

1: Revisionist Zionism - Wikipedia

The Anatomy of Revisionism has 1 rating and 1 review. Jayden gonzalez said: a VITAL antidote to the sociological eclecticism of the psl line. has a cool.

It is the retelling of history from a point of view that differs from the mainstream, which always treats the victor the state as glorious and the conquered individual liberty as deserving of its fate. Obviously the libertarian telling of American history is going to be different. The state and its creations are not the heroes. The producers of capital, the average people, the voluntary society: There is a massive literature of revisionist American history. It is so vast, in fact, that people whose field is economics, law, or philosophy can feel intimidated by it all, especially since this material is not taught in class. Must we accept the idea that the architects of the Constitution loved liberty, that Lincoln was a liberator, that the United States had to crush Spain in the late 19th century, that World War I was unavoidable, that the U. No, not at all, say the revisionists. They tell a version of events that turns every convention on its head. But there is yet another problem here: What Riggensbach does is offer a thoroughgoing critique of leftwing revisionism in favor of a distinctly libertarian form of revisionism. This book is a roundup of the major figures and the most important books; it is also a clear-headed assessment of all the major controversies. What you get from this one book is what would otherwise take a student months or years of searching in the library to locate and learn. There has never been anything like it. He weighs on the great issues of whether the Old Right was really part of the "right" and how the definitions of these terms change. He defends Thomas Woods against his critics among the mainstream while arguing that Woods is not a conservative at all but rather an old-style liberal. This book is written in an engaging style, with the goal of sharing as much knowledge of this literature with the reader as is possible. In this way, this book opens up whole worlds you never knew existed. There is no longer any reason to feel lost in the thicket of interpretation and reinterpretation. Like Virgil in the Inferno, Riggensbach is your guide.

2: The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews: Part II

We shall return to this assessment of Social Democracy after having fully examined the theory and practice of Modern Revisionism in order to demonstrate the truth of our initial assertion: Modern Revisionism is a form of Social Democracy."32 Thus, he keeps silent about it.. regardless by whom done in part. an imperialist-tied comprador group in.

Both conventional historians and Holocaust revisionists agree on this. They disagree on what happened to the Jews when they got there. Conventional historians say most of them were killed. Revisionists say they were simply resettled in the East. There are Nazi documents which talk about resettling the Jews in the East. In spite of what they said on paper when they arrived, most of them were killed. At Kovno and Riga the Jews were shot soon after. They were put on trains and transported eastwards, but when they arrived, most of them were killed. There is no evidence they actually were resettled. Revisionists, who say that the Jews were resettled, are using the same argument which the Nazis used to deceive their victims in the s. Revisionists acknowledge that there is documentary evidence that large numbers of Jews were deported to Chelmno and the Operation Reinhard camps of Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka in Poland. Jews were sent there but then, they were supposed to have been sent on further to the East. Butz said the Jews were resettled in the area of Riga, Minsk and the Ukraine, but he admitted he cannot find any documentary evidence for this and he did not know what happened to the Jews after the war 5. Nevertheless, other revisionists still use this explanation. The Korherr Report said that by December 30, , 1,, Jews had been evacuated to the east. This number is confirmed by a 11 January radio message which was sent from Lublin to Cracow and was intercepted and decoded by British intelligence, again saying that 1,, Jews had been sent to these camps 6. The Korherr Report further states that on December 12, , there were , Jews in ghettos and only Jews in concentration camps, including only Jews in Auschwitz 7. What had happened to all the other Jews who had already been sent there? The Korherr Report also states that another , Jews had been evacuated from occupied Russia and the Baltic 8. Another report Solution of the Jewish Problem in Galicia said that by June 27, , another , Jews had been evacuated from Galicia 9. The Nazis were not just sending Jews from the west to the camps of Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec and then sent further east. They were also deporting Jews from the east, the Baltic and Galicia, westwards to these camps. Jews from east and west were deported to Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec. They were not sent elsewhere and resettled. They were killed there. The Goebbels passage, which was quoted earlier, makes it clear that the Final Solution did not involve simply exterminating all the Jews as quickly as possible. The Jews, who were not able to work, were usually killed. The fitter Jews were kept alive, for a while at least, and used as slave labour. There are not thousands of Jews who survived these camps. About two million Jews were sent to these four camps and about survived the war Only a handful were kept alive for work, such as disposing of the corpse and sorting their possessions. Some revisionists claim that the Auschwitz death books, which were released by the Russians in , prove that only 73, Jews died in Auschwitz Other revisionists know better. Arthur Butz has pointed that the death books record 45, deaths in and 39, in The death books for , , and are missing Furthermore, the death books recorded only deaths from typhus When the Jews arrived, they went through a selection process. Those, who were fit for work, went to the right, were registered and admitted to the camp where they were use as slave labour. The unsuitable Jews went to the left and were taken way and not registered. There were about , registered Auschwitz inmates, which would presumably include the , non-Jews. This means about , Jews were sent to Auschwitz but never made it to the registration office. About , inmates survived and were released or transferred to other camps This means , registered inmates must have died but the death books record only 74, deaths. More importantly, they do not record the deaths of those who were deported to Auschwitz and were killed soon after arriving without being registered. The eyewitness accounts of Jewish survivors of Auschwitz typically say that when they arrived, they were divided into two groups " those able to work and those unable to work " just like Goebbels wrote. The survivors were in the group, which was able to work, and they were admitted into the camp. The others, the unfit Jews, were taken away and gassed. Out of all the Jews, who have written about their experiences in the Holocaust, not one of them has said that they were among the , Jews who were deported to Auschwitz but they were not

suitable for slave labour, so they were sent somewhere else. This is because they were not sent somewhere else, they were gassed in Auschwitz. If any revisionist wants to disagree, he should show us the documentary or eyewitness evidence to support his claims. If we add the , unregistered Jews, who were gassed, and the , registered inmates, who never left and must have also died, we get 1. There were also about , converts to Christianity who were still classified as Jews. About 63, Jews had already been killed by March, , so there were about , Jews in Hungary when Germany occupied their ally In April Hitler ordered the deportation of , Hungarian Jews for slave labour Revisionists claim that in to the Nazis had sent about two million Jews through the camps of Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka and resettled them somewhere in the eastern territories. If the Nazis now needed more Jews for slave labour, one wonders why they did not just bring back some of these supposedly resettled Jews. They could not because these Jews had not been resettled. They had been killed. From May 15 to July 9, , , Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz, four times what Hitler originally said he needed. These deportations are well-documented About 26, Hungarian Jews were admitted to Auschwitz as inmates Others, who were also deemed fit for work, were transferred to other camps. Historians do not agree how many were transferred. Franciszek Piper, director of the Auschwitz State Museum, says that 25, were transferred, Jean Claude Pressac believed , were transferred The rest of the Hungarian Jews, between , and , were killed in the Auschwitz gas chambers. This is what the eyewitnesses, both Jews and Germans, say happened. The Labor Deployment Lists, which list the tasks assigned to the prisoners in Auschwitz, record that on July 28, , there were inmates working in the four Birkenau crematoria in two shifts. For example, there were inmates working the day shift in Crematorium II and working the night shift There is no way an ordinary crematorium needs over workers at one time, let alone three more serving a population of about , A few months later, on October 9, , the Labor Deployment Lists record only workers in the four crematoria. Crematorium II needed 27 workers for the day shift and 26 for the night shift Why were almost four times as many workers needed to operate the crematoria in July than in October? The reason is because that July was the time of the deportations of , Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz where over , were killed in the gas chambers in the Birkenau crematoria and so many workers were needed to drag out and cremate the bodies. In October, the Hungarian deportations had finished, fewer Jews were being gassed, and fewer inmates were needed to dispose of the bodies. Again, if revisionists want to claim that the Hungarian Jews were not killed, they must show us what really happened to them, but they cannot. In The Hoax of the Twentieth Century Arthur Butz got around this problem by claiming that the Hungarian deportations never happened and all the documentary evidence was faked Butz is clearly wrong since many of the eyewitness accounts about Auschwitz were Hungarian Jews who were deported to Auschwitz in Some were retained to work in Auschwitz itself; the remainder were dispersed to camps in the Nazi empire. Birkenau could simply not accommodate all of them. We know no documents about a camp outside Birkenau where these people were housed. Should such documents have existed, they were certainly destroyed or safely hidden by the victors, as they were radically incompatibly with the legend of an end of Hungarian Jewry in the gas chambers???? This in all probability is the reason why no documents are available concerning the so-called Eastern extermination camps of Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec. All these three camps were almost certainly transit camps through which especially Polish, but also a certain number of Western Jews, were being relocated into the Eastern territories. He is making it up to explain why there is no evidence to support his groundless theory. The real reason why there is no evidence that the Jews, who were sent to Auschwitz but were not suitable for work, were sent somewhere else, is not because the Allies destroyed the evidence, but because they were not sent to other camps. They were gassed in Auschwitz. There were an additional two to three million Jews who were shot by the Einsatzgruppen behind the Eastern Front or died from starvation and exhaustion in the ghettos and concentration camps. Birkenau could hold about , inmates. If these three million Jews were supposed to have been resettled in camps, that would require 30 camps the size of Birkenau. Where were these camps? What were their names? Are there any photos of what these camps look like today? What were the names of the camp commandants? What were the SS units which guarded them? About SS personnel were assigned to guard Auschwitz with its , inmates There were only 38 SS divisions. Historians know what they did during the war. Seven of them were not guarding Jews in the occupied East. Even if they were guarding Jews, why

has a single one of them ever come forward and contacted a revisionist and told the truth?

3: The Anatomy of Revisionism by H.W. Edwards

This first appeared in The Libertarian Forum, Volume XI, NO.2, March-April, Someone has, indubitably, shot and almost assassinated Larry Flynt, creator and publisher of Hustler and other publications.

It holds that capitalism divides humans into two classes – the bourgeoisie or property-owning class, and the proletariat or labouring class. On top of this, it claims the proletariat is divided into a labour aristocracy of powerful imperialist nations which is granted some economic and political power, and the superexploited colonial or neo-colonial proletariat. Marxist–Leninists advocate the most class conscious members of the proletariat form vanguard parties based around the principle of democratic centralism which will lead revolutionary movements towards the creation of single-party states which will gradually progress to socialism and finally global communism. Anti-revisionism is a position within Marxism–Leninism based on its interpretation by Joseph Stalin, also called Stalinism. Stalin advocated strict totalitarian rule by vanguard parties, drastic and fast-paced economic transformation in the short-term, and violent confrontation with capitalist powers. The emergence of the Khrushchevist interpretation led to a reaction from pro-Stalin Marxist–Leninists, who formed the anti-revisionist movement. Despite this, the lines between the two camps in Marxism–Leninism were often blurry. Due to this, the global anti-revisionist movement tended to support it and continues to do so to this day despite its ideological departure from Marxism–Leninism. The Cuban Communist Party and Vietnamese Communist Party also received critical support from many anti-revisionists despite being pro-Soviet, due to their violent struggles against the US. The Chinese Communist Party is officially anti-revisionist; however, most anti-revisionists followed the example of the Albanian Labour Party in denouncing it as revisionist following the beginning of market-based and pro-American reforms in the s. The term " Dengism " is often used to describe this perceived revisionist tendency in Marxism–Leninism, despite official claims that it is an adaptation of Marxism–Leninism to contemporary Chinese material conditions, rather than a revision. Despite agreeing that he had a revisionist turn later in his life, most contemporary anti-revisionists hold particular interest in the theories of Chinese leader Mao Zedong. Mao, amongst other things, claimed that socialist movements in the neo-colonial world could temporarily ally with the nationalist movements of the local petite bourgeoisie , and that the implementation of a " mass line " policy will prevent a vanguard from becoming revisionist. Departing from anti-revisionist Marxism–Leninism, many today instead believe in a separate ideology known as Marxism–Leninism–Maoism , which views the early theories of Mao as a higher stage of Leninist ideology, just as Leninism is a higher stage of Marxism. They generally refer to such reforms and states as state capitalist and social imperialist. Therefore, in anti-revisionist circles, there is very little talk of class conflict in the Soviet Union before , except when talking about specific contexts such as the Russian Civil War when some agents of the former feudal ruling class tried to retake state power from the Bolsheviks and World War II fought principally between communists and fascists, representing the interests of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie respectively. In the United States , those who supported China or Albania at the time were expelled from the United States Communist Party under orders from Moscow, and in they formed the Progressive Labor Movement and other " new communist movement " communist parties. A short time later, anti-revisionist groups were further divided by the Sino-Albanian split , with those following Albania being loosely described as Hoxhaist. On the whole, the original s-era anti-revisionists tended to take a careful, selective approach to the Cuban Revolution and the way it soon aligned itself with Soviet ideas and practice, criticizing the latter action, while simultaneously acknowledging some aspects of Cuban self-described socialism as genuinely revolutionary – in particular the writing and thinking of Che Guevara. Several present-day communist parties worldwide still see themselves as explicitly anti-revisionist, but not every such party adhering to elements of anti-revisionism necessarily adopts the label "anti-revisionist". Many such organizations may call themselves Maoist , Marxist–Leninist or even just simply "revolutionary communist". The Workers Party of Korea still claims an anti-revisionist political line, but the communist movement as a whole and anti-revisionists from the Maoist and Hoxhaist camps in particular tend to insist

North Korea is a revisionist state. However, many if not most Hoxhaists and Maoists are critically supportive of North Korea on grounds of Anti-imperialism. Anti-revisionists aligned with Enver Hoxha and the line of the Albanian party of labor argue that " Mao Zedong thought " is itself a form of revisionism. The Hoxhaist camp came into existence during the Sino-Albanian split.

4: What is Wrong with Holocaust Revisionism – Part Two – Malcolm Nicholson

Revisionist Zionism is a faction within the Zionist movement. It is the founding ideology of the non-religious political right wing in Israel, and was the chief ideological competitor to the dominant socialist Labor Zionism.

These two modes correlate strongly with two different modes of super-hero stories. In response, some creators began rebelling against revisionism, seeking to restore the sense of wonder and joy they felt had been lost. By the turn of the millennium, reconstructionism had become the dominant mode in American super-hero comics. Ellis, with his concern for realism, spent most of the s ignoring reconstructionism. During the rise of reconstructionism, Ellis kept writing in a revisionist mode. WildStorm gave Ellis considerable freedom to write super-heroes how he wished, and this is what Ellis came up with: Ellis recounts in Warren Ellis: He would later describe The Authority, which was a re-envisioning of Stormwatch, as Stormwatch with its intelligence removed. Both Planetary and The Authority became huge successes and were written to give their gorgeous super-hero artwork by John Cassaday and Bryan Hitch, respectively room to shine. Ellis kept several elements common to revisionism, such as government conspiracies, corrupted super-heroes, extreme violence, and some realistic twists on super-powers. Begun during his Stormwatch years, Transmetropolitan 1, Sept often featured the kind of social critiques and political concerns common to revisionism. With a journalist as its protagonist, Transmetropolitan was a perfect vehicle for such investigations, with Spider Jerusalem frequently forcing readers to look at reality. Magic in Hellblazer was rarely easy, and many stories explored social or psychological themes, or featured no magic at all. But the title was populated by demons, including even a version of the Devil himself, and arguably became more exaggerated over the years. But his other work during this time shows the same concern for realism. Ministry of Space was harder sci-fi than Transmetropolitan, telling an alternate-history story in which Britain got to German rocket scientists before the United States, leading to Britain taking the lead in the space race. While very different, Strange Kiss , Nov – Jan , published by Avatar Press and illustrated by Mike Wolfer, nonetheless infuses genre content with violent realism. In this, the series might be classified as slipstream – a type of sci-fi combining elements of the fantastic with a real-world focus. The result is violent, dark, and something that would be classified as revisionism, were it identified as a super-hero work. That Ellis took this work to Avatar, then known largely for its sexploitation comics, was also an important gesture, signaling his creative independence as a writer and his willingness to engage in adult material. Ellis would continue work for Avatar. Of particular note is the first of many follow-ups to Strange Kiss: Stranger Kisses , Dec – Feb , also with Mike Wolfer , which explored snuff films and body manipulation, and included close-up imagery of surgically implanted genitalia, sometimes taking imaginative shapes. Both in terms of its content and what it represented for his career, with Stranger Kisses, Ellis arguably at the height of his popularity was aggressively staking out a place for himself as not merely a fun super-hero comics writer but as a sophisticated writer of mature stories in different genres. If Bad World explored this in non-fiction, Scars , Dec – June , also illustrated by Jacen Burrows and published by Avatar, offers a fictional equivalent. In Scars, this worldview is embodied by brutal violence done to children – a reality Ellis forces the reader to look at and to confront, without the veil of comfortable platitudes. The only element of the fantastic that Ellis inserts is how fantastically awful humans can treat one another – and how, even more fantastically, most of us are inclined to turn away. Ruins was produced in this context. These early works tend to be uneven, but they exhibit the same general concern for realism that would characterize his later work. The preceding is included in its final and revised form in Voyage in Noise: Warren Ellis and the Demise of Western Civilization. If you want to support work like this or would like to read more, please consider purchasing it.

5: Revisionism Archive - Radio Islam

The Anatomy of the State by Murray N. Rothbard [14]American Historical ReviewThe Pacific Historical ReviewHistory and Human RelationsThe Court Historians Versus Revisionism Anatomy of the State.

Austrian economics[edit] Rothbard was an advocate and practitioner of the Austrian School tradition of his teacher Ludwig von Mises. Like Mises, Rothbard rejected the application of the scientific method to economics and dismissed econometrics, empirical and statistical analysis and other tools of mainstream social science as useless for the study of economics. Praxeology conceives of economic laws as akin to geometric or mathematical axioms: Mark Skousen of Grantham University and the Foundation for Economic Education , a critic of mainstream economics, [52] praises Rothbard as brilliant, his writing style persuasive, his economic arguments nuanced and logically rigorous and his Misesian methodology sound. He was critical of Adam Smith , calling him a "shameless plagiarist" who set economics off-track, ultimately leading to the rise of Marxism. Rothbard also wrote more generally that Keynesian-style governmental regulation of money and credit created a "dismal monetary and banking situation". In a polemic entitled "Milton Friedman Unraveled", he maligned Friedman as a "statist", a "favorite of the establishment", a friend of and "apologist" for Richard Nixon and a "pernicious influence" on public policy. Hoppe lamented that like his own mentor Ludwig von Mises, Rothbard died without winning the Nobel Prize that Hoppe says Rothbard deserved "twice over". Though Hoppe acknowledged that Rothbard and his work were largely ignored by academia, he called Rothbard an "intellectual giant" comparable to Aristotle , John Locke and Immanuel Kant. In , Rothbard deprecated the views of Austrian economist Fritz Machlup , stating that Machlup was no praxeologist and calling him instead a "positivist" who failed to represent the views of Ludwig von Mises. Rothbard stated that in fact Machlup shared the opposing positivist view associated with economist Milton Friedman. The words ERE had been introduced by Mises as an alternative nomenclature for the mainstream economic method of static equilibrium and general equilibrium analysis. Cowen and Fink found "serious inconsistencies in both the nature of the ERE and its suggested uses". In , Boettke noted that Rothbard "vehemently attacked all of the books of the younger Austrians". Specifically, he rejected Mises conviction that ethical values remain subjective and opposed utilitarianism in favor of principle-based, natural law reasoning. In defense of his free market views, Mises employed utilitarian economic arguments aimed at demonstrating that interventionist policies made all of society worse off. On the other hand, Rothbard concluded that interventionist policies do in fact benefit some people, including certain government employees and beneficiaries of social programs. Therefore, unlike Mises, Rothbard attempted to assert an objective, natural law basis for the free market. However, Rothbard was the first person to use the term as in the mid 20th century he synthesized elements from the Austrian School of economics, classical liberalism and 19th-century American individualist anarchists. He visited Baldy Harper , a founder of the Foundation for Economic Education , [77] who doubted the need for any government whatsoever. During this period, Rothbard was influenced by 19th-century American individualist anarchists like Lysander Spooner and Benjamin Tucker and the Belgian economist Gustave de Molinari who wrote about how such a system could work. Anarcho-capitalism would mean the end of the state monopoly on force. Rothbard argues that self-interest therefore prejudices the views of many economists in favor of increased government intervention. Rothbard had pointed out in his *Origins of the Welfare State* that progressives had evolved from elitist Gilded Age pietist Protestants that wanted to bring a secularized version of millennialism under a welfare state, which was spearheaded by a "shock troop of Yankee protestant and Jewish women and lesbian spinsters". He consistently favored repeal of the Civil Rights Act , including Title VII regarded employment discrimination [86] and called for overturning the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision on the grounds that forced integration of schools was aggressive. He also advocated that the police "clear the streets of bums and vagrants" and quipped "who cares? Opposition to war[edit] Like Randolph Bourne , Rothbard believed that "war is the health of the state". Rothbard used insights of Vilfredo Pareto , Gaetano Mosca and Robert Michels to build a model of state personnel, goals and ideology. Our entry into World War II was the crucial act in foisting a permanent militarization upon the economy and society, in

bringing to the country a permanent garrison state, an overweening military-industrial complex , a permanent system of conscription. It was the crucial act in creating a mixed economy run by Big Government, a system of state monopoly capitalism run by the central government in collaboration with Big Business and Big Unionism. Rothbard warned that the Middle East conflict would draw the United States into a world war. On the one hand there are the Palestinian Arabs, who have tilled the soil or otherwise used the land of Palestine for centuries; and on the other, there are a group of external fanatics, who come from all over the world, and who claim the entire land area as "given" to them as a collective religion or tribe at some remote or legendary time in the past. There is no way the two claims can be resolved to the satisfaction of both parties. There can be no genuine settlement, no "peace" in the face of this irrepressible conflict; there can only be either a war to the death, or an uneasy practical compromise which can satisfy no one. That is the harsh reality of the Middle East. In addition to broadly supporting his historical views, Rothbard promoted Barnes as an influence for future revisionists.

6: Anatomy of the State

What is revisionism? It is the retelling of history from a point of view that differs from the mainstream, which always treats the victor (the state) as glorious and the conquered (individual liberty) as deserving of its fate.

This book does try to make excuses for what happened in Nanking which is sad and enough to put many off the book. But of Iris Chans, Fogel et. For example Yamamoto reviews research that is both damning and apologetic, Chinese and Japanese. But then again this book does go some way towards making the events in Nanking understandable. If one believes the accounts put forward by Iris Chang, then it would seem that the Japanese are indeed a nation of devils quite without parallel in history. From reading the reviews here it would seem that there are a lot of people who do believe in the fundamental malevolence of the Japanese. The two or three recent movies about Nanking also lead the viewer to these sort of conclusions. Yamamoto shines a light what happened and explains how it came about. If he were not Japanese then he might be more damning of the outcome, but in my view Yamamoto presents the facts with enough clarity to allow readers to come to their own decisions. In that respect, this is a scholarly work. I predict, however, that not only will this sort of scholarship be labelled as "revisionism" it will go on to be treated, and perhaps even banned, in the same way as holocaust denial. As Iris Chan style viewpoints stack up against them, the Japanese will either have to distance themselves from their "evil" past something that as ancestor-respecters, and having a shame based morality they will find very difficult to do or continue to be labelled as nazism-unrepentant, evil-personified, devils. Read this book before it is taken from library shelves. I am British, long-term resident of Japan with a Japanese family. I have even taken a Japanese name. Perhaps I am now half devil? It is first hand, fairly neutral Rabe German, hence a Japanese ally, but resident in China and clearly Sino-sympathetic. If you go through that book you will find a lot of very harrowing stuff. But if you go through it looking for evidence of mass killing, then you will find surprisingly little - I was surprised. What you will find is first hand reports of rape, upon rape in a scale so massive, so methodical, routine, and even accepted, that it beggars belief. And this, I think, is very important both in respect of the historicity of Nanking and also the comfort women. Both events, Nanking, and the comfort women share two types of violence: I am not saying that they can be disentangled, but it seems to me that to a degree differing conceptions of sexual violence, at least amongst wartime Japanese, may cause differences in differences in appraisal of non-sexual violence. For example, to what extent are forced labour and forced sex different? From a British point of view, I think, the difference is almost night and day. That one nation require of another, defeated nation forced labour, through taxation for instance, as was common in British colonies, would hardly raise a British eyebrow. But if one nation should force another nations women to provide sex, i. Further, looking back, I think perhaps that the negativity with which sexual violence is now associated, makes associated acts of violence appear even worse than they were. Such is the negativity with which RAPE is viewed, even pointing out this possible duality may seem to be evil. I may be entirely wrong. I encourage those interested to read first hand accounts as well.

7: Revisionism – Bloguri, fotografii Åi multe altele pe Wordpress

A (arguably the) pre-eminent revisionist historian, and a man of great integrity, Robert Faurisson has died at the age of Predictably, the usual tasteless jackals took the opportunity to gloat and laugh on the Twitter echo-chamber and elsewhere.

The New Communist Movement: Right wing populists and religious fundamentalists targeted progressive taxation, abortion rights and the Equal Rights Amendment. The defeat of the ERA in marked a decline in the influence of major progressive social movements. Four years after the death of Mao, the New Communist Movement was in a tailspin. Some groups called for revolutionary action in expectation of critical new developments. Street confrontations increased, and violent repression along with it. Others moved from early, all-out sectarianism to consolidating forces around support for the post-Mao line of the Chinese Communist Party. This led to some inter-group dialogue and coalition-building, but very little ground was gained, and only temporarily. The NCM played a marginal role in the enormous rally against the arms race in There was a bump in far left activity in the solidarity movements for the new Sandinista government in Nicaragua, and the FMLN guerrilla movement in El Salvador. In the next few years the NCM declined further. The largest group, the Communist Party ML , broke out into factions, as their growth and unity efforts stagnated, and key figures began to question Marxism-Leninism in any form. In its wake, the League of Revolutionary Struggle emerged as the largest pro-China group. Initially formed as a merger of groups based in various Asian and Latino community-based groups, they merged with the African American community-based Revolutionary Communist League, with roots in the black nationalist movement. The Proletarian Unity League tried to regroup both pro-China and Trend groups around a rejection of left sectarianism. The pro-Albania current was short-lived. Meanwhile, the Trend saw no peace. The Organizing Committee for an Ideological Center collapsed first, which left Line of March the largest anti-dogmatist group. Both groups quietly disappeared. Several successful mayoral races involving left-leaning African American candidates sparked the Jesse Jackson presidential campaigns in and Other groups continued the s practice of boycotting elections. Two local groups, Democratic Workers Party in northern California and New Jersey Workers Organization, attempted electoral work independent of the two major parties, which generated some attention to their programs. At the end of the s, China had long since abandoned alliances with tiny parties of loyalists. As Communist governments collapsed, including Albania, national boundaries shifted drastically. The NCM in decline came up against the international crisis of the left. The Guardian closed shop in Theoretical Review folded in , declaring that, with the collapse of the ant-dogmatist wing of the NCM, a sufficient base for rebuilding the US communist movement on new foundations had disappeared. Revolutionary Organization of Labor is a successor to an early, pre-Cultural Revolution anti-revisionist group, Hammer and Steel. Positive and negative lessons continue to have weight and meaning for new generations. Section Index in alphabetical order.

8: The New Communist Movement: Collapse and Aftermath

Warren Ellis, Revisionism, and Reconstructionism by Julian Darius | in Articles | Mon, 25 March Last time, we discussed how Warren Ellis is a realist, and we contrasted this with the views of Grant Morrison.

The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews: Part II Carlo Mattogno 1. Birth and Development of Revisionism National Socialist policy in the matter of Jewish emigration, pursued officially until the beginning of February , thus posed a question that really was "throbbing," to use again the adjective employed by Poliakov. If it was true that exterminating the Jews "conformed to the fundamental objective of National Socialism" [1] ; if it was true that it was not "the coming to a head of an unforeseeable explosion of violence, or of a betrayal of trust by subordinates, but the fruit of an ideology of death and of an organic design" [2] ; if it was true that "according to Hitler, among the ends that had to be achieved thanks to the war, the general extermination of the Jews had a very important place, to the realization of which the German government would devote a large part of its forces," [3] for what mysterious reason did Adolf Hitler deprive himself of at least a million victims by allowing them to emigrate? It was thus inevitable that so atrocious an accusation, based essentially on "third and fourth hand accounts," on "the game of psychological deductions," knowing that "all these could offer was fragile and speculative," and on "fragmentary and sometimes hypothetical answers," be placed in doubt. In the immediate post-war period and in the following years severe criticisms were formulated in regard to the trials of those who were called "Nazi war criminals" -- in particular, the Nuremberg trials [4] - and concerning the behavior of the Allies during the war. Did Six Million Really Die? The excellent study Der Auschwitz Mythos: El Mito de los 6 Millones: Holocaust, hoe tang nog? Holocaust, How Much Longer? This has contributed further to making Historical Revisionism an irrefutable reality, and an unstoppable intellectual movement. Indeed the Revisionist theses are attracting ever more defenders. Since , and up to the present, several works have been published, notably in France, in the wake of the Faurisson affair. Besides numerous articles appearing in The Journal of Historical Review, we draw attention to: Vor dem Tribunal der Sieger: Auschwitz im IG-Farben Prozess: Auschwitz in the IG Farben Trial: Adolf Eichmann und die "Skelettsammlung des Ahnenerbe e. Nazi Gassing a Myth? Includes a study of the Anne Frank diary imposture. Die Farce des sowjetischen Kommissionsberichtes vom 7. All the Historische Tatsachen cited, except for No. Het Dagboek van Anne Frank: Vrij Historisch Onderzoek Worldwide Growth and Impact of "Holocaust" Revisionism. A work of exceptional value. The Faurisson Affair File: Second enlarged edition, , published by the author. La Vieille Taupe, Published by the author. We call attention also to the Revisionist journal Taboe. Revisionistisch tijdschrift voor kritisch en wetenschappelijk onderzoek Tabu, Revisionist periodical for critical and scientific research , Antwerp, Belgium. Lastly, may we be permitted to mention our own studies: La Risiera di San Sabba: A Gross Hoax , Two False Testimonies , A Case of Plagiarism , Come si falsifica la storia: Georges Wellers and the "Gas Chambers" at Belzec. Anatomia di un falso. La balsa testimonianza di Miklos Nyiszli Doctor in Auschwitz: Anatomy of a Fraud: The False Testimony of Miklos Nyiszli. This literature has aroused reactions of diverse types. The credentials of the man who is considered to be the founder of Revisionism, Paul Rassinier, leave no doubt in that regard: Among the most significant, we call attention to: The Redressers of the Dead. How History is Revised by Nadine Fresco. Les Temps Modernes, No. The author undertakes to show the historiographic methods of Revisionism. A work directed against Robert Faurisson. Published by Beate and Serge Klarsfeld, A work directed against Paul Rassinier. A work directed against Richard Harwood and Arthur Butz. Study directed against Robert Faurisson. A general article against Revisionism. A collective work of 24 historians aimed at refuting, indirectly, the whole of Revisionist historiography. Le Monde Juif, No. An article directed against Henri Roques. Particularly interesting in this respect are: Brugioni and Robert G. Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D. A work in which aerial photographs of Auschwitz-Birkenau taken by the U. Air Force in , are published, these demolish the myth of the immense exterminations that were supposed to have been perpetrated in these camps in After an album discovered by Lili Meier, survivor of the concentration camp. Text by Peter Hellman. But the reactions of the opponents of Revisionism are not restricted to the literary plane. The lawsuits brought against

Revisionists - to the end of obtaining official condemnation by the courts of the adversary theses -- attest to the inability of the official historians to refute the Revisionist arguments seriously and convincingly. Revisionist Criticism It would be difficult to summarize the results of Revisionist criticism in a few pages. At the time of the Nuremberg trial, the English public prosecutor, Sir Hartley Shawcross, in his speech for the prosecution of 26 July , accused the Germans of having killed more than six million Jews "in the gas chambers and ovens of Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and Oranienburg. I felt reassured and, opening the iron door, I found myself in the famous gas chamber. The room could have been about five meters square, with a height of three and a half meters. Seventeen sprinkler heads fastened and placed at regular intervals in the ceiling. Looking at them revealed nothing of their murderous function. They resembled harmless water dispensers. The deportees employed in the crematorium forewarned me: These unfortunates believed they were going into the shower. Then the heavy iron door, bordered with a kind of rubber seal a half-centimeter thick, designed to prevent the entry of the least bit of air, was closed on them. On the inside, the walls were smooth, without fissures, as though varnished. On the outside, one noticed, on the side of the door lintel, four buttons, placed one under the other; one red, one yellow, one green, one white. Yet, one detail worried me: I could not understand how the gas could descend from the sprinkler outlets to the floor. The room in which I found myself was skirted by a corridor. I went into it and there I saw an enormous pipe that my two arms could not encompass completely, which was covered with rubber to a thickness of about one centimeter. On the side, a handle that one turned from left to right released the gas. Under strong pressure, it descended to the floor, so that none of the victims could escape what the Germans called "the slow and sweet death. Everything was really put together and organized scientifically. The evil genius could not have done better. I went back into the gas chamber to try to find the crematory room. Toward mid-March , I installed a gas chamber as a means for mass extermination. Public Prosecutor On your own initiative? Partly, yes, the existing installations no longer sufficed for the projected extermination. He told me that the use of a poison gas, such as prussic acid, in rooms prepared for that purpose produced instant death. That is why I considered the installation of gas chambers to be in order, and also because it was more humane, for mass killings. Franz Blaha, in a sworn statement, affirmed: There were numerous executions by gas, executions by firearms, and by injections, in the camp. The gas chamber was finished in , and I called Dr. Rascher to examine the first victim.

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I can see why the right loves this story: Just as Trump had predicted, this slippery slope of revisionism and history erasers, after they were done with Gen. Lee, would target monuments to slave.

Ideology[edit] Revisionism differed from other ideologies within Zionism primarily in its territorial maximalism. Revisionists had a vision of occupying the full territory, and insisted upon the Jewish right to sovereignty over the whole territory of Eretz Yisrael originally[when? The British establishment of Transjordan the modern-day state of Jordan adversely affected this goal and was a great set-back for the movement. Before Israel achieved statehood in , Revisionist Zionism became known for its advocacy of more belligerent, assertive posture and actions against both British and Arab control of the region. Jewish statehood was always a major ideological goal for Revisionism, but it was not to be gained at the price of partitioning Eretz Yisrael. Menachem Begin , who came to embody Revisionist Zionism after the death of Jabotinsky, opposed the United Nations partition plan. Revisionists regarded the subsequent partition of Palestine following the Armistice Agreements as illegitimate. The party slowly began to revise its ideology in an effort to change this situation and to gain political power. While Begin maintained the Revisionist claim to Jewish sovereignty over all of Eretz Israel, by the late s, control over the East Bank of the Jordan ceased to be integral to Revisionist ideology. By the s, the legitimacy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was no longer questioned. In the complete practical abandonment of the "both banks" principle was apparent when an overwhelming majority of Likud Knesset Members MKs voted in favour of the peace treaty with Jordan. Begin served in the cabinet for the first time. This action helped legitimize the views of the opposition. It also showed that the dominant party no longer felt that it could monopolize power. Some sources indicate the resignation was due to disagreements over the Rogers Plan and its "in-place" cease-fire with Egypt along the Suez Canal ; [6] other sources, including William B. Quandt , note that Begin left the unity government because the Labour Party , by formally accepting UN in mid, had accepted "peace for withdrawal" on all fronts. When Menachem Begin became leader of the broad Likud coalition and soon afterwards Prime Minister in office: Instead, Begin spoke of the historic unity of Israel in the West Bank, even hinting that he would make territorial concessions in the Sinai as part of a complete peace settlement. As a result, by , there were about 44, settlers outside East Jerusalem [citation needed]. He held back from annexing the West Bank and Gaza, recognizing that this was not feasible in the short term, due to international opposition. Begin also promoted the idea of autonomy for the Palestinians, albeit only a "personal" autonomy that would not give them control over any territory. But his uncompromising stance in the negotiations over Palestinian autonomy from to led to the resignations of the more moderate Moshe Dayan and Ezer Weizman , Foreign and Defense Ministers, respectively, both of whom left the Likud government. According to Weizman, the significant concessions Begin made to the Egyptians in the Camp David Accords and the Egyptâ€”Israel Peace Treaty of the following year were motivated, in part, by his ideological commitment to the eventual annexation of the territories. Begin continued to vow that territory which was part of historic Eretz Israel in the West Bank and Gaza would never be returned. His adamant stand on the territory became an obstacle to extending the peace treaty. Her daughter became a famous militant in the Stern Gang. After World War I , Jabotinsky was elected to the first legislative assembly in the Yishuv , and in he was elected to the Executive Council of the Zionist Organization known as the World Zionist Organization after He quit the latter group in , thanks mainly to differences of opinion with its chairman, Chaim Weizmann. In , Jabotinsky formed the Revisionist Zionist Alliance , in the World Zionist Congress to advocate his views, which included increased cooperation with Britain on transforming the entire Mandate for Palestine territory, including Palestine itself and Transjordan, on opposite sides of the Jordan River , into a sovereign Jewish state, loyal to the British Empire. To this end, Jabotinsky advocated for mass Jewish immigration from Europe and the creation of a second Jewish Legion to guard a nascent Jewish state at inception. A staunch anglophile , Jabotinsky wished to convince Britain that a Jewish state would be in the best interest of the British Empire, perhaps even an autonomous extension of it in the Middle East. The Zionist Organization was roughly composed of General Zionists , who were in the

majority, followers of Jabotinsky, who came in a close second, and Labour Zionists, led by David Ben-Gurion, who comprised a minority yet had much influence where it mattered, in the Yishuv. Despite its strong representation in the Zionist Organization, Revisionist Zionism had a small presence in the Yishuv, in contrast to Labour Zionism, which was dominant among kibbutzim and workers, and hence the settlement enterprise. General Zionism was dominant among the middle class, which later aligned itself with the Revisionists. In the Jewish Diaspora, Revisionism was most established in Poland, where its base of operations was organized in various political parties and Zionist Youth groups, such as Betar. Jabotinsky later argued for a need to establish a base in the Yishuv, and developed a vision to guide the Revisionist movement and the new Jewish society on the economic and social policy centered around the ideal of the Jewish middle class in Europe. Jabotinsky believed that basing the movement on a philosophy contrasting with the socialist-oriented Labour Zionists would attract the support of the General Zionists. In line with this thinking, the Revisionists transplanted into the Yishuv their own youth movement, Betar. They also set up a paramilitary group, Irgun, a labour union, the National Labor Federation in Eretz-Israel, and their own health services. The latter were intended to counteract the increasing hegemony of Labour Zionism over community services via the Histadrut and address the refusal of the Histadrut to make its services available to Revisionist Party members. Origin and activities[edit] Main article: By the s, they had transplanted many of its members from Europe and the United States to Palestine. The movement, now acting autonomously from the Hatzohar leadership in Poland, decided to organize locally, as its small membership was increasingly overshadowed by Labour Zionists, who were predominantly focused on settling the land. While Jabotinsky continued to lobby the British Empire, the Irgun, under the leadership of people such as David Raziel and later Menachem Begin, fought politically against the Labour Zionists and militarily against the British for the establishment of a Jewish state, independent of any orders from Jabotinsky. After, members of the Irgun were variously demobilised, or incorporated directly into the nascent Israeli Defense Forces; and on the political front, Irgunist ideology found a new vehicle of expression in the Herut or "Freedom" Party. Origin and activities[edit] Flag of the Lehi movement. German covering letter attached to the January offer by Lehi. Stern did not join the Revisionist Zionist party in university but instead joined another group called Hulda. Lehi was guided also by spiritual leader Uri Zvi Greenberg. The Lehi, in particular their members in prison, were encouraged in their struggle by Rabbi Aryeh Levin a greatly respected Jewish sage of the time. Shamir became the Prime Minister of Israel forty years later. Irgunand, to a lesser extent, Lehiwere influenced by the romantic nationalism of Italian nationalist Giuseppe Garibaldi. While the Irgun stopped its activities against the British during World War II, at least until, Lehi continued guerrilla warfare against the British authorities. It considered the British rule of Mandatory Palestine to be an illegal occupation, and concentrated its attacks mainly against British targets unlike the other underground movements, which were also involved in fighting against Arab paramilitary groups. In, Lehi proposed intervening in the Second World War on the side of Nazi Germany to attain their help in expelling Britain from Mandate Palestine and to offer their assistance in "evacuating" the Jews of Europe. Lehi prisoners captured by the British generally refused to present a defence when brought to trial in British courts. They would only read out statements in which they declared that the court, representing an occupying force, had no jurisdiction over them. For the same reason, Lehi prisoners refused to plead for amnesty, even when it was clear that this would have spared them from the death penalty. In two cases, Lehi men killed themselves in prison to deprive the British of the ability to hang them. Ideology[edit] Ideologically, Revisionism advocated the creation of a Jewish state on both sides of the Jordan River, that is, a state which would include the present-day Israel, as well as West Bank, Gaza and all or part of the modern state of Jordan. Nevertheless, the terms of the Mandate allowed the mandatory authority, Britain, to restrict Jewish settlement in parts of the mandate territory. In, before the Mandate officially came into effect in, Transjordan was excluded from the terms regarding Jewish settlement. All three Revisionist streams, including Centrists who advocated a British-style liberal democracy, and the two more militant streams, which would become Irgun and Lehi, supported Jewish settlement on both sides of the Jordan River; in most cases, they differed only on how this should be achieved. The Irgun stream of Revisionism opposed power-sharing with Arabs. In some writings he supported the notion, but only as an act of self-defense, in

others he argued that Arabs should be included in the liberal democratic society that he was advocating, and in others still, he completely disregarded the potency of Arab resistance to Jewish settlement, and stated that settlement should continue, and the Arabs be ignored. Jewish nationalism[edit] Up to , a number of members from the national-messianist wing of Revisionism were inspired by the fascist movement of Benito Mussolini. Abba Ahimeir was attracted to fascism for its staunch anti-communism and its focus on rebuilding the glory of the past, which national-messianists such as Uri Zvi Greenberg felt had much connection to their view of what the Revisionist movement should be. Socialism and communism were portrayed as "overcivilized" ideologies. Fascism on the other hand, like Zionism, was a return to the roots of the national culture and the historical past. According to Achimeir, Italian Fascism was not anti-Semitic or anti-Zionist , whereas communist ideology and praxis were intrinsically so. Ahimeir joined the Revisionist movement in , but before joining he wrote a regular column entitled "From the Notebook of a Fascist" in the unaffiliated but pro-Revisionist magazine Doar Hayom. The anti-Semitic shell is to be discarded, but not the anti-Marxist kernel. The Revisionists would fight the Nazis only to the extent that they were anti-Semites. Hatzohar , he wrote, was a democratic political movement of a patrician rather than populist or Romantic kind. In later years, Ahimeir said he was sorry for calling himself a "fascistan" fascist sympathizer. After the establishment of the State of Israel, it was the Irgun wing of the Revisionist Party that formed Herut , which in turn eventually formed the Gahal party when the Herut and Liberal parties formed a united list called Gush Herut Liberalim or the Herut-Liberal Bloc. After the Knesset elections it became the dominant party in a governing coalition, and remains an important force in Israeli politics until today. In the elections , the Likud lost many of its seats to the Kadima party. In spite of this right-of-center parties who favored a Likud-led coalition, comprised the majority; Likud was chosen to form the coalition. The party re-emerged as the strongest party in the Knesset in the elections and leads the government today. In the years since the election, particularly in the last decade, Likud has undergone a number of splits to its right, including the departure of Benny Begin , son of Herut founder Menachem Begin he rejoined Likud in , and in experienced a split to its left with the departure of Ariel Sharon and his followers to form Kadima.

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