survivors and present each survivor with a flower and a certificate representative of the strong ties between the IDF and Holocaust survivors.

The Flower for a Survivor project is a joint effort of the IDF, the Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Survivors in Israel and the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany.

Additionally, every year the IDF sends delegations of soldiers to Europe to learn about the Holocaust through the Witnesses in Uniform program. These

soldiers hear the personal stories of the victims and visit memorial sites, death camps and local Jewish sites.

"It is extremely difficult to talk about the six million Jews who were killed in the Holocaust. It's impossible to comprehend such a number. So the way to make it as comprehensible as possible is through the personal narrative,"

Cpt. Liat Carmi, who oversees the Witnesses in Uniform program, explained last year.

Source: [IDF](http://www.eju.org/news/israel/idf-remembers-holocaust)

<http://www.eju.org/news/israel/idf-remembers-holocaust>

[A.I. comments:

Yes, 'incomprehensible' - hence they tell fairytales and not factual stories.]

Anti-Semitism will not be tolerated
An internal research conducted recently by EJU shows Anti-Semitism in Europe is still a concern throughout most of the EU and non-EU countries.

29 January 2013



Photo: Anti-Semitism will not be tolerated

This is also the conclusion of the Fighting Anti-Semitism Task Force and the various professional meetings conducted in 2012 on this matter. EJU is working with European and International institutions, including the EU, to enable adequate legislation, enforcement of existing laws and education.

EJU CEO, Tomer Orni said: 'We are particularly concerned about negative Anti-Semitic developments in Hungary. Anti-Semitic propaganda became common in the political debate. We are in touch with the Hungarian Parliament and Government to put an end to this disturbing phenomena. EJU will focus all its capacity to combat raising Anti-Semitism.

<http://www.eju.org/news/eju-events/anti-semitism-will-not-be-tolerated>

Remember this item from 2009 – another apology to Jews ... grovel ...

Aunty apologises to Jewish Affairs Council for editorial

June 25, 2009 12:00AM

THE ABC has apologised to the Australia/Israel & Jewish Affairs Council after a complaint from the public affairs organisation about the broadcaster's coverage of Israel's West Bank barrier.

In an April 25 report about the controversial barrier, the ABC's Middle East correspondent, Anne Barker, said both the International Court of Justice and Israel's Supreme Court had ruled the wall illegal, a claim the AIJAC said was incorrect.

"While the ICC may have ruled Israel's barrier illegal, Israel's Supreme Court has considered it in a number of cases, and has specifically ruled that it is legal," the AIJAC's complaint says. "In some cases, the court has ordered that the route be changed, but never that it is illegal."

Israel's Supreme Court has twice instructed the country's government to alter the proposed route of the barrier to minimise negative impacts on Palestinians.

The ABC's Audience and Consumer Affairs' senior liaison officer, Kieran Doyle, has apologised for what he described as a "lapse in editorial standards".

In a letter to the AIJAC, Mr Doyle wrote that the matter had been noted on the ABC News corrections page and the issue had been raised with Barker.

AIJAC executive director Colin Rubenstein welcomed the ABC's acknowledgement of the report's inaccuracy.

Matthew Clayfield

<http://www.news.com.au/news/aunty-apologises-to-jewish-affairs-council-for-editorial/story-fna7dq6e-1225739843393#ixzz2JQE0651q>

Merkel Sees 'Everlasting Responsibility' for German Nazi Crimes

By Rainer Buergin - Jan 26, 2013 10:12 PM ET

Germany's responsibility for crimes committed by the National Socialists will never expire, Chancellor Angela Merkel said on at an event to mark the 80th anniversary of Adolf Hitler's accession to power.

Germany has an "everlasting responsibility for the crimes of National Socialism, for the victims of World War II and, above all, for the Holocaust," Merkel said in a video message. "And this must be made clear from generation to generation and it must be said with bravery and moral courage, every individual can make a contribution so that racism and antisemitism have no chance."

On Jan. 30, Merkel will visit Berlin's **Topography of Terror Documentation Center**, built on the foundations of the headquarters of the Secret State Police, the SS and the Reich Security Main Office, which were destroyed during the war.

Exactly 80 years earlier, Hitler, leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, was sworn in as chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg. Two months later, a so-called Enabling Act allowed Hitler's government to pass laws without parliamentary control and in violation of the constitution, paving the way for his dictatorship.

To contact the reporter on this story: Rainer Buergin in Berlin at rbuergin1@bloomberg.net

To contact the editor responsible for this story: James Hertling at jhertling@bloomberg.net

<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-01-26/merkel-sees-everlasting-responsibility-for-german-nazi-crimes.html>

New Zealand PM launches Holocaust exhibit To mark International Remembrance Day, John Key, whose mother is a survivor, officially opens Shadows of the Shoah

January 27, 2013

SYDNEY, Australia (JTA) New Zealand's prime minister, whose mother escaped Europe on the eve of the Holocaust, launched an exhibition to mark International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

John Key officially opened **Shadows of the Shoah** in Auckland Friday in front of Holocaust survivors and Israel's ambassador to New Zealand, Shemi Tzur.

Key, who rarely talks about his Jewish upbringing, told about 200 people of his mother's escape from Nazi-controlled Austria in 1938.

The prime minister recalled times his mother was crying in the corner after hearing news reports recounting atrocities from the Holocaust, the *New Zealand Herald* reported.

Key said people often asked why he can't speak German.

The simple answer is my mother refused to teach me, Key said. She

did not want to reflect on her history.

Tzur said: The Holocaust is an issue that is really close to my heart as it is for many people and the way New Zealand is taking such a strong interest in teaching about and commemorating the Holocaust is something that should be praised.



New Zealand Prime Minister John Key. (screen capture: Youtube/nzheraldtv)

[...And then Germans are not allowed to ask questions and research the subject? Why not? Because the gas chambers' existence is a lie, the six million is a lie, the systematic state extermination program is a lie.]

ON 25 January 2013 Dr Robert Faurisson celebrated his 84th Birthday

We congratulate and salute Professor Faurisson for having held firm to his challenge, which no-one has yet met:

>SHOW ME OR DRAW ME THE HOMICIDAL GAS CHAMBERS AT AUSCHWITZ!<



Iranian President, Dr Mahmoud Ahmadinejad presenting Professor Robert Faurisson with a gift.

From: Robert Faurisson

Sent: Thursday, 31 January 2013 2:46 AM

Subject: **Le Monde's astonishing return, in 2012, to my article of December 29, 1978!**

On December 29, 1978, *Le Monde* published, under my name, a column entitled **The problem of the gas chambers or 'the rumour of Auschwitz'**. On August 20, 2012 I drafted a summary of that newspaper's behaviour thus far with regard to historical revisionism, to be found at <http://robertfaurisson.blogspot.fr/2012/08/on-december-29-1978-le-monde-published.html> > .

The 1978 column, followed by a second piece of mine on January 16, 1979, was to have a resounding impact in France and abroad. In it for the first time a revisionist set forth, in a context of material, scientific and criminological argumentation, the problem of the existence of that (alleged) weapon of mass destruction. It must be noted that in order to do so I used the discovery I had made on March 19, 1976 at Auschwitz: that of the building plans of all the crematoria supposed to have contained homicidal gas chambers; those drawings, which until then had been kept hidden in the archives, showed that the spaces so designated were actually all innocuous cold rooms for corpses awaiting cremation. I had gone to Auschwitz and examined the

grounds and buildings (the scenes of the crime), including those in ruins. I had studied the murder weapon, that is, I had looked into the draconian conditions for the use of Zyklon B (hydrogen cyanide gas) for disinfection or pest control. I had been to the United States to examine an execution gas chamber – that of the penitentiary in Baltimore, Maryland – operating with the very same hydrogen cyanide gas.

My discoveries and findings had deeply disturbed the proponents of the official case for the alleged extermination of the Jews, opening, so to speak, a wound, and in 2012 that wound remained open at **Le Monde**, which often found itself being criticised for having, in 1978, "published Faurisson".

Although well aware of this state of things, on August 1, 2012 I was still rather surprised when Ariane Chemin, a female **Le Monde** journalist, came to see me at my home, bringing some odd news: **Le Monde** had decided to deal with a column published in its pages 34 years earlier, on December 29, 1978. And indeed three weeks later, on August 21, Louis Dreyfus's newspaper carried a lengthy article by Mrs Chemin

explaining to its readers how it had, in 1978, committed a "monumental blunder"; she openly found fault with the management of the time and presented me as a deceiver, a professional forger who had managed to get published "almost by breaking in".

That article by Ariane Chemin (**Le jour où Le Monde a publié la tribune de Faurisson**, August 21, 2012) and my report on it (**Les "chambres à gaz" et Le Monde, en perdition**, September 11, 2012) can be found in French at http://www.lemonde.fr/actualite-medias/article/2012/08/20/le-jour-ou-le-monde-a-publie-la-tribune-de-faurisson_1747809_3236.html and

<http://robertfaurisson.blogspot.it/2012/09/les-chambres-gaz-et-le-monde-en.html>, respectively.

The content of Mrs Chemin's piece was so poor and so insulting that I had to bring a suit for libel against both her and Louis Dreyfus, as well as La Société éditrice du *Monde*. The trial is scheduled for Thursday, November 28, 2013 from 1:30 PM in the seventeenth chamber of the Paris criminal court.

Best wishes.

R. Faurisson

January 30, 2013)

Monday, August 20, 2012

[On December 29, 1978, Le Monde published, under my name, "The problem of the gas chambers or 'the rumour of Auschwitz'"](#)

This piece does not constitute a record of the debate on the question of the Nazi gas chambers. It is merely intended for the layman who would like to know the circumstances in which **Le Monde**, in 1978, came to give me the chance to express myself on that subject, and to have an idea of what has followed over the 34 years since. To facilitate the reading of these lines I refrain from mentioning numerous sources, references and details which the reader may find mainly by turning

to two texts on my blog: "[The Victories of Revisionism](#)" (December 11, 2006) and "[The Victories of Revisionism \(continued\)](#)" (September 11, 2011). For the same reason I also leave out any mention of a rather large number of articles from **Le Monde** and other publications, either French or foreign, on the "Faurisson affair" or "the affair of the gas chambers". Supposing, finally, that a reader particularly keen to save time wants to get to the heart of the matter as quickly as possible, I advise a

reading, all in all, of four **Le Monde** articles: firstly, the one that appeared in the edition of [December 29, 1978](#), complemented by that of January 16, 1979 ("[A letter from Mr Faurisson](#)"), and, secondly, Jean Planchais's "dossier" of February 21, 1979 on "the Nazi camps and the gas chambers", which contains both Georges Wellers's article entitled "[Un roman inspiré](#)" (an inspired novel) and a long text bearing the title "[La politique hitlérienne d'extermination : une déclaration d'historiens](#)" (the

Hitlerite extermination policy: a declaration by historians). Signed by 34 historians, amongst whom Fernand Braudel, that declaration, decidedly hostile to me, is important. Taking note of the fact that my research had essentially led me to find that the case for the existence of the gas chambers ran into certain technical and physical impossibilities, those 34 professors concluded their declaration thus: "One must not ask oneself how, *technically*, such a mass-murder was possible. It was technically possible, since it happened. That is the requisite starting point for any historical inquiry into the subject. It is incumbent upon us to state this truth simply: there is not, there cannot be any debate on the existence of the gas chambers". However, the debate would indeed take place, albeit sometimes in the very worst conditions for the revisionists— particularly in the law courts, both in France and elsewhere. And that debate saw the victory of the revisionists. The general public is largely kept in ignorance of that victory but, thanks especially to the Internet, it is starting to suspect that, on the strictly historical and scientific level, the revisionists' opponents have, for 34 years, proved incapable of meeting a challenge put to them in **Le Monde** on December 29, 1978. Eight months ago, in the editorial of December 23, 2011 entitled "[Les lois mémorielles ne servent à rien. Hélas !](#)" (The memory-laws are of no use, alas!), those in charge of the paper, drawing up a sort of assessment, stated: "Since the passing of these laws, the deniers [that is, the revisionists - RF] and conspiracy theorists have become more established than ever, thanks to the Internet". Reacting to that editorial, Serge Klarsfeld, on January 4, 2012, answered with a piece entitled: "Oui, les lois mémorielles sont indispensables", in which he argued that the Gaysot Act "has muzzled historian Robert Faurisson and his followers, except

on the Internet where the expression of such views need is no more worthy of consideration than anonymous letters". S. Klarsfeld pretended to forget that since the introduction of the Fabius-Gaysot Act of July 13, 1990 I have published thousands of pages, mainly in a six-volume work to be completed in the near future by two more volumes. Of course, the revisionists are not at all "well established" since, unlike so many of their opponents, they assuredly do not enjoy a comfortable position, a solid fortune or an enviable reputation, but there is little doubt that their presence on the level of historiography has imposed itself and that the proponents of the official history have had to effect ever more concessions or retreats, if not outright capitulations. So it is that history has won out over "Remembrance", and this means all the more advancing of knowledge. Consequently, without wanting to, and even quite reluctantly indeed, the newspaper **Le Monde**, on December 29, 1978, gave impulse to a movement which, since Paul Rassinier in 1950 and Arthur Robert Butz in 1976, had refreshed and which still now, year by year, refreshes a bit more our view of the history of the Second World War.

Before December 29, 1978

1. In 1945 George Orwell put the following question: "Is it true about the German gas ovens in Poland?" (**Notes on Nationalism**, May 1945, reprinted in **The Collected Essays**, London, Penguin Books, 1978, p. 421).
2. In 1950 Paul Rassinier published [The Holocaust Story and the Lies of Ulysses](#).
3. In 1951 Léon Poliakov wrote, on the subject of "the campaign of extermination of the Jews": "No document remains, perhaps none has ever existed".

4. In 1960, Martin Broszat stated: "Neither at Dachau, nor at Bergen-Belsen, nor at Buchenwald were any Jews or other detainees gassed".

5. In 1968, Olga Wormser-Migot wrote, with regard to the gas chamber visited by millions of tourists at Auschwitz-I, that that camp was "without any gas chamber", and she was sceptical as concerned Ravensbrück and Mauthausen.

6. In 1976 American professor Arthur Robert Butz published the first edition of his masterwork, [The Hoax of the Twentieth Century](#).

7. For my part, [on March 19, 1976 I discovered the building plans, kept hidden until then, of all the crematoria of Auschwitz and Birkenau](#): in those crematoria the rooms supposed to have been gas chambers absolutely could not have served as chemical slaughterhouses: they were mainly typical, classic holding rooms for corpses awaiting cremation (*Leichenhalle, Leichenkeller...*), spaces altogether devoid of the formidable machinery that would have been needed to carry out the evacuation of the hydrogen cyanide gas which, had it been used, would have permeated the surfaces and the bodies (see the American gas chamber functioning precisely with hydrogen cyanide gas).

From December 29, 1979 to the eve of the anti-revisionist law of July 13, 1990

8. In 1978-1979 I disclosed the results of my research. I was physically assaulted. **Le Monde** reported the assault but revealed nothing of my *arguments* with which, however, it was acquainted, since for four years I had spelt them out in submissions for articles or in letters that I had never been able to get published. Using the "right of reply" to the article on my assault, I asked the newspaper to

print at last my two pages on "[The Rumour of Auschwitz](#)", which it did on December 29, 1978. There ensued a flood of reactions and articles, both in France and abroad, as well as a big legal case against me for "personal injury" through "falsification of history". On [January 16, 1979](#), again using my right of reply, I published a follow-up to "The Rumour of Auschwitz", in which I again put emphasis on the fact that belief in the alleged gas chambers ran into material or technical impossibilities, and that none of the testimonies invoked allowed one to conclude that those gas chambers had existed. The most important reply to my findings appeared on February 21, 1979. It was a declaration endorsed by 34 historians (see above). That declaration, which René Rémond refused to sign, amounted to running away from the difficulty of having to answer me; besides, from the time of the Nuremberg trials up to the present day never has a single forensic study describing the murder weapon and its operation been produced.

9. On March 5, 1979, Jean-Gabriel Cohn-Bendit wrote in *Libération*: "Let's strive then for the destruction of those gas chambers that are shown to tourists at the camps where we now know there were none, lest people no longer believe us about what we are sure of".

10. In 1979 the American authorities allowed two former members of the CIA to publish [aerial photographs taken of Auschwitz](#) during the war. These were meant by the authors as proof of "the Holocaust" but, in reality, they belie the existence of a whole set of material realities that would have accompanied the gassing and cremation, day after day, of thousands of victims; none of the photos taken during the 32 Allied air missions over the Auschwitz complex shows any queues outside the crematoria, and none reveals the existence of the veritable

mountains of coke that would have been needed for huge cremations; the gardens adjacent to crematoria II and III, well laid out, bear no mark of constant daily trampling by victims; near them are to be seen a football field, a volleyball court, numerous hospital barracks, settling ponds, the vast "Sauna", etc.

11. In 1982 an association was founded in Paris for "the study of killings by gas under the National Socialist regime" (ASSAG); in thirty years (1982-2012), it has found nothing to publish. With regard to the book *Chambres à gaz, secret d'Etat*, see my remarks in the text "Conclusions dans l'affaire Wellers" (pleadings in the Wellers case) in *Ecrits révisionnistes (1974-1998)*, p. 1001-1046, especially p. 1020-1021; http://robertfaurisson.blogspot.com/1990_03_01_archive.html.

12. In 1982 at the Sorbonne, under the supervision of Raymond Aron and François Furet, there was held a lengthy, non-public international symposium against R. Faurisson and "a handful of anarcho-communists" (an allusion to Pierre Guillaume, Serge Thion, Jean-Gabriel Cohn-Bendit, Jacob Assous, Claude Karnoouh, Jean-Luc Redlinski, Jean-Louis Tristani, Vincent Monteil, ...). The conclusion announced at the closing press conference, open to the public, was as follows: "despite the most erudite research" no order by Hitler to kill the Jews had been found. As for the gas chambers, not the least hint was uttered! It seems that the talk by Professor Arno Mayer had caused something of a stir (see below).

13. In 1983, on April 26, the protracted case brought against me in 1979 came to an end, on appeal. The Paris court of appeal (1st Chamber, Section A), addressing each of the charges, declared that it had found in my writings on the gas chambers no trace of 1) levity, 2)

negligence, 3) wilful ignorance, 4) lying and that, consequently, "the appraisal of the findings [on the subject] defended by Mr Faurisson is a matter, therefore, solely for experts, historians and the public". It nonetheless held me liable for, in short, malevolence (?). The fact remains that, in authorising a public debate on the existence or non-existence of the gas chambers, this decision was to lead our accusers to demand the creation of a specific law designed to harness the judges: thus was born the Fabius-Gaysot Act of July 13, 1990.

14. Also in 1983, Simone Veil declared that "conclusive evidence" of the reality of the gas chambers could not be provided because "everyone knows that the Nazis destroyed the gas chambers" and "systematically did away with all the witnesses" (*France-Soir Magazine*, May 7, 1983, p. 47); but then, what value resides in the gas chambers shown to tourists, and what are the testimonies of the witnesses who speak or write about them worth?

15. In 1985 Raul Hilberg, Number One orthodox historian and author of the Number One "Holocaust" reference work, *The Destruction of the European Jews*, radically changed position in the second "and definitive" edition of his book. Three years earlier, in an interview with French journalist Guy Sitbon, R. Hilberg had had occasion to state: "I will say that, in a certain way, Faurisson and others, without wanting to, have done us a favour. They have raised questions that have the effect of engaging historians in new research. They have obliged us once again to collect information, to re-examine documents and to go further into the comprehension of what took place" (*Le Nouvel Observateur*, July 3-9, 1982, p. 71). Perhaps under the influence of "Faurisson and others", he there completely relinquished the explanation given in his first edition, that of 1961,

according to which the destruction of the Jews had been expressly ordered and conducted by Hitler. If his new explanation is to be believed, the destruction of European Jewry was decided and carried out without any order, "basic plan", centralisation, instructions or budget but all thanks to "an incredible meeting of minds, a consensus-mind reading by a far-flung bureaucracy", that is, the German bureaucracy. The bureaucrats in question "created an atmosphere in which the formal, written word could gradually be abandoned as a *modus operandi*". They indulged in "*concealed operations*" by means of "written directives *not published*", "broad authorisations to subordinates, *not published*", "*oral directives and authorisations*", "*basic understandings of officials resulting in decisions not requiring orders or explanations*". He concluded: "In the final analysis, the destruction of the Jews was not so much a product of laws and commands, as it was a matter of spirit, of shared comprehension, of consonance and synchronisation", and, rounding out this conclusion, he went so far as to write that "no special agency was created and no special budget was devised to destroy the Jews of Europe. Each organisation was to play a specific role in the process, and each was to find the means to carry out its task" -- ***The Destruction of the European Jews***, New York, Holmes and Meier, 1985 edition in three volumes, p. 53-55, 62; the emphasis on certain words (in italics) is my own. See also the interview with Hilberg published in ***Le Monde des livres***, October 20, 2006, p. 12.

16. From 1984 to 1986, a series of dramatic events occurred, especially that brought about in France by Henri Roques's thesis on the "confessions" of SS man Kurt Gerstein, would show how lively revisionism was. In 1986 it was within the very committee on the

history of the Second World War, directly linked to the Prime Minister's Office, that a new affair erupted. That body comprised a commission on the history of the deportation headed by a prestigious historian, Michel de Boüard. A former member of the resistance who had been interned in Mauthausen, a Roman Catholic, a Communist Party member (from 1942 to 1960) and dean of letters at the University of Caen (Normandy), he had testified to the existence of a gas chamber in the Mauthausen camp. But he was to take up the cause of both Henri Roques and the latter's thesis panel, attacked from all sides. He went so far as to state that the dossier of the official history of the wartime deportations was "rotten" due to "a huge amount of made-up stories, inaccuracies stubbornly repeated - particularly where numbers are concerned -, amalgamations and generalisations". Alluding to studies by the revisionists, he added that there were "on the other side, very carefully done critical studies demonstrating the inanity of those exaggerations". Yes, he had formerly mentioned the existence of a gas chamber at Mauthausen; he admitted he was wrong: "It came in the package!", he confided during a meeting between the two of us that he himself had wished to have. He intended to write a book aimed at warning historians against the official history's lies, but he fell ill and died on April 28, 1989 without having been able to complete the work.

17. In 1988, in the United States, an equally prestigious academic, Arno Mayer, professor of contemporary European history at Princeton University, published a book entitled ***The "Final Solution" in History***. Concerning the "Nazi gas chambers" he wrote: "Sources for the study of the gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable". The phrase was worth contemplating for those who

imagined that those sources were countless and rock-solid. And his subsequent considerations on the dead at Auschwitz and other camps were, if not revisionist in nature, at least rather close to revisionism, although, of course, A. Mayer missed no opportunity to remind us of his firm conviction that there had been killings in gas chambers.

18. Also in 1988, in Toronto, there took place the second trial of Ernst Zündel, lasting over four months. The first trial had been held in 1985 and had gone on for seven weeks. The transcriptions of the two trials bear witness to the fact that they were disastrous for the proponents of the official "Holocaust" story in general and for the case for the existence of the gas chambers in particular. In 1985 the aforementioned R. Hilberg had been put to rout in the course of a long cross-examination and Rudolf Vrba, the number one witness of the "gas chambers", had suffered the same fate; the press reports of the time attest to this. In 1988 Fred Leuchter, execution gas chamber specialist in the United States, produced his famous [193-page expert report](#) concluding not only that the alleged Nazi gas chambers of Auschwitz, Auschwitz-Birkenau and Majdanek had never existed, but also that they could not have existed, and this for reasons of a physical, chemical and architectural nature. He had gone on site with his team, carried out a minute study of the grounds and structures (whether in original state or in ruins), and then hired an independent laboratory to examine the sample fragments of masonry taken from the scene of the supposed crime. Other reports, amongst which [that of Germar Rudolf](#), would later confirm the validity of his findings.

19. In 1989, Philippe Burrin published a book in which he did not dwell on the question of the gas chambers but where, in a general way, dealing with a policy of

physical extermination of the Jews, he bemoaned the absence of clues of the crime, "the stubborn erasure of the trace of anyone's passing through", "the large gaps in the documentation" and the fact that such traces as there were "are not only few and far between, but difficult to interpret" (*Hitler et les juifs / Génèse d'un génocide*, Seuil, 1989, p. 9, 13).

20. On September 16, 1989 I was the victim of a particularly serious assault. In total, from November 1978 to May 1993, I was to suffer ten assaults in Lyon, Paris, Stockholm and Vichy. I cannot say how many court cases have been brought against me, or that I myself have had to bring, from 1978 till today. I shall not devote space here to the convictions, fines, police searches and seizures at my house and arrests for questioning. Unlike so many revisionists who have had to do years in prison (up to twelve years in one case), I have never been sentenced to actual imprisonment. At the age of 83, I have just been served notice of three criminal proceedings and a fourth looms likely.

From the anti-revisionist law - 13 July 1990

21. In 1990 the revisionists, with the introduction of the Fabius-Gaysot Act, saw confirmation that the opposing party, unable to answer them on the level of history and science, now possessed a formal weapon with which to enforce acceptance of the official history: it was henceforth plainly and simply forbidden to dispute "the existence of crimes against humanity" as defined and punished at Nuremberg (1945-1946) by the victors in the name of the "United Nations", after establishing themselves as judges of their own vanquished enemy. The use of the Nazi gas chambers was, of course, part of these new crimes and denying it thus became an offence

punishable by imprisonment, fines and various other penalties.

22. All to no avail for, from 1991 to 1994, historical revisionism, showing itself to be the great intellectual adventure of the end of the century, found, with its disputing of the existence of the gas chambers and the genocide, a powerful echo in Paris and elsewhere in France, as well as in Stockholm, London, Brussels, Munich, Vienna, Warsaw, Rome, Madrid, Boston, Los Angeles, Toronto, Melbourne and, later, in Tehran and the Arab-Moslem world. There was an increase in revisionist research and in the number of publications, in various languages.

23. 1995 will stand out as a monumental year in the progress of revisionism.

24. The historian Eric Conan, co-author with Henry Rousso of *Vichy: an ever-present past*, wrote in *L'Express* that I was right in affirming, in the late 1970s, that the gas chamber at Auschwitz visited by millions of tourists was completely fake. He specified: "Everything in it is false [. . .]. In the late 1970s, Robert Faurisson exploited these falsifications all the better as the museum administration balked at acknowledging them." Continuing, he added: "[Some people] like Theo Klein [prefer that the gas chamber be left] in its present state, while explaining the misrepresentation to the public: 'History is what it is; it suffices to tell it, even when it is not simple, rather than to add artifice to artifice'." Conan reported a staggering remark by the deputy director of the Auschwitz National Museum who, for her part, could not resolve to explain the misrepresentation to the public. He wrote: "Krystina Oleksy [...] can't bring herself to do so: 'For the time being [the room designated as a gas chamber] is to be left "as is", with nothing specified to the visitor. It's too complicated. We'll see to it

later on'" ("Auschwitz: la mémoire du mal", January 19-25, 1995, p. 68). In 1996 and in 2001 other authors, despite being hostile to revisionism, were in their turn to denounce, in France and abroad, the fraud made up by that alleged gas chamber. Today tourists and pilgrims still go on being fooled there, although [I have personally alerted UNESCO itself](#) of this persistence in fraud.

25. Also in 1995 there occurred an event so dire for the cause of the official history that it was to be kept hidden for five years; finally disclosed in 2000, even then it was reported with such discretion that still today, in 2012, it remains largely unknown. It involved Jean-Claude Pressac, protégé of the Klarsfelds, the paladin whose praises had been sung by Pierre Vidal-Naquet. The author in 1989 of a huge book in English, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* and, in 1993, of a book in French, *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz, la machinerie du meurtre de masse*, [J.-C. Pressac, reeling from the crushing humiliation](#) that my lawyer, Eric Delcroix, and I had inflicted on him during his appearance in the XVIIth chamber of the Paris criminal court, where we had subpoenaed him to testify, suddenly resolved to admit, in a piece dated June 15, 1995, that the whole dossier of the official history of the wartime deportations was "rotten" (a word taken from Michel de Boüard) with lies and bound "for the rubbish bins of history".

26. In 1996, Jacques Baynac, a staunchly anti-revisionist French historian, ended up admitting that, all things considered, there was no proof of the existence of the Nazi gas chambers. He specifically remarked "the absence of documents, traces or other material evidence".

27. Still in 1996 and in the subsequent years as well, the Abbé

Pierre-Garaudy affair and a number of cases brought for "disputing" the official truth would show how full of life revisionism was in France. In 1997 the case of secondary school teacher Vincent Reynouard, fired from his job because of his independent research, revealed the arrival on the scene of a young revisionist with a promising future.

28. In 2000, during the libel case that the semi-revisionist David Irving had brought in London against Deborah Lipstadt for her having called him a "Holocaust denier", the Canadian expert Robert Jan van Pelt, of Jewish background, who had strived doggedly to find proof of the existence of real Nazi gas chambers at Auschwitz, was reduced to asserting his mere "moral certainty" of that existence. As for Judge Charles Gray, he was to state in his ruling that "the contemporaneous documents [...] yield little clear evidence of the existence of gas chambers designed to kill humans". He added: "I have to confess that, in common I suspect with most other people, I had supposed that the evidence of mass extermination of Jews in the gas chambers at Auschwitz was compelling. I have, however, set aside this preconception when assessing the evidence adduced by the parties in these proceedings".

29. From 2001 to 2009 the situation only worsened in France and the rest of the world for those upholding the belief in "the Holocaust" and, particularly, in the Nazi gas chambers. Proof and examples of this are to be found in my blog. I shall mention here only one bit of evidence and one example, both concerning the researcher whom I sometimes call "the last of the Mohicans of the

Holocaust cause". I mean the aforementioned R. J. van Pelt, professor of architecture at the University of Waterloo (Ontario, Canada). After the Irving-Lipstadt trial, he had not wanted to remain only "morally certain". On the contrary: he continued his research. Alas, like his French predecessor, the pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac, he would have to surrender. On [December 27, 2009](#) the coup de grace was given to the myth of the gas chambers at Auschwitz. That day a reporter for the [Toronto Star](#) revealed that, for R. J. van Pelt, there was little sense in preserving the Auschwitz-Birkenau complex. Speaking of what we were supposed to know about the camp (that is, for example, that it had possessed gas chambers for mass killings), the professor said: "Ninety-nine percent of what we know we do not actually have the physical evidence to prove." For him it was better to let nature take its course at Auschwitz instead of spending so much money on the conservation of buildings, ruins or material objects.

Conclusion

30. As of August 20, 2012, the state of things is disastrous for the upholders of the official version and altogether positive for the revisionists. The former have all power at their disposal, including the public forces, with the politicians, judges and police, and especially with the obedient journalists. Whereas only a category of judges have proved servile, the journalists, with rare exceptions, have rushed headlong into utter servility. As for the professors, academics, intellectuals with influence, too many have distinguished themselves only by

blindness or cowardice. When the day comes and it is finally time to admit that the alleged Nazi gas chambers never existed any more than Jewish soap or Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction, will decent people, in their dismay, call the "elites" to account? They ought to do so, but will steer clear of it. For, in this case – one of the most serious frauds that history has ever known –, the "elites" have, after all, only been the mirror image of their public. When we reread Céline, we see that he said everything there was to say on the subject, without illusions, without bitterness, with no call for vengeance, no sense of being above the rest of us: as a man, quite simply, and sometimes with a smile of indulgence.

August 20, 2012

NB: On August 20 in Paris and on August 21 elsewhere, *Le Monde* produced an article entitled "29 décembre 1978: Le jour où *Le Monde* a publié la tribune de Faurisson" (The day *Le Monde* published a column by Faurisson, p. 12-13). Written by Ariane Chemin, a "people" journalist to whom I gave an interview on August 1 at my home, it contains forty *ad hominem* attacks, and the number of actual arguments amounts to ... zero.

*

<http://www.thestar.com/news/insight/article/742965--a-case-for-letting-nature-take-back-auschwitz>

*

There are a number of individuals who have come out of the Holocaust Believers closet because for them Truth is more important than material comforts, which the Holocaust Believers love to take from those that refuse to believe in these fairy tales and myths.

Canada's Federal Court Rules: CHRC will get their fiendish wish; Lemire has to fight on two fronts in two courts



Marc Lemire now has to fight against Section 13 at the Court of Appeals and against a lifetime gag order at the "Human Rights" Tribunal

<http://blog.freedomsite.org/2013/01/federal-court-rules-chrc-will-get-their.html>
<http://canadianhumanrightscommission.blogspot.ca/2013/01/federal-court-rules-chrc-will-get-their.html>

In what has become more and more typical in Canada's repressive thought control regime, the Federal Court of Appeals has dismissed the [stay motion filed by Marc Lemire](#). The stay motion was seeking a short reprieve to allow the court to actually rule on Canada's draconian shameful internet censorship legislation – [Section 13 of the Canadian "Human Rights" Act](#).

To most people, it seems logical to actually find out if the legislation you're fighting is even constitutional and legitimate before they pass sentence on you ... but hey this is *CanaDUUH*. Sentence first, then we'll see if the laws ok later.

The Ruling:

In the 3 page ruling by [Justice David Stratas](#) dismissing the stay motion, J.A. Stratas totally dismissed the idea and

concept of freedom of expression. While many Canadians love and cherish freedom, and the [Charter of Rights of Freedom's](#) enshrines freedom of expression as a "*fundamental right*", the courts and government bureaucrats simply dismiss it as if it is not there, and pay nothing more than [mere lip service to it](#). While reading the decision, I was surprised not to see a statement such as "[freedom of speech is an American concept](#)". As crazy as that is, that's what the Canadian Human Rights Commission thinks, and their senior investigator testified to it, when questioned under oath by courageous lawyer Barbara Kulaszka.

The Justice found that "*the appellant (Lemire) invites this Court to infer the existence of irreparable harm from the possible denial of freedom of expression to be caused as a result of remedies granted by the Tribunal*". Gee, even the Supreme Court of Canada found that Section 13 **WAS** a violation of our freedom of expression. How hard is it to really believe that if the "Human Rights" Tribunal slaps a lifetime speech ban on Marc Lemire that it won't cause "irreparable harm". And this is not just a hypothetical ... the Tribunal has a [100% conviction rate](#), and a [100% rate of](#)

[issuing lifetime gag orders / speech bans](#).

The ruling by Stratas gets even more bizarre. The "Justice" that writes that "*...there is no evidence setting out what expression the appellant intends to engage in...*" Get that!! Marc Lemire would have to set out what he intends to say, in order to get a stay of the gag order, before the underlying law is even found to be legitimate?

This is straight out of the movie *Minority Report*, where government agents would swoop in and arrest people for "[Pre-Crimes](#)" before they committed the crime. Welcome to Absurdistan Canada... where in order for Canadians to enjoy freedom of expression, we have to pass it by the government in sworn legal affidavits and have some judge review it?

More from:

Email: marc@lemire.com

Web: <http://www.freedomsite.org>

| <http://www.StopSection13.com>

Twitter: [@marc_lemire](https://twitter.com/marc_lemire)

