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Online
ISSN 1440-9828



April 2016 No 941

The League of Extraordinary Revisionists



https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCkhr7Ooo_Int0NLW83Q2ovw

Mark Weber: Squishy Semi-Revisionist Shirker

An aid to comprehension for viewers of Jim Rizoli's
interview of Mark Weber – 10 February 2016)

By [Hadding Scott](#), 28 February 2016

Part One

Anybody who has not taken a particular interest in Historical Revisionism is likely to find little to criticize in Mark Weber's statements to Jim Rizoli in this interview (see below; we apologize for the poster image; this is Rizoli's style...). Such a viewer will likely be impressed that Weber speaks well of Holocaust Revisionists and defends their right to raise "questions."



Jim Rizoli's Skype interview with Mark Weber, Director of the Institute for Historical Review, on February 10, 2016 – 1 hr 30 min.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tz7COLECV9U>

If Mark Weber were a professor at a university or a mainstream public figure, that would be a net benefit. The problem is that Mark Weber does not occupy any such position but is the director of the Institute for Historical Review. He is supposed to be a leader in Holocaust Revisionism, not a spectator benevolently defending that movement's free-speech rights.

As an historian and as the director of the Institute, Mark Weber is supposed to be dealing in hard facts and logic and reaching conclusions about history. The motto of the Institute for Historical Review is: "to bring history into accord with the facts," and from its founding in 1978 the Institute was to be focused especially on dissecting and debunking what almost nobody else wanted to touch, that great body of destructive legends known as the Holocaust of the Jews. That was why the Institute for Historical Review was needed. The Institute was thus always intended to be radical, uncompromising, and at the vanguard of controversy. At one time it was. You will notice however that in this interview, uncompromising conclusions about the Holocaust are something that Mark Weber prefers to avoid.

This was not the case with Mark Weber in the early 1990s. Compare the Mark Weber interviewed by Jim Rizoli in 2016 with the Mark Weber who appeared on [Montel in 1992](#) and you will see a very different man.

It is evident that Mark Weber's reputation is based mainly on what he was doing a quarter-century ago. You can see this, for example, in the video of one of Weber's London Forum appearances, where he is [introduced](#) as a man who "has perhaps done more to bring history into accord with the facts than any other man on this planet." If Weber had taken the opportunity to explain that he now rejects much of his own past work, it would likely have put a damper on his welcome.

Although Jim Rizoli is a very friendly host who is very grateful for the work that Mark Weber used to do, Weber experiences some awkward moments during this interview, because of Rizoli's questioning and because of Weber's inability to answer several of the questions, and even inability to support assertions that he made during this interview.

Of course it is important that Mark Weber now claims to believe that Jews were gassed during the Second World War, while being unable to defend that position intelligently. That fact, if more widely attended, would likely put a dent in Weber's speaking-invitations. Weber's new position on gassing, however, is not an anomaly but part of a pattern of evasiveness. I intend to call attention to Weber's general pattern, throughout this interview, of shirking his special responsibility as a nominal historian and as director of the Institute for Historical Review, a pattern which the casual viewer otherwise might not notice.

The Young Mark Weber

Rizoli begins by asking Weber about how he came to revisionism. Weber indicates that he lived in Germany for a period circa 1970 and while there learned that Germans and Europeans generally had a very different perspective than Americans in regard to the Second World War:

"That was already a very important thing, to realize that the narrative of history can vary from place to place, regardless of what actually happened. What happened, happened. But how people interpret the past depends on cultural factors, it depends on one's own experiences, point of view, who's controlling the narrative, and so forth." – 5:10-5:38.

The message, that discrepancies in accounts of the past are the result of differing perspectives and interpretations and "who's controlling the narrative" (rather than a matter of falsehood that must be corrected), is one that Weber repeats during this interview.

There is a problem, however, when Weber implies that different people were "controlling the narrative" in Europe compared to the United States. The victorious powers of the Second World War certainly imposed their narrative in Europe. If Mark Weber met ordinary Germans who disagreed with that narrative it is because they happened to have contradictory experiences and information. In other words, this was an example of truth being propagated in spite of "who's controlling the narrative."

This is an inconvenient fact for the Mark Weber of 2016, who is supposed to be leading the propagation of

such forbidden truth but largely declines the task, alleging the supposed inefficacy of such efforts, so long as the "Jewish-Zionist power" persists, as one of his main excuses.

Weber on Faurisson – 7:20-12:42

Weber now talks about people who influenced him, in particular Robert Faurisson and Ernst Zündel.

"Now later I was very impressed by Robert Faurisson. His work was very important. That opened up even the possibility that this sort of narrative wasn't really accurate.

"I was living in Washington, D.C. and at that time it was through an odd series of coincidence, of, uh, circumstances, that I met Faurisson. And that had a big influence on me.

"Faurisson has of course, as we know, done very, very important, path-breaking work. He raised a lot of questions that needed to be raised, and ... discovered some very important documents, some very important things, that no one else had really even bothered to look up.

"This was very exciting, just intellectually, for me. By that time, that I met Faurisson, I had already gone into college; I had gotten a master's degree in history, and I began doing [research] into aspects of this whole question that we call the Holocaust." – 7:20-8:30.

You cannot tell from what Mark Weber says in 2016 that Robert Faurisson ever proved anything. He credits Faurisson with discovering some documents and opening up a "possibility" and raising "questions," but does not even say that Faurisson arrived at any conclusions. Neither does Weber say that he was convinced; rather that he found Faurisson's work "very exciting, just intellectually." The Holocaust itself, in this context, Weber calls not a lie or a myth but a "question."

In 2016 for the director of the IHR to call the Holocaust a "question," and thus to avoid taking a position based on all that has been learned, is inexcusable.

Rizoli is puzzled at Weber's claim that he met Faurisson at the airport in Washington, D.C., "through an odd series of coincidence, of, uh, circumstances" and demands explanation. Weber, forced to explain, says that his contact with Faurisson came about because he had already known another prominent revisionist, Arthur Butz.

"[Faurisson] was coming to Washington, D.C. to do some research. And I had just coincidentally [shakes head], some years earlier, met Arthur Butz. It wasn't because of the Holocaust matter." – 9:01-9:15.

Weber nervously shakes his head several times especially while uttering the latter sentence, giving the impression of trying to hide something. He claims that Butz put him in touch with Faurisson not because of any shared interest in revisionism but merely "to sort of show him around."

Weber wants to make sure that everyone understands that he was not interested in Holocaust Revisionism when he met Faurisson in 1979, nor before then.

But then, evidently anticipating that he will have to explain how he came to join the IHR, he explains that he had coincidentally met David McCalden, the Institute's founder, several years earlier in Europe:

"I mean, another coincidence [shaking his head] was that I came in touch with the Institute for Historical Review, because I had known before he came to the

United States the person who was actually the founder of the IHR, was David McCalden. I had actually met him in England before, in London." -11:37-11:53.

This is too many coincidences. In the cases of Butz and McCalden, Weber lets us know that these meetings were not really coincidences by shaking his head as he utters the word.

It means that Weber was not telling the truth when he said that it was Faurisson who opened up for him the "possibility" that the Holocaust "narrative wasn't really accurate," since Weber was already acquainted with Arthur Butz and David McCalden. This is obviously why Mark Weber wanted to meet Robert Faurisson when the latter happened to come to the United States to attend the first conference of the IHR in September 1979.

Weber also avoids mentioning that when he met Faurisson, he was a member of William Pierce's National Alliance (based at that time in Washington), and editor of the organization's publication, National Vanguard. It is most likely not the association with William Pierce per se, but rather the views on history that Weber put into writing at the time, that Weber is especially keen on hiding (since experience shows that criticizing or opposing Jews in a general way is not nearly as dangerous as disputing the Holocaust). Weber's first published revisionist writings appeared in National Vanguard.

When he wrote for National Vanguard in 1979 Weber did not restrict himself to saying what he says today, that Faurisson merely opened a "possibility" and posed "questions." About Faurisson Weber wrote this:

"In a number of recently published articles, he conclusively exposes the entire 'gas chamber' fraud. Writing in the prestigious Paris daily Le Monde, Prof. Faurisson notes, for example, that despite thousands of detailed documents on the crematoria built to dispose of the bodies of typhus epidemic victims, not a single piece of documentary evidence has ever been produced to substantiate the existence of even one gas chamber: not an order for construction, a plan, an invoice, or a photograph. During the hundreds of 'war crimes' trials, nothing could be produced.

"Furthermore, Faurisson notes that almost all the original gas chamber claims have been quietly abandoned during the last 30 years. Several years after the war, a number of concentration camp officials were put on trial and 'confessed' (under brutal torture) to the existence of gas chambers at Ravensbruck (Germany), Mauthausen (Austria), and Natzweiler (Alsace). Today, Faurisson points out, the only gas chambers which Jewish writers still claim existed are those which were located in Communist-ruled Poland. And those claims rest essentially upon discredited 'affidavits' and 'memoirs' extracted from Germans since executed, and not upon substantive evidence." -[Mark Weber, "Holocaust Claims Exposed as Lies", National Vanguard No. 69, 1979.](#)

The Mark Weber of 1979 seems to have had no qualms about noting the lack of "substantive evidence" for the claim that any Jew was gassed, and did not shrink from concluding that the gas-chamber story was invalidated by this lack of evidence. Faurisson "conclusively exposes the entire gas-chamber fraud," according to the Mark Weber of 1979.

What a contrast to the Mark Weber of 2016! To make his current agnostic attitude toward Faurisson's findings

seem less absurd, Weber tries to minimize his own record in disputing the Holocaust and to explain away his association with others who did the same.

In an attempt to compensate for this dereliction of duty as director of the IHR, Weber poses as a champion of free speech and laments the hysterical ad hominem reaction to Faurisson's findings. He also claims to have acted as a publicist of Faurisson's work, which he seems to regard in 2016 not as a clear discovery of fact that would require rewriting of history-books, but as an intellectual oddity that "deserved a hearing, deserved to be better understood and known." In this 2016 interview, the closest that Weber comes to saying that Faurisson was right is when he says that the nature of the attacks on him would make one "suspicious" about who was right and who was wrong. (10:37-11:26)

Mark Weber on Ernst Zündel -14:33-37:30.

By 1988, Mark Weber had been an employee of the Institute for Historical Review for several years, when he received a phone-call from Ernst Zündel, who was being prosecuted in Canada for republishing *Did Six Million Really Die?*, a booklet (originally published in England in 1974) that disputes the mainstream account of what happened to Jews during the Second World War.

Weber says that he was suspicious of Zündel at first because he seemed to be "a very colorful, kind of reckless kind of guy," but he gives credit to Zündel's organizational ability. "Zündel had a tremendous ability to size up people and to get them to work together with each other, and with him..."

Since the mediaeval English law under which Zündel was being prosecuted was a prohibition against spreading "false news," Zündel was seeking expert witnesses who would testify that the content of *Did Six Million Really Die?* was not false.

In 1979 Mark Weber had described *Did Six Million Really Die?* as "a convincing 28-page booklet," and the Mark Weber of 1988 still had sufficient convictions along those lines to be a useful witness for Ernst Zündel's defense. Weber was qualified as an expert witness and ended up being on the witness-stand for five days.

It is questionable, however, whether the Mark Weber of 2016 would be of any value at all.

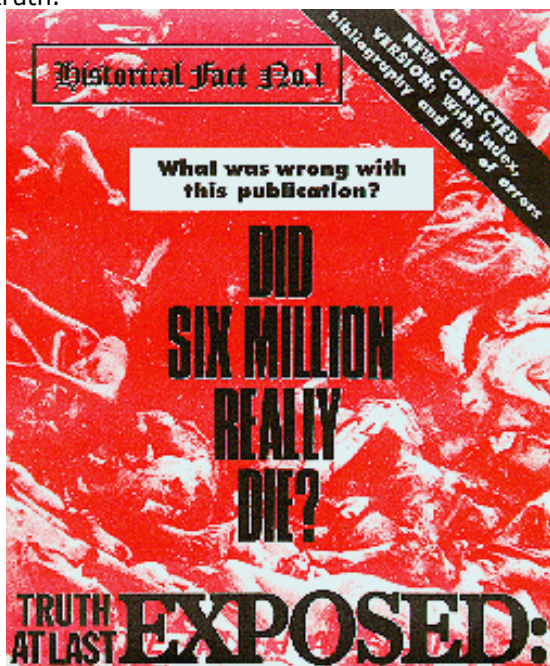
In 2016 Weber minimizes the truth-value of *Did Six Million Really Die?* and says that Zündel did not publish it as fact but only as opinion:

"He was not offering this booklet and didn't print this booklet as a final, definitive word on any subject. He was offering this book because he felt, it's important that people hear this point of view. This is an opinion." - 27:12-27:28.

Regarding the accuracy of DSMRD, the most that Weber is willing to say, when Rizoli asks him about his testimony, is that the book "makes a lot of very good points," then, pausing, perhaps realizing that he had just said too much, Weber affords himself an escape from having to defend any particular point in DSMRD by adding, "and of course some very good questions." (27:02-27:08)

It is certain that when Ernst Zündel published *Did Six Million Really Die?*, he was much more earnest about what he was doing than Weber now wants to acknowledge. The words on the cover of the booklet -

"Historical Fact No. 1" and "Truth at last EXPOSED:" – indicate that the content was intended precisely as a presentation of fact, not mere opinion. Ernst Zündel certainly believed that he was publishing a work of fact and truth.



For the most part, the book was vindicated by the testimonies given in court. But it was a source of great embarrassment for Zündel that a few errors were found. When the False News Trials were over, Zündel published a new edition with the errors corrected and the disputed points noted. (The original, British publisher also issued a corrected edition.)

Weber does not show any regard for the purpose of Zündel's effort, which was to exonerate the Germans of the Holocaust-libel. The documentary about Zündel, [Off Your Knees, Germany!](#) is described as "a summary of Ernst Zündel's political outreach and struggling to restore the honor of his German people." This is what Zündel was trying to accomplish, but you would not know it from listening to Mark Weber. (The fact that Weber does not share this agenda of rescuing the German people from defamation and humiliation becomes clearer as the interview progresses.)

As in his account of Robert Faurisson, Weber avoids saying that Ernst Zündel was right about anything in the realm of historical fact, or that he challenged any important historical claims, but takes the safe position of lamenting transgressions against Zündel's freedom of speech:

"Whatever anybody thinks about Ernst Zündel, what he did was increase and defend the rights of all Canadians, by getting rid of this unjust and even unconstitutional law. But Zündel of course doesn't get much thanks from most people for this great service to Canadians." – 23:55-24:18.

One of the problems with such a statement is that many people will not appreciate the right to say something that is false. Regardless of whatever abstract ideal of freedom people may formally espouse, freedom of speech is granted to liars only grudgingly at best. Only the free speech of those who demonstrate that they are telling the truth is really valued. Therefore the fact that what Zündel had

published was found in court to be essentially true is very important, even for the purpose of securing the right to say it.

For an American, advocating freedom of speech is de rigueur, and no great act of heroism on Weber's part. Furthermore, as an historian, Mark Weber should be concerned with facts. How can Weber justify in his own mind that when he recounts the history of the False News Trials, he refrains from mentioning that according to the testimony submitted during the trials, the content of *Did Six Million Really Die?* was found to be essentially correct? For any historian, and especially for the director of the IHR, this should be the most important fact.

It is thus with some irony that Mark Weber criticizes others for giving too little credit to Ernst Zündel, while he himself damns Zündel with faint praise.

Part Two

In the [first part](#), I showed that Mark Weber, in his [interview with Jim Rizoli \(10 February 2016\)](#), consistently tried to avoid acknowledging any findings of Holocaust Revisionism, and also tried to conceal his past acknowledgment of such findings. In this part, the focus is on Weber's attempts to justify his retreat from Holocaust Revisionism.

Mark Weber gives several arguments to justify his current refusal to support the revisionist findings that he once supported in regard to the Holocaust. I was able to discern the following, somewhat contradictory arguments, listed here in ascending order of absurdity:

1. The question of whether the Holocaust-story is true or false is no longer relevant.
2. Although the truth about the Holocaust is relevant (contradicting the previous point) it should not be relevant!
3. There is no point in disputing the Holocaust because Jews really were gassed!

Mark Weber Claims that the Holocaust is Irrelevant –37:30-51:35 et passim.

This is a position that Mark Weber publicly declared with an essay, "How Relevant is Holocaust Revisionism?" that appeared in January 2009. He claims that the Holocaust is no longer relevant because it was so long ago. Young people, he says, are no longer interested in it.

Weber, however, notably does not avoid discussing decades-old history in general, only the Holocaust. You will find much work by Mark Weber about the Second World War and National-Socialist Germany online that was done after he proclaimed the irrelevance of Holocaust Revisionism. (e.g. hisWorldwatch podcasts for Voice of Reason). The rationale that Weber gives for not discussing the Holocaust -- that nobody is interested anymore because it was so long ago -- is patent bunk.

Even if there had been a decline of interest in the Holocaust, it would not be a reason for the director of the IHR to avoid the subject as Mark Weber clearly does. In fact, the director of the IHR does not have the right to avoid Holocaust Revisionism, because it is the reason why the IHR was established.

For some, the Holocaust itself is still very relevant. Tell the nonagenarian former camp-guards recently put on trial in Germany that the Holocaust is no longer relevant.

More important than the Holocaust itself, however, are the so-called "lessons of the Holocaust," which are very influential, and affect not only nonagenarian Germans but the entire world.

Weber opines that the Jewish-Zionist power is waning (39:32-39:44). Even if this is true, the false "lessons of the Holocaust" that this power has established as dogma must still be combatted because of their destructive effect. Why wait for that Jewish-Zionist power to disappear before challenging its "lessons"?

Today we are seeing what may be the death of Europe, and it is clear that the "lessons of the Holocaust" have much to do with it. In the United States, Donald Trump, as a nationalist politician like Enoch Powell before him, is targeted with invidious comparisons to Adolf Hitler because he wants to curb some forms of immigration. All of this propaganda derives its force fundamentally from belief in the Holocaust.

Comparisons to Adolf Hitler and references to the Holocaust have also been used to motivate unnecessary wars. Weber says that the "Jewish-Zionist power" causes these wars (1:23:31-1:24:05), but Weber is playing a word-game when he says this. The Holocaust is the tool that they use. Labeling some foreign leader as "another Adolf Hitler" and, if necessary, presenting spurious evidence of "another Holocaust" has become the standard method of generating moral pressure to go to war. Think especially of Slobodan Milosevic, Saddam Hussein, and the war against Bashar al-Assad's government that would have happened in 2013 if Vladimir Putin had not interfered.

The fact that the Holocaust is a cherished myth of the "Jewish-Zionist power" that Weber claims to want to attack is already a reason to dispute it (given that the falsity of the Holocaust story is easily shown). It is a way to expose that "Jewish-Zionist power" as dishonest or delusional.

While calling the Holocaust irrelevant, Weber also directly admits that it is relevant: "It's also a source of power in that it's referred to, to justify what Israel is doing, of course."

If the Holocaust were no longer relevant, then Mark Weber should have had a relaxed attitude toward the subject, instead of carefully avoiding saying that Robert Faurisson and Ernst Zundel were ever right about anything -- as if such an affirmation would have amounted to stepping on a landmine. Mark Weber certainly knows that the Holocaust is still relevant.

In response to Weber's belittlement of Holocaust Revisionism, Rizoli asks Weber:

"What should we be doing then, now? What should we be attacking? ... Are we wasting our time talking about the Holocaust, with all those aspects of it, or should we just go off in another direction on another part of the Jews?" - 1:21:34-1:22:09.

What Rizoli clearly means is: what should we be saying, in lieu of disputing the Holocaust?

Thereupon, Weber delays with a flood of verbiage that dims the memory of Rizoli's question, finally telling Rizoli that since he has a capacity for making videos, he should do that -- which obviously does not answer the question as Rizoli intended it.

If, as Weber says, mass-media are compelling the public to think about the Holocaust, the most feasible way to oppose that propaganda is not to try to resist thinking about it, but rather, in a judo-like maneuver,

to use the enemy's own power against them by thinking about the Holocaust more than they want anyone to think about it -- thinking it through to the point of destroying it. Trying not to think about the Holocaust is no answer when Jewish influence through mass-media is so great. Every presentation of Holocaust-propaganda, however, is also an occasion to challenge that propaganda with compelling facts and logic.

Although the Holocaust is relevant, it should not be relevant – 1:19:30-1:21:28.

Weber asserts that giving indulgence to people who claim to have been victimized is stupid.

"And I think it's childish and stupid to take the view that, well if Hitler killed six million Jews, that means we should all be friends of Israel or like Netanyahu, but if he killed 100 thousand Jews then it's okay to say Netanyahu's the bad guy. That's just ridiculous. I mean Israel's policies, or the policies and actions of the Anti-Defamation League or the World Jewish Congress, should be evaluated in and of itself, regardless of how many Jews died or were killed during the Second World War. The whole notion implicit in this victimization narrative of our society that people are somehow morally better if they've been victimized is a stupid one."

Weber understands, when he says that it is "childish and stupid" to be "friends of Israel" because of the Holocaust, that this is in fact what happens. He is saying that people should not react the way they do react. He is saying that people should be other than how they are.

Some individuals may find this kind of exhortation to pitilessness appealing, but among people of European descent in general this does not seem to be a very good solution. Surely it is easier to show people that a story is false than to coax them (using what?) to act contrary to their character and upbringing.

Mark Weber claims to believe that Jews were Gassed – 51:36-1:18:23.

During the 1990s Mark Weber developed the habit of telling interviewers, "We don't deny" the Holocaust. What Weber meant by that however was unclear. He had copied the phrase from Professor Robert Faurisson, who meant that as a revisionist scholar he does not merely deny, but affirms based on evidence that there was no Holocaust. It was not clear however what Weber meant when uttering the same words. Was Weber conceding that the Holocaust was fact?

In 1995 Weber became director of the Institute for Historical Review. In December 2003 when Faurisson asked the director to clarify his position on the legend of "Nazi gas-chambers," Weber gave this response:

"I do not like to say that 'the Nazi gas chambers never existed,' in part because I do not regard myself as any kind of specialist of 'gas chambers,' and in part because I avoid making such categorical statements (on any subject)."

It was after this evasive response from Director Weber that Faurisson resigned from the IHR. ([R. Faurisson, "Mark Weber Must Resign"](#))

In 2016, however, when Jim Rizoli asks Weber whether he believes that Jews were gassed, Rizoli gets the clear answer that Faurisson never got. Weber says:

"My view about the gas-chambers or gassings is the same essentially as David Irving. And I believe that Jews were gassed. Yes." – 52:06-52:18.

More specifically, Weber says:

"My belief, based upon my best assessment [shakes his head] of the evidence, is that large numbers of Jews were killed at Sobibor, Belzec, and Treblinka, most likely by gassing." – 54:40-54:55.

After that he repeats that his position is the same as David Irving's (55:09-55:12).

This alignment with David Irving seems to be an important point for Weber. It is significant that Weber does not say that David Irving's position is the same as his, rather the reverse. It is Irving who has influenced Weber.

Weber says that "the balance of evidence" supports his (and Irving's) conclusion. But the evidence that Weber cites to Rizoli is really no evidence at all.

First, it should be noted that Mark Weber realizes that all alleged documents that are supposed to prove claims related to the Holocaust have a cloud of doubt around them, because many have been proven false. Weber gives an example of this when he tells Rizoli that the number of Jewish deaths claimed in the reports of the Einsatzgruppen is certainly false: "It's certainly not as large as the reports themselves, issued between 1941 and 1943, might indicate."

Nonetheless, in this interview Weber refers to an alleged document as proof of the Holocaust: specifically a passage in the so-called Goebbels Diaries, Weber had testified to the inauthenticity of the so-called Goebbels Diaries in 1988, as follows –quoted by [R. Faurisson, "Mark Weber Must Resign"](#):

"The later entry, which I think is the 27th of March [1942], is widely quoted to uphold or support the extermination thesis. It is not consistent with entries in the diary like this one of March 7th, and it is not consistent with entries at a later date from the Goebbels diaries, and it is not consistent with German documents from a later date."

"[...] there is a great doubt about the authenticity of the entire Goebbels diaries because they are written on typewriter. We have no real way of verifying if they are accurate, and the U.S. Government certified, in the beginning of the publication, [...] that it can take no responsibility for the accuracy of the diaries as a whole."

"[...] I think again it is worth mentioning that the passage of the 27th of March is inconsistent with the passage of the 7th of March and the one from April, and I don't remember the date exact (Transcript, p. 5820-5821). Goebbels had no responsibility for Jewish policy. He wasn't involved in that. He was the Propaganda Minister. He was involved only to the extent that there were Jews in Berlin and he was responsible for Berlin (p. 5822-5823)."

Weber's testimony about contradictions in the Goebbels Diaries, and his observation that Goebbels (even if he had written those things) was not in a position to know about secret gassings of Jews, is now supposed to be negated by David Irving's discovery in Soviet state archives (euphemistically called "Russian archives" by the Mark Weber of 2016) of photographic plates that include previously published and some unpublished sections of the supposed Goebbels Diaries. (56:02-57:57)

But it is not apparent how David Irving's discovery of old photographic plates would eliminate the contradictions that Mark Weber has noted in the sections already published. It cannot.

It also does not put Goebbels in a better position to know about secret gassings. (Recall that it has been David Irving's position since the late 1970s that Hitler himself had no knowledge of such doings. Especially in that context, the claim that Goebbels did have such knowledge is astounding.)

When Rizoli makes the point that photographic images of alleged diary-pages are unverifiable as to authorship, and that the Soviet government is untrustworthy as a source, Weber responds as follows:

"The glass plates are a kind of primitive form of microfilm, but we also have the papers from which the glass plates were made. That's what's important. If that was the only evidence, that would be one thing, but these plates, the finding of these plates, is a confirmation of what was already known from other archives." –59:10-59:36.

The "papers" to which Weber refers are typed pages that have been in the United States since 1947. They are currently held by the Hoover Institution in California. Weber was already aware of those typed pages when he gave his testimony against their authenticity in 1988.

In fact, all "Goebbels diaries" dated later than July 1941 are typewritten. This means that all alleged pages from alleged Goebbels diaries that could be adduced as contemporary evidence for the Holocaust, including the ones that Weber now adduces, are typewritten, and thus absolutely unverifiable as to authorship.

David Irving pretends, in a speech that he gave at an IHR conference in 1994, that the discovery in Soviet state archives of photographic plates that include images of the typed pages held by the Hoover Institution somehow proves that those pages come from an authentic Goebbels Diary. (quoted by [Mark Weber, "Faurisson's Unfair Rebuke", 21 April 2009](#))

It proves no such thing. It proves only that the typed pages were in Soviet possession before they came into American possession. This in no way vouches for their authenticity: rather the opposite.

Weber merely copies David Irving in espousing this pretended proof. It is a threadbare argument that can seem convincing only to someone too confused, or too overawed with David Irving's manner, to take it apart.

It means that David Irving knew that he was pulling a fast one when he started making this argument for the authenticity of the Goebbels Diaries in the 1990s, and that Mark Weber too, unless there is an affliction to his brain that he did not suffer 25 years ago, must also know that he is pulling a fast one by repeating what Irving says.

Another argument that Weber offers in support of the Holocaust is that there could have been gassings in the Aktion Reinhardt camps because there are no structural remains in those places that could be used to produce the kind of debunking represented by a Leuchter Report or Rudolf-Gutachten. "There's nothing really to investigate at Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka because the camps have been razed," says Weber –1:04:25-1:04:31.

Weber thus pretends that there is no way to attack the accusations relating to those camps, and that they

must therefore be accepted as true. Note that Weber gives the benefit of the doubt to the accusers rather than the accused, and, beyond this, ignores the general damage to the credibility of such stories that revisionists have already inflicted.

In the absence of physical evidence, it is still possible to criticize the specific claims about how gassings are supposed to have occurred in those places. Rizoli points out that gassings in the Reinhardt camps, according to so-called witnesses, were done with diesel-exhaust, which is not practical. Weber says that he knows it. When Rizoli then asks Weber how he thinks Jews were killed in those camps, Weber says:

"I don't know." – 52:54-53:59.

Weber thus supports an accusation of mass-murder by gas that is utterly void of details, even the detail of what kind of gas is supposed to have been used.

Rizoli asks Weber how many Jews he thinks died in the Holocaust (1:06:30-1:10:24). Weber embarks on a lengthy digression (echoing Faurisson) about the distinction between "Jews who died" and "Jews who were killed" -- which turns out to be pointless, because Weber ultimately makes no such distinction. This digression seems to be a delaying tactic and an attempt to sound at least a little bit like a Holocaust Revisionist toward an interviewer who has been probing him about his hypocrisy. Finally, Weber's embarrassing response is:

"The number of Jews who died is probably between two and four million." – 1:08:30-1:08:41.

Rizoli objects that if Weber claims that 4 million might have died, then he must think that a much larger number of Jews lived in the German sphere of influence, since so many Jews survived. Weber then admits that the number of Jews in German-dominated Europe was "probably not even four million," which is inconsistent with what he had just said.

It is clear that Weber's assertion, that 2-4 million Jews "died," and that some were gassed, is gratuitous, since he cannot even say how that gassing is supposed to have occurred, and when he states the supposed number of Jewish dead, a contradiction results.

Whereas in 2003 Weber told Robert Faurisson that he did "not like to say" that the Nazi gas chambers never

existed, it becomes clear in 2016 that Mark Weber -- despite the repeated declarations of his own superior disinterestedness and objectivity -- does like to say that the Nazi gas chambers did exist. Furthermore, Weber likes to state a number of Jewish deaths that, like Gerald Reitlinger's 1953 estimate of 4.2-4.7 million, deviates only moderately from the mythical six million and does not constitute a rejection of the Holocaust as such.

Mark Weber is a Follower, not a Leader

Mark Weber has copied his current general position on the Holocaust from David Irving. Both, the reliance on a "Goebbels Diaries" that Weber himself once denounced, and the eager acceptance of the claim that Jews were somehow gassed in those camps where little physical evidence can be adduced, were copied from David Irving.

David Irving's retreat from general skepticism about the Holocaust during the 1990s makes sense in terms of Irving's economic motives, since, as a formerly celebrated author, when he embraced the *Leuchter Report* and gave testimony for Ernst Zündel in 1988, Irving suddenly had difficulty getting major publishers to accept his work. Irving was a latecomer to Holocaust Revisionism and bailed out of it to the extent that he could when he saw what it cost him.

The IHR, however, was created to go against the grain. The director of the IHR (in theory, at least) does not have the same motives as a commercial author like David Irving, and should not be following David Irving as a role-model, nor invoking his name as a defense.

Today Irving and Weber together, along with "Jewish Revisionist" David Cole, assert that there were gassings in the Aktion Reinhardt camps. While it is to be expected that a commercial author and a Jew would find it convenient to retreat from the full controversy of revisionist findings, Mark Weber, as director of the Institute for Historical Review, is the one who absolutely should not be doing this. If Mark Weber is in his essential character a follower rather than a leader, and feels that he must retreat from this controversy, then he is unfit for the position that he occupies and ought simply to resign.

<http://codoh.com/library/document/4021/>

Hysterical anti-White SJW protesters at NPI event in Washington, D.C.



[Realist Report](#), Published on Mar 6, 2016

I took this video while walking up to the recent NPI event which took place on Saturday, March 5 in Washington, D.C. at the Ronald Reagan Building. A number of protesters were picketing outside the building, giving speeches and screaming at attendees. I

was sort of joking around, pretending like I was with the protesters. Once they figured out I was "one of them" and actually attending the conference, things heated up quickly! An old woman, who you will see in the video, actually punched me in the back! These people are ridiculous, and Donald Trump is really polarizing American society. Trump supporters are literally viewed as White supremacist, Neo-Nazi Klan members. It's absurd.

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Holocaust denial, pick-up artists and Salafism: the Dutch between a rock and a hard place

What do a British holocaust denying historian, an ultra-fundamentalist Islamic sect, and an American pickup artist have in common? The answer: all three have faced resistance in the Netherlands for their rhetoric. And efforts to restrict all three have been shot down due to freedom of speech laws, writes Graham Dockery.

Salafism, a puritan and anti-modernist interpretation of Sunni Islam, is the religion of choice of the Islamic State, the Saudi regime, the Muslim Brotherhood and Al-Qaeda.

The religion is commonly divided into three groups of followers: the apolitical, who keep their religion to themselves but bow before any Salafist leader to avoid creating *fitna*, or chaos; the political activists, whose ranks swelled following the Arab spring; and the jihadists.

Naturally it's the last group that has people in the west worried. Those who see armed Jihad as the best route to establish a worldwide caliphate based on medieval religious purity are a minority, but a dangerous one.

[It has been estimated](#) that Salafi jihadists account for less than 1% of the world's Muslim population. However, that means that there are 10 million of these jihadists in the world.

Salafism is widely considered [the fastest growing movement](#) in modern Islam, and the proliferation of Salafist mosques has caused concern in Europe, [particularly in Germany](#), where security services have been keen to highlight the links between Salafism and terrorism.

Security threat?

In the Netherlands, the situation is much the same. The security service [AIVD stated in a report](#) that while Salafist preachers have mostly operated within the boundaries of Dutch law, they have frequently promoted intolerance and 'undemocratic activities'.

These 'undemocratic activities' range from attacking supporters of the 'Je Suis Charlie' campaign on social media, to encouraging young followers to use violence against the state and against people of different beliefs.

'These are not isolated incidents, but reflections of more widely held sentiments,' the report said.

No ban in the Netherlands

It is against this background that the Dutch parliament passed a motion calling on the cabinet to look into banning Salafist organisations in the Netherlands. At the time this motion was [heavily criticised](#) by Jozias Van Aartsen, mayor of The Hague.

Van Aartsen preferred co-operation with his city's Salafists, who worship at several mosques in the city, stating that 'we do not judge people on their thoughts or ideas.'

This is the same Van Aartsen who saw ['nothing wrong'](#) with protestors in The Hague waving ISIS flags and chanting ['death to Jews'](#).

Dutch law [clearly states](#): 'He who in public, either verbally or in writing or image, incites hatred or discrimination against people or incites acts of violence towards people or property of people because of their race, their religion or beliefs...shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine of the third category.'

Despite this, there were no arrests made or punishments handed out.

And despite the AIVD's report stating that Salafist preachers frequently break this hate speech law, minister for social affairs Lodewijk Asscher announced on Friday that the Dutch government [will not ban Salafist organisations](#), saying such a ban would conflict with the individual right to freedom of religion in the Netherlands.

Asscher did, however, recognise that Salafism provides a 'breeding ground for radicalisation', but claimed that current laws already provide enough options for tackling the problem.

Holocaust Denial

The same hate speech law mentioned above effectively makes Holocaust denial and public support of Nazism illegal in the Netherlands.

But before controversial Holocaust-denying historian David Irving even opened his mouth in the Netherlands, he found his [hotel reservation in The Hague cancelled](#) last week, due to pressure from the city council.

The same mayor Van Aartsen who saw nothing wrong with 'death to Jews' chants, this time told anti-Semitism watchdog group [CIDI](#) that he would intervene to ban Irving from The Hague.

Irving has been banned before from giving lectures in Amsterdam, but the council of The Hague could not legally ban Irving from coming to the city. Instead they could only encourage hotels and halls in the city not to give him a platform from which to speak.

Irony

Irving's proposed lecture, entitled 'Hitler, Himmler and the Homosexuals', was due to be [a private affair](#), where members could only bring 'friends you can vouch for'.

Irving may have more friends at his next speech. A side effect of the government and media hand-wringing over Irving's speech was a sudden spike of interest in Irving and his writing.

Comment fields in news articles were full of curious parties. 'Never heard of him before, but now interested to know what he has to say,' read one such comment on DutchNews.nl.

According to Google trends, search interest in David Irving in the Netherlands is at an all-time high. In just one week, Dutch people searched for 'David Irving' over 100 times more than at any point over the last decade.

Feeding on notoriety

Another group occupying the grey area between free speech and criminal speech in the Netherlands are the pick-up artists (PUAs).

Pick-up artists – dating coaches for socially awkward men – shot to prominence in the early 2000s after the publication of *The Game* by American journalist-turned-pick-up artist Neil Strauss.

Now part of the \$10 billion self help industry, pick-up artists make a living selling books, videos and seminars aimed at helping the poor and frustrated 'average guy' achieve his true potential. By manipulating attractive women into bed.

Relatively innocent sounding fun, but some of these PUAs' methods have caused controversy. Following a petition, PUA Julien Blanc was banned from entering Britain in late 2014. He was accused of misogyny and promoting sexual assault.

The accusations were based on videos that showed Blanc forcing himself on women in Japan, and based on the 'treat them like trash' method he preached in his seminars. Blanc's extreme methods are a symptom of self-styled pick-up 'gurus' flooding the market in recent years. To stand out, the PUAs must constantly outdo each other.

The ['Most hated man in the world'](#) wasn't planning on coming to Amsterdam himself around that time. Instead, PUA Todd Valentine was to give a lecture in the city. Valentine also works with Blanc's company, Real Social Dynamics.

A moral appeal

A petition signed by almost 25,000 people called on the justice minister to refuse entry to the Netherlands to anyone associated with Real Social Dynamics, and called on the mayor of Amsterdam to pressure hotels and meeting facilities into refusing Valentine.

Of course, free speech law meant that local and national government couldn't issue an outright ban. However, much like the Irving situation in The Hague, they instead issued a 'moral appeal' to hotels and conference centres.

The 'moral appeal' seems to be the weapon of choice of the Labour party ([PvdA](#)), which Amsterdam's mayor Eberhard van der Laan and The Hague's mayor Jozias van Aartsen both belong to.

And it worked. Amid the controversy, Real Social Dynamics cancelled their event, deciding to wait until the ['storm of criticism'](#) died down.

Free speech

Freedom of speech faces many challenges, and every time a group of 'undesirables' preaches an unpopular message, people are quick to call for them to be silenced.

Stuck between an inability to actually do this, and a desire to please the public, the government here frequently has to opt for half measures and walk the middle ground. It's a difficult double-bind situation, and one that ensures these problems won't go away any time soon.

And in a way, it's typical of modern Dutch 'tolerance'. On the outside the Netherlands is a society that respects and values

free speech. But there are many within who see this as a hindrance, and who for many different reasons would rather that things weren't so complicated.

Graham Dockery is a master's journalism student at Groningen University

<http://www.dutchnews.nl/features/2016/03/holocaust-denial-pickup-artists-and-salafism-the-dutchgovernment-between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place/>

Slovakia's neo-Nazi party growing in popularity - New Europe

By Beata Stur, Published 11:59 March 8, 2016

In one of the biggest surprises of the March 5 election, more than 200,000 Slovaks – including 23% of first-time voters – cast ballots for the neo-Nazi People's Party Our Slovakia (L'SNS).

And while the term "neo-Nazi" is often bandied about, at times foolishly, to describe anyone with views slightly to the right of Marine Le Pen, the BBC reported that Marian Kotleba is different. He was, once, literally a neo-Nazi.

Until recently, he dressed in a uniform modelled on the Hlinka Guard, the militia of the 1939-45 Nazi-sponsored Slovak State. He and his followers also adopted the mannerisms, greetings, symbols and rhetoric of that state, Slovakia's first ill-fated flirtation with sovereignty, reported the BBC.

In a separate report, the Financial Times noted that Kotleba refers to Roma as "gypsy parasites", reveres a Nazi war criminal as a "national hero" and has advocated a state where minorities are stripped of their rights. And as of this weekend, he leads Slovakia's fifth-most popular political party.

Now, his rise to prominence (8% in the national vote and 14 seats in the 150-strong parliament) mirrors that of far-right movements elsewhere in Europe, such as the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party in Greece and Hungary's radical nationalist Jobbik, both of whom have national MPs.

<http://neurope.eu/article/slovakias-neo-nazi-party-growing-popularity/>



* [Donald Trump's German roots: Inside the town that spawned a dynasty](http://edition.cnn.com/videos/tv/2016/02/16/trump-germany-roots-shubert-pkg.cnn)

* [dynastyhttp://edition.cnn.com/videos/tv/2016/02/16/trump-germany-roots-shubert-pkg.cnn](http://edition.cnn.com/videos/tv/2016/02/16/trump-germany-roots-shubert-pkg.cnn)

* [Donald J. Trump and John A. Roebing inducted into the German-American Hall of Fame](#)

* [Entire US establishment plotting to defeat Trump: Analyst](#)

SPUTNIK

Neocons Panic That Trump Presidency Would Mark End to Their New World Order

© AFP 2016/ Michael B. Thomas

18:44 06.03.2016 – updated 17:55 08.03.2016.

As eccentric billionaire Republican presidential hopeful Donald Trump continues to rack up primary victories, the party's establishment is beginning to wonder whether the political outsider can be stopped. Alarmed, neoconservative pundit Anne Applebaum goes so far as to suggest that a Trump presidency would mark "the end of the West as we know it."



© AP PHOTO/ PAUL SANCYA

On Saturday, real estate mogul Donald Trump racked up two more primary victories, winning in Louisiana and Kentucky, and thus securing a total of 373 delegates, with establishment candidates Ted Cruz, Marco Rubio and John Kasich trailing with 291, 122 and 33 delegates, respectively.

With some pundits now openly asking whether the Republican establishment really has a chance to [derail](#) Trump, others, including neocon journalist Anne Applebaum, have resorted to scaremongering.

In a recent [op-ed](#) for *The Washington Post*, Applebaum, an American-Polish journalist [known](#) for her hawkish, stridently anti-Russian attitudes, laid out a worst-case scenario for the Euro-Atlanticist empire, warning that "right now, we are two or three bad elections away from the end of NATO, the end of the European Union and maybe the end of the liberal world order as we know it."

"In the United States, we are faced with the real possibility of Republican Party presidential nominee Donald Trump, which means we have to take seriously the possibility of a President Trump. Hillary Clinton's campaign might implode for any number of reasons, too obvious to rehash here; elections are funny things, and electorates are fickle."

"That means," Applebaum warns, "that next January we could have, in the White House, a man who is totally uninterested in what presidents Obama, Bush, Clinton, Reagan – as well as Johnson, Nixon and Truman – would all have called 'our shared values.'"

Blowing through Trump's domestic policy proposals in one sentence, what seems to interest the journalist more is his approach to foreign policy, particularly as it relates to Russia and Eastern Europe, of course.

"[Trump] brags that he 'would not care much' whether Ukraine was admitted to NATO; he has no interest in NATO and its security guarantees. Of Europe, he has written that 'their conflicts are not worth American lives. Pulling back from Europe would save this country millions of dollars annually'. In any case, he prefers the company of dictators to that of other democrats. 'You can make deals with those people,' he has said of Russia. 'I would have a great relationship with [Vladimir] Putin.'"

The journalist goes on to suggest that "not only is Trump uninterested in America's alliances, he would be incapable of sustaining them. In practice, both military and economic unions require not the skills of a shady property magnate who 'makes deals' but boring negotiations, unsatisfying compromises and, sometimes, the sacrifice of one's own national preferences for the greater good."



[A Russian Perspective on What Trump's Rise Says About American Politics](#)

Moreover, "in an era when foreign policy debate has in most Western countries disappeared altogether, replaced by the reality TV of political entertainment, all

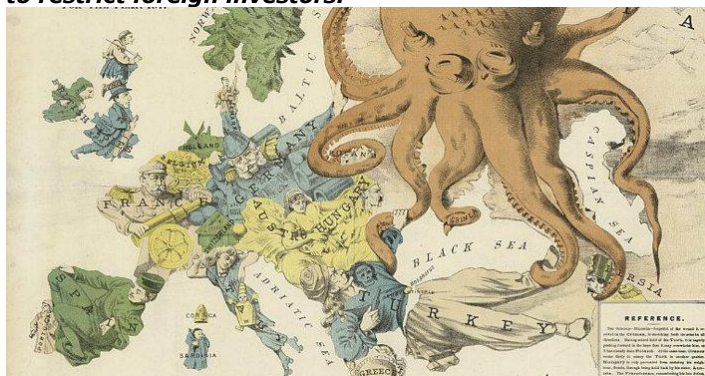
of these things are much hard to explain and justify to a public that isn't remotely interested," Applebaum laments.

If by 'all of these things' she means endless wars and Washington's fumbling attempt to preserve its shaky global hegemony, perhaps there's a little more thought behind American voters' logic toward anti-establishment candidates than she gives them credit for.

Europe Too Faces the 'Threat' of the Anti-Globalists

In Europe too, Applebaum warns, things aren't looking good for the Euro-Atlanticists.

"Americans aren't the only ones who find their alliances burdensome. A year from now, France also holds a presidential election. One of the frontrunners, Marine Le Pen of the National Front, has promised to leave both NATO and the EU, to nationalize French companies and to restrict foreign investors."



US Intelligence Chalks Up Washington's Declining Influence in Europe to 'Russian Spies'

"Like Trump," the neocon writes, "[Le Pen] foresees a special relationship with Russia, whose banks are funding her election campaign. French friends assure me that if she makes it to the final round, the center-left and center-right will band together, as they did two decades ago against her father. But elections are funny things, and electorates are fickle. What if Le Pen's opponent suddenly falls victim to a scandal? What if another Islamic State attack jolts Paris?"

In other words, Applebaum seems to imply, 'what if, as a result of an attack by the Islamic caliphate which the US-led invasion of Iraq created and US Persian gulf allies have bankrolled, the French people were to vote for a politician opposed to foreign control of French affairs and to the policy of endless imperial adventures around the world?'

As for her job suggesting that Russia is bankrolling the National Front's campaign, Le Pen has been very open in her explanation, [noting](#) that she took a loan from a private Russian bank because no French bank would give her one. In fact, she has since [said](#), she would cancel the loan with the Russian bank if a French bank were to make a counter-proposition, but she is yet to receive one.

But Applebaum isn't done yet. By the time French elections come around, she notes, "Britain may also be halfway out the door. In June, the British vote in a referendum to leave the EU. Right now, the vote is too close to call –and if the 'leave vote' prevails, then, as I've written, all bets are off. Copycat referendums may follow in other EU countries too. Viktor Orban, the Hungarian prime minister, sometimes speaks of leaving the West in favor of a strategic alliance with Istanbul or Moscow."



Labour Leader Corbyn Joins Thousands Anti Trident Protesters in London

And for the journalist, "it's not hard at all to imagine a Britain unmoored from Europe drifting away from the transatlantic alliance as well."

To make things even worse, in Applebaum's mind, "if the economic turmoil that could follow a British exit from the EU were sufficiently severe, perhaps the British public would vote out its conservative government in favor of the Labour Party, whose leadership is now radically anti-American. Everyone discounts Jeremy Corbyn, the far-left Labour leader, but they also discounted Trump. Corbyn is the only viable alternative if the public wants a change. Elections are funny things, and electorates are fickle."

Ultimately, the journalist anxiously notes, "without France, Europe's single market will cease to exist. Without Britain, it's hard to see how NATO lasts long either. Not everyone will be sorry. As Trump's appealing rhetoric makes clear, the cost of alliances ('millions of dollars annually') are easier to see than the longer-term gains."

<http://sputniknews.com/us/20160306/1035871466/trump-neocons-critique-analysis.html>

A Troubling America for Jews as Trump Awakes Its Bigots and Haters



Even if, as is likely, Trump never ends up coming for us American Jews, the fact that he's gone after others is, or should be, offensive enough. – Rabbi Avi Shafran, Haaretz

American Jews might be excused for finding the circus more formally known as the current presidential campaign unthreatening, even amusing. Unthreatening, because the leading Republican candidate has a Jewish daughter; the leading Democratic candidate, a Jewish son-in-law; and her rival is a bona fide member of the tribe himself. All the candidates, moreover, have expressed support for Israel.

And amusing? Well, no need to go into detail on that one. We need a dictionary with more expressive words than "grandstanding" and "mudslinging."

Some Jews, though, are worried by the Republican front-runner, despite his Jewish connection. After all, Mr. Trump at one point indicated that, if elected, he would approach the Israel-Palestinian impasse as "a sort of

neutral guy." But he later explained that he simply meant that he didn't see how he could promote negotiations if he openly took sides. "With that being said," the candidate added unequivocally, "I am totally pro-Israel."

More troubling to many Jews, and understandably so, is Mr. Trump's dog whistling (actually, often, out-loud shouting "Fido!!!") to American bigots and general lowlifes.

Trump was the poster boy for the "birther" movement challenging President Obama's standing as a natural-born American; he has disparaged Mexicans, said things about and to women that would rightly get any frat boy thrown off campus; he has insulted Latino journalists, mocked Asians, made fun of a disabled reporter, leveled false accusations about American Muslims and rejoiced in the roughing up of a black demonstrator at one of his rallies.

The targets of Trump's opprobrium have thus far not included Jews. (The former president of Trump Plaza Hotel & Casino's claim that Trump told him, "The only guys I want counting my money are short guys that wear yarmulkes all day" doesn't count.) But Jews nevertheless have good reason to wonder about the candidate.

Not because of some Niemöllerian "First he came for the Mexicans..." fear. But because even if, as is likely, he never ends up coming for us, the fact that he has gone after others is, or should be, offensive enough.

Truth be told, I'm not terribly exercised by the man. Should he actually come to occupy the Oval Office, he will likely metamorphose; presidents often turn out very different from their campaign personae. The current White House resident, for instance, perceived nine years ago as a hopeless pacifist and pacifier, ended up cyberattacking and sanctioning Iran, relentlessly (and, to some, illegally) sending drones after Islamists, decimating Al-Qaida's leadership and seeing to it that Osama bin Laden was sent to sleep with the fishes.

More worrisome than Mr. Trump himself, however, are the dogs his whistling has awoken, the purveyors of bigotry and hatred to whom he has gleefully played and whom he, intentionally or not, has encouraged.

There are the boldface names, like France's Jean-Marie Le Pen, who tweeted in French that, were he American,

"I would vote Donald TRUMP... May God protect him!" Or homegrown weed Louis Farrakhan, who praised Trump for telling a Jewish audience that he didn't want their money. The mad minister exulted over "a man [who] can say to those who control the politics of America, 'I don't want your money'." Mindful, perhaps, of the fact that Mr. Trump didn't ever (as did Bernie Sanders) get arrested during a civil rights protest, Farrakhan added, "Not that I'm for Mr.

Trump, but I like what I'm looking at." Anyone, in other words, who (even in Farrakhan's diseased imagination) scorns Jews can't be all bad.

And then there was the David Duke endorsement. Although Mr. Trump eventually disowned the famous fascist, the presidential hopeful first sought to win some unrepentant-Nazi points by pretending to not know who the former Ku Klux Klan Grand Wizard (apologies, dear Harry), felon, racist and anti-Semite was. That, despite his having made explicit references to Duke in the past.

Less well known to those of us blessedly untutored in the rogue's gallery of racial supremacists are people like self-described "white nationalist" William Daniel Johnson. Or Jared Taylor, whose writings were cited as inspiration by Dylann Roof, the man who murdered nine black worshippers in a Charleston church last year. Johnson and Taylor are vociferously encouraging their followers to vote for Trump.

Social media have lately, in the context of support for Mr. Trump, become infested with rants against blacks and foreigners and Jews. One needn't subscribe to the idea that the candidate himself really holds such views to be distressed by the fact that he has successfully egged on all too many who do embrace them.

Whatever is in store for us Americans in coming months, it's painfully clear that nativist campaign rhetoric has proven an effective strategy. And that it has brought forth, from beneath the verdant surface of our fruited plain, some truly foul and slimy things.

<https://theuglytruth.wordpress.com/2016/03/08/atroubling-america-for-jews-as-trump-awakes-its-bigots-and-haters/>

Heil Trump: When Does 'Never Again' Start?



Since the Holocaust, American Jews' collective cry has been: Don't let history be repeated. That starts with zero tolerance for inflammatory speech. Trump's campaign is made of little else.

ed note—but as you read this, remember 2 things—

A. It's all 'a hoax', and we know this because some really smart self-appointed 'experts' in this movement say so.

Some of them also say that Putin is 'secretly working for the Jews' and that the real cabal controlling everything are the Jesuits.

and—

B. *Jews—as we are told all the time from organized Jewish groups such as the ADL, etc—despite their overwhelming power within the mainstream media in America, play no disproportionate role in American politics. Nor do they try to control the political process in America through the process of media-induced brainwashing, and anyone who says the opposite is an anti-Semitic conspiracy theorist.*

Haaretz

What did we see when thousands of Donald Trump supporters obediently raised their right arms high in the air to pledge support for him? It's unlikely that many

American Jewish voters saw that as just another election rally scene. The visual echoes were visceral, immediate and repellent.

More than any theological belief, the one shared value that has characterized the American-Jewish worldview of the 20th and 21st centuries is 'Never Again.'

The historical imperative to never repeat the Holocaust has served as a core component of the education of American Jewish youth for three generations. We visit Holocaust museums and memorials and some – actual death camps. It seems as if half of our Jewish education is devoted to text and traditions; the other half to bearing witness to our recent collective trauma, vowing communally that never again will we fall victim to persecution, never again will we allow such evil to take root.

But when does 'Never Again' start?

That's the challenge of extracting lessons from the Holocaust and proposing contemporary parallels: You can't judge backwards, when the cattle cars are already running. You have to look to the roots, to the foundation that allowed a destructive system to grow. But if the roots, nourished by fear and prejudice, are already established, it's too late. You have to look back further and identify the seed that sprouted those rotten roots.

Language is the seed, and "Never Again" begins with zero tolerance of inflammatory speech. Symbols, gestures and images matter, too – they are the precursors of action. So while an impromptu rally pledge can't be blown up to suggest an American Reich is imminent, our history tells us that when paired with demagogic rhetoric, it's not harmless either – and can't be ignored.

Our Holocaust education touches on the social circumstances in which a vulnerable Germany was manipulated into becoming a murderous nation. But in most of our conversations and depictions, we tend to focus on the blaze of the Final Solution, rather than on the small, early sparks that ultimately caught fire. We say "Never Again" when we look at Auschwitz, but

perhaps we have not paid enough attention to the first incendiary speeches that set it all into motion.

When language breeds and abets violence, we must condemn it. Donald Trump's campaign is made of such language.

I understand Trump's appeal: We have all, at some point, been charmed, amused or invigorated by his unfiltered rants. His candor, when not offensive, is often refreshing. You may admire his ability to cut through the political clichés that numb us. You may be sick of the inertia and pettiness of government; you may seek someone who can press 'restart.' You may simply hate every other candidate.

But if we as Jewish Americans are to honor our own history and the lessons pulled from the ashes, we must reject him. Any Jew that supports Trump and has said "Never Again," has said those words in vain.

To be very clear: I am not saying Donald Trump is, or will become, Hitler. "The Art of the Deal" is not "Mein Kampf." But the point is this: Hitler was once Donald Trump – an impossibility until he was a reality. And he built the bridge between the two with words, gestures and symbols that lifted up certain people and degraded others, that identified scapegoats, and that gave people permission to turn against their fellow citizens.

And what of our words? When does our mantra of "Never Again" move from slogan to action?

It's a tricky tightrope. We don't know if or when the blame and anger Trump feeds off will sprout into something more tangibly sinister. But if we take history seriously, we have to accept that the seeds Trump is planting are like those planted by charismatic figures like Stalin and Putin and Mao, who watered them with generic promises of greatness paired with the toxic manure of bigotry and nationalism.

Our own history offers strong evidence that Jews and all other minorities never win in such situations. "Never Again" means we cannot wait around to find out. So it starts now.

<https://theuglytruth.wordpress.com/2016/03/08/heil-trump-when-does-never-again-start/>

Ex-ADL chief:

Trump's 'raise your hand' gambit was deliberate, Nazi-style 'fascist gesture'

By Eric Cortellessa, March 7, 2016, 4:20 pm

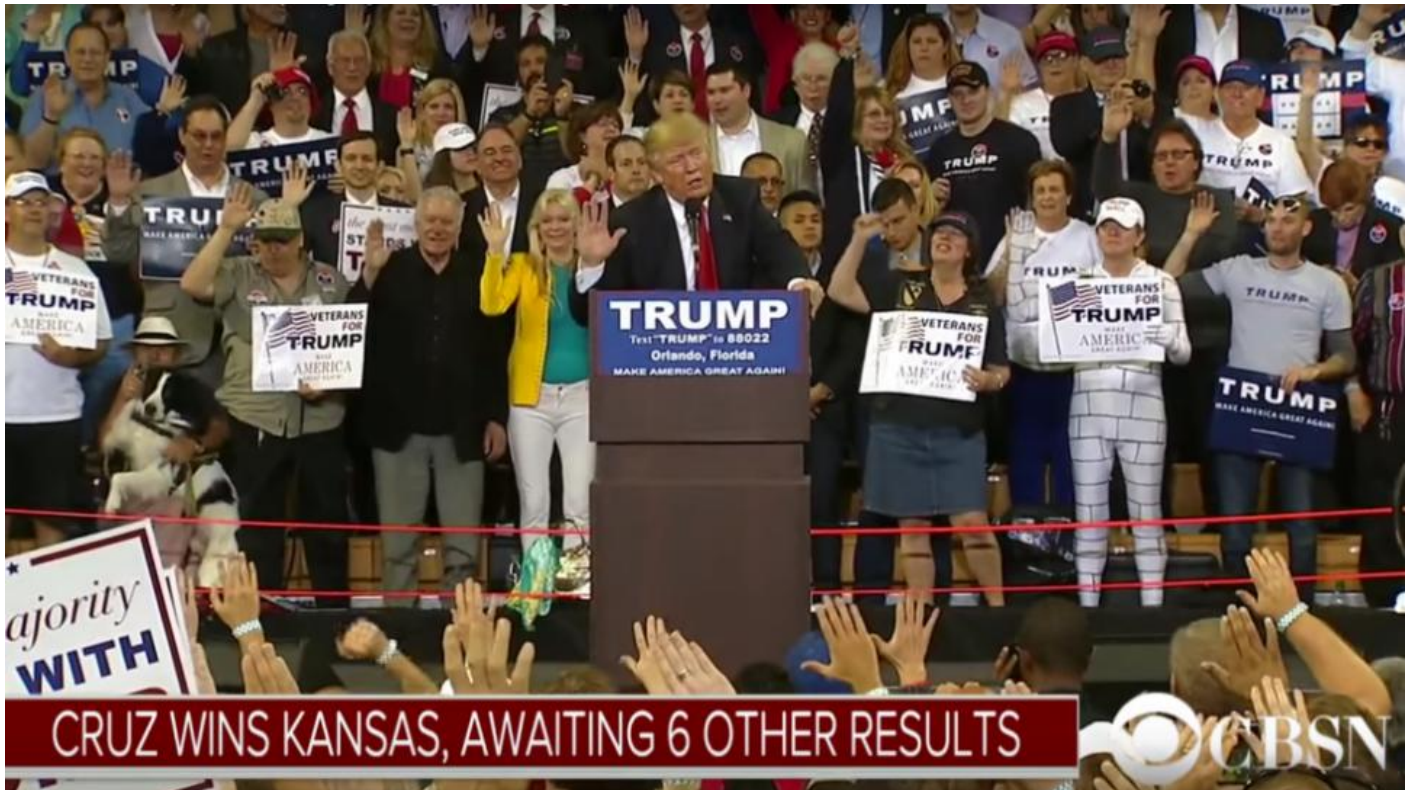
WASHINGTON — Former Anti-Defamation League director Abe Foxman excoriated Donald Trump for urging his supporters at a weekend rally to raise their right hands and promise to support him, a gambit Foxman said evoked echoes of Hitler salutes from Nazi rallies in the 1930s and '40s.

"Let's do a pledge. Who likes me in this room?" the Republican presidential candidate asked a large crowd Saturday in Orlando, Florida. "Raise your right hand: 'I do solemnly swear that I — no matter how I feel, no matter what the conditions, if there's hurricanes or

whatever — will vote, on or before the 12th for Donald J. Trump for president.'" (Trump misstated the date of the Florida primary, which will be held on March 15.)

As the audience enthusiastically complied with his request, the candidate told them: "Don't forget you all raised your hands. You swore. Bad things happen if you don't live up to what you just did."

For Foxman, who was born in Poland in 1940 and was saved from the Nazis by his Catholic nanny, watching Trump whip up his supporters in this fashion was extremely disturbing.



Abraham Foxman (Miriam Alster/Flash90/File)

"As a Jew who survived the Holocaust, to see an audience of thousands of people raising their hands in what looks like the 'Heil Hitler' salute is about as offensive, obnoxious and disgusting as anything I thought I would ever witness in the United States of America," he told The Times of Israel.

"We've seen this sort of thing at rallies of neo-Nazis. We've seen it at rallies of white supremacists. But to see it at a rally for a legitimate candidate for the presidency of the United States is outrageous."

Beyond his horror at seeing a hand-raising tactic similar to that adopted by the Nazi Party to signal obedience to their leader, Foxman said what made the Trump episode more egregious is his conviction that the Republican frontrunner was well aware of the resonance.

"It is a fascist gesture," Foxman said. "He is smart enough — he always tells us how smart he is — to know the images that this evokes. Instead of asking his audience to pledge allegiance to the United States of America, which in itself would be a little bizarre, he's asking them to swear allegiance to *him*."

Furthermore, Foxman added, "He even threatens that if they don't, they will suffer and be punished. This is so

over the top for a man who really doesn't come out of the underground. He is a man of the world. Even though he proclaims he doesn't know who David Duke was, or the other white supremacists, we know very well that he knows. So he's playing to an image."



People raise their arms as Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump ask them to pledge that they will vote for him during a campaign rally at the CFE Arena on the campus of the University of Central Florida on March 5, 2016 in Orlando, Florida. Joe Raedle/Getty Images/AFP.

Last week, Trump refused to immediately reject the endorsement of Duke, a white supremacist and former Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. When asked by Jake Tapper on CNN, Trump claimed ignorance of Duke's support or that of other white supremacists backing his bid for the White House. After a storm of controversy erupted over his response, Trump tweeted his disavowal of Duke later that day.

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'This is the summit of his own intoxication with what he perceives as his leadership quality'

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Saturday's incident, according to Foxman, marked the low point of a series of campaign controversies through which Trump has not merely managed to survive as a candidate, but to benefit. "I think he was intoxicated with all the things that he's already got away with, and it led him to this," said Foxman, who spent his adult life fighting bigotry, including a three-decade stint as national director of the ADL. "This is the summit of his own intoxication with what he perceives as his leadership quality."

While Trump's behavior during this election season has been the source of much consternation for Foxman, he finds it even more troubling that the billionaire businessman evidently appeals to such a large segment of the American public.

"When he said, 'I can walk down the street on Fifth Avenue and kill somebody and my supporters will not desert me,' he knows exactly what buttons he's pushing. Or when that guy interrupted his speech. People in that situation may think internally, 'Oh, I want to punch him in the mouth.' But you don't say it, you don't say it, because it's not civilized. But he said it and it was applauded," Foxman bemoaned.

The real-estate-mogul-turned-politician continues to "break all the taboos of civil behavior," said Foxman sadly, yet his supporters find him "increasingly appealing."

An unprecedented moment in American politics

According to Foxman, Trump's Saturday rally marked an unprecedented moment in American political history, one that prompts no comparison to any other candidate who has sought the presidency. "You can find some authoritarian, semi-fascist tinges in Southern politics during the segregationist era," he said. "But there's never been anything like this, and nothing on this scale." An attorney who headed the ADL from 1987 until his retirement last year, Foxman has been a close observer of anti-Semitism and other kinds of bigotry, discrimination and prejudice in the United States.

He said Trump's rhetoric and proposals — and the support they have elicited from neo-Nazis, white supremacists and racists — combine to make Saturday's hand-raising rally something that should alarm Americans. "I am a Holocaust survivor and this made me quiver," he said.

While Trump continues to lead the way in the Republican presidential contest, heading the field with [384 delegates and 12 states won](#), Foxman does not believe he will make it all the way to the White House in January 2017.

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'If the intoxication we are seeing continues, more and more people will realize that this is not a person that they want to be led by'

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"There's a long, long way to go, but I remain an optimist. I'm an optimist about the American people," he said. "I think the American people are rational and reasonable at the end of the day. And I think that if the intoxication we

are seeing continues, more and more people will realize that this is not a person that they want to be led by." Nonetheless, the fact that Trump is resonating with millions of Americans, and that his audience responded enthusiastically to his call to raise their hands and pledge their support for him, leaves Foxman deeply concerned.



"Heil Trump!" happened at a rally today. How did we Nazi this coming? [#Kandidate pic.twitter.com/dqQL6koRM7](#) — JHunterJokes (@jhuntercomedy) [March 5, 2016](#)

Many Americans plainly found Trump's hand-raising antics offensive — as reflected by a social media uproar, replete with comparative photos of 1930s Germany and 2016 America — but Foxman saw the response from those present at the Saturday rally as reflecting a lamentable reality of the political moment, where the more obscene Trump becomes, the more attractive some see him as a candidate.

"What scares me is he's broken all these taboos and it's helped him," Foxman said. "That frightens me. It frightens me that there are all these things that we've worked so hard on, but one after another he breaks these taboos and the people applaud him and come back for more."

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/ex-adl-chief-trumps-raise-your-hand-gambit-was-deliberate-nazi-style-fascist-gesture/>

Trump on Kimmel show: Tom Brady, baby Hitler and 'Star Wars' By David Wright, CNN

Updated 2139 GMT (0539 HKT) December 17, 2015 (CNN) [Donald Trump](#) traded the debate stage for the late-night couch on Wednesday night, giving a wide-ranging interview on "Jimmy Kimmel Live" that covered not only his 2016 bid and his Republican rivals, but also his take on the [baby Hitler debate](#), the "Star Wars" franchise and New England Patriots quarterback Tom Brady.

During his appearance, Trump discussed his bruising campaign style.

"Really, I would like to see the Republican Party come together," he said, "and I've been a little bit divisive, in the sense that I've been hitting people pretty hard" -- prompting Kimmel to crack, "A little bit, yeah."

The host pressed Trump for his thoughts on rivals Ted Cruz and Jeb Bush, asking if he thought either was afraid of him.

On Cruz, Trump demurred, saying, "No, I don't think so." But on Bush, Trump responded, "I think he's scared. He's having a hard time ... I defined him -- I gave him this term, 'low-energy.' I said he's a low-energy individual. We do not need in this country low energy."

Kimmel then steered the conversation to the "baby Hitler" debate. "Someone asked Jeb if he would kill baby Hitler, did you hear that?" Kimmel asked. "And he said he would -- do you think he would kill baby Hitler?"

Trump paused before joking, "No, he's too nice."

Asked by the host if he would have killed baby Hitler, Trump answered, "no comment" but added, "That was a vicious baby, let me tell you."

In the final segment of the interview, Kimmel peppered Trump with a handful of sports and pop culture questions.

On Brady, who has been asked repeatedly about his friendship with the real estate mogul, Trump said, "He's a very good friend of mine, he's a great guy -- by the way, this is a great guy and a winner, a champion, he's fantastic."

Asked if he would go see the new "Star Wars" movie "The Force Awakens," Trump said he might but admitted he's not a big fan of the franchise, only having seen "maybe one or two" because of his busy schedule. "But -- but," Trump added, "great stuff."

The highlight of the appearance was when Kimmel brought out a fake children's book, ghostwritten on Trump's behalf in the style of Dr. Seuss.

The book, "Winners Aren't Losers," lampooned -- in rhymes and cartoons -- some of the biggest moments from Trump's presidential bid.

"Winners aren't losers, they're winners -- like me! A loser's a loser, which one will you be?" Kimmel read.

Other lines from the book alluded to specific episodes from the campaign. "This lobster's a loser, throw him in the pot! I like a lobster who doesn't get caught," the book reads, a reference to the controversy Trump provoked when he disparaged Vietnam veteran and Arizona Sen. John McCain for having been a prisoner of war.

Another line -- "Now here are some frogs I do not like at all. We must kick these frogs out, and then build a wall!" -- clearly refers to Trump's polarizing proposal to build a wall along the U.S. border with Mexico to combat illegal immigration.

Trump was good-natured and appeared entertained by the book, reading the final line himself: "There are two kinds of people, which one will you be? A loser like them? Or a winner ... like me?"

<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/12/17/politics/trump-jimmy-kimmel-live-interview/>

WATCH: Colbert Settles 'Would You Kill Baby Hitler' Question Once and For All
Noted ethicist Stephen Colbert wades into this moral dilemma.

By Adam Johnson / AlterNet
November 11, 2015

You got to hand it to the *New York Times Magazine*: its "Would you kill baby Hitler?" thought experiment from two weeks ago has legs. After going viral on Twitter and spawning a half-dozen think pieces in everything from

The Atlantic to *Vox*, it has now entered the 2016 GOP presidential race.

Asked the question recently by a reporter, Jeb Bush didn't hesitate, telling the *Huffington Post*, "



Hell yeah, I'd kill baby Hitler." But what's the right answer? Noted ethicist Stephen Colbert waded into this moral dilemma.



First Ben Carson, whose solution to this problem -- on an unrelated counterfactual of his -- was to give the Jews guns because this, evidently, would be enough to defeat one of the most powerful armies in history.

"Ben Carson has said, if he could go back in time, he would prevent the Holocaust by giving Jews guns," Colbert said. "Of course, Ben Carson wouldn't kill Hitler himself. As a doctor, he swore, First, do no harm. Second, give everyone guns."

And what of Jeb? This is where it gets a bit complicated. It turns out Colbert and Jeb's timelines would diverge in their attempts to prevent the Holocaust. In doing so, things get terribly convoluted.

Watch the clip below and try to parse it yourself:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76MIVLbv1zE>

Adam Johnson is an associate editor at AlterNet. Follow him on Twitter at @adamjohnsonnyc.

<http://www.alternet.org/media/watch-colbert-settles-would-you-kill-baby-hitler-question-once-and-all>



Mazur's Musings

Certainly the Establishment would, if it thought it could get away with it, shoot Mr Trump.

But they'd better forget about it, for this is not notably the 1960s, when they assassinated the two Kennedy brothers, secure in the knowledge that they could, and did, completely control the then media narrative of the incidents.

It took three decades for a diligent researcher, one Michael Collins Piper, to safely conclude in his book that it was the Israelis who had President Kennedy shot. - http://americanfreepress.net/PDF/Final_Judgment.pdf

In the present day, with almost every attendee at a Trump rally having a mobile phone, most of which are switched to video recording - as is evident by the forest of identical moving images on them, when suddenly being held high as Trump begins to move off the dais at the end of every one of his speeches.

Contrast this with the solitary truly epoch making, but serendipitous, Zapruda film whose live movie camera

was trained on the Kennedy limousine in the moments before, during, and after, the bullet impacts.

Coming back to the present day, were all mobile phones at a Trump rally suddenly to be deactivated - as is technically possible at the throw of a switch, then obviously a state actor would have to have been responsible.

This means that Trump could not be assassinated at a public event.

He has a private Boeing 747, and for sure, 24/7 security is maintained to prevent all unauthorised access, and even if the plane came down due to an unforeseen catastrophic malfunction, no one would believe that it was an accident.

Obama has authorised that a security detail be provided him, but there is, in addition to that, another layer of security - his own, since we know (he would too) that Kennedy's security detail around the limousine was ordered to stand down in the moments preceding the shooting.

What more can be said? They can hardly poison him via his food at a function as he is in remarkably good health and looks for a 69-year-old man, and no one would believe that he had a heart attack and just died.

Summing up, it is in the interests of the Establishment to make sure that nothing bad happens to Mr Trump, for in the event of him suddenly dying, they would be blamed, even if they had nothing to do with it, and that would be the day that could be marked as the beginning of the end of the First American Republic, for they could not control the civil unrest that would follow.

Nazi comment brings apology calls

By AAP, 9:44pm March 9, 2016

Immigration Minister Peter Dutton and Labor's immigration spokesman Richard Marles have called on each other to apologise over a reference to Nazi Germany from the immigration department. Department boss Michael Pezzullo dismissed as highly offensive, unwarranted and wrong claims from critics that likened detention centres to gulags and suggestions of public indifference similar to that "allegedly experienced in Nazi Germany".



Peter Dutton in a row over Holocaust language. AAP

The use of the word "allegedly" raised eyebrows across social media. The department later said it had been "wilfully taken out of context".

"Any insinuation the department denies the atrocities committed in Nazi Germany are both ridiculous and baseless," it said in a statement.

Mr Marles said the department had turned a simple mistake into a "great error of judgment". Its "laboured

attempt" to explain the language had compounded the original mistake. "The minister Peter Dutton has to come out today and clearly withdraw these words and apologise," Mr Marles told reporters. "The reputation of the department is at stake, indeed the reputation of Australia is at stake."

But Mr Dutton accused Mr Marles of seeking to twist Mr Pezzullo's remarks. "Any suggestion that Mr Pezzullo deliberately sought to deny or qualify the crimes of the Nazi era is patently ludicrous," Mr Dutton said in a statement. He said Mr Marles should apologise to Mr Pezzullo and staff of the department and Australian Border Force for impugning their integrity.



September 11, 2015: MP Peter Dutton has been recorded by a broadcast microphone joking about rising sea levels impacting Pacific islands.

<http://www.9news.com.au/national/2016/03/09/12/08/row-over-alleged-holocaust-comments>

MP Natalie McGarry faces legal action over holocaust claim

MP NATALIE McGarry is facing legal demands to make a donation to charity and issue a "suitable apology" after wrongly claiming the head of new campaign to keep Scotland in the UK is a "holocaust denier".

BY SCOTT MACNAB, 7 MARCH 2016



Natalie McGarry was elected MP for Glasgow East in 2015. Picture: John Devlin

Ms McGarry did quickly apologise and deleted the comments from social media.

But Alistair Cameron of Scotland in the Union has now engaged lawyers and is not satisfied with the politician's efforts to make amends.

It is the second time in recent months Ms McGarry has been forced to say sorry for social media comments. She recently apologised to JK Rowling after accusing the author of supporting online trolls.

The latest comments emerged in a tweet posted at 3.09am on Sunday morning.

Ms McGarry stated: "Leading unionist figures do know that Scotland in the Union is headed by an internet troll and an ousted holocaust denier, right?"

The MP later deleted the comments and then apologised in a later tweet. She stated: "You should be careful who is distributing your materials, but apologies etc..."

A spokesman for Scotland in the Union said: "We are surprised that an elected member of parliament would make such a false and offensive accusation."

He added later: "We can confirm that Alastair Cameron has instructed a legal firm to engage Ms McGarry and seek an appropriate apology and a charitable donation."

Mr Cameron, a married father from Edinburgh who set up the campaign in 2015, receives no payment from his role as director. He works full time as a consultant in the financial services industry and previously served in the military.

Ms McGarry quit the SNP whip at Westminster after a police investigation was launched into allegations of missing funds from the Women for Independence campaign which she was involved with.

The Glasgow East MP now sits at Westminster as an independent while the police inquiries into the case are ongoing. Officers were called in by concerned members of Women for Independence.

The MP – who denies any wrongdoing – helped set up WFI as a small campaigning group during the Scottish referendum campaign in 2012.

Ms McGarry hit the headlines last month when it emerged she was detained by security forces on a visit to Turkey as part of a delegation. She had been detained after being seen with her mobile phone out at a checkpoint.

"It was a terrifying experience albeit it only lasted a couple of hours," the politician said later.

<http://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/mp-natalie-mcgarry-faces-legal-action-over-holocaust-claim-1-4049470>



TAKI'S MAGAZINE *Cocktails, Countesses & Mental Caviar*

**Did Africans Sell Africans Into Slavery?
Let's Ask Some Africans**

[This is nothing new – business is business. Think of the local African/Middle Eastern businessmen enabling the refugee flood into Europe. – ed. AI.]

By Jim Goad, March 07, 2016



Photo credit: Wikimedia Commons

If there is a historical weapon more powerful and decisive than guns, it is certainly guilt. Those who seek to conquer will wield the primitive biblical notion of collective guilt as a bludgeon to dampen a rival group's spirit and their willingness to resist. Guilt is injected like a fatal virus into entire populations to demoralize and weaken them. And at least as far as whites in the West are concerned, it is working like a charm.

Without so much as asking a single question, many modern whites have gullibly swallowed a skewed and incomplete historical narrative that depicts them as history's sole villains and the nonwhite world as innocent, suffering lambs.

Alas, despite the cheering warmth such simplicities afford to simple minds, life is never that simple, and as any honest student of history knows, there is no such thing as "good guys"—there are only bad guys who won and bad guys who lost. Whenever I note that when it comes to the emotionally hypersensitive topic of slavery, there is more than enough historical guilt to go around and that slavery's history cannot neatly be boxed into binary struggles of good versus evil or black versus white, I am invariably accused of trying to alleviate or deny the guilt that we are ceaselessly lectured whites should constantly be torturing ourselves with.

"If there is a historical weapon more powerful and decisive than guns, it is certainly guilt."

If one dares to point out that Africans were vastly complicit in the African slave trade, one is accused of trying to "deny" white guilt or to "absolve" whites of guilt, or of trying to argue that "two wrongs make a right."

No, dummies. Two wrongs make two *wrongs*. But the question is: Why do you focus only on *one* wrong? It would seem that in all cases, the ones who are truly trying to "deny" guilt or "absolve" themselves of it are the ones who insist everyone focus merely on *one* wrong rather than *all* of them. Humanity, regardless of color, will never suffer a shortage of guilt.

Many black apologists and their white enablers will outright deny that Africans sold Africans into slavery. The always interesting Nation of Islam argues that these treacherous go-betweens weren't truly "African" anyway—they were instead Portuguese Jewish half-breeds known as lancados who'd deliberately interbred with indigenous Africans in order to swindle and kidnap them before handing them over to Jewish slave traders who'd shlep them to the Americas.

To many others for whom the overwhelming evidence of African collaboration in the slave trade becomes impossible to deny, they'll leap through flaming poodle hoops trying to make excuses. They'll allege that African slavery was more benign than all other forms...or that Africans who sold other Africans to Islamic and European slavers had no idea how brutally the victims would be treated...or that they didn't consider one another "black" but rather enemies from warring tribes, as if that makes it any better ethically...or that it was only a handful of African Judases and Uncle Toms who sold their continental kin into New World bondage and was not in any way an established, officially mandated, and integral part of several sub-Saharan economies.

Nearly all modern historians agree that the scenario depicted by Alex Haley in *Roots*—that of white raiders penetrating the African interior to rout African villages for slaves—is fraudulent. Instead, European slave traders nearly always bought slaves from African vendors at coastal markets. We hear much about the brutal "Middle Passage" across the Atlantic Ocean, but almost never about the estimated 10 million or so indigenous Africans who perished while being marched to the sea in chains and yokes by their African captors.

We don't hear that according to Boston University's Linda Heywood and John Thornton, about 90% of Africans transported to the New World had initially been enslaved by other Africans. We don't hear about Tipu Tip, who was once a world-famous black slave trader in Zanzibar. And we certainly don't hear much about how Barack Obama—who has no ancestral ties to African slaves in America—is descended from the Luo peoples, who routinely captured other Africans in war and sold them into slavery.

But when the Transatlantic Slave Trade was still active, what did African blacks and their American descendants have to say?

Glad you asked:

"...I must own, to the shame of my own countrymen, that I was first kidnapped and betrayed by some of my own complexion, who were the first cause of my exile and slavery...If there were no buyers there would be no sellers."— African abolitionist Ottobah Cugoana (1757-1791)

"The savage chiefs of the western coasts of Africa, who for ages have been accustomed to selling their captives into bondage and pocketing the ready cash for them, will not more readily accept our moral and economical ideas than the slave traders of Maryland and Virginia...We are, therefore, less inclined to go to Africa to work against the slave trade than to stay here to work against it."— Frederick Douglass

And here's what several prominent modern African leaders have to say about the subject:

"African chiefs were the ones waging war on each other and capturing their own people and selling them. If anyone should apologize, it should be the African chiefs. We still have those traitors here even today."

— Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, 1998

"I want to apologize for the role my ancestors played in the slave trade...I knew one day I wanted to come to this land and ask forgiveness of my black brothers and sisters. I wanted to cross the ocean to see the land where my ancestors suffered."— King Kpoto-Zounme Hakpon III of Benin to a black audience in Alabama, 2013

"We cannot continue to blame the white men, as Africans, particularly the traditional rulers, are not blameless...In view of the fact that the Americans and Europe have accepted the cruelty of their roles and have forcefully apologised, it would be logical, reasonable and humbling if African traditional rulers...[can] accept blame and formally apologise to the descendants of the victims of their collaborative and exploitative slave trade."— Civil Rights Congress of Nigeria, 2009

"I believe there is a great psychic shadow over Africa, and it has much to do with our guilt and denial of our role in the slave trade. We too are blameworthy in what was essentially one of the most heinous crimes in human history."— Former Ghanaian diplomat to the UN Kofi Awoonor, 1994

I have endlessly more respect for modern African leaders who are willing to acknowledge their ancestors' role in slavery than I do for modern ethno-masochistic whites that try, against all evidence, to isolate guilt only on the white side and smear all whites from here to eternity with the invisible shit stain of guilt. I also have far more respect for these African leaders than I do any modern American blacks who blame whites, and only whites, for every last drop of black suffering.

If I feel a kinship with anyone, it is with those who are intelligent and noble enough to acknowledge that history is unbearably complex and is more reasonably viewed as a power struggle between winners and losers rather than good guys and

bad guys. In the end, only morons strain to justify historical events, while wise men merely try to understand them. Please share this article by using the link below. When you cut and paste an article, Taki's Magazine misses out on traffic, and

our writers don't get paid for their work. Email editors@takimag.com to buy additional rights. http://takimag.com/article/did_africans_sell_africans_into_slavery_lets_ask_some_africans_jim_goad/

SCHLUSS MIT DER ANGST UND DEM DISTANZIEREN GEGENÜBER "RECHTS"!

Gerd Ittner, 7 March 2016

Je ängstlicher die Bemühungen, sich "von Rechts" zu distanzieren, desto deutlicher der Hinweis an den Schweinejournalismus und die antideutsche Lügenpresse, wo die empfindliche Stelle sitzt, und desto einladender der Hinweis, erst recht die "Faschismuskeule" auszupacken und damit auf die empfindliche Stelle dreinzuschlagen. Wer hingegen offen und aufrecht sagt, was er denkt, dazu ohne mit der Wimper zu zucken steht, sich mit dem Nazivorwurf nicht einschüchtern läßt, sondern sich stolz zu seinem Deutschein und damit zum in den Augen der Antideutschen "Rechtssein" bekennt, der entzieht den lumpigen Faschismuskeulenschwingern die Angriffsfläche und nimmt ihnen den Wind aus den Segeln. So wurde die Bürgerinitiative Sichere Heimat der Rußlanddeutschen in Nürnberg trotz - nein, gerade wegen deren ängstlicher Bemühungen, sich von "Rechts" zu distanzieren, voll mit der "Rassismuskeule" attackiert.

Die Nürnberger Nachrichten schrieben: **"Kundgebung gegen Rassisten der 'Sicheren Heimat'"** und der Bayerische Rundfunk: **"Unterstützung von Rechtsaußen - Zum dritten Mal haben am Sonntag Russlanddeutsche der 'Bürgerinitiative Sichere Heimat' in Nürnberg demonstriert. Immer wieder schließen sich Rechtspopulisten, Neonazis und Holocaustleugner der Gruppe an."**



Neben mir, mit dem zusammengerollten Transparent unter dem Arm, Frank Geißler, Organisator der Thügida



<http://www.br.de/nachrichten/rechtsextremismus/rechtsextremismus-russlanddeutsche-einheit-100.html>

Doch kein Vorwurf an unsere Rußlanddeutschen Volksgenossen. Sondern Dank, daß auch sie jetzt fürs deutsche Vaterland auf die Straße gehen. Sie werden auch noch erkennen, daß alles Distanzieren von "Rechts" nichts bringt - denn wer sich für Deutschland einsetzt, sich zum Deutschen Volk bekennt, der ist fürs Pack der Antideutschen und Volkshasser immer "rechts", auch wenn er auf einer Wolke sitzend den ganzen Tag zur Harfe das Ave Maria singen würde.

Eine Meldung von heute vormittag

Hier der Bericht der Gemeinschaftsnetzseite der Nürnberger Nachrichten/Nürnberger Zeitung über die Kundgebung der Bürgerinitiative Sichere Heimat: <http://www.nordbayern.de/region/nuernberg/120gegendemonstranten-boten-sicherer-heimat-die-stirn-1.5040712>

Die ganzen überängstlichen Distanzierungsbemühungen der "Sicheren Heimat" gegenüber "Rechts" sind selbstverständlich völlig für die Katz. Als wir bei der Kundgebung gestern auf dem Nürnberger Jakobsplatz ein Thügida-Transparent entrollten, das wir von der Demo in Neustadt an der Orla* am Tag vorher dabei hatten, kam gleich einer der Rußlanddeutschen Organisatoren auf uns zu: er gäbe uns ja recht, aber man sei "nicht Rechts", sondern "in der Mitte" und wir sollten deshalb das Transparent wieder einrollen. Auch bei den Redebeiträgen wurde deutlich, daß man hier noch nicht verstanden hat, daß die alle Dämme brechende Volksfremdeninvasion nicht Folge einer unfähigen oder unwissenden Politik ist, sondern einem von langer Hand vorbereiteten und generalstabsmäßig umgesetzten Plan zur Abschaffung Deutschlands und des Deutschen Volkes entspricht. - Das was jetzt geschieht, dieser von immer mehr Deutschen als solcher empfundene regelrechte Überfremdungskrieg gegen unser Deutsches Volk, entspricht der Erfüllung des erklärten Kriegszieles Nr. 1 der Alliierten des Zweiten Weltkriegs: **Die Abschaffung der ethnischen Identität des Deutschen Volkes.** Dabei ist es sehr bedeutsam: **daß wir mit unseren Gegnern des Zweiten Weltkriegs, den Todfeinden des Reiches, noch immer keinen Friedensvertrag haben und daß diese noch immer die Feindstaatenklauseln gegen Deutschland und das Deutsche Volk aufrechterhalten!**

Nach der Veranstaltung bedankte sich jener Rußlanddeutsche im persönlichen Gespräch aber nochmal für unser Kommen. Doch diese absolut überflüssige, maximal schädliche und vor allem sichselbsterfüllende Angst, von antideutschen Haßverbrechern als "Rechts" eingestuft zu werden... Das muß überwunden werden.

Denn: Die Freiheit und das Himmelreich gewinnen keine Halben!

Mit volks- und reichstreuen Grüßen!

Gerhard Ittner

Nürnberg, den 7. März 2016

*<http://www.thueringerallgemeine.de/startseite/detail/-/specific/Neustadt-an-der-Orla-am-Sonnabend--nicht-die-Strasse-ueberlassen-1511373163>

<http://www.otz.de/web/zgt/politik/detail//specific/Ueberraschend-zahlreicher-Protest-gegen-Thuegida-in-Neustadt-an-der-Orla-1838290246>