

THE RUDOLF VERDICT AS PRONOUNCED BY  
MANNHEIM DISTRICT COURT  
On 2 May 2007

Translated by J. M. Damon

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Case Number:  
2 KLs 503 Js 17319/01

Official Seal: Mannheim *Landgericht* (District Court)

*Zweite Große Strafkammer* (Second Superior Criminal Chamber)

**In the Name of the People:  
Verdict**

In the criminal trial of Gernar Rudolf, born 29 October 1964 in Limburg/Lahn, presently incarcerated in Heidelberg prison, married, diploma-engineer of German citizenship;

On suspicion of inciting the masses among other things, the Mannheim District Court, Second Superior Chamber, in its session of 14 November 2006 through 15 March 2007, in which the following named persons participated:

District Judge Schwab, Presiding;

District Judge Becker and District Judge Beck, Associate Judges;

Sylvia-Andrea Anders and Wolfgang Voit, jurors;

District Attorney Grossmann, Chief District Attorney Seiler and District Attorney Skopp, of the District Attorney's Office;

Attorneys for the Defense Bock of Mannheim, Stolz of Ebersberg, and Pauls of Munich; and

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Court Secretary Fritz, Court Reporter on the day the verdict was announced;

Pronounced the following legal verdict on 15 March 2007:

The defendant Gernar Rudolf is sentenced to a cumulative sentence of two years and six months incarceration for two counts of *Volksverhetzung* (Inciting the Masses) and *Verunglimpfung des Andenkens Verstorbener* (Disparagement of the Memory of the Dead.)

The seizure of business turnover from sales of illegal items in the amount of 21,600 euros is ordered.

The book by Germar Rudolf, "Lectures on the Holocaust: Cross Examination of Controversial Issues" is hereby seized and destroyed.

The defendant shall pay the cost of the trial.

Laws and Regulations applied in this verdict:

Sections 130 paragraph 1 nos. 1 and 2, paragraph 3; 185; 189; 194 paragraphs 1 and 2; 54; 52; 53; 73a; 74d of *Strafgesetzbuch* (Penal Code)

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Grounds for this Verdict (abbreviated according to Section 267, Paragraph 4 of *Strafprozessordnung* (Rules of Criminal Procedure)).

I.

1. The defendant Germar Rudolf was born 29 October 1964 in Limburg/Lahn and spent his childhood in his parents' home with an older sister and a younger brother, with exception of a period in which his parents were provisionally separated and he lived with his mother. His father was a *Sozialpädagoge* ("worker in social education") and his mother a certified sales representative whose last position was secretary to a pastor. Both parents are now retired.

The defendant began school in 1970 and graduated with *Abitur* in 1983.

He then began studying chemistry at the University of Bonn in 1989, which he concluded with grade average 1 (the best.) After concluding his university studies he performed his year of military service. After this, in conjunction with graduate studies to obtain a PhD degree, he was occupied as a doctoral candidate at the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research in Stuttgart. During the years 1991 through 1993, he began moving in rightist circles and authored a research paper with the title *Gutachten über die Bildung und Nachweisbarkeit von Cyanidverbindungen in den "Gaskammern" von Auschwitz* (Expert Report on the Formation and Detectability of Cyanide Compounds in the "Gas Chambers" of Auschwitz), in which he concluded that mass murder of humans with cyanide gas (Zyklon B) cannot have occurred as alleged, since no residue of the gas is to be found in the masonry walls. In Spring of 1993 this paper was mailed to leading persons in the legal, political, economic and scientific establishments. In the course of events surrounding his expert report, which led to public outrage, the defendant lost his position at the Max Planck Institute. He was still able to hand in his PhD thesis, but due to the criminal investigation against him a date for the defense of his dissertation was never set, and he was unable to complete his doctoral degree. In May of 1994 he married and assumed the name of his wife, Scheerer. Two children were born of this marriage, a daughter Tamara (born September 1994) and son Kay (January 1996.) After October 1994, he worked as field representative for the Dill firm, whose proprietor

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was a supporter of former Wehrmacht Major General Otto-Ernst Remer. This position was dissolved after his employment with the Dill firm was made public in a television exposé in May of 1995. On 23 June 1995, following a trial lasting seven months, Stuttgart District Court sentenced the defendant to a prison term of one year and two months (see I. 2). When the appeal of his sentence was rejected, he avoided serving his sentence by fleeing to Spain by

way of France. When he learned that Spain was about to criminalize "Holocaust Denial," he left that country in June of 1996 and settled in England. After a month his wife and children joined him there. He then relocated from Pevensy Bay to East Dean under a false name. He concealed his residential address from the authorities. In 1998 he founded Castle Hill Publishers with an Internet site, through which he distributed Revisionist literature. He had adopted the mission of promoting, distributing and educating the public in Holocaust Revisionism, that is, the thesis that during the Third Reich, there was no nationally organized and systematic genocide of Jews. In 1999 he and his wife separated, and she returned to Germany with the children. They were divorced in August of 2000, with the mother retaining custody of the children. Before his incarceration he telephoned his children regularly. One of the children visited him in the summer of 2004, the other in summer of 2005. Following his divorce, the defendant re-assumed his name of birth Rudolf. When in fall of 1999 a British journalist traced him and made his address public, he left England in fear of an extradition to Germany and made his way to the United States, where he accepted a position under Dr. Robert Countess at the dormant Theses and Dissertations Press, through which he intended to published revisionist literature in the English language. Since he did not receive a work visa, he left the US in July of 2000 and went to Mexico, where he remained pending solution of his visa problem. He was unsuccessful in this endeavor. In October 2000 he again entered the US and requested political asylum. Following this he moved several times within the US, supporting himself

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as author and publisher of mostly Revisionist literature. In September 2004 he married his present wife, a citizen of the United States. Their daughter Natalie was born in February 2005. In August his wife resumed her profession as teacher. Since he had already reduced his professional activities and closed his office, he applied himself to caring for their daughter and keeping house while continuing his professional activities merely from his home. On 19 October 2005 the defendant was arrested during a visit to an office of the US Immigration and Naturalization Services and deported to Germany on 15 December 2005, as his appeal for political asylum as well as request for permanent legal residence had been rejected. Federal German Police arrested him on his arrival in Frankfurt am Main on the basis of an outstanding warrant issued by the office of the District Attorney of Stuttgart, for failure to serve a prison sentence. Since that time he has remained in custody. On 14 January 2007 he completed the sentence of one year and two months imposed by Stuttgart District Court. During the time of his incarceration in Stuttgart Prison and continuing after his transfer to Heidelberg Prison Heidelberg before the beginning of his trial in Mannheim, both children of his first marriage visited him every month. He maintains intensive contact with his wife in the United States by telephone and correspondence. She visited him numerous times during a two months stay in Germany between June and August 2006.

The defendant's income consisted of approximately one third subscriptions to the magazines which he published, *Vierteljahrehefte für freie Geschichtsforschung* (Quarterly for Free Historical Research) and *The Revisionist* magazine. Another third consisted of sales of his books, the remaining third of donations from supporters. His income averaged around 1500 US dollars per month. He contributed approximately 500 dollars per month to the support of his two children by his first marriage. He gave general power of attorney to an unnamed person for the management of Castle Hills Publishers during his incarceration.

2. The defendant has the following criminal record:

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Stuttgart District Court (case number 17 KLS 83/94) sentenced him on 23 June 1994 to a prison term of one year and two months for the crimes of “Incitement of the Masses” in conjunction with “Disparagement of the Memory of the Dead” as well as *Aufstachelung zum Rassenhass* (“Urging Racial Hatred”).

In summary, the verdict was based on the following circumstances:

The defendant is the author of a work entitled *Gutachten über die Bildung und Nachweisbarkeit von Cyanidverbindungen in den “Gaskammern von Auschwitz”* (“Expert Report on the Formation and Detectability of Cyanide Compounds in the ‘Gas Chambers’ of Auschwitz,”) hereinafter called “Expert Report.” In this report, he propounds the claim that mass murders using hydrogen cyanide could not have taken place in the National Socialist murder camp of Auschwitz. He prepared this study during the years 1991 through 1993 on the background of the defendant’s rightwing extremist views, who refuses to accept the negative consequences of the National Socialist regime for Germany. In early April 1993 the defendant, along with other persons of rightwing persuasion, sent the Expert Report, along with polemic commentaries in foreword and afterword, to at least 1000 persons in the Federal Republic. These persons, among whom were all professors of Inorganic Chemistry, occupied prominent positions in the judiciary, politics, economics and science. In his Expert Report, the defendant develops the thesis inspired by a report written by the American Fred Leuchter (the “Leuchter Report”). The report maintains that if testimony of witnesses concerning mass murders of humans using hydrogen cyanide (Zyklon B) were true, cyanide compounds would still have to be present in the remnants of the buildings of the gas chambers at Auschwitz extermination camp. Since such compounds cannot be detected, in contrast to the delousing chambers at Auschwitz in which Zyklon B has also been used, the defendant contended that mass gassings could not have taken place as attested to.

With reference to the report’s main section, the foreword of the Expert Report, which was written under the name of the witness Otto Ernst Remer, claims – among other things – that presentations about the Holocaust are lies designed to blackmail the German people. It also claims that they are an “unbelievably satanic distortions of history” in which politicians and media have collaborated for decades, to the detriment of the German people. In the afterword written under the name of E. Haller, which had been taken from the November 1992 issue of the periodical “Remer Depesche” and which was presented in the form of a report about the trial against Remer for “Incitement” that had taken place in Schweinfurt District Court in October 1992, the conditions in Auschwitz Concentration Camp are belittled, among other things. It is denied that Auschwitz was an extermination camp and it is claimed that the reports about the Holocaust are a legend

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created to justify the “butchery and plunder” of the German people by the allied powers of World War II as well as in order to create an identity for the Jews.

The Expert Report with foreword and appendices represents a unified work. The totality of the work denies the persecutorial fate of the victims of National Socialism, thereby injuring the

dignity that resulted from their unique fate. In addition, the work disparages the memory of those who died as a result of National Socialist persecution. Finally, the work alleges that Holocaust is a mere invention of interested circles designed for the purpose of carrying out an economic and political agenda. Thus, it is claimed in cryptic form and out of anti-Semitic motives that domestic and foreign Jews, due to egotistical motives, are accusing the German people in a coordinated action and knowingly untruthfully of having committed a monstrous crime. This therefore insinuates a particularly nefarious dishonesty to Jews in general, and in this way it deliberately incites to hatred against the present population of Jewish faith.

The mailings during the months of April and May 1993 were made under the name of the witness Ernst Otto Remer, a former major general in the Wehrmacht who is highly regarded in rightwing extremist circles on account of his radical writings and his role in suppressing the revolt against Hitler on 20 July 1944. In his name it is maintained in the foreword that the defendant had nothing to do with the mailings. He stated that Rudolf “very decidedly” forbade the publication of the Expert Report, which had been meant to be used during his Schweinfurt trial, among other cases. Yet Remer had published it anyway, allegedly as an emergency measure, since the Schweinfurt District Court had rejected the Expert Report, thereby denying him to prove that mass gassings had not occurred at Auschwitz. Since Remer had been sentenced to a prison sentence of 22 months without probation, he was attempting to defend himself by bringing the Expert Report to public attention.

In reality, the release of the commented version was a publicity trick to advertise and publicize the “Report” while avoiding detrimental criminal or professional consequences for the defendant, if possible. It was part of a larger campaign during which the defendant and close affiliates, including Anne Marie and Otto Ernst Remer and Karl Philipp, disseminated writings denying Holocaust on various levels in hopes of creating some resonance in the public, which they had long tried to achieve but without success.

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The Remer version served primarily to prepare the publication of the “authorized” and uncommented version, which was published by Cromwell Press in England in July 1993. In order to have an effect outside of the patriotic movement, the defendant had originally intended to release his report through a publisher that would not be associated with the rightwing political scene. But because he could find no such publisher, he decided in the fall of 1992 to publish the “report” himself with the help of his associates. In order to avoid adverse professional or legal consequences he and his associates developed a plan to feign an “emergency defense” by a third party. This was done in order to create the impression that the defendant –in an attempt to prove his allegedly purely scientific intentions – was compelled to contrast the polemically commented and also outdated Remer version with a scrubbed and current version, In addition to this, the defendant was motivated by the desire to publicize and advertise his Report, and he intended to do this by means of a more spectacular method: the ostensible emergency defense of Remer. Even outside the rightwing milieu, Remer’s defense had a degree of recognition. In this way, the Report would circulate through influential circles of the Federal Republic. Finally, by mailing the Report to all professors of inorganic chemistry – from whom the defendant expected no reaction – the defendant was building support for the phony claim that no errors had been found in the “report.”

In accordance with this plan, the defendant from the beginning falsely denied having anything to do with the release of the Remer version of his Expert Report or other publications in this context (except for the Cromwell version.) He even denied having anything to do with Remer. Instead, he undertook phony protection measures in order to make his denial appear plausible, doing everything possible to hide his part in the Remer action. In support of this he engaged in numerous manipulations, including pretended correspondence and letters containing false contents.

3. After completing the prison term imposed by Stuttgart District Court on 23 June 1995 (Case no. 17 KLS 83/94), the defendant has remained under investigatory arrest at Heidelberg Prison since 15 Jan. 2007. This is primarily because of a warrant issued by Mannheim District Attorney dated 14 July 2004 in conjunction with a court order by Mannheim District Court dated 7 February 2006. Since 29 January 2007 he has remained in custody on basis of a warrant issued by Mannheim dated 29 January 2007 that replaced the warrant of 14 July 2004.

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## II.

Since the mid 1980s, the defendant has been preoccupied with the political and cultural consequences of World War II and the collapse of National Socialism in Germany. According to his convictions, German postwar development, as well as the self image of the Germans and their repute in the world has been determined by the manner in which the Hitler regime has been presented, especially the depiction of the systematic killings of Jews in murder camps. The defendant was not prepared to accept the consequences for Germany and the Germans, and he increasingly moved in rightwing extremist circles. He encountered the theories of so-called Holocaust Revisionism, according to which no nationally organized systematic mass murder of Jews was committed during the Third Reich, particularly in gas chambers of concentration camps. Fascinated, the defendant devoted himself increasingly to the subject, read literature about it, and contacted persons in the "Revisionist" scene. In the years 1991 to 1993 he wrote his "Expert Report on the Formation and Detectability of Cyanide Compounds in the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz", which resulted in his conviction by Stuttgart District Court on 13 June 1995 and a prison sentence of one year and two months (see I.2. above).

Despite his conviction, the defendant was determined to assisting Holocaust Revisionism to make a breakthrough in public opinion, dedicating himself as author and publisher almost exclusively to this task. His principal approach was presenting Revisionist findings as the results of serious scientific research. In pursuing this goal he established the Internet site <[www.vho.org](http://www.vho.org)> in September 1997 in conjunction with Siegfried Verbeke, who with his brother Herbert was responsible for the foundation Vrij Historisch Onderzoek (VHO, Foundation for Free Historical Research) and affiliated publishing house. Their purpose was to disseminate worldwide, and especially in the German speaking realm, theses by means of printed matters, brochures, books etc. as well as over the Internet, which dispute or understate the genocide of Jews committed under National Socialist rule. In this way they hoped to create income as well. From the beginning the defendant was responsible for all technical aspects of the Internet site, which promoted VHO and

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Castle Hills Publishers (CHP) Hastings, England, with their revisionist products. The latter had been established by the defendant in 1998. In 2000 the defendant assumed legal responsibility for the website by placing both website and domain in his name. He reorganized this domain gradually, mostly in conjunction with transfers to other servers (that were always located in the US), into the website of his Castle Hill Publishers. By way of his Castle Hill Publishers, through which he sold German language materials that he had mostly published, plus some that he had written, the defendant also acquired Theses and Dissertations Press in 2002 with its Internet presence [www.tadp.org](http://www.tadp.org), which offered primarily literature in the English language

The defendant sold and distributed German language literature mostly in Germany, where around 90% of his 1500 regular customers resided. Until its seizure by German criminal police in 2004, his German customers paid mostly through a bank account he had set up for this purpose with the Volksbank Heidenheim. He furthermore posted the works on the Internet where they could be downloaded free of charge. In doing this he was aware that many of these works, which are illegal due to their content denying or downplaying the Holocaust, had been ordered seized and destroyed by a court and/or had been banned as inciting or perilous for the youth by the Federal Agency for Media Endangering the Youth and incited the masses. He also knew that he was violating German criminal law by distributing "Revisionist" content over the Internet and sending forbidden printed materials through the German postal service.

Within the framework of these activities the defendant committed the following crimes:

1. He posted on the Internet site <[www.vho.org](http://www.vho.org)>, which he himself designated the largest Revisionist website, two articles in which he introduced Revisionism as well as advertised Revisionist literature. Moved by the penchant to relieve National Socialism and therewith – in his view – the German nation from the stigma of the unique crime of the murder of millions of Jews, in these works he denied – possibly in conscious defiance of the truth, but at the very least in deliberate repudiation

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of the Holocaust, which is well known to be historically recognized – the mass murder of Jews, which had been planned and systematically carried out by National Socialist rulers, the existence of homicidal gas chambers designed for the mass murder of Jews, and he depicted the Holocaust as having been invented or greatly exaggerated by Jews and the Allied victors of World War II, designed to further their political aims while oppressing and financially exploiting the German people. He professed that the allegations he raised rested on the results of serious scientific research. By doing this, the defendant exposed to disdain, as he knew, the persecutorial fate of those Jews living in Germany, whose fate is part of their personal dignity and who had been persecuted under National Socialism on account of their Jewish origins and who survived the persecution. He also violated the right to respect of the Jews who were murdered in concentration camps. The allegation that Jews invented the Holocaust for political gain and to exploit Germans financially was capable and intended by the defendant to create and increase in the reader a hostile attitude toward the Jewish part of the German population which goes beyond mere rejection or disdain. It was clear to the defendant that he was also inferring to Jews, including the Jews living in Germany, a

particularly despicable dishonesty. By so doing he denied their right to live as equals in the national community, and he depicted them as inferior and despicable. The defendant, who intended for the articles to reach a broader audience in Germany over the Internet, was also aware that his allegations created the danger to massively disturb the peaceful coexistence between Jews and other segments of the German population. He was aware that he was infringing upon the Jews' sense of personal security and their faith in their security under the law.

The following articles were involved:

a) The article that he wrote for the Internet site <www.vho.org> entitled "Welcome to Our Introduction to Historical Revisionism," posted around the end of 2001, was downloaded in Germany on 2 July 2004. In this article, he answers various

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questions about Holocaust Revisionism, including the following:

"What is Revisionism?", " Why historical Revisionism?", "Why Holocaust Revisionism?", "What is meant by 'The Holocaust' or 'Shoah'?", "What does Holocaust Revisionism claim?", "But what about those many pictures of mountains of dead bodies in the concentration camps?", "But does it really matter whether prisoners died from disease or poison gas?", "Does it matter how many Jews were killed during the Third Reich since even one thousand would have been too many?", "But don't Jewish victims deserve respect and compensation under any circumstance?", "Who are the Holocaust Revisionists?", "What do Holocaust Revisionists want?", "Is Holocaust Revisionism illegal?", "Where can I learn more about Holocaust Revisionism?", "Where can I order information material?". The following is excerpted from the article:

#### **"5. What does Holocaust Revisionism claim?"**

First of all, because of false representations by the media, it is necessary that we first clarify what Holocaust Revisionism does not maintain.

- \* it does **not** deny that Jews were persecuted under the Third Reich;
- \* it does **not** deny that Jews were deprived of civil rights;
- \* it does **not** deny that Jews were deported;
- \* it does **not** deny the existence of Jewish ghettos;
- \* it does **not** deny the existence of concentration camps;
- \* it does **not** deny the existence of crematoriums in concentration camps;
- \* it does **not** deny that Jews died for a great number of reasons;
- \* it does **not** deny that other minorities were also persecuted such as gypsies, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, and political dissenters;
- \* and finally, it does **not** deny that all the above mentioned things were unjust.

None of these crimes of the National Socialist regime are doubted by Holocaust revisionists. In the view of the Revisionists, however, all these injustices have nothing to do with the **Holocaust**, which is defined as planned and organized mass murder, carried out specifically in homicidal



gas chambers (see Question 4).

Holocaust revisionists believe the following to be correct:

1. There was no National Socialist order for the physical extermination of Jews (cf. R. Widmann);
2. Likewise, there was no National-Socialist plan for physical extermination of Jews;
3. There was no German organization and no budget for carrying out the alleged extermination plan. Consider the statement by the world-renowned Holocaust researcher R. Hilberg: "...But what began in 1941 was a process of destruction not planned in advance, not organized centrally by any agency. There was no blueprint and there was no budget for destructive measures of the Jews. The measures were taken step by step. Thus came about not so much a plan being consistently carried out, but an incredible meeting of minds, a consensus mind-reading by a far-flung German bureaucracy."
4. In detailed investigations of former German concentration camps, expert researchers have established: The internment camps had no homicidal gas chambers or sophisticated methods for mass murder (see G. Rudolf, J. Graf (summarized in English by Mattogno, C. Mattogno, F. Berg). Furthermore, the reports of mass shootings were greatly exaggerated and taken out of context (see H. Tiedemann und G. Rudolf/S. Schröder);
5. There were neither adequate industrial facilities nor sufficient fuel to cremate such a huge number of corpses. In fact, the capacity of the crematories was barely sufficient to cremate the bodies of those who died from starvation and uncontrollable epidemics (see the investigations by C. Mattogno and A. Neumaier).
6. There is no documentation for the existence of homicidal gas chambers (see G. Rudolf and W. Rademacher), and no material traces of alleged mass murders (see sources given under nos. 4 & 5, R. Krege as well as J.C. Ball, also here). All the "proofs" rely on eyewitness accounts, whose unreliability is widely acknowledged (see F. Faurisson, M. Köhler and J. Graf).
7. Despite massive observation by spies and resistance groups in areas in the near vicinity of the German concentration camps, all of Germany's wartime enemies conducted themselves as if no exterminations of Jews were taking place. The charges of genocide

were not raised until after Germany's defeat, when there was no functioning German government to dispute them (see A. Butz).

8. Statistical investigations of living Jews worldwide show clearly that the losses of this ethnic group during the Second World War were nowhere near six million. The exact number is probably well under half a million (see the research by W.N. Sanning and G. Rudolf).

## **# 6 What about those pictures of mountains of dead bodies in the concentration camps?**

Here is a photograph of victims of the typhus epidemic in a mass grave on the concentration camp in Bergen-Belsen, taken by the British Army. It is typical of a large number of such photos often shown on TV Holocaust documentaries either without commentary or else with allegations that the dead are victims of the Holocaust. In fact, it is a photograph of victims of an epidemic which occurred at war's end. The cause of death is evident from the condition of the corpses. If they had been gassed they would not be emaciated and if they had died of starvation they would have swollen joints and stomachs. Any medical professional will see at first glance that these people died of typhus.

All photographs of heaps of corpses were taken in Western camps around the end of the war, such as Dachau, Bergen-Belsen, and Buchenwald, where historians now agree no mass murders took place. Significantly, there are no such photographs taken at the camps in which mass murder is alleged to have occurred (Auschwitz, Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Chelmno, Majdanek.) These eastern camps were all in areas which came under Soviet control at war's end. It is very telling that the Soviets released no pictures of mass graves or heaps of corpses and allowed no journalists, medical professionals, or other experts to examine the camps. Since the end of the 1980s, Revisionists have been investigating these sites for evidence of mass murder, but the officials have obstructed their efforts by all possible means.

In the absence of authentic photographs documenting mass murder, it frequently happens that photographs of those who died in the Western camps at war's end of malnutrition and typhus are presented as evidence of deliberate mass murder. To be sure, the hellish conditions in the Western camps at war's end convinced many Allied observers that mass murder had taken place, so that initial reports to that effect

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are understandable. In reality, these conditions resulted from a situation for which the German government was not solely responsible. Toward the end of the war, Himmler illogically ordered the evacuation of the eastern camps as the Red Army approached, which led to hopeless overcrowding in the western camps. By that time, Allied bombing had completely destroyed the German infrastructure, making it impossible to supply the camps with food, medicines, and sanitation supplies. Misunderstandings about the causes of the massive die-off continue to this day, especially among Americans.

The respected leftist historian Norbert Frei has given the following reason for misinterpretation, (from Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 35 (1987) page 400):

"The shock of these discoveries [of mountains of corpses] often led to false conclusions which turned out to be enduring."

There is no denying that a government which imprisons people in camps is responsible for them and so the unjustly imprisoned were therefore victims of the Third Reich, even if they died "only" of disease. However, one should not overlook the fact that by the war's end, mountains of corpses had become commonplace throughout Germany. In German cities there were 600,000 victims of Allied terror bombings. Millions more died of starvation and disease, which continued rampant through 1949. In Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia, three million Germans were murdered by Serbs, Czechs, Poles, and Russians in the course of history's bloodiest ethnic cleansing. In the POW camps of the western Allies, a million young German men died and millions more allowed to vegetate. Hundreds of thousands more were shipped to the labor camps of the Soviet Gulag never to be seen again. But the media show only one variety of corpse piles, those in the concentration camps. We should ask ourselves why this is so.

Should the dignity and respect that we owe the victims of atrocities, depend on their nationality?

### **# 9 Whatever the circumstances, don't Jewish victims deserve respect and compensation?**

Everyone who is treated unjustly is entitled to reparations and every victim of crime deserves respect commensurate with human dignity. Revisionism is concerned solely with determination of objective historic fact and has no desire to deny either respect or restitution to anyone who has suffered injustice. In case the evidence shows that a particular historical event did not have

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anywhere near as many victims as was previously believed, this is simply a historical determination, which has no effect on the fate of anyone. Objective evidence could even be of assistance to newly discovered victims.

Since the end of World War II, Germany has paid well over 100,000,000,000 (one hundred billion) marks in reparations to Jewish individuals and institutions. In the course of these reparations, over five and a half million applications by Holocaust survivors have been processed. Obviously, the number of survivors is very large. Since the German obligation has no statute of limitations, demands for reparation have been uninterrupted and have even escalated in recent years. However, we are not addressing the question of whether those who are demanding still more money are entitled to it, after fifty-five years. Much more important is the question of why the present day German taxpayer should pay these sums. 99.9% of all German taxpayers today are sixty-five or younger and thus were at most small children when World War II ended.

Let us direct a somewhat provocative question to you, dear reader:

**How many Jews have you murdered in your lifetime, how many foreigners have you enslaved, how many members of minorities have you persecuted?**

It is an absurd question, of course, because the answer is always "none" (at least I hope so). Why then should *you* as a taxpayer contribute billions upon billions in reparations? Why are *you* condemned to eternal extortion, penance, and humility? Does anyone really wonder why taxes and unemployment in Germany are constantly rising?

Perhaps you remember a basic Christian principle which is the law in every constitutional state: accountability does not extend to our relatives: there is no such thing as hereditary guilt! This principle is violated today. Someone is cashing in on you, dear reader, for the (alleged) guilt of your parents, grand-, and great-grandparents.

In passing, wouldn't it be interesting to know when the millions of Germans who were exploited as slaves by Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Englishmen, Belgians, Yugoslavs, Poles, Danes, Russians, Czechs, for years and even decades after the end of WWII, will finally be allowed to claim reparations? When will the 12 million eastern German victims of ethnic cleansing and the survivors of the three million who were murdered in the process, the six hundred thousand victims of Allied terror bombings, the five million who died of starvation under Allied blockage and de-industrialization and Eisenhower's withholding of food to them, be given proper commemoration? (Please refer to the work by J. Bacque.)

Do not all victims of injustice deserve the same respect and reparations? Or is it the case that some are more equal than others?"

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In addition to this, a sticker was reprinted at the end of this article with the emphasized words "The Holocaust Never Happened," and it was offered for sale for mass distribution.

b) Around the end of 2003/Early 2004 the defendant posted on the Internet website <[www.vho.org](http://www.vho.org)> the German translation of a flyer in the English language "The Holocaust Controversy and the Case For Free Speech" which could still be viewed in Germany as of 2 July 2004 and which read in part as follows:

**"THE HISTORICAL ISSUE**

Revisionists agree with establishment historians that the German 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 behind international communism and behind the so-called international "finance capital," which they held responsible for the worldwide economic crisis and for the impoverishment of German workers. 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 exterminate 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 execution gas chambers existed in any camp in Europe which was under German control. Fumigation gas chambers, both stationary and mobile, did exist to delouse clothing and equipment to prevent disease at POW, labor, and concentration camps and at the fighting front. It is highly likely that it was from this lifesaving procedure that the myth of extermination gas chambers emerged.

Revisionists generally hold that the Allied governments, and in particular the Soviets, decided to carry their wartime "black propaganda" of German monstrosities over into the postwar period. This was done for essentially three reasons.

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1. The Allies felt it necessary to continue to justify the great sacrifices that were made in fighting two world wars.
2. The Allies wanted to divert attention from, and to justify, their own particularly brutal crimes against humanity. Soviet atrocities caused the deaths of uncounted millions of civilians in the Soviet Union and in all countries of eastern and central Europe. American and British saturation bombings of German and Japanese cities caused over a million civilians to be burned or buried alive.
3. The Allies needed justification for postwar arrangements involving the total dismantling of German industry, a policy of starvation causing the deaths of many millions of German civilians, the robbing of German patents worth *trillions* of dollars, and the annexation of large parts of Germany into Poland and the USSR. These territories were not disputed borderlands but consisted of 20% of the entire German territory. The twelve million Germans living in these regions were robbed of their property and brutally expelled. More than two millions perished during this most heinous ethnic cleansing of world history.

During the war and in the postwar era as well, Zionist organizations became deeply involved in creating and spreading Holocaust stories. Their purpose was to drum up world sympathy and support for Jewish causes, especially for the creation of the State of Israel. Today, the Holocaust story, which is perceived as a crime of a right-wing regime, plays an important role for leftist-internationalist groups, for Zionist organizations, and for groups within Jewish communities. It is the leaders of these political and propaganda organizations who continue to work to sustain the orthodox Holocaust legend and the myth of German monstrosity during World War II.

Those who claim that these interpretations are anti-Jewish are reading into them something which simply is not there. Revisionists do not claim that Jewish leaders or

organizations did anything in the war and postwar era which the Allied Governments themselves did not do.

For those who believe that the Nuremberg Trials revealed the truth about German war crimes, it is a terrible shock to discover that the then Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Harlan Fiske Stone, described the Nuremberg court as "a high-grade lynching party" (Alpheus T. Mason, *Harlan Fiske Stone: Pillar of the Law*, New York: Viking, 1956, p. 716).

## **The Photographs**

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We've all seen "The Photographs." Endlessly. Newsreel photos taken by U.S. and British photographers at the liberation of the German camps, and especially 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 either stated or implied that the scenes resulted from deliberate German policies. The photographs are real, but their interpretation is false.

Even mainstream historians admit that there was no German policy at any of those camps to kill the internees. In the last months of the war, while Soviet armies were invading Germany from the east, British and U.S. bombers were destroying every major city in Germany with saturation bombing. Transportation, the food distribution system, medical, and sanitation services all broke down. That was the purpose of these air raids, which was the most barbaric form of warfare in Europe since the Mongol invasion.

Millions of refugees fleeing the Soviet armies were pouring into central and western Germany. As a result of the ongoing war, of starvation, and epidemics, millions of civilians were dying all over Germany. The camps were not exempted from this tragedy. Camps that were still under German control were overcrowded with internees evacuated from the east. By early 1945, these inmates suffered from malnutrition and epidemics like typhus and cholera, to which many succumbed.

When the (international) press reporters entered the camps with British and U.S. soldiers, they found the results of that. They took "The Photographs."

Still, at camps such as Buchenwald, Dachau, and Bergen-Belsen tens of thousands of relatively healthy internees were liberated. They were there in the camps when "The Photographs" were taken. There are newsreels of these internees walking through the camp streets laughing and talking. Others picture exuberant internees throwing their caps in the air and cheering their liberators. It is only natural to ask why you haven't seen those particular films and photos while you've seen the others hundreds of times.

## **Documents**

It is often claimed that there are "tons" of captured German documents proving the Jewish genocide. When challenged on this, however, only a handful of documents are

produced, the authenticity or interpretation of which is highly questionable. If pressed for reliable documentation, it is then claim that the Germans destroyed all the relevant documents to hide their evil deeds, or the absurd claim is made that the Germans used code language, whispered verbal orders,

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or conveyed orders through a meeting of minds.

As a matter of fact, all available documentation and material traces indicate that there was no order for a mass murder of Jews, no plan, no budget, no weapon—that is, no gas chamber—and no victim—that is, not a single autopsied body has been shown to have been gassed.

### **Eyewitness Testimony**

During medieval witch trials, many witnesses told similar accounts about broom-riding witches and the devil. Since most statements were made independently of each other 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, and social expectations formed the basis of these accounts, not the truth.

Today, we face the same "common knowledge" produced by 60 years of one-sided mass media propaganda and massive social and sometimes even legal pressure to conform to certain views.

To support their theories, anti-Revisionists depend almost exclusively on "eyewitness" testimony produced in this poisoned atmosphere.

During the war crimes trials many "eyewitnesses" testified that 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 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 become untenable: In 1990, Yehuda Bauer, director of Holocaust studies at Hebrew University, Tel Aviv, admitted: "The Nazis never made soap from Jews..." (Jerusalem Post, Int. Ed., 5 May 1990, p. 6).

Bruno Baum, a former communist inmate in Auschwitz, was allowed to brag in summer 1945 in a Soviet newspaper: "The whole propaganda which started about Auschwitz abroad was initiated by us [German communist inmates] with the help of our Polish comrades." (Deutsche Volkszeitung, 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.

During a trial of an alleged former camp guard in Jerusalem, even the

Israeli court had to admit that all witness testimony was not credible, which resulted in the defendant's acquittal.

The only two witnesses who were ever cross-examined had to admit in 1985 that their accounts were not true: Arnold Friedman confessed of never having experienced what he had claimed, and Rudolf Vrba admitted of having used poetic license to "embellish" his statements. Vrba is one of the most famous Auschwitz witnesses. However, once asked if all claims Vrba had made about Auschwitz in the famous movie Shoa were true, Vrba replied: "I do not know. I was just an actor and I recited my text." He told this with a sardonic smile to his Jewish friend Georg Klein (G. Klein, Pietà, Stockholm, p. 141).

During and after the war there were "eyewitnesses" to mass gassings at Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, Dachau, and other camps in Germany proper. Today, virtually all recognized scholars dismiss this testimony as false.

Establishment historians, however, still claim 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 the camps in Germany proper.

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 Hidden Genocide**

Those who promote the Holocaust story complain that "the whole world" was indifferent to the genocide which allegedly was occurring in German occupied Europe. They claim that this was due to some great moral flaw in the 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.

It is certain that if there had been "killing factories" in Poland murdering millions of civilians, then the Red Cross, the Pope, humanitarian agencies, the Allied governments, neutral governments, and prominent figures such as Roosevelt, Truman, Churchill, Eisenhower, and many others would have known about them and would have often and unambiguously mentioned it, and condemned it. They did not! The promoters admit that only a tiny group of individuals 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 more 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 *Crusade in Europe*, 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 toward Jews?"

2. In 2005, the defendant published through his firm "Castle Hill Publishers" a work he himself had written entitled "Lectures on the Holocaust – Controversial issues Cross Examined." Around the end of March and beginning of April he posted this work on the homepage of <vho.org>, making it available for free download. This work could still be view in Germany as of 20 March 2006. The printed version, which contained the same content, appeared with a print run of 2,000 copies. The defendant mailed at least 720 copies to his customers in Germany, for which they customers paid a purchase price of 30 Euros.

As is stated in the Introduction (page 9), the "Lectures on the Holocaust" were supposed to constitute "an introduction into the problems and questions ...confronting scientific research into the Holocaust as well as an attempt to summarize the present state of knowledge." According to the title page "the usual moralistic, political and pseudo scientific arguments against Revisionism" would be "discussed and authoritatively disproven." The 571 page work (including appendix) is organized into an Introduction and five "Lectures," bearing the following titles. "First Lecture: Food for Thought; Second Lecture: Public Controversies; Third Lecture: Material and Documentary Evidence; Fourth Lecture: Witness Testimony and Confessions; Fifth Lecture: On Science and Freedom." There is also a section on acknowledgements, a bibliography and an index of names. The "Lectures," in which the defendant presents Revisionist arguments, are presented in the form of a fictitious dialog between the defendant as lecturer (R) and his Listeners (L) and are allegedly in part based on actual lectures that the defendant had presented (thus the statement

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on page 13 of the introduction). The use of quotation marks and extensive footnotes, as well as the inclusion of a voluminous bibliography in the appendix, give the book the appearance of a scientific work.

In this work the defendant, for the motives given under II.1 and with the consequences mentioned there, untruthfully and in a way that denigrates the honor of the victims, downplays the Holocaust, which he defines on page 18 as the premeditated murder of 6 million Jews who had come under the German sway, carried out systematically, almost totally, and on an industrial scale by the National Socialist government of Germany, primarily by means of gas chambers, that is, chemical slaughterhouses, with subsequent obliteration of all traces through incineration of the victims. He does this by denying in numerous passages the fact of the systematic and state-organized mass murder of Jews during World War II, committed primarily in gas chambers of concentration camps. He suggests to the reader that the Holocaust – in many details as well as its entirety – has been invented, exaggerated, or distorted by interested parties, including Jews, in furtherance of their financial and political interests and to the disadvantage of the German people. Despite his allegations of scientific objectivity, the book does not present a serious depiction and discussion of the present state

of Holocaust research; the work, which is interspersed with numerous polemical and even cynical passages and remarks and in which the defendant repeatedly subjects to ridicule the sufferings of Holocaust, is characterized by the will to propagate the theories of Holocaust Revisionism rather than to search the truth.

For example, the book includes the following expressions and passages:

a) "First Lecture: Food for Thought"

aa) Under "1.1.: An Honest Error?" (pages 15 – 18), the defendant refers to an article that appeared in *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* in 1992 entitled "Evidence of the Crime: Shoes, Shoes and even Children's Shoes," and dealing with a reporter's visit to "Stutthof Concentration Camp near Danzig, now part of Poland, which has been converted to a museum." The defendant, speaking as "R," attacks a passage in the article (framed in quotation marks)

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in which the reporter states that in the facilities of the extermination camps, six million Jews and a total of 26 million prisoners were killed. He states that this number is a blatant exaggeration and goes on to say: "A closer look tells us that this passage is in quotation marks. It has thus been taken from a source which the author does not mention. We may assume that it is a statement made by a Polish guide or that it has been copied from a commemorative plaque in the Stutthof Museum, and that the author of the article simply did not know any better when he used that figure uncritically. However, for the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* it is more than just a blemish when it circulates such nonsense without any critical qualification, thus joining the ranks of the propagandists who proffer moral charges against the German people, which far exceed any reasonable measure. Unfortunately, such an uncritical attitude seems to have become the standard for our journalists.

The critical reader will notice more such shameful slips: the title of the article insinuates that the existence of shoes proves the crime. However, a pile of shoes *prima facie* proves nothing but the fact that someone put them there. After all, the existence of piles of old clothing and discarded shoes that we come across in charity drives and thrift stores do not prove that their former owners have been murdered."

A "Listener" then relates that during a visit to the Auschwitz Museum, he saw "...one of these famous piles of shoes" in a large glass showcase that had been left open. The visitor was surprised to find that the showcase was filled with wooden boards placed at odd angles and covered with a single layer of shoes, thus a "display" designed to resemble a large pile. When asked by "R", "L" replied that he had visited the museum in the winter. "R" then explained that this was "...completely understandable. The Auschwitz Museum has very few visitors in winter and does their renovating and arranging during that time. Probably the staff at that time felt quite safe." "L" then said that, after he had related this incident, an elderly acquaintance of his relatives living in Upper Silesia recalled "how the Germans of the area around Auschwitz had been forced after the war to collect shoes and deliver them to the concentration camp." "R" added that the Soviets found huge piles of shoes when they liberated the camp at Majdanek. They photographed the shoes and used the photos as evidence of the mass murder of prisoners. Subsequently it turned out that a local firm that had recruited Majdanek

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internees had conducted a shoe repair business there. This business reconditioned shoes sent from other concentration camps. The shoe piles had been part of storage of this workshop. Asked by “L” whether he was implying that all personal objects displayed in the various camps had not belonged to prisoners, “R” answered as follows:

“No, I simply meant to stress the fact that in the heated atmosphere of the final months of the Second World War, people sometimes came to conclusions which later turned out to be erroneous. You should also be aware that what the media tell you, what books try to teach you, or what museums sell you as truth is not necessarily the whole truth and nothing but the truth. This is not really anything new, but let me underline the fact that this also holds true for the Holocaust. At first glance, a collection of objects should be taken for what it proves: somebody collected them and placed them there. Such a collection proves very little about the fate of their former owners. But let us return to the newspaper article just quoted. Even if we disregard those uncritical details, which undermine the reputation of *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, we are left with statements of ostensible fact, undeniable and unassailed by conventional historiography: the Holocaust with its perfectly tuned annihilation machine was a unique crime against humanity. The problem we face is the difficulty we have in salvaging truth from the rubble of fanciful embellishments and the mountains of propagandistic exaggeration that have been piled over it.”

bb) Under number 1.3, “Since When Do We Know About the Holocaust?” (pages 19-28). the defendant (“R”) asks “When did the world at large first become aware of the fact that six million Jews in central and eastern Europe were either threatened by death or had already been killed? Is there anyone who can answer that question?” A “Listener” thereupon opines that it was not until the military tribunal in Nuremberg was under way, that is, sometime in 1946, that mention was heard of the number of six million. It continues as follows:

“R: That is the standard view of things. And if you consider that an investigation into what happened in the territories occupied by Germany became possible only after the War, this seems to be a reasonable assumption. But let us look more closely into the matter. An analysis of the proceedings of the Nuremberg Tribunal tells us that the figure of six million Jewish victims was based neither on statistical evidence from census data nor on the results

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of an investigation into the material evidence connected to the crimes, but merely on hearsay statements given by two SS bureaucrats. One of these statements, given by Wilhelm Höttl, was produced only in writing. The other, by Dieter Wisliceny, was given orally before the tribunal. However, Wisliceny was never cross-examined. Both witnesses assert that they heard the figure of six million mentioned by Adolf Eichmann, but the latter denied this during his trial at Jerusalem in 1961. Both Höttl and Wisliceny were originally held in the defendants’ wing of the Nuremberg prison because of their involvement in the mass deportation of Jews to Auschwitz. Their statements, however, allowed them to be moved to the witnesses’ wing — a life saving switch in many cases. Whereas Wisliceny and Eichmann were later tried and hanged, Höttl was never prosecuted, even though he had been just as active in the deportations. It seems obvious that he was promised leniency for his services, that is to say, for his incriminating testimony, and that the promise was eventually kept, contrary to what happened to

Wisliceny. What Höttl says in his autobiography, though, when he tries to justify his original statements, clashes with his own earlier statements and makes him appear a dubious witness.

L: In other words, Höttl and Wisliceny tried to save their hides by collaborating with the prosecutors?

R: We can't say that with certainty. The only thing certain is that the noose was dangling in front of the mental eye of many prisoners, both in the defendants' and the witnesses' wing of the Nuremberg prison. So it is not surprising, for one or the other to have struck a deal to save his life.

L: Were the witnesses who appeared before the Nuremberg Tribunal also held in the prison?

R: Yes, at least to the extent that they had something to hide, that is, to the extent that they had themselves belonged to an organization the Allies treated as criminal, such as the German government, German military, the SA, SS, etc. These were "forced witnesses" so to speak. They were not free to decide whether or not to remain in Nuremberg and testify.

L: That doesn't paint a very pretty picture, does it?

R: That's right, and we'll speak later on about the general procedures applying to this and other trials. But now let's return to the six million figure. In the work on the Nuremberg Tribunal that he published in 1996, David Irving, now blacklisted on account of his controversial views, wondered how some Zionist leaders were able, in June 1945, immediately after the cessation of hostilities in Europe, to present Washington with a precise figure for the number of Jewish victims. That was six million, of course, even though it was plainly impossible to take any sort of census in the chaotic conditions prevailing in Europe at that time.

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L: Well, maybe these Jewish organizations had been in touch with Jewish groups in Europe and realized that these no longer existed.

R: Maybe. But let me continue. A year earlier than Irving, the German historian Joachim Hoffmann, who had worked for decades in the German Federal Research Office for Military History, noticed that Ilya Ehrenburg, the chief atrocity propagandist for the Soviets, had published the figure of six million in the Soviet foreign language press at least as early as December 1944, more than four months before the war came to an end.

Wilhelm Höttl found an article in the February 1943 issue of Reader's Digest which stated that at least half the six million Jews under Hitler's control had been murdered. A look into the pages of the New York Times shows us that this was far from being an isolated estimate. Here are a few quotations from the New York Times:

13 December 1942, page 21:

"...Authenticated reports point to 2,000,000 Jews who have already been slain by all manner of satanic barbarism, and plans for the total extermination of all Jews upon whom the Nazis can lay their hands. The slaughter of a third of the Jewish population in Hitler's domain [ $3 \times 2,000,000 = 6,000,000$ ] and the threatened slaughter of all is a Holocaust without parallel."

20 December 1942, page 23:

"What is happening to the 5,000,000 Jews of German-held Europe, all of whom face extermination? ...Early in December 1942 the State Department in Washington gave some figures showing that the number of Jewish victims who were deported and who have perished since 1939 in Axis-controlled Europe, has now reached the appalling figure of 2,000,000; and that 5,000,000 were in danger of extermination."

2 March 1943, pages 1 and 4:

"Rabbi Hertz said to secure freedom to live for 6,000,000 of their fellow Jews by readiness to rescue those who might still escape Nazi torture and butchery."

10 March 1943, p. 12:

"2,000,000 Jews killed in Europe... The four million remaining to be murdered are being murdered according to plan." ( $2+4=6$  million)

20 April 1943, p. 11:

"Two million Jews have been wiped out... Five million more are in immediate danger of execution." ( $2+5=7$  million)

L: So it was known for a long time that some 6 million were threatened by extermination. This is not really surprising, since it must have been widely known just how many Jews were living in the areas later occupied by German troops.

R: That's a good observation. It means that the source of the figure of 6 million was not a factual determination of the number of

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victims, but was rather based on the assumption that all Jews in the sway of the Reich were threatened by extermination. There is, however, an argument against this theory. The argument is based on a quotation from the year 1936, a time when Hitler reigned only over the Jews who were then living in Germany, and no one could as yet predict the war and Germany's initial victories. At that time there was a hearing organized by the Peel Commission, which was envisioning the partitioning of Palestine. Chaim Weizmann, who was at that time President of the Zionist world organization, appeared before the Commission and asserted that 6 million Jews were living in Europe as though they were in a prison and were regarded as undesirable. Here again, we have the presumption shared by all European Jews, including those in the Soviet Union. In 1936, one could say that only Germany and Poland were following a fundamentally anti-Semitic policy, and together those two countries accounted for some 3+ million Jews. The remaining 2+ million Jews mentioned by Weizmann certainly did not feel that they were living in a prison specifically erected for Jews. The Jews in the Soviet Union may not have been free, but their oppression was part of the general policy

of the totalitarian regime there, not a movement directed specifically against them and no one else.

L: It was still a prison where many different peoples were locked up.

R: I will grant you that, but this was still no argument for giving the Jews part of Palestine, and that was the background of Weizmann's statements before the Peel Commission. If the oppression of the Jews in the Soviet Union had been sufficient grounds for conceding them a section of Palestine – that is, to take it away from the Arabs living there – what could the other peoples of the Soviet Union have claimed for themselves – the Christians, Muslims, Ukrainians, Germans, Georgians, Armenians, Uzbeks, Tadjiks, Mongols, and countless others? Another part of Palestine? Or other parts of the Arab world? The fact is that Weizmann was using this impressive figure of 6 million suffering and oppressed Jews in his effort to reach a political goal, a Zionist goal. We also know that he failed, at that time.

L: Now we are getting away a bit from our original question, because, after all, Weizmann did not speak of a holocaust or an impending or ongoing extermination. That was said only later, in press accounts during the war.

R: During which war?

L: Excuse me? During the Second World War, of course!

R: That is precisely where you are wrong. In fact, similar accounts were circulated during the First World War and, in particular, in the immediate post-war period of that war. I see that many of you are looking at me with astonishment and disbelief. Well then, allow me

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to go a little deeper into what was happening at that time. I refer to the results of research done by U.S. author Don Heddesheimer, who wrote a book on this subject. From about 1915 onwards, various American newspapers, especially the New York Times, were reporting that the Jews in central and eastern Europe in particular were suffering under the conditions brought about by the war. Between 1919 and 1927, in the U.S., massive campaigns were organized by Jewish circles to collect money, claiming that five to six million Jews in central and eastern Europe were near death. I will quote a few relevant passages from those press reports and campaign ads, starting with the most recent one known to me:

New York Times, Dec. 4, 1926: "five million starving people... half the Jews of the world, smitten by pestilence and famine."

New York Times, April 21, 1926: "This is the cry that comes from the Jews of Europe... a whole people is dying... Millions of Jews are trapped in Europe."

New York Times, Jan. 9, 1922, p. 19: "...unspeakable horrors and infinite crimes perpetrated against the Jewish people. Dr. Hertz declared that 1,000,000 human beings

had been butchered and that for three years 3,000,000 persons in the Ukraine had been made 'to pass through the horrors of hell.'"

L: Is that the same Mr. Hertz you referred to a while ago who claimed on March 2 1943 in the same newspaper, that six million members of the Jewish people were on the verge of being slaughtered by the Nazis and had to be rescued (p.21)?

R: Yes, it is the same man.

L: The similarity between the two statements is striking.

R: I shall show you more similarities in a minute. But first, let me produce some quotations from the 1920s and from WW1 and the post-war months:

New York Times, May 7, 1920: "Jewish war sufferers in Central and Eastern Europe, where six millions face horrifying conditions of famine, disease and death."

New York Times, May 5, 1920, p. 9: "...To save six million men and women in Eastern Europe from extermination by hunger and disease."

New York Times, May 5, 1920, p. 19: "Six million starving, fever-stricken sufferers in war-torn Europe appeal to us."

New York Times, May 3, 1920, p. 11: "Your help is needed to save the lives of six million people in Eastern and Central Europe."

New York Times, May 3, 1920, p. 12: "In Russia and the neighboring countries the Jews have been subject to a particularly

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malignant persecution. It is estimated that more than five millions are actually starving or on the verge of starvation, and a virulent typhus epidemic is raging among them and already spreading among neighboring populations."

New York Times, May 2, 1920, p. 1: "...Six million human beings, without food, shelter, clothing or medical treatment."

New York Times, May 1, 1920, p. 8: "But the lives of 6,000,000 human beings are waiting for an answer."

New York Times, Apr. 21, 1920, p. 8: "In Europe there are today more than 5,000,000 Jews who are starving or on the verge of starvation, and many are in the grip of a virulent typhus epidemic."

New York Times, Dec. 3, 1919, p. 19: "nothing on earth except a miracle can prevent the death by freezing and starvation of from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 people in Europe and the Middle East this winter. ...atrocious Jewish massacre."

New York Times, Dec. 3, 1919, p. 24: "Five Million Face Famine in Poland... The war has left 5,000,000 destitute and stricken Jews in Eastern Europe."

New York Times, Nov. 12, 1919, p. 7: "...tragically unbelievable poverty, starvation and disease about 6,000,000 souls, or half the Jewish population of the earth. ...a million children and five million parents and elders."

The American Hebrew, Oct. 31, 1919, pp. 582-: "From across the sea, six million men and women call to us for help. ...six million human beings... Six million men and women are dying. ...in the threatened holocaust of human life. ...six million famished men and women. Six million men and women are dying..." (see Appendix)

L: Look at that! We have it all together. The 6 million and the notion of a holocaust.

R: Yes, this source is perhaps the one where the parallels with later accounts are most striking, but let me go a little further back in time.

New York Times, Oct. 26, 1919, p. 1: "4,000,000 Starving Jews of Eastern Europe."

New York Times, Sept. 29, 1919, p. 7: "tragically unbelievable poverty, starvation and disease... about 6,000,000 souls, or half the Jewish population of the earth."

New York Times, Aug. 10, 1917: "Germans Let Jews Die. Women and Children in Warsaw Starving to Death... Jewish mothers, mothers of mercy, feel happy to see their nursing babies die; at least they are through with their suffering."

L: Oh my God, now we have the Germans as villains!

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R: Yes, but this is the exception rather than the rule. In fact, various German agencies helped, during and after the war, to channel the funds collected by the Jewish organizations to eastern Europe. The branding of Germans as villains was part of the war propaganda and came to an end soon after the war. From then on, the focus was on actual or invented atrocities in the countries of eastern Europe. In this connection, I have this article dated May 23, 1919, that appeared on p. 12 of the New York Time, about alleged anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland. In an ironical twist of history, the editors of the NYT somehow doubted the veracity of the report, for they said "It has been pointed out that some of these reports may have originated with German propagandists or may have been exaggerated by them with the obvious purpose of discrediting Poland with the Allies, in the hope that Germany might be the gainer thereby. Germany might have assisted in spreading these stories, may have invented them, although it would be a cruel deception to wring the hearts of great multitudes of people in order to gain such an end."

R: If we follow the NYT, false reports regarding Jewish sufferings are cruel. We should remember that.



L: All that is begging the question of whether those sufferings and deaths reported by the NYT as having befallen the Jewish population of eastern Europe actually reflected the truth.

R: Don Heddesheimer has analyzed this in his book and has come to the conclusion that the Jews, on the whole, were the only population group of eastern Europe to come out of the First World War relatively unscathed. I guess that answers the question. But come along with me on this trip into the depths of history.

New York Times, May 22, 1916, p. 11: “[...] of the normal total of about 2,450,000 Jews in Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, 1,770,000 remain, and of that number about 700,000 are in urgent and continuous want.”

R: As early as 1916, a book entitled *The Jews in the Eastern War Zone* describing the alleged plight of the European Jews was sent to 25,000 important persons of American public life. The book asserted that Russia had transformed a certain area into something like a penal colony where six million Jews were forced to live miserably and in constant fear of being massacred, without any rights or social status: “[...] a kind of prison with six million inmates, guarded by an army of corrupt and brutal jailers.”

R: This book *The Jews in the Eastern War Zone* was at the time quoted extensively in the media, e.g. in the NYT.

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The earliest report found so far dates from the first year of the war:

New York Times, Jan. 14, 1915, p. 3: “In the world today there are about 13,000,000 Jews, of whom more than 6,000,000 are in the heart of the war zone; Jews whose lives are at stake and who today are subjected to every manner of suffering and sorrow [...].”

R: But let us go one step further back. In 1900, Rabbi Stephen Wise made the following statement before Jewish welfare organizations in the USA:  
“there are 6,000,000 living, bleeding, suffering arguments in favor of Zionism.”

L: It would seem that we are dealing with a constant in Jewish suffering, the figure of 6 million.

R: There is a specific reason for that. Benjamin Blech tells about an ancient Jewish prophecy, promising the Jews the return to the Promised Land after the loss of six million of their people.

L: The passages you quoted would indicate that Jewish sufferings were useful to various Jewish leaders as an argument to bring about that very aim – the return to the Promised Land.

R: Right. We must not forget that Palestine had been promised to the Zionists in the Balfour Declaration by England during the First World War. That was, no doubt, a major reason for the holocaust propaganda during and after the First World War.

L: Why would the NYT publish so many of those reports, as opposed to other newspapers?

R: Well, first of all, I have quoted here the NYT because, then as now, it is taken to be one of the most widely read, the most respected, and the most influential newspapers. That is not to say that other newspapers did not report similar accounts, but those other archives have not yet been searched by anyone for such items, as far as I know. On the other hand, we must remember that the NYT was at the time already in Jewish hands. In this regard, let me quote its former chief editor, Max Frankel:

“Exploiting this atmosphere [of anti-fascism], and Gentile guilt about the Holocaust, American Jews of my generation were emboldened to make themselves culturally conspicuous, to flaunt their ethnicity, to find literary inspiration in their roots, and to bask in the resurrection of Israel...

Instead of idols and passions, I worshiped words and argument, becoming part of an unashamedly Jewish verbal invasion of American culture. It was especially

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satisfying to realize the wildest fantasy of the world’s anti- Semites: Inspired by our heritage as keepers of the book, creators of law, and supreme storytellers, Jews in America did finally achieve a disproportionate influence in universities and in all media of communication

... Within a few years of Punch’s ascendancy [“Punch” Sulzberger, Owner of the NYT], there came a time when not only the executive editor – A. M. Rosenthal – and I but ALL the top editors listed on the paper’s masthead were Jews. Over vodka in the publisher’s back room, this was occasionally mentioned as an impolitic condition, but it was altered only gradually, without any affirmative action on behalf of Christians...

And I wrote in confidence that The Times no longer suffered from any secret desire to deny or overcome its ethnic roots.”

L: I guess that is sufficient to explain this one-sidedness.

R: You can say that again. The origin of this figure of six million – which has meanwhile been assigned the status of a “symbolic figure” by respected historians even as far as the Holocaust of the Second World War is concerned – is therefore, not based on any kind of factual knowledge regarding Jewish population losses. It is thus not surprising that well-known statisticians world-wide stated that the question of the number of victims had, for a long time, not been clarified at all. Meanwhile, however, this has changed on account of two studies into this topic, which I will deal with later.

#### 1.4. Wartime Propaganda, Then and Now

R: Let me now go into the causes given by the media for the Jewish sufferings in the years 1915 – 1927 and 1941 – 1945, respectively. Whereas the main reasons cited in connection with the first holocaust (the invented one) were by and large poverty, general oppression, and epidemics, the second one (the real one) was ascribed to mass murder in gas chambers and large-scale shootings. While it is generally true that gas chambers were not part of the standard propaganda weaponry

during and following WW1, there is one exception. The London Daily Telegraph reported on March 22, 1916, on p. 7:

“Atrocities in Serbia  
700,000 Victims  
from our own correspondent

Rome, Monday (6:45 p.m.)

The Governments of the Allies have secured evidence and documents, which will shortly be published, proving that Austria and Bulgaria have been guilty

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of horrible crimes in Serbia, where the massacres committed were worse than those perpetrated by Turkey in Armenia...

Women, children, and old men were shut up in the churches by the Austrians and either stabbed with the bayonet or suffocated by means of asphyxiating gas. In one church in Belgrade 3,000 women, children, and old men were thus suffocated [...]”

R: Of course, today no historian claims that the Austrians or any of their allies ever committed mass murder with poison gas in Serbia during World War One. This was nothing but black propaganda issued by the British government and eagerly disseminated by the British media. But juxtapose this with an article that appeared in the same London Daily Telegraph on June 25, 1942, p. 5, that is, five days before the Jewish owned and controlled New York Times reported about the alleged mass murder of Jews in German controlled Europe for the first time:

“Germans murder 700,000  
Jews in Poland  
Travelling gas chambers  
Daily Telegraph reporter

More than 700,000 Polish Jews have been slaughtered by the Germans in the greatest massacre in world history...”

R: We all know that these claims were true, don't we? And it is also true that at the end of the 20th century nobody would seriously accuse any country in the world of having built gas chambers and used Zyklon B to murder all Jews, hence, that the Jews would once more face a holocaust, an extinction of millions. After all, that was something uniquely German and “Nazi,” which does not happen again, right?

If you think that it is obvious that nobody would make such outrageous claims, I have to teach you another quite astounding lesson: Let me bring up only two examples from a war that took place almost 50 years after the second “Holocaust” propaganda started, in 1991. It is about America's first war against Iraq to drive Iraqi troops out of Kuwait. The New York based Jewish Press, then calling itself “The largest independent Anglo-Jewish weekly newspaper,” wrote on its title page on February 21, 1991:

“Iraqis have gas chambers for all Jews”

R: Or take the front cover announcement of volume 12, number 1 (spring 1991), of Response, a periodical published by the Jewish Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and distributed in 381,065 copies:

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“Germans produce Zyklon B in Iraq  
(Iraq’s German-made gas chamber)”

R: Then, on p. 2ff., it goes on to say:

“Shocking Revelation: German Firms Produce Zyklon B in Iraq. True to their legacy of their Nazi-era predecessors, the German business community has sought to absolve itself of its share of blame in the current Middle East disaster. ‘We did not knowingly supply Iraq with weapons of mass destructions – we violated no law – we were just filling orders...’ Even more ominous is the report that Iraq has developed a new potent gas which actually contains Zyklon B. [...] this gas, and the nerve gas, Tabun, were tested on Iranian POWs in gas chambers specially designed for the Iraqis by the German company [...] (see cover photo of gas chamber prototype). German Gas Chamber: Nightmare Revisited.”

R: If you don’t believe this, go to the appendix, p. 55f., where the documents have been reproduced.

L: Wow! Six million, and gas chambers all over the place!

R: I hope that you are developing a feel for the underlying design of Anglo-Saxon and Zionist war and atrocity propaganda – 1900, 1916, 1920, 1926, 1936, 1942, 1991... In 1991, as we all know, these things were again nothing but inventions, as were the later assertions before America’s second war against Iraq, in 2003, to the effect that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction or would have them soon, even though this time the gas chambers and/or Zyklon B as “weapons of mass destruction” were not mentioned. But, as Israel’s well-known newspaper Ha’aretz proudly proclaimed:

“The war in Iraq was conceived by 25 neoconservative intellectuals, most of them Jewish, who are pushing President Bush to change the course of history.”

R: We all know, after all, that the Jews in Israel merit a preventive protection against any kind of annihilation with weapons of mass destruction, regardless of whether this threat is real or imagined...

L: Now that sounds a bit too cynical. Don’t you think that Jews merit protection from annihilation?

R: The cynicism refers only to cases where such a threat was pure invention. Any ethnic or religious group is entitled to protection from the threat of annihilation, Jews are no exception. What I meant to get across with this series of press reports was for you not to accept at face value what the media are saying – even if it is the NYT – particularly in times of war. And I think it is fair to accept, at least as a working hypothesis, that not all assertions stemming from the period of 1941 to 1945 are absolutely true either.

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Couldn’t it be that certain things were to some extent distorted, deformed, exaggerated, or invented?

L: Possibly...

R: To show you how war propaganda is generated, I have reproduced, in the appendix to this lecture, the text of a TV documentary produced in 1992 by the German public broadcasting corporation ARD in its "Monitor" series. It tells you how an American publicity company, paid for this purpose by the Kuwaiti government, invented the so-called incubator story. In order to get the U.S. and, in particular, the U.N. to agree to a war against Iraq, they tested, which horror story would eventually work best. The result: the murder of innocent babies. Based on that result, the lie was concocted that Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait had systematically torn babies from their incubators and murdered them. An actress was prepared for her role as a witness; she eventually appeared before the Human Rights Commission of the Security Council, like Niobe, all tears, and proclaimed this lie of the evil deeds of the Iraqi soldiers. Her statement was a key element in getting the U.N. to finally agree to an American invasion.

Keep this in the back of your head, if we come across similar stories about cruel murders of babies later on.

Faced with such facts, we should remember the old rule that the truth is always the first victim in any war. It is really surprising that so many people shy away from this painful experience when they are dealing with the worst of all wars – the Second World War. For the very reason that it has been, so far, the most brutal of all wars, it is obvious that in this case the truth has been raped and abused more often than in any other conflict. And I am not thinking merely of the Holocaust in this connection, which was only one of many incidents in that war. I am referring to that war as a whole. In these lectures, however, I will restrict myself to the Holocaust."

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cc) Under "1.7 Holocaust Survivors" (pages 43 – 49) the defendant describes the postwar problems which the survivors faced in finding their families and reuniting with them. He refers to newspaper reports of separated families being reunited many years after the war with relatives they thought had been killed. He cited the case of witness Arnold Friedmann, who said that he was unfamiliar with the missing persons center at Arolsen and had never attempted to find his family, or individual members of it, with help of the missing persons agency. The defendant thereby raises the question of whether the Holocaust survivors made every attempt possible after the war

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to obtain information about the fate of their relatives. This includes the following passages:

"L: But you cannot generalize from that single instance.

R: That's right, but we have to accept the possibility that, when the war had ended, many survivors were themselves so convinced by Holocaust propaganda that they did not even think of searching for relatives. The question as to how many Jewish families were permanently disrupted by those events and mistakenly believed that everyone else had perished can be answered only by a world-wide statistical assessment of Holocaust survivors, and only then to a limited degree. In Israel there is an official organization,

Amcha, which is dedicated to Holocaust survivors. Amcha defines a Holocaust survivor as follows:

'A Holocaust survivor will be defined as any Jew who lived in a country at the time when it was under Nazi regime or occupation or regime of Nazi collaborators as well as any Jew who fled due to the above mentioned regimes or occupation.'

L: Well that is certainly a generous definition. If we go by that, all the Jews who emigrated from Germany between 1933 and the beginning of the mass deportations in 1941 would be survivors, as well as all the Jews who fled East before the advancing German army.

R: That's right. In that way, they maximize the number of survivors; that could become quite lucrative if you claim compensation.

L: Does that mean you consider the numbers exaggerated?

R: Let me put it this way. In 1998, that is, one year after those figures were published by Amcha, there was a statement by Rolf Bloch, the Jewish head of the Swiss Holocaust Fund. This organization was negotiating compensation for Jewish Holocaust survivors to be paid by Swiss banks, and Bloch claimed that there were still more than 1 million such survivors. In 2000, the office of the Israeli Prime Minister again reported that there were still more than one million.

L: So, the figure could well be motivated politically or financially, or both politically and financially.

R: The number of survivors does indeed have a psychological significance for German-Jewish relations. Now, the interesting question is: if there were 1 million Holocaust survivors in 2000, how many were there in 1945?

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L: A lot more, because the great majority of that generation has died a natural death in the meantime.

R: You can come up with a good statistical approximation if you know the age distribution of those Jews still alive in 2000. Actuaries in life insurance companies have precise life expectancy data, which allow you to go back in time to the original size of a population group. Unfortunately, we lack exact data on the age distribution of survivors, although we do have some information. I have carried out extensive calculations elsewhere, on the basis of various assumptions concerning age distribution. The result was that in 1945 there existed between 3.5 and 5 million Jewish survivors.

L: From an original total of how many?

R: If you include all the Jews who ever lived in areas that later came under National Socialist control, you have a total of 8 million.

L: That means 3 to 4.5 million Jews missing.

R: That is the maximum number.

L: It is still a terrifying number.

R: To be sure – even if a significant number of them cannot be blamed on the National Socialist regime. For example, many Jews disappeared in Stalin’s Gulag and many died as soldiers or partisan fighters. But I do not want to attempt a definitive figure of survivors, because the statistical basis for a scientific computation is too small and would yield results with too wide a margin of error for any meaningful conclusions to be drawn from them. What I want to show is that there were millions of such people after the War who were dispersed all over the world. Many of them believed their relatives had perished, in spite of the fact as we have seen, that at least half of the Jews that at some point came under Hitler’s direct or indirect influence, did in fact survive. Thus the cases of miraculous individual reunions cited above were not miracles at all. They resulted from high statistical probability. In contrast, the names collected by Yad Vashem are based on unverified assertions and should be disregarded.

L: So we still do not know how many Jews died in the Holocaust.

R: I cannot give you a definitive figure for the reason that I do not have one. If you want to form your own opinion, I advise you to consult the scientific studies I have cited. All I want to demonstrate here is that, while nobody actually knows, the figure of six million is highly questionable. Once you accept this, you will agree that more penetrating research into the questions of whether, how, and how many are entirely appropriate.

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L: Well if you don’t actually know, what do you believe?

R: “Believe” is not the appropriate term to be used, in my opinion. Let us rather say “believe probable.” I think around a half million would be close.”

dd) The following passages are found under “1.8: No Permanent Truths” on page 53:

“R: When compared to the official Holocaust lore, anyone can feel morally superior, be it Stalin or those alleged democrats who handed over the people of eastern Europe to the raping and plundering hordes of the Red Army and who annihilated the civilians living in Hamburg, Dresden, Hiroshima or Nagasaki in carpet and atomic bombings. But I do not intend to establish a moral ranking of the mass murderers of World War Two, which was, in itself, the greatest mass murder of all time. The point I would like to make is this: If you have to throw out, or declare illegal, any historical or other scientific thesis simply because it might be used or misused by some morally or politically reprehensible system, which might want to further its own aims, how many theses would we be left with, that could be considered harmless or immune to abuse?

If Revisionism is reprehensible because it is welcomed by right wing totalitarian ideologies, why is Holocaustism not also reprehensible, serving as it does, much more dangerous left wing totalitarian ideologies in a corresponding way?

L: And what is “Holocaustism” supposed to be?

R: It is a convenient name for the thesis complementary to Holocaust Revisionism, the thesis that asserts that a systematic, industrial extermination of Jews was practiced by the Third Reich with homicidal gas chambers being the most prevalent weapon...”

b) “Second Lecture: Public Controversies”

aa) Under “2.4: Clarity About Dachau” the defendant writes the following (pp. 74-76):

“R: ...Let us now discuss Dachau, where the alleged homicidal gas chamber is still shown today. Until a short while ago, the museum administration displayed a sign in the “gas chamber” on which was written in several languages (see Illustration 9): “Gas Chamber disguised as a ‘shower room’ – never used as a gas chamber.” From the 1960s up to the 1990s, such recognized authorities as the Director of the Dachau Museum and the Alliance of Former Prisoners of the Dachau Concentration Camp supported the same view.

L: By whom are these recognized as authorities, and why?

R: By published opinion.

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L: But that says nothing about the correctness of their claims. The correctness of a statement comes not from publicly assigned authority, but rather from the exactness and verifiability of a statement.

R: I am aware of this, but I am mentioning these sources as being generally recognized as competent, not as proof that their statements are correct. The fact of the matter is that the Dachau Museum has in the meantime removed the sign mentioned above in the alleged gas chamber of Dachau and replaced it with another one, which now claims that gassings did occur.

L: How can anyone believe anything the authorities allege, since they constantly contradict one another and even themselves. What verifiable arguments do they have for the claim that this was a gas chamber?

R: First there is a statement by the witness Dr. Franz Blaha, a Czech physician who was interned in Dachau. He is the only witness who ever claimed during a trial that homicidal gassings occurred in Dachau. When Dr. Blaha testified during the IMT, the court would not allow the defense to question Dr. Blaha more closely when they wanted to.

L: So there was no cross-examination?

R: Right. Dr. Blaha's claim was simply entered without discussion.



L: And the IMT was able to simply cut off interrogation of a witness when it threatened to become embarrassing?

R: That's how it was. We will get into the strange rules of evidence of the postwar trials later. But it should be pointed out in passing that the established literature at times assumes that the Dachau prisoners who were engaged in building this facility prevented completion of the gas chamber before the end of the war, by drawing their work out over three years.

L: How did the prisoners know what they were working on?

R: Well, if this was intended to be a gas chamber, the SS would hardly have revealed that to them. At most, there could have been rumors, which of course could have been false.

L: If the prisoners succeeded in delaying the completion of a facility for a period of three years, doesn't this prove that Dachau was a holiday camp, where the prisoners could dawdle without punishment?

R: Careful! You are making yourself criminally liable with such speculations! The fact is that in Dachau we are dealing with the only alleged gas chamber in a camp on the territory of the Reich proper that has been preserved to the present day. For that reason, the opportunity exists to conduct comprehensive, even forensic investigations there."

bb) Under "2.5: The Invisible Elephant in the Basement" the defendant introduces Arthur

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R. Butz and his book "The Hoax of the 20th Century" as well as reactions to it. This chapter ends as follows (p. 87):

"R: Furthermore it is unlikely that the (British) Propaganda Ministry itself believed these reports. If it had believed them to be true, why did it not state them explicitly? Let's read that text once again: 'Unfortunately (!) the public is no longer so susceptible' certainly means that a population is preferred that can be easily misled. The phrase 'charges that have been and will be put into circulation by the Ministry' can certainly mean nothing other than that the Ministry is and has been putting propaganda into circulation for some time, and not merely passing on real information. Moreover, permit me to point out that government propaganda agencies in times of war have never been inclined to tell the truth and nothing but the truth about the enemy. After all, the British were the masters of propaganda and psychological warfare in both world wars. One has to be very naive to believe that in the worst and most dangerous war of all, the British never resorted to untruths.

But now back to Butz. Since no leader was behaving as if mass killings of Jews were occurring in Europe, despite the Allies' excellent intelligence, Prof. Butz came to the inescapable conclusion that he expressed in the form of a metaphor: 'I see no elephant in my basement; an elephant could not be concealed from view in my basement; therefore there is no elephant in my basement.' Or, to put it in plain language, Butz was

saying 'No one was acting as though there had been a Jewish Holocaust. Had there been a Jewish Holocaust, people would have behaved accordingly. Therefore there was no Jewish Holocaust.'

cc) Under "2.9: Jew Soap, Lampshades and Shrunken Heads" the defendant discusses "the question of whether, even in the eyes of the established discipline of history, everything is true that was reported during the War and shortly after it." Among other things he discusses whether soap was made from the corpses of murdered Jews, whether lampshades were made from their skin, and whether mattresses were made of their hair. The chapter contains the following passages:

"R: Whether mattress stuffing was produced from human hair remains open to question. Nobody disputes the fact that all persons who were taken to an internment camp had their hair shorn for hygienic reasons. Also, the hair of all soldiers must be kept short for the same reason. The utilization of such hair proves nothing about the fate of its former wearer. I can see nothing morally questionable in the utilization of shorn hair." (pp. 102f.)

"R: ...Smith states that there was a medical student from the University of Jena during the period of the war who was doing his medical dissertation on the correlation

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between skin tattooing and criminality, for which he used examples of inmates in the Buchenwald concentration camp. In this connection tattooed skin did have a possible use, although it was taken from prisoners who had already died. Since the use of body parts of deceased persons for medical research and instruction, with the permission of the deceased person or his relatives, is not considered unethical, one needs to know under what conditions the skin was taken.

L: So the legend has at least a kernel of truth.

R: One can start with that assumption. Whether in the kernel there is something immoral, however, I would like to leave as unproven, an open question for the time being." (pp. 103f.)

dd) The chapter "2.19: The Holocaust Never Happened" discusses the heading of a promotional poster for the Berlin Holocaust Memorial, whose text is called an "original and provocative advertising campaign and the most gigantic foot in mouth of all time." Passages from page 167-170 read as follows:

"R: ... The no less amazing first two sentences of small print on the poster, which could be read only by someone standing close to it, originally read:  
'There are still many who claim this. In 20 years there will be even more...' (emphasis added)

R: Possibly due to protests over how anyone could be sure that there would be even more in 20 years, this text was altered a short time later to read:  
'There are still many who claim this. In 20 years there could be even more...'

R: Over a thousand of these posters were supposed to be pasted all over Germany, and an advertising campaign running parallel to this in the press and television, along with half a million free postcards, were supposed to familiarize all Germans with this theme. Hardly had the campaign been publicly announced, when a loud howl of protest was heard, and the entire campaign was quickly called off:

‘Taken down – Holocaust Poster Had False Friends

The donation poster for the Holocaust memorial in Berlin, which met with approval from Revisionists, will be taken down as quickly as possible!’

L: A classic case of shooting yourself in the foot. You might expect Revisionists to put up posters like that.

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R: In that case they would hang the Revisionists next to them. Be that as it may, you do realize that the whole controversy over the sacred Holocaust is not without humor, if you haven’t forgotten how to laugh.

L: How did the creators of this advertising campaign come to admit that in 20 years, there will be more people who do not believe in ‘Holocaust?’

R: The impetus was the anxiety that people will forget what allegedly happened back then, if ‘Remembrance’ is not kept alive by constant reminding. And whoever forgets turns into a ‘denier.’ The Berlin memorial is of course intended to combat such forgetfulness.

L: The anxiety is based on the fact that the generation who experienced that time, including witnesses, will have died off in 20 yrs. Then there will no longer be anything that can be used as rebuttal against the deniers.

R: Do you think the number of those who deny the French Revolution likewise increased at the end of the 19th Century, because the generation that experienced it had died out?

L: I don’t understand your question.

R: Well, every generation dies out. If our reliable knowledge of history were dependent on witnesses, there could be no reliable history older than a human lifetime. So my question is: does the number of ‘deniers’ of the history of any epoch always increase just because the eyewitnesses die out?

L: I can’t believe that.

R: Then, why make an exception for ‘Holocaust?’ If the knowledge about an event is based only on witnesses, and if no other traces survive the ravages of time, what is the value of witness testimony?

I would even turn the issue around. Our exact knowledge of any historical event normally increases with the time elapsed. This due, not in spite of the fact that contemporary witnesses die, but rather because they die out. This is because the participants in historical events always have personal interests, and for that reason their

accounts tend to be distorted. Overcoming the tendency to distortion is usually possible only when one no longer has to take into account these persons and their lobby groups, particularly when the persons or lobby groups are wealthy and influential.

Thus if the statement is correct that in 20 years there will be even more people who are of the opinion that 'the Holocaust never happened,' then the reasons for this must lie not in the unbelievers, but rather in our increasing discoveries about 'Holocaust' as well as the fading power and influence of those persons and groups that have strong, non objective interests regarding the historiography of 'Holocaust.'

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L: So the admission that there will be even more unbelievers in 20 years is like a second shot in the foot.

R: Exactly. This is because, with their prediction that in 20 years there will be even more 'diabolical Auschwitz deniers,' they are indirectly conceding the lack of plausibility of their evidence and arguments. As a substitute for rational argument, a sea of concrete tombstones like the Berlin Holocaust Memorial is about as intellectually convincing as a whack on the backside."

ee) Under "2.20: The Holocaust Industry" it immediately continues as follows:

"R: Following on the heels of the spectacle surrounding the Berlin Holocaust Memorial at the beginning of 2001 came the German translation of the book *The Holocaust Industry* by the Jewish American political scientist Prof. Norman Finkelstein. Whereas the US media remained silent about this book, the exact opposite occurred in Germany. The success of the book and the huge echo from it that resonated throughout the German media had one cause that I venture to express here: the Germans are fed up with being constantly cudged with 'Holocaust.' Professor Finkelstein acted as a pressure release valve because, as an American and a Jew, he could express what no one in Germany dared say. The gist of Finkelstein's book is: Jews lie and exaggerate regarding 'Holocaust' for financial and political advantage.

L: As a German non-Jew, you can't say that.

R: You can say it to yourself in secret, or you can say it in public with the prospect of promptly breathing prison air. Even Finkelstein did not exactly escape unscathed. He lost his teaching position in New York and he is being sued for slander in France.

L: And you can't claim Finkelstein among deniers since both his parents are Holocaust survivors.

R: Finkelstein is not a 'Holocaust' specialist. In that respect it would not be useful to claim him. But he certainly put his finger on the problem and showed how highly political the subject is, and how it is exploited by powerful Jewish lobby groups. His statements about the unreliability of many witnesses can be accepted or rejected. The fact is that Finkelstein has tackled the subject of 'Holocaust' in a controversial and sensational manner. That's all I want to say here."

ff) Under “2.23: Growing Confusion,” the following passage is found on page 186:

“R: In an interview, which Goldhagen granted a Vienna magazine, he declared: ‘The industrial extermination of the Jews is for me not the core issue of explaining the Holocaust... The gas chambers are a symbol. But it is nonsense to believe that the Holocaust would not have happened without gas chambers.’

R: Of course, that doesn’t fit the notions of the high priests of gas chambers such as Robert Redeker and Claude Lanzmann, who characterized the demystification of the gas chambers as a catastrophe.”

c) “Third Lecture: Material and Documentary Evidence”

aa) In Chapter “3.3: The ‘Final Solution’ to the Jewish Problem,” the defendant states that the expression “Final Solution to the Jewish Question” found in bureaucratic documents of the Third Reich did not refer to murder but rather to forced resettlement of Jews. On pages 200-202 we read:

R: ...Following the so-called “Crystal Night” of Nov. 8, 1938, Jews first began arriving in the camps simply because they were Jews. However, nearly all of these were released after a short time. The changeover to the so-called “Final Solution of the Jewish Question” and mass deportations to the camps did not occur until the beginning of the Russian campaign in summer 1941.

L: Then you are admitting the irrefutable: there was a “Final Solution!”

R: Of course there was, and now we are coming to the real subject of our lecture. The National Socialists spoke quite specifically about the “Final Solution.” It is well known that from the outset they favored the removal of Jews from Germany. All historians agree that until shortly before the invasion of Russia, the Jewish policy of the Third Reich was not directed toward extermination at all. Rather, it was to encourage as many Jews as possible to emigrate from the German sphere of influence. To accomplish this, Hermann Göring commissioned Reinhard Heydrich to organize the Reichszentrale für jüdische Auswanderung (Central Reich Office for Jewish Emigration) with the goal of “encouraging Jewish emigration by all means available.” However, Germany’s enormous territorial conquests beginning in the early summer of 1940 drastically changed the situation. Huge numbers of Jews in Poland, France, and other countries had come under German jurisdiction, while the war made emigration much more difficult. For this reason, Heydrich informed Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop on June 24, 1940, that it was now necessary to subject the

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overall problem to a “territorial solution.” In response to this directive, the Foreign Ministry developed the so-called Madagascar Plan, which provided for deportation to Madagascar of all Jews living in the German sphere of influence.

L: But why Madagascar? That sounds so exotic fantastic.

R: Madagascar was a French colony and therefore, following the defeat of France, an “object for negotiation.” Palestine, in contrast, was under British control; and besides, the National Socialists were not particularly interested in alienating their potential Arab allies by creating Israel. It is a fact that these plans were seriously considered and not completely abandoned until the beginning of 1942, when they were overridden by decisions in the context of the notorious Wannsee Conference. The so-called “Final Solution” was introduced by a directive written by Hermann Göring dated July 31, 1941, when Germany was expecting the momentary collapse of the Soviet Union following colossal early successes of the Wehrmacht in the east:

“As supplement to the directive already given to you by the edict of Jan. 14, 1939, to solve the Jewish question through emigration or evacuation in the most favorable way according to the prevailing conditions, I hereby instruct you to make all necessary organizational and material preparations for an overall solution to the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence in Europe. Insofar as the responsibilities of other authorities are affected, they are to be involved as well. I further instruct you to promptly provide me with an overall conceptual plan regarding the organizational and material requirements for carrying out the desired final solution to the Jewish question.”

L: Well there is no mention of murder.

R: To the contrary: Governmental policy from Jan. 14, 1939, until the summer of 1941 was in fact directed towards emigration and deportation. Heydrich’s original mission was not superseded by his new directive, it was rather “supplemented,” that is to say, expanded territorially. In 1939 his activities had been restricted to the Reich, but after the summer of 1941 they were extended to nearly all of Europe. This is exactly what the Göring directive prescribed: developing an expanded plan that would provide for emigration and evacuation of all Jews from the German sphere of influence.

L: And did Göring still have Madagascar in mind as destination, or was he already thinking about Russia?

R: The document does not say anything about that. From Goebbels’ diary we know that as early as August 1941, Hitler was talking about deporting the Jews to the East. After that, references to Russia as a destination appear more and more frequently.... “

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On pages 202/203 we find the following passage

“R: ...The Madagascar plan was definitively abandoned after the Wannsee Conference in February 1942. However, the decision to deport Jews to the east must have been made still earlier, since Himmler on Oct. 23, 1941, had ordered “that effective immediately, the emigration of Jews has to be prevented.” On the very next day, Oct. 24, 1941, police chief Kurt Daluege gave a directive for the evacuation of Jews according to which “Jews shall be evacuated to the East in the district around Riga and Minsk.” In a discussion in the Führer headquarters on the following day, Oct. 25, 1941, Hitler referred

to his speech before the Reichstag of Jan. 30, 1939, in which he had predicted the extermination of European Jewry in case of war. He mentioned the more drastic policy, now going into effect, of deporting the European Jews to the swampy regions of Russia.

L: Well it certainly looks as though Hitler's order for the change in the final solution was given in October 1941.

R: That could well be. The succession of documents indicating a territorial solution continues without interruption. On Nov. 6, 1941, Heydrich mentioned his directive to prepare for "the final solution" which he had received in January 1939 and which he had characterized as "immigration or evacuation." The new goal of a "territorial final solution" was discussed during the Wannsee Conference. In its important passages, the protocol reads as follows:

'Another possible solution of the problem has now replaced emigration. It is the evacuation of the Jews to the east, provided that the Fuehrer gives the appropriate approval in advance. These actions are, however, only to be considered provisional, but practical experience is already being collected which is of the greatest importance in relation to the future final solution of the Jewish question.'

L: According to that, what happened during the war was not the Final Solution, but merely a provisional measure.

R: That is certainly true as far as the protocol is concerned, and it agrees with what is found in numerous other documents of that period. Here are some more examples..."

This is followed by quotations from various documents and explanations that and why the words "evacuation" and "deportation" were not code words for the murders of Jews, according to the defendant's concept.

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bb) Under "3.4.5 Incinerations in Open Trenches," the following is stated concerning the question of whether victims of mass gassings could have been burned in trenches in the open air on page 231:

"L: I have another question regarding trench incinerations. If the area around the Birkenau camp is as swampy as you say, is it even possible to dig a trench several meters deep<sup>0</sup> without hitting ground water?

R: That is the main argument against incineration trenches. Two expert studies, made independently of each other, did in fact demonstrate that the ground water level in and around Birkenau was just a foot or two below ground level between 1941 and 1944. Any deep trenches would have quickly filled with water.

L: And how does one burn corpses under water?

R: Maybe with SS black magic.

L: That's not funny! Not only are you denying mass murder, you are making jokes as well.

R: Well, do you have a better explanation?"

cc. Under the heading "3.4.6: Chemical Analysis" it is explained that at the time of the Second World War Zyklon B was a widely used pesticide. The following passages are from pages 234/235:

"L: So Zyklon B was nothing more than the leading pesticide?"

R: That's right. Today we have a wide assortment of highly effective pesticides that did not exist in those days. One of the most dangerous pests fought with Zyklon B was the common louse, the principal carrier of typhus. This disease was especially prevalent in eastern Europe during both world wars, causing countless deaths among civilians as well as soldiers. It was a major problem everywhere people were crowded together, especially in prisoner of war and concentration camps. The camp administration at Auschwitz struggled desperately against an epidemic which broke out in the summer of 1942 and was not brought under control until the end of 1943. This struggle has been described numerous times on the literature on the subject. The typhus epidemics that broke out in the hopelessly crowded camps toward the end of the war were just as catastrophic. We will discuss them later on. Until the beginning of 1944, fumigation with Zyklon B was the most effective method for controlling these epidemics. Other, less effective methods were delousing with steam or hot air.

L: According to that, Zyklon B was a life saver, if used properly.

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R: Exactly. There is general agreement among acknowledged historians that Zyklon B was extensively used in concentration camps to improve hygiene. It did in fact save millions of lives. It is less widely known that typhus bearing lice were used by Polish partisans as a biological weapon against the German occupation during the war.

L: You mean, while the Germans were desperately trying to combat typhus epidemics and protect the lives of prisoners and laborers, her enemies were working to spread epidemics?

R: That's right. It is called war.

L: And then when the war was supposed to be over, Germany's enemies exploited typhus victims to accuse the Germans of mass murder? They claimed that Zyklon B, used to combat the disease, was a weapon used to commit mass murder?

R: Yes. It is called psychological warfare. Remember that the truth is the first casualty in every war..."

dd) Chapter "3.4.8. Documentary Evidence," deals with, among other things, a document of the SS Central Construction Office that reads: "At this opportunity we remind you of an order



dated 3 March 1943, concerning the delivery of a gas door 100/192 for Underground Morgue I of Crematory III, Building 30 a, which is to be made in the exactly same type and size as the basement door for Crematory II on the opposite side, with peep hole and double 8cm glass, rubber seals and iron fittings.” The following explanation about the purpose this door was supposed to have served is given on page 283:

“R: These cellars were in fact used as air raid shelters for prisoners, as several witnesses have emphasized. This explains other, lesser “criminal indicators” as well, with which we cannot deal in detail here. In a number of articles, Samuel Crowell demonstrated the extent to which the SS did in fact provide air raid protection for the prisoners as well as themselves.

But whatever the purpose of the doors: they were not made of solid steel, and solid steel doors would have been indispensable for any chamber used to commit mass murder.

L: Then the SS used “gastight” doors to protect prisoners from air raids?

R: Or as doors to delousing chambers, which were likewise used to save the lives of prisoners.

L: Well then, once again a device to save lives, which is “gastight doors,” is redefined as evidence an indicator of mass murder.

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R: That’s right – just like Zyklon B. “

ee) Under the heading “3.6 Belzec and Sobibor” on page 306/307 we read the following:

“L: After the graves were located through the drillings, did anyone actually exhume the mass graves and examine their contents?

R: Surprisingly, no.

L: But that would have been the only possibility of determining the accurate size of the graves and number of the corpses in them.

R: It appears that after gigantic mass graves containing hundreds of thousands of victims or their remains were not located, there was little interest to do anything else. Anyway, in 2004 a monument was built at Belzec, which means that from now on, no more research could be carried out there, nothing that would disturb the dead. Since that time nothing can be done except grieve, pray and sob solemnly.”

ff) In “Chapter 3.9, Mountains of Corpses,” a photo caption reads on page 322:

“The true Holocaust. Victims: 600,000 Germans killed by bombings. Perpetrators: the Western Allies.”

d) “Fourth Lecture: Witness Testimonies and Confessions”

aa) Chapter “4.1, Confessions of NS Leaders During the War” has to do with “several quotations of leading National Socialists that are frequently cited in orthodox historiography as evidence for the Holocaust.” On pages 354 to 356 we read the following:

“R: Lastly, I refer to a Himmler speech of Oct. 4, 1943, which is generally referred to as his “secret speech.” The following is an excerpt:  
‘I am thinking now of the evacuation of the Jews, the extermination of the Jewish people. It is one of those things that is easy to say. ‘The Jewish people will be exterminated,’ says every Party comrade; ‘that is quite clear, it is in our program: Ausschaltung (disengagement) from the Jews; extermination; that is what we are doing.’ And then they all come along, these 80 million good Germans, and every one of them has his decent Jew. Of course, it is quite clear that the others are swine, but this one is a first-class Jew. Of all those who speak this way, not one has looked on; not one has lived through it. Most of you know what it means when 100 bodies lie together, when 500 lie there, when 1,000 lie there. To have gone through this, and at the same time, apart from exceptions caused by human weaknesses,

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to have remained a proper man, that has made us hard. This is a chapter of glory in our history which has not been written. It never shall be written, since we know how hard it would be for us if we still had the Jews as secret saboteurs, agitators, and slander-mongers, among us now, in every town, during the bombing raids, with all the suffering and deprivations of the war. We would probably already be in the same situation as in 1916/17 if we still had the Jews in the body politic of the German people.

...We had the moral right, we had the duty to our own people, to kill this nation that wanted to kill us.”

L: Here we have an explanation that evacuation was a camouflage word for physical extermination.

R: No, it’s the other way around. For Himmler, “extermination” was a synonym for evacuation, since the Party Program of the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers Party) mentioned nothing about the physical extermination of the Jews. It stated that they could not be citizens, which is equivalent to expelling them from Germany.

L: And what about the bodies mentioned by Himmler?

R: This passage could relate to Germans with their “decent Jews,” who did not understand that hard measures had to be taken against the Jews, since they had never seen hundreds or thousands of (German) bodies lying side by side: “Of all those who speak this way, not one has looked on; not one has lived through it.” These obviously could not have been Jewish bodies, since if the Germans with their “first class Jews” had seen hundreds of Jewish bodies, they would have been even less sympathetic to anti-Jewish measures. They might even have taken to the barricades. But Himmler’s audience, who were soldiers — all high ranking SS and police leaders — understood the anti-Jewish measures, because they had seen thousands of these bodies. But seeing Jewish bodies wouldn’t have made them more inclined to accept anti-Jewish measures either. You only accept harsh measures when you are convinced that they are justified

as punishment. But, punishment for what? Punishment for the mass deaths of human beings; punishment for having started the war. He was making the point that attention should be paid to Hitler's frequently repeated warning to the effect that: 'If the international Jewish financiers inside and outside Europe should succeed in plunging the nations once more into a world war, then woe to them!' Hitler had said in a speech on 25 October 1941:

'This race of criminals has the two million dead of the (first) World War on their conscience, and now hundreds of thousands more! Let no one say to me 'How can we ship them off to the swamps?' Who is concerned about our people? It will be a good thing if world Jewry is afraid we are going to eradicate them!'

L: There's that word again: 'eradicate.'

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R: That's right, but it is used in conjunction with 'ship them off to the swamps,' which can only have meant the swamps of Belarus, in which German soldiers were also bogged down at that same time.

It was these (German) bodies, the victims of the war, that were supposed to make the Germans understand anti-Jewish measures and that would make Himmler's listeners understand why hard measures against Jews were allegedly necessary. This is why Himmler and his listeners adopted such a merciless attitude in those days.

L: But at the end of the day, Himmler really claimed that he had the moral right to eradicate the Jews.

R: That's what it says, but it makes little sense, since not even the most extreme National Socialist ever claimed that the Jews had planned to commit genocide against the entire German people. The National Socialist ideology and propaganda spoke of Jewish bolshevism and Jewish high finance, both of which were attempting to subjugate and enslave the German people. If reciprocity was the goal, then it is incorrect to interpret this passage literally, because Himmler speaks in the past tense: "we had the duty to kill these people..." But even according to mainstream historiography, the murder of the Jews was by no means a *fait accompli* in October 1943. At that time there were still millions of Jews in Europe. The Hungarian Jews had not yet been disturbed; in Poland, nobody had yet been deported from the large ghetto of Lodz. Three quarters of French Jews remained in France throughout the war, and almost 90% of the Jews with French citizenship were spared from deportation."

The defendant then discusses the possibility that a primitive recording of the speech that was introduced as evidence before the International Military Tribunal might well have been a falsification. The chapter ends on page 357 as follows:

"R: But even if you assume that the Himmler speech was held in the alleged form, C. Mattogno correctly shows that, here again, Himmer's speech must be viewed in the context of all his other speeches and documents, for example, his declaration at Bad Tölz on 23 November 1942:

'...The Jewish question in Europe has completely changed. The Führer once said in a Reichstag speech: if Jewry triggers an international war, for example to exterminate the

Aryan people, then it will not be the Aryans who will be exterminated, but Jewry. The Jews have been resettled outside Germany, they are living here, in the East, and

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are working on our roads, railways, etc. This is a consequential policy, but it is conducted without cruelty.'

R: In general it is clear that the speeches and diary entries of leaders of the Third Reich can be interpreted correctly only in the context of all their speeches. And even then these statements of leading National Socialist politicians represent at most the views or intentions of the speakers who make them. They cannot provide specific information about what actually happened in those days."

bb) Chapter 4.2.4., "Deliberate Exaggerations and Lies," contains a photograph of former Auschwitz inmate Dr. Rudolf Vrba with the subtitle "Vrba in the year 2000: the smirk of a liar" (page 385). In the preceding text, the defendant states why he considers statements by Vrba about the existence of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz to be unreliable and why he (the defendant) considers Vrba to be a liar.

cc) Chapter 4.5.1: "Collection of Lies" reads as follows (pp. 451-455):

"R: The following collection of Holocaust absurdities is being constantly expanded as part of our contest to seek out and catalog such absurdities. You can join in the contest and win a prize if you find additional absurdities in official documents, literature, or media reports. The results of this contest appear regularly in the periodicals *Vierteljahreshefte für freie Geschichtsforschung* and *The Revisionist*. Some of these assertions have now been rejected by established historians, while others continue to be repeated as before. All these assertions consist of similar absurdities and perversions, so everyone has to adopt his own criteria and reasons for what to believe and what to reject. I will offer no more commentary, I simply ask you to consider some of the absurdities the Germans have been forced to unquestioningly accept as 'common knowledge' and 'manifestly obvious' since the end of the war:

- Fountains of blood gushing from mass graves. This evidence was given by prominent witnesses such as Elie Wiesel and Adolf Eichmann. Adalbert Rückerl, longtime head of the ZStL (Zentralstelle, Central Office) also spread this absurd story, which was dutifully carried along by the Frankfurt Auschwitz Court.
- Exploding mass graves (a variant of the above); freely invented by A. Eichmann.
- Acid baths or boiling water baths for the preparation of human skeletons at Auschwitz; alleged by Filip Müller.
- Injections into prisoners' eyes to change eye color at Auschwitz; alleged by Hermann Langbein.

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- The production of shrunken heads from prisoner corpses, a charge made by the International Military Tribunal and also alleged by Hermann Langbein.

- The ladling of boiling human fat from open cremation ditches; reported by R. Höss, H. Tauber, F. Müller, and repeated by H. Langbein.
- An SS man voluntarily jumped into a gas chamber at the last second, out of sympathy with a Jewish mother and child, in order to die with them; a tale that originated with Emmi Bonhoeffer.
- The production of soap made of human fat and ceremonial burial of such soap; alleged by Simon Wiesenthal and SS Judge Konrad Morgen.
- Subterranean mass murders in huge tunnels using high voltage; S. Szende's famous story about Belzec; Simon Wiesenthal's similar yarn, IMT's allegations concerning Bergen-Belsen.
- Murders with vacuum chambers, steam, or chlorine gas; a variety of eye witnesses "reports" about Treblinka.
- Obliteration without a trace of mass graves containing hundreds of thousands of corpses in just a few weeks; a miracle of German improvisation; allegations by countless witnesses and "reports."
- Mobile gas chambers in Treblinka which dumped their victims directly into cremation pits, alleged by the Polish Resistance and taken seriously by mainstream Holocaust historian Prof. Peter Longerich.
- A delayed-action poison gas that allowed victims to march out of the gas chambers and into mass graves, alleged by the Polish Resistance and taken seriously by P. Longerich.
- Conveyor belt electrocutions, reported by Pravda after the liberation of Auschwitz on Feb. 2, 1945.
- Cremation of corpses in blast furnaces, a rumor spread by German resistance fighter H. von Moltke during the war and later by Pravda, taken seriously by P. Longerich.
- SS bicycle races in the Birkenau gas chamber, described in newspaper Nürnberger Nachrichten quoting a witness.
- Disposal of corpses with explosives; one of the confessions made by Rudolf Höss under torture, taken seriously by prosecutors A. Rückerl and H. Grabitz.
- Clouds of blue smoke after gassings with hydrogen cyanide (hydrogen cyanide is colorless); reported by SS man Richard Böck.
- Singing of national anthems and the Communist "Internationale" by victims in gas chambers; alleged by F. Müller, also repeated in testimony by H. G. Adler, H. Langbein, and E. Lingens-Reiner.
- Stuffing the mouths of victims with concrete in order to make them stop singing patriotic and Communist songs, alleged at IMT.

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- 12-year old boy giving heroic speech to other children just before gassings, alleged by F. Friedman.
- Quick-assembly gas chambers for catching and immediately gassing escaped Jews; reported by A. Eichmann after extensive "treatment" by his Israeli tormentors.
- Execution by drinking hydrogen cyanide (hydrogen cyanide evaporates so quickly that everyone present would be killed); decision by Hannover District Court, taken seriously by Heiner Lichtenstein.
- Muscle tissue cut from the legs of executed prisoners jerked so powerfully that it caused buckets to jerk convulsively, physically impossible nonsense spread by F. Müller.

- Zyklon B gas released in gas chambers at Auschwitz and other places by means of shower heads or steel bottles, reports of commissions at Dachau and Auschwitz as well as Holocaust historian Wolfgang Benz.
- Pumping prisoners full of water until they exploded.
- Child survived six gassings in the nonexistent gas chamber at Bergen-Belsen, reported by Moshe Peer in Canadian newspaper.
- Woman survived three gassings because Nazis kept running out of gas; witness testimony reported in the same Canadian newspaper, also alleged by British politician Michael Howard.
- Fairy tale about a bear and an eagle kept in a cage that devoured a Jew a day, testimony about Buchenwald.
- SS operation in a crematory that made sausage from human flesh, interpreting “RIW” as “reine Judenwurst” (Pure Jewish Sausage); alleged by David Olère, Auschwitz fantasy painter.
- Lampshades, book bindings, gloves, saddles, riding breeches, house shoes, ladies’ purses, etc. made of human skin; alleged by IMT and repeated during trial of Ilse Koch.
- Pornography projected on screens made of human skin, likewise alleged during IMT.
- Mummified human thumbs used by Ilse Koch as light switches, published in New York Times.
- SS father tossed babies in the air and shot them like clay pigeons while his 9 year old daughter applauded and yelled “Do it again Papa!”; alleged at IMT.
- Hitler Youth used Jewish children for target practice; alleged at IMT.
- Railroad cars disappeared on ramp at underground crematory at Auschwitz; alleged by SS Judge Konrad Morgen and quoted by Danuta Czech, the Polish historian at Auschwitz.

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- Prisoners were compelled to lick steps clean and remove garbage with their lips; alleged at IMT.
- Woman at Auschwitz first artificially inseminated and then gassed; alleged at IMT.
- Torture of prisoners with special mass produced “torture kit” manufactured by Krupp; alleged at IMT.
- Torture of prisoners by shooting them with wooden bullets in order to make them talk, according to World Jewish Congress.
- Flogging of prisoners by means of special flogging machine; alleged at IMT.
- Murdering prisoners with poisoned lemonade; alleged at IMT.
- Mass murder by felling trees: victims compelled to climb trees which were then cut down; alleged at IMT by Eugen Kogon.
- Boys murdered by forcing them to eat sand; alleged by Rudolf Reder and taken seriously by Holocaust historian Martin Gilbert.
- Gassings of Soviet prisoners of war in a stone quarry; alleged at IMT.
- Prisoners first flogged to death, then autopsied to determine cause of death; alleged at IMT.
- Crushing skulls by means of pedal driven skull-crushing machine; alleged at IMT.
- 840,000 Soviet prisoners of war murdered at Sachsenhausen camp and cremated in mobile crematories; alleged at IMT.
- Instant obliteration of 20,000 Jews in Silesia using atom bombs; alleged at IMT.

L: Would you repeat that, please?

R: I am quoting the court record of interrogation of Reich Minister Albert Speer, during which U.S. Chief Prosecutor Jackson stated:

'And certain experiments were also conducted and certain researches conducted in atomic energy, were they not?... Now, I have certain information of an experiment which was carried out near Auschwitz... The purpose of the experiment was to find a quick and effective way of destroying people without the delay and trouble of shooting and gassing and burning, as it had been carried out... A small village was provisionally erected, with temporary structures, and approximately 20,000 Jews were put in it. By means of this newly invented weapon of destruction [atomic

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bomb], these 20,000 people were eradicated almost instantaneously, and in such a way that there was no trace left of them;'

R: These words were spoken by an American prosecutor whose government was responsible for Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

L: That takes your breath away!

R: Of course this allegation could not be maintained, the lie was too obvious. But does this give an idea of the credibility of all the other accusations?

L: If the International Military Tribunal accepted such gigantic lies, what can one believe?

R: That is the price liars have to pay. 'He who tells a thousand lies...'

dd) Chapter 4.5.10, "Filip Müller," begins as follows (pp. 470-472):

"R: Filip Müller is one of the gushiest writers and speakers of all the Auschwitz witnesses. In addition, he is literally "living proof" that the members of the so-called Sonderkommando, who according to legend dragged corpses from gas chambers and stuffed them into ovens, were not themselves murdered every few months, as is often claimed. Müller claims to have been a member of this unit from spring of 1942 until the bitter end. He made the-following statement during the Auschwitz trial at Frankfurt.

'The chief of the crematory, Moll, once grabbed a child away from its mother. I saw that at Crematory IV. There were two big pits nearby where they were burning corpses. He threw the child into the boiling fat that had collected in the trenches around the pit... There were these two pits near Crematory IV. They were about 40 meters long and six to eight meters wide, with a depth of about two and a half meters. The fat from the corpses would collect at the edge. We had to pour this fat over the corpses.'

L: This is getting monotonous; we have heard it so many times.

R: It's bad, but Müller did tend to plagiarize others, as I said. 35 years after liberation, Müller finally wrote down his memoirs in a book, the most comprehensive depiction of

Auschwitz horrors of all. Among other things there is a heart wrenching scene of a death ceremony held by two thousand condemned Jews just before their execution. He writes: 'Suddenly from among the crowd a loud voice could be heard. An emaciated little man had begun to recite the Viddui. First he bent

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forward, then he lifted his head and arms heavenward and after every sentence, spoken loud and clear, he struck his chest with his fist. Hebrew words echoed round the yard: 'bogati' (we have sinned), 'gazalti' (we have done wrong to our fellow men), 'dibarti' (we have slandered), 'heevetjti' (we have been deceitful), 'verhirschati' (we have sinned), 'sadi' (we have been proud), 'maradi' (we have been disobedient). 'My God, before ever I was created I signified nothing, and now that I am created I am as if I had not been created. I am dust in life, and how much more so in death. I will praise you everlastingly, Lord, God everlasting, Amen! Amen!' The crowd of 2,000 repeated every word, even though perhaps not all of them understood the meaning of this Old Testament confession. Up to that moment, most of them had managed to control themselves. But now almost everyone was weeping. There were heart-rending scenes among members of families. But their tears were not tears of despair. These people were in a state of deep religious emotion... They had put themselves in God's hands. Strangely enough the SS men present did not intervene, but left them alone. Oberscharführer Voss stood nearby with his cronies, impatiently consulting his watch. The prayers had reached a climax: the crowd was reciting the prayer for the dead which traditionally is said only by surviving relatives for a member of the family who has died. But since after their death there would be nobody left to say the Kaddish for them, they, the doomed, recited it while they were still alive. And then they walked into the gas chamber.'

R: This is a good example of the category of witness testimony in which victims in gas chambers give incendiary speeches or sing patriotic or Communist songs.

L: But such things certainly do happen. A lot of people have solemnized their own executions.

R: Or consider this holo-erotic scene, after the suicidal Müller had decided to die in the gas chamber:

'Suddenly a few girls, naked and in the full bloom of youth, came up to me. They stood in front of me without a word, gazing at me deep in thought and shaking their heads uncomprehendingly. At last one of them plucked up courage and spoke to me: 'We understand that you have chosen to die with us of your own free will, and we have come to tell you that we think your decision pointless, for it helps no one... We must die, but you still have a chance to save your life. You have to return to the camp and tell everybody about our last hours...' Before I could make an answer to her spirited speech, the girls took hold of me and dragged me protesting to the door of the gas chamber. There they gave me a last push which made me land in the middle of the group of SS men.' (p. 179f.)

L: If it was so easy to shove Müller out of the gas chamber, why couldn't they shove their own way out?



R: That's a good question. Then comes the question of how likely it is that a group of naked girls facing mass execution would behave that way. And while we are on the subject of Holo-pornography, let me mention another instance:

'Suddenly they stopped in their tracks, attracted by a strikingly handsome woman with blue-black hair who was taking off her right shoe. The woman, as soon as she noticed that the two men were ogling her, launched into what appeared to be a titillating and seductive strip-tease act. She lifted her skirt to allow a glimpse of thigh and garter. Slowly she undid her stocking and peeled it off her foot... She had taken off her blouse and was standing in front of her aroused audience in her brassiere...' (pp. 137ff.)

R: Sex sells everything; and since this type of Holocaust tale of a sexy woman starting a rebellion appears rather frequently, I would not want to deprive you of this little Holo-porno show. A similar scene, by the way, has been described by Eugen Kogon:

'The Rapportführer Schillinger made an Italian dancer perform naked in front of the crematory. At an opportune moment she approached him, yanked his pistol away, and shot him down. In the ensuing melee the woman was likewise shot, and so she escaped death by gassing.'

R: But now let's get serious again. In another scene Müller reports the following: ..."

ee) Chapter 4.5.12, "Adolf Rögner," reads as follows on page 476/477:

"R: It is hardly worthwhile to discuss the professional denouncer and convicted serial liar Adolf Rögner again separately (see p. 378). Because some of his statements complete the picture of the Holo-pornographer, however, I will add a few more examples of his skill in lying. In the course of his first interrogation he stated the following:

'In his personal behavior, he [camp commandant Rudolf Höss] got carried away by sexual excesses with women in the bunker, whereby several became pregnant, which inmate physicians were forced to interrupt.'

R: But this is just a prelude. In my opinion, Rögner's best testimony was the following. 'In interrogations, Unterscharführer Quackernack... used primarily the torture of crucifixion, stabbing the testicles with steel needles, and burning tampons in the vagina.'

L: More sado-masochistic Holo-porn. Rögner was not only a pathological liar but a pervert as well.

"R: People who are constantly sitting in prison for fraud, forgery, and perjury tend to be sexually deprived.

And while we are on the subject of perversion, consider Rögner's following fantasy about children.

- The smallest children of arriving prisoners were allegedly yanked from their parents' arms and thrown on a big pile of forty or forty-five infants, those on the bottom of the

heap being crushed and smothered. From there the infants were allegedly tossed in a lorry and then thrown alive into roaring crematory ovens.

- It is claimed that, due to the brutality of the SS, these children became so desperate when arriving on the ramp that they hugged the legs of the very same SS men and were then shot by them.

L: Panicky children hugging the legs of someone of whom they are deathly afraid?!

R: Here is a scene described by Röger that is a classic:

‘After the arrival of another prisoner transport at Auschwitz II, Boger took one of the babies that were lying on the floor, unwrapped it from its diapers so that it was completely naked, grabbed it by the legs and hit its head against the iron edge of the freight car, at first lightly and then with ever greater force, until the head was completely squashed. Then he twisted around backward the arms and legs of the dead child and threw it to the side.’

R: Rögner claimed to have witnessed this same scene on another occasion, while hiding behind tree at the ramp in Birkenau... No such tree existed.”

ff) Chapter 4.5.15, “Elie Wiesel,” begins with the following passage (p. 480):

“R: In conclusion of our consideration of incredible testimonies, and as introduction to testimonies that are more credible, we will now consider the statements of our last witness. Since Wiesel does not claim that homicidal gas chambers existed at Auschwitz (see Table 25 page 427), he had to come up with a different way of exterminating his fellow Jews.

L: But he does claim that flames shot out of the crematory chimneys.

R: Thanks for the additional detail. In order to murder his victims, Wiesel hit upon the idea of having the victims of Auschwitz burned alive in huge open fires...”

e) “Fifth Lecture: On Science and Freedom”

aa) Under the heading “5.1. Pseudo Science” we find, on page 502 and 503, a table called “Test to Determine Pseudo Science,” which compares “Revisionism” and “Holocaustism.”

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Under Question 1 we read “Do representatives of the discipline refer to history, claiming that the matter has long been known and therefore must be true?” In the space “Holocaustism” we find “Common Knowledge is Holocaustism’s sharpest sword. Since World War II, everything has been known to everyone and is therefore irrevocably true.” To Question 4, “Is the only offered evidence of anecdotal nature?” we read in the space for “Holocaustism” we read the answer “The evidence given by Holocaustism is almost exclusively anecdotal, given by survivors.”

bb) In Chapter 5.3., “Censorship,” we read the following on pages 510/511:

“R: ...In Europe, censorship of Revisionism is quite differentiated. For example, many states such as Italy, Portugal, England, Ireland and the Scandinavian countries do not impose censorship. Most of the eastern and southeastern European countries do not have censorship laws, but there are initiatives underway to change this. For example, any country that wishes to join NATO must have on its books some law the criminalize “Holocaust Denial.” In January 1999 Poland enacted such laws and was allowed to join NATO in April 1999. Spain and Holland have such laws but do not enforce them rigorously. Holland perhaps does not enforce its law because no Revisionist movement as such exists there. Vigorously enforced laws are to be found in Poland, France, Belgium, and the German speaking countries. Austria punishes Revisionist statements with a maximum of ten years, Germany with a maximum of five years, as does Israel. Poland and Switzerland punish Revisionist statements with up to three years, followed by France and Belgium with a maximum of one year imprisonment.

L: What – Poland and Israel also punish Revisionists?

R: Of course. You can discern a pattern here. All countries that need the Auschwitz Lie for their own survival have appropriate laws to protect it. But other countries have developed no less effective ways to protect this almighty taboo. For example, through their human rights tribunals, Canada and Australia have developed a justice system that operates independently of the criminal justice system and silences dissidents with fines and court orders. Any violation of such court orders is then a criminal matter and prosecuted as such...

cc) Under the heading “5.5. Possible Solutions” and with reference to the criminal prosecutions of Revisionists and court rulings on the self-evidentness of Holocaust, the defendant as “R” expounds that human rights organizations do not “raise their voices against such injustice,” and he also explains why this is so. On page 530 it states the following:

“L: I can hardly believe that for over 50 years Germany’s leading citizens in business, publishing, culture or politics, have been nothing but fearful, ignorant or enemies to the German nation. Let’s assume that you

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are correct with your claims. How can so many people blindly and slavishly put up with such nonsense?

R: Let me explain this apparent problem with a historical parallel that was first suggested by Dr. Arnold Butz, which I summarize here. This historical parallel indicates how matters might well develop for us in future. I am referring to the so-called “Donation of Constantine,” probably was the most successful forgery in European history. Around 800 AD, the Catholic Church asserted that Roman Emperor Constantine I, after converting to Christianity, had handed over his worldly empire, consisting of “...the city of Rome, all Italian provinces, towns, as well as the western regions” and “the four principal holy places of Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem and Constantinople” to the Pope and granted the Pope further privileges...”

This is followed by explanations about the evidence of falsification and the reasons why the forgery was not recognized as such. It then continues (p. 531-533):

“R: ...The analogy to the “Holocaust” legend is striking.

a) The scholars of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, who could not or would not see the obvious, remind us of the academics of our time. In view of the draconian social and criminal threats against dissidents in our day, there is hardly anyone who has broken free of the Pavlovian conditioning and is prepared to be a martyr.

b) The legend of the Donation was exposed as a forgery at a time when the Papacy was subjected to strong criticism and it was acceptable to criticize the Catholic Church. Similarly, the “Holocaust” lie will be exposed when those upholding the post World War II order and Zionism either no longer need it or can no longer sustain it.

c) A further parallel is the excessive attention to detail on Valla’s part, which is quite similar to that of the Revisionists in our time. In both instances, one can speak of “overkill.” The people of the Renaissance could not understand that the handing over of power from emperor to pope never happened. Similarly, we today do not understand that millions of “Jewish survivors” were still among us following World War II. To the perceptive observer, this alone indicates that “Holocaust” never happened.

It is clear that we have to investigate all possible details, which may appear fanciful to our successors. For example, we are not satisfied with the revelation that the Zyklon B allegedly used in Auschwitz to murder

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Jews was a mere pest control agent. In fact, we have to exhaustively analyze each and every chemical aspect of this question!

L: You cannot avoid analyzing in detail every assertion made by the official “court” historians!

R: That’s right. This obsession with detailed analysis is to be welcomed. This is not only because we thereby counter the claim that we have run out of arguments, but more importantly, because we are thus able to offer specialists from all sectors of society a point of entry and a chance to become involved in the controversy.

L: Isn’t the acceptance of persecutions under the Third Reich one of Revisionism’s prerequisites for academic success and acceptance?

R: Absolutely. I have even adopted the view that the persecution of the Jews by the National Socialists, according to today’s legal definitions, can be called genocide. The crime of genocide can occur even if no physical extermination of Jews occurs – even if there is “only” deprivation of civil rights, deportation, and subsequent damage to property, body, and soul. According to today’s international law, which became part of the federal German penal code as its article 220a, “Genocide” is defined as follows:...”

It follows a quotation of the wording of the (former) article 220a German penal code. After that it continues as follows:

“R: Thus, in order to commit genocide you do not have to commit mass murder.

L: But the same Genocide happened to the Germans in east Germany.

R: That is true. The persecution of the Jews, according to revisionist interpretation, would be comparable to what other peoples experienced during World War II. This does not diminish the tragedy the Jews suffered, nor does it lessen its importance. However, its unique character disappears; and so their fate becomes just another in the sheer endless series of tragedies in human history.

You are not helping a people if you fill their history of persecution with distortions, exaggerations, and lies. The liars are the real threat to the proper memorial of the real victims. Liars cause their story to not be believed anymore, because people conclude that the whole is nothing but lies.

Revisionists are merely the bearers of news that lies have been told. That is why it is not Revisionists who are a threat to the acceptance and remembrance of persecution, but the liars and officials who cover up for the liars.”

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### III.

Through his deeds enumerated under II. 1. and 2., the defendant is guilty of Incitement of the Masses in conjunction with Libel and Disparaging the Memory of the Dead in two cases according to Sections 130, Paragraphs 1, Numbers 1 and 2 and Paragraph 3; Sections 185, 189, 194, paragraphs 1 and 2, Sections 52 and 53 of the Penal Code.

This is so because, through one and the same action, he has, in each case due to separate deliberate decision:

– by maintaining that the Holocaust was invented by the Jews and others in order to achieve political goals and to financially exploit the non-Jewish Germans, in a manner capable of disturbing the public peace, incited to hatred against parts of the population, namely the Jews living in Germany, and in addition attacked the human dignity of others by insulting parts of the population – the Jews living in Germany;

– publicly denied a crime committed under the rule of National Socialism, of the kind described in Section 6 Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code of International Law – the officially organized mass murder of Jews during the Second World War, primarily committed in gas chambers of concentration camps – in a manner capable of disturbing the public peace;

– insulted others – namely the Jews living in Germany, who were persecuted under the National Socialist tyranny on account of their Jewish descent and who survived the persecution; and

– disparaged the memory of the dead – namely the Jews murdered in concentration camps.

The conduct of the defendant is protected neither by the clause guaranteeing Freedom of Opinion under Basic Law (Article 5, Paragraph 1 of Basic Law) nor by the clause

guaranteeing Freedom of Scientific Research (Article 5, Paragraph 3 of Basic Law). The denial of systematic genocide committed against the Jewish population during the Third

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Reich is not protected by the clause that guarantees freedom of opinion, because such denial has been determined to be untrue.

The Basic Law protects whatever, in form and content, can be considered as serious and methodical and designed for the determination of the truth. This is obviously not the case with the items specified under II.1. The mere circumstance that the defendant refers in several of his allegations to presumably scientific works and enlists these works (in his defense) does not gain the protection of freedom of scientific research for his allegations, nor do the “Lectures on the Holocaust” (II.2.) meet these requirements, since they do not represent a serious attempt to establish truth. Even if one disregards obviously inconclusive argumentations that must have been known to the defendant, since he is of at least average intelligence, and which therefore suggest that he is concerned solely with the propagation of Revisionist theses – for instance when concluding from the circumstance, that the Jews were the only ethnic group of Eastern Europe who survived the First World War essentially without population loss, that reports of the Jews being threatened by hunger, sickness and death in the years following the War were untruthful (see II.2.a.bb), or when the defendant first suggests that Jewish organizations and the state of Israel knowingly claimed, for financial and political reasons, an exaggerated number of Holocaust survivors, but then he takes numbers from the year 2000 as the basis for his calculations, without dealing with the question of possible exaggerations of the number of survivors immediately after the War, thusly arriving at the conclusion that “at least half the Jews under Hitler’s control survived.” (See II. w. a cc)) – already the polemical and cynical remarks and passages (which go beyond mere populist or pseudoscientific method of presentation, or mere irony) provide evidence of the inadequate seriousness of the defendant’s conduct.

#### IV.

1. a) In determining punishment we had to proceed, on both charges, within the context of Section 130 Paragraph 3 of Penal Code. We took the minimal punishment from within the range prescribed in

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Section 130 Paragraph 1 of Penal Code which resulted in a range of between three months and five years.

b) In both charges the Court has taken into consideration, in favor of the defendant, that he freely admitted his actions, although he showed no remorse and insisted that his researches and publications, which he considers correct, were protected by the freedom of scientific. As extenuating circumstance, we also considered that the defendant is especially burdened by prison because his wife lives in the USA with their child.

As aggravating factor against him, we considered that he has been previously punished for the same type of crimes and that he, after having been sentenced, intensified his activities

even more, which emphasizes exceptional criminal intent and energy. An additional aggravating factor is that he violated several laws with his action. Finally, we considered the distribution over the Internet, which has created the danger that a large audience would be exposed to them. In this connection we also considered the time during which the criminal contents remained on the Internet.

Under deliberation of the above considerations for and against the defendant, the Court hereby pronounces

– for the offense determined under Count II. 1: a

**punishment of one year and ten months incarceration**

– and for the offense determined under Offense II. 2: a

**punishment of one year and eight months incarceration**

to be appropriate for his offense and his guilt.

c) In conjunction with Sections 53, 54, of Penal Code,

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the Court combines these two sentences and pronounces, a

**combined sentence of two years and six months incarceration.**

2. The book “Lectures on the Holocaust – Controversial Issues Cross-Examined” is hereby seized and ordered to be destroyed.

Concerning proceeds from the sale of Lectures on the Holocaust, the forfeiture of funds was ordered as provided by Section 73a of Penal Code. The defendant’s bank account with Heidenheimer Volksbank, through which he conducted a major part of financial transactions with his German customers, shows a balance of 9,007 Euros. The defendant’s additional assets are unknown. The Court saw no reason to desist from ordering the seizure of business turnover from sales of illegal items beyond that amount as provided by Section 73c Paragraph 1 page 2 of Penal Code.

V.

The determination of costs is based on Section 465 Paragraph 1 of Penal Code.

Signed:

Schwab, Presiding Judge at District Court  
Beck, Judge at District Court  
Becker, Judge at District Court

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The above is a certified copy of the verdict.  
This verdict has the force of law and shall go into effect immediately.  
Finality of this verdict was acknowledged on 15 March by acceptance on the part of the  
defendant as well as the prosecutor.

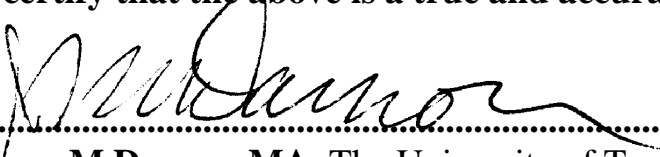
Mannheim, 2 May 2007

Signed: Sosgornik, Paralegal  
Record Clerk for the branch office

2 Official Stamps of Mannheim District Court

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**“I certify that the above is a true and accurate translation”**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. M. Damon', written over a horizontal dotted line.

**James M Damon, MA**, The University of Texas (1963)  
1600 Northwood Road, Austin, Texas, 78703