

## Acknowledgments

Although this book is entirely my own, unaided effort, and therefore any errors, distortions or misrepresentations are likewise entirely my own, it would not have been possible without the assistance, cooperation and dedication of many other people. For reasons that need no explaining here, not all of these people would welcome a public acknowledgment of their contribution, but I would like to thank especially the staff of the British Library (at Bloomsbury, Aldwych and Colindale), the staff of the Library of the Imperial War Museum (Departments of Documents and Printed Books), the staff of the Wellcome Library, the staff of the Public Record Office at Kew, and the staff of Westminster Central Reference Library.

Thanks too to Greg Raven of the IHR, several contributors to alt.revisionism (in particular Mike Stein), Michael Newland, Nick Griffin, Mike from Essex, a certain Conservative MP, and especially to Mark Taha for his assistance in proofing the manuscript. Finally, thanks to all my friends who have supported me in my endeavours since May 1993.

This book was written over a period of several months in 1996 and was completed in 1997 after a delay of over six months. (1) Although I began with a synopsis, this was expanded somewhat during the course of my researches, so parts of later chapters were written before the earlier chapters. The reader will find several references throughout the text to "at the time of writing", so he should bear this in mind if some of these references appear to be out of place, chronologically. As is usual with me, this book started life as a pamphlet and just grewed and grewed!

## A Note On Sources

Between September 17 and November 17, 1945, Josef Kramer former commandant of both Auschwitz and Belsen, and forty-four others, were tried before a British military court at Lüneburg, Germany, on charges relating to alleged

war crimes, in what became known as the Belsen Trial. The "Transcript of the Official Shorthand Notes" relating to this trial are held at the Public Record Office, Kew, in the War Office series referred to herein as PRO WO (followed by a document number). (2) The same series also contains the papers of the trial of Bruno Tesch and two others, which was held at the beginning of March 1946.

In 1949, a summary of the Belsen Trial was published by William Hodge of London under the title *TRIAL OF JOSEF KRAMER AND FORTY-FOUR OTHERS (The Belsen Trial)*. [Volume II in the *War Crimes Trials Series*]. It was Edited by Raymond Phillips, and had a Foreword by the Right. Hon. Lord Jowitt, Lord Chancellor of England. I have used both the original documents and the book in the following text, as well as the law report on the trial. (3)

There is often some confusion about the Belsen Trial; in spite of its name it related not simply to crimes alleged to have been perpetrated at Bergen-Belsen. There were two distinct charges: of the 45 accused, the second charge against 11 of them related to Auschwitz; 11 were sentenced to death and executed, and 14 were acquitted. No finding was made against the 17th defendant due to illness. The 19th defendant, Zoddel, was sentenced to death for another crime and executed. (4) One of the defendants - Hejmech Glinovjechy - had actually been put on the wrong charge by mistake. He and three others were acquitted because the evidence had not been put before the court. (5)

There is also no little confusion about Auschwitz. Auschwitz was not a single camp but a complex of camps consisting of Auschwitz I (the *Stammerlager* or main camp); Auschwitz II (Auschwitz-Birkenau or simply Birkenau) where most of the exterminations are alleged to have taken place); and Auschwitz III (Buna-Monowitz or Monowitz), which was an industrial complex. There were also a number of sub-camps. This is not a history book, so if the reader is still confused he should consult a specialist text; many of the facts about Auschwitz are non-contentious, they are simply not widely known.

This book tends to fly off at tangents in places, and also contains a certain amount of repetition - see, for example, the references to Gerald Reitlinger's *The Final Solution* on pages 75 and 100-1. I apologise for this, but due to the extensive analyses and comparisons of various texts I saw no way around it. I have also used two editions of Deborah Lipstadt's book *Denying The Holocaust*.

## Preamble

Over the past few years the subject of (so-called) Holocaust Denial has become a major issue in the Western media. Almost universally the men (6) referred to pejoratively as Holocaust Deniers have been portrayed as neo-Nazis, anti-Semites, cranks, or even as agents of a sinister international conspiracy hellbent on rewriting the history of the Nazi era in order to restore the Third Reich. Many people have been misled by the media propaganda about Holocaust Deniers and Holocaust Denial, primarily because the campaign against them has been well-orchestrated and the stories related about them have had a certain consistency. However, people who have probed behind the media propaganda have often come to radically different conclusions.

Although both are covered peripherally, this short study is about neither Holocaust Denial nor those who, for many reasons, promote it. Rather it is about what we might call Holocaust Affirmers, in particular the people who actively oppose Holocaust Denial and those who accept the stories of survivors, Jewish organisations and other vested interests more or less uncritically. The current writer accepts that many of the criticisms levelled at so-called Holocaust Deniers have some, often a lot, of validity. Many of them do have far right and/or anti-Semitic antecedents, a few of them are outright Nazis, and at times some of them have placed ideology on a higher plane than truth. But there are always two sides to every coin, and in this short monograph I propose to examine the other side, that of the Holocaust Affirmers.

I do not propose to limit this study of Holocaust Affirmers simply to their active opposition to Holocaust Denial, but to cover their various ideologies, their methodologies, and their antecedents in all their attacks on academic freedom, freedom of speech and individual liberty. And their *raison d'être*. For the biggest fallacy in the manufactured controversy over Holocaust Denial and Holocaust Deniers is not the presumption of the bad faith of the Deniers, but the presumption of the good faith of the Affirmers.

We begin our study with a look at the facts behind the smokescreen created by the vested interests of the Affirmers, then in Chapters Two to Four we examine the role and methodology of Organised Jewry and the organised left, exposing and documenting their misrepresentations and lies with particular

reference to how they propagate these lies through an at times intimidated but for the most part compliant and spineless media. In Chapters Five to Seven we take a close look at academia, and examine some anti-Revisionists tracts, in particular we make an exhaustive analysis of the leading anti-Revisionist tract, Deborah Lipstadt's *Denying The Holocaust*. In Chapter Eight we take a brief look at the skeptics' movement. Chapter Nine looks at the Nizkor Project and the self-styled on-line Holocaust Educators. In Chapter Ten we take a brief look at recent "survivor" literature. Finally, we explain the *raison d'être* of the Affirmers and why, for the sake of all mankind, it is important that we confront, expose, and eventually destroy these lies. This book has an extensive bibliography, and is thoroughly referenced. (7)

## A Note On Terminology

The term Holocaust Denier (usually denier with a lower case d) as popularised by Deborah Lipstadt is clearly a term of abuse. There are those who consider the term Exterminationist to be a term of abuse, including most Exterminationists. It seems that many of them object in particular to being represented as the other side, albeit the orthodox and accepted side, of a legitimate debate. Revisionists and the public at large are constantly reminded that there is no debate. The fact though is that, however much they may protest, there is a debate, a very real debate, and one which they have now given legitimacy to, however reluctantly, by their being dragged kicking and screaming to the debating table. The very fact that books such as *AUSCHWITZ: Technique And Operation Of The Gas Chambers* have been written, indeed have to be written, means that a *de facto* debate exists.

The current writer does not regard the term Exterminationist as having any pejorative connotations, indeed I accept that, for the moment, the Exterminationists are the legitimate school. I accept that the perceived wisdom is that the government of Nazi Germany exterminated millions of Jews, including in mass gassings in gas chambers, and that the burden of proof, in the eyes of academia, in the eyes of the establishment, and in the eyes of the public, is on the Revisionists. Not all Revisionists do. (8)

**I have used the term Holocaust Affirmers in this book as a mild pejorative. I used this term for the first time in my book *HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE or NEW INQUISITION?* (9) As far as I know this is the first time it has ever been used, although I have no intention of attempting to popularise it.**

**One final point, this book is intended for distribution on both sides of the Atlantic. Some English words have slightly different spellings in the United States. In Britain, the word centre is spelt thus rather than center, and defence thus rather than defense. In this book I refer to the Wiesenthal Center and to the Jewish Defense League.**