nature of Western man, or that people did not realize the enormity of what was happening. It is true that the world responded with indifference. But perhaps it was because they did not believe it could happen.

It is certain that if there had been “killing factories” in Poland murdering millions of civilians, then the Red Cross, the Pope, the humanitarian agencies, the Allied governments, neutral governments, and prominent figures such as Roosevelt, Truman, Churchill, Eisenhower, and many others would have known about it and would have often and unambiguously mentioned it, and condemned it. They did not.

The promoters admit that only a tiny group of in-

dividuals believed the story at that time—many of whom were connected either with Jewish or with Communist propaganda agencies. The rise of the Holocaust story reads like the success story of a PR campaign than anything else.

Winston Churchill wrote his six volume work The

Second World War without mentioning a program of mass-

murder and genocide. In his book First World War, Dwight D. Eisenhower also failed to mention gas chambers. Was the weapon used to murder millions of Jews unworthy of a passing reference? Was our future president being insensitive to Jews?

Examples of Propaganda

During and after the First World War, which is between 1916 and the late 1920s, mainly American Jewish organi-

zations were claiming that six million Jews (!) would suffer terribly in poverty stuck Eastern Europe. In this context, it was claimed that the war was not won at all because a so-called “Holocaust” if they did not receive massive funding. With such propaganda, millions of dollars were raised in the United States, which was mostly used to finance the Bolshevik revolution in Russia.

On 22 March 1916, that is during the First World War, the British newspaper The Daily Telegraph published an article falsely claiming that the Germans had murdered 700,000 Serbs in gas chambers. On 25 May 1942, that is during the Second World War, the same newspaper reported that the Germans had murdered 700,000 Jews in Poland in gas chambers.

How can we tell that the second story is true, if we

know that the first is a lie? In 1944, the British Government asked the British media and churches to help spread anti-

German propaganda, which it had been putting out already for a long time. On 22 March 1916, that is during the First World War, the British newspaper The Daily Telegraph published an article falsely claiming that the Germans had murdered 700,000 Serbs in gas chambers. On 25 May 1942, that is during the Second World War, the same newspaper reported that the Germans had murdered 700,000 Jews in Poland in gas chambers.

The историческое

THE HOLOCAUST CONTROVERSY

The Case For Open Debate

The Case For Open Debate

Is asking questions a crime? If you develop doubts about the Holocaust, isn’t the only way to get rid of these doubts by asking questions? A lot of individuals and groups are enraged by those who ask critical questions about the Holocaust. These doubters, who call themselves Revisionists, are often defamed as “Holocaust deniers.”

Every other historical issue is debated as a matter of course, but influential pressure groups have made the Holocaust story an exception. Anyone should be encouraged to investigate critically the Holocaust story in the same way they are encouraged to investigate every other historical event. This is not a radical point of view. The culture of critique was developed millennia ago by Greek philosophers like Socrates, and was renewed centuries ago during the Enlightenment.

The Historical

Revisionists agree with establishment historians that the Germam National Socialist State singled out the Jewish people for special and cruel treatment. In addition to viewing Jews in the framework of traditional anti-Semitism, the National Socialists also saw them as being an influential force in world affairs. During World War II, Jews were considered to be enemies of the German State and a potential danger to its war efforts, much like the Germans, Italians, and Japanese were viewed in the U.S. Consequently, Jews were stripped of their rights, forced to live in ghettos, conscripted for labor, deprived of their property, deported, and otherwise mistreated. Many tragically perished.

In contrast to establishment historians, Revisionists claim that the German State had NO policy to extermin-

ate the Jewish people (or anyone else) in homicidal gas
chambers or by killing them through abuse or neglect. Revisionists also maintain that the figure of six million Jewish deaths is an irresponsible exaggeration, and that no systematic gas chamber and experiment chamber grouping, as was later claimed by German concentration camp survivors, ever existed.

During and after the war there were “eyewitness” testimonies that mass gassings happened at several camps in Poland. The evidence for this claim is, in reality, qualitatively no different to the false testimony and evidence for the alleged mass gassings at Auschwitz.

With regard to confessions by Germans at war crimes trials, it is now well documented that many were obtained through coercion, intimidation, and even physical torture, just like during the medieval witch trials.

The Photographs

We’ve all seen “The Photographs.” Endlessly. Newsreel photos taken by U.S. and British photographers at the liberation of Auschwitz and other camps bear the marks of the awful scenes at Dachau, Buchenwald, and Bergen-Belsen. For instance, look at the one at the top of this leaflet. These photos and films are usually presented in a way in which it is implied that they (or their interpretation) are the direct result of deliberate German policies. The photographs are real, but their interpretation is false.

Evilness Testimony

During medieval witch trials, many witnesses told similar accounts about broom-riding witches and the devil. The accusations developed the same way in Germany and elsewhere: without and without pressure, this was taken as evidence that the stories must be true; material evidence was never produced. “Common knowledge,” a word invented in those days, meant that if people expected the photographs to conform to certain views. To support their theories, anti-Revisionists depend almost exclusively on “eyewitness” testimony produced in this poisonous atmosphere.

During and after the war there were “eyewitness” testimonies that told Germans made soap out of human fat and lamp shades from human skin. Allied prosecutors even produced evidence to support these charges. For decades, highly respected German Holocaust experts like respected scholars at the most prestigious universities in the world sanctioned these stories, leading us to believe that such stories were “irrefutable truths.” But within time, many such stories have been discredited. In 1990, Yehuda Bauer, director of Holocaust studies at Hebrew University, Tel Aviv, admitted: “The Nazis never made soap from Jews…” (Bruno Baum, a former communist inmate in Auschwitz, Soviet paper in occupied East Germany, 31 July 1945). Thus, it is not surprising to learn that during several trials in Germany, it emerged that the testimony of witnesses from eastern Europe had been orchestrated by communist authorities.

Those who promote the Holocaust story complain that this was due to some great moral weakness on the part of the accused. Allied prosecutors even produced evidence to support these charges. For decades, highly respected German Holocaust experts like...