

'Gas Me If You Can'

An Annotated and Updated Interview With Belgian Revisionist Siegfried Verbeke

Translated and Updated by Ronald L. Ray
With New Commentary from Siegfried Verbeke

On January 9, 2016, the Belgian Flemish newspaper *De Morgen* published what can only be considered a remarkable interview for an establishment newspaper: a long conversation with Belgium's most outspoken Revisionist, Siegfried Verbeke, who forthrightly declared his views on the alleged World War II "holocaust" of Jews and the use of "gas chambers" to carry out that fictitious event.

This, of course, led to shrill screams of outrage from those who collect massive monetary profits by promotion of "the Holocaust®." Although the newspaper and interviewer clearly were opposed to Verbeke's position, they committed the "unpardonable sin" of actually printing his statements. This led to a formal legal complaint before Belgian authorities by *Joods Actueel* ["Jewish News"], also published in Belgium. The Jewish periodical alleged that both Verbeke and *De Morgen* violated a 1995 law that, according to a Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) account published in *The Times of Israel*, "forbids claiming 'the Holocaust' did not happen."

And while several Western media outlets republished the JTA hit piece, none had the intellectual honesty to publish any of Verbeke's actual words from the interview.

THE BARNES REVIEW is proud to present what we believe is the first English-language translation of the "infamous" interview, provided by the intrepid Siegfried Verbeke himself. We have left out a few passages of less interest to an American audience, but not one word of Verbeke's Revisionist views has been omitted.

Verbeke, who is 74, told TBR he nevertheless hopes that Belgian authorities will press criminal charges against him, because he believes the 1995 "muzzle law" is a violation of rights to free speech protected both nationally and internationally. He hopes to bring the matter before the European Court for Human Rights, but till now—and

much to Verbeke's disappointment—the Belgian government has declined to proffer charges.

The Flemish interview was not without errors or misrepresentations by the newspaper. Bracketed remarks in italics have been added by Verbeke to clarify certain of his own statements or to rectify distortions in the original Dutch account.

Many thanks to Mr. Verbeke for helping us to publish the truth Zionist propagandists have tried to bury. May he "get his day in court" and obtain true freedom of speech for Revisionists throughout Europe.

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Verbeke: . . . I was 12 years old and became a Flemish nationalist and extremist. [*The Flemish nationalist movement wants the end of the artificial Belgian state and an independent Flemish nation.*] [In school] I met a boy who was two years older than I. [*After World War II, during the Belgian repression of Flemish nationalists, who largely had collaborated with the Germans, his father was executed, and my friend and his brother were placed for a few years in some kind of a "rehabilitation" center for young people; their mother was in a Belgian prison.*] He was small, thick, ugly and wore big glasses. So he was pestered and had to stay in the back of the classroom. But he was extreme and provocative and came sometimes to school in the uniform of a Flemish nationalist youth organization. One day, the priest who was the teacher beat the boy on his head with a stick, but he didn't give in. I admired him for his guts.

De Morgen: It started there?

Verbeke: Flemish nationalism was completely crushed after the war. It was forbidden, but that made it attractive to me [*my rebellious character*]. That boy—his name was Piet—introduced me to his nationalist youth movement, the *Algemeen Diets Jeugdverbond* [General Folk Youth Association]. For years prior, I was a member of a Catholic youth organization. But in discussions with the "Belgians," they always blamed us: "You Flemish nationalists collaborated with National Socialism and murdered 6 million Jews." Piet

answered, "Nobody was murdered or gassed!"

I told him that in that way we were not going to convince anyone; the proofs of genocide were at that time overwhelming. The bodies of Bergen-Belsen! In my opinion we [could only] minimize the numbers. But Piet remained stubborn and repeated that nobody was gassed. In those years, Karel Dillen [*who later became the founder of the Flemish nationalist political party Vlaams Blok*] had translated into Dutch a book by the French author Maurice Bardèche—the first book that doubted the Holocaust [*it was not available in bookstores*]. Bardèche wrote that fake Hollywood film sets were used. In a certain way, he was the first in a long list of historical do-it-yourself researchers. [*Every year, new books were published and translated in France, Germany, England and worldwide. I became an enthusiastic and happy Revisionist translator and publisher in Belgium.*]

De Morgen: One day you made a challenge to SKEPP. You proposed to be gassed in Auschwitz. [SKEPP is an acronym for *Studiekring voor de Kritische Evaluatie van Pseudowetenschap en het Paranormale* (Study Circle for the Critical Evaluation of Pseudoscience and the Paranormal), comparable to the James Randi Foundation, to which, Verbeke told TBR, "I had made the same challenge before."]

Verbeke: Indeed, I wanted to prove that the whole Zyklon-B story was impossible. [*Previously, I had translated and published Germar Rudolf's report in Dutch and French, convinced Rudolf's theory was right. The Jewish holocaust lobby said that Zyklon-B had been used in the gas chambers.*] Hydrogen cyanide was a disinfectant used in the camp, which begins to evaporate only at 18°-19°C [64.4°-66.2°F]. I said, if I'm still alive after 15 minutes, I win. Because, according to the testimonies [*of camp commandant Rudolf Hoess and others*], people were dead after 15 minutes. Look. [Verbeke rummages in one of numerous drawers.] Here is the correspondence with Prof. Willem Betz, director of SKEPP. [*I also still have the correspondence with the James Randi Foundation.*]

De Morgen: He wrote back that he could not accept the challenge, because you would put your life in danger. He was concerned for you.

Verbeke: On the other hand, I was prepared to discharge him by notarial act.

De Morgen: The idea was to put you alone in the room. But everybody knows that the temperature rises when you put a mass of people in an enclosed room.

Verbeke: Of course, it was provocative, but I wanted the professor to consult his chemistry colleagues [*at the university*]: "What about Zyklon-B now?" Open discussion. [*I told DeMorgen that people are not stoves; a num-*

ber of people in a small room only causes an increase in humidity.]

De Morgen: Would it not have been better to gather some 100 "negationists" ["holocaust deniers"—Ed.] in a real gas chamber and see what happens?

Verbeke: Indeed. We tried, but we didn't find enough candidates. [*Actually, it was never planned to involve other persons. The French Revisionist Vincent Reynouard took over my idea and the challenge and told me that a few of his French Revisionist friends wanted to join the club. That's all. The plan could not be realized because we could not get Zyklon-B (which is still on the market under the name Ouragen, made in the Czech Republic). At the end, I tried to make a simple experiment, using mice, a teapot, and adding home-made hydrogen cyanide (Zyklon-B). But a Revisionist chemist explained to me that making HCN is a difficult process to control and for that reason very dangerous.*]

De Morgen: Gas chambers never existed?

Verbeke: Naturally, there were gas chambers—hundreds of them—for disinfection of clothes from all those arriving [*at the concentration camps*]. But gas chambers to kill people never existed, no.

De Morgen: As you stood before the ruins of the four crematoria in an otherwise intact Auschwitz-Birkenau, you never asked yourself why the Nazis destroyed only those sections?

Verbeke: It's not the first time that this question has been posed, and it has been answered scientifically. [*My reply has been distorted. The destruction was ordered by the Germans after the Allied capture of Treblinka,*

where Soviet propaganda had started the myth of the gassings.]

De Morgen: So they were nevertheless disinfection chambers?

Verbeke: I'll give you a brochure. Read it at home; otherwise we're going to lose quite some time. . . . [*I gave him a French brochure and a lot of DVDs by Vincent Reynouard about this question and other issues.*]

De Morgen: How many Jews died during the war?

Verbeke: Approximately 1 million. On account of the terrible conditions in the camps—the epidemics. But not in gas chambers.

De Morgen: Where did the many millions of others go, whose deportation is documented?

Verbeke: They disappeared in the Soviet Union, I guess. Hey, Stalin was no friend of the Jews, either. Neither were the Poles or the Ukrainians.

There have been cases of supposedly dead Jews who, many years after the war, surfaced in Russia. Okay, not hundreds, but still.

De Morgen: Look here: a photo of the gas chamber at

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An Interesting Test

Holocaust skeptic Sigfried Verbeke holds mosquito killing tablets, reminiscent of the insecticide Zyklon B, the agent allegedly used by the Germans to gas 6 million Jews. The tablets have to be held and activated in a small device that warms up the tablets to release the poison. It is like the *Kreislauf* device used in the delousing chamber in Birkenau. Also shown is a glass coffee pot to hold some mice. If one could today obtain some actual Zyklon B, a similar experiment could determine whether or not Zyklon B in gaseous form could kill even a small mammal.

Majdanek. This was, according to you, a disinfection chamber?

Verbeke: I'm not an expert about Majdanek. You should read the *Rudolf Report*. I have it here. [Verbeke starts rummaging again in a drawer.] Here, a book about Sobibor, another such myth. [I showed the interviewer Majdanek, by Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno.]

De Morgen: Sobibor belonged with Belzec and Treblinka to the genocide camps of Operation Reinhard, which at the end were covered over with earth by the Nazis, to facilitate denial.

Verbeke: Those were transit camps, nothing more. The myth of shower rooms, where gas came out of the showerheads, dates from before the war. That is proven.

De Morgen: Sobibor and the *Himmelstrasse* [Heaven Street], where deportees were sent immediately upon arrival to "the gas chamber"—[a gas chamber] that never existed?

Verbeke: No, and that truth cannot be stopped, try as one might. The Antwerp police confiscated 10 tons of books in my offset-printing business in Borgerhout [near to Antwerp]. They came with two big trucks [and five or six men]. All the books were loaded up and burnt. I had a handyman—a concierge, who still had something on his criminal record. [He was ill, too; lived on the premises

and was arrested at the same time. He was in some personal difficulties and had asked my permission to stay there.] They kept him in jail for three months, and he hanged himself.

De Morgen: Did you go to the excavations at Sobibor? Since the summer of 2013, archeologists have been excavating the whole camp. They found the gas chambers and the *Himmelstrasse*. Would you like to see photos?

Verbeke: Yes, when I have some time.

De Morgen: Should we become angry here? Lock up the man? Gloat that he might not survive another detention? The Austrian Revisionist Wolfgang Froehlich has been in prison for more than 10 years and recently got three years more. Horst Mahler (79), former lawyer of the communist terror group, *Rote Armee Fraktion* [Red Army Faction], has been in prison since 2009 in Germany, convicted of Revisionism. There are many more cases.

Verbeke: His [Horst Mahler's—Ed.] leg has been amputated, and finally they released him. . . . The German judicial system was, naturally, not eager that he should die in prison.

De Morgen: Was there ever a moment when you arrived at a new opinion? That you thought, "I got that wrong."

Verbeke: Indeed. I always believed that the massacre

in the ravine at Babi Yar, near Kiev, was a myth. [*They claim that at the end of September 1941, the Germans executed 33,000 Jews.*] Revisionists think it was propaganda. Normally, such a massacre should have changed the surface vegetation. But recently, I obtained access—I paid 3,000 euros for it—to the Nazis' written reports [*microfilms of the Ereignismeldungen UdSSR (USSR Event Reports of the Sicherheitsdienst)*], which were seized by the Americans [*in 1945 at the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Chief Office) in Berlin*]. It now appears that, [as one can read] in three places, there were orders given to execute 30,000 Jews.

It was there in black and white. I cannot not do otherwise than change my opinion. But [such changes of opinion] should occur in both directions. And this is what revolts me: a truth imposed by law. A single truth doesn't exist, all philosophers know. If there is an auto accident on the next corner, and if you ask five witnesses what they have seen, you'll get five different truths.

[*This response was misrepresented, and I tried to correct it, but my correction arrived too late. In the reports, there is not one order, but rather, the number of 33,000 is cited in three places. Now I have a reasonable explanation for this puzzle: The Babi Yar massacre is indeed Soviet war propaganda. Despite the three mentions of 33,000, J.C. Ball's research (Air Photo Evidence) is diamond-hard evidence. The pages where these numbers are cited must have been altered. This could have been done very easily, and there are reasons to believe that it was done by the Soviets, who seized the documents before the Americans got them. If one wants to prove something beyond doubt, he needs a variety of proofs that confirm each other. For instance, the Kriegstagesbuch des OKW [War Diary of the Wehrmacht High Command] doesn't mention any massacre. A German soldier, who was in Kiev at that time, denied having seen or heard about it, even under pressure of interrogation.*]

De Morgen: Don't you think from time to time: "I should have been more empathetic with all those millions of victims"?

Verbeke: It was war. I was born and raised in the Antwerp Jewish neighborhood, next to the great synagogue, [*the inside of*] which was burnt in the 1942 pogrom. When there were raids, my mother allowed her Jewish tenants to hide in the basement where our family lived. My mother and I were arrested by the Gestapo, because she gave the wrong answer, to the question [in German], "Are you an Arier [Aryan]?" [*My mother thought "Arier" must be something very bad, and she answered, "Nein!"*] I was a baby, so I remember nothing of it. My father [*who was half-German and half-Flemish*] came home in the evening and stormed down to the Gestapo office. Had he not been there, maybe I myself might have ended up in Auschwitz.

I don't say that the war was a nice time for the Jews, but they should not tell stories which are pure fiction. . . .

Presently, I defend Islam against all the foolish opinions, like the way the famous Flemish politician Filip Dewinter talks about the Koran as "the book of evil." I write letters [*to politicians and magazines*], but no one reads them.

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CONCLUSION

The objective reader will have noticed the rational mildness with which Siegfried Verbeke presents his views. Indeed, he considers that more than a third of the Jews living in the German sphere of influence during World War II (about 2.5 million) died during that time period. This is double the figure of 450,000-500,000 published by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1948, based on official German documents. And neither that lower figure nor "1 million" is an inconsiderable number.

Yet the Zionists roar their enraged disapproval and demand Verbeke and the rest of us should be forced under pain of criminal prosecution and penalties to embrace the myth of the 6 million—a number approximating at least half of the world population of Jews at the time and nearly 2.5 times the actual number of those under National Socialist authority at the widest extent of German control during the war.

Some 3.25 million Jews claimed reparations from Germany as "holocaust survivors" after WWII. That would mean that at least 9.25 million of them lived in the German sphere of influence at the time: more than three-quarters of the entire Jewish world population—an impossible figure, especially when one considers the millions then living in the United States, USSR and elsewhere.

We must ask ourselves who is being unreasonable here. If Verbeke is wrong, and the Zionists are right, he is guilty merely of underestimating what nevertheless remains a horrific death toll, even at 1 million. Should that be a criminal offense, and why? But if, as innumerable facts demonstrate, the Holo-hoaxsters—for political and Kabbalistic reasons—have inflated wildly the number of Jews "killed," then one must ask whether the "6 million" myth results from a Jewish mass psychosis, or from a vast and criminal conspiracy against Germans in particular and the White race in general.

And whether or not 1 million or 6 million is correct, we can be certain that the "Jewish holocaust," which has been exploited to steal hundreds of billions of dollars from citizens of most Western nations, has been the longest-running, most massive extortion racket, operated on a global scale, in the entire history of the world. We are forced to ask, who really belongs in prison? ♦

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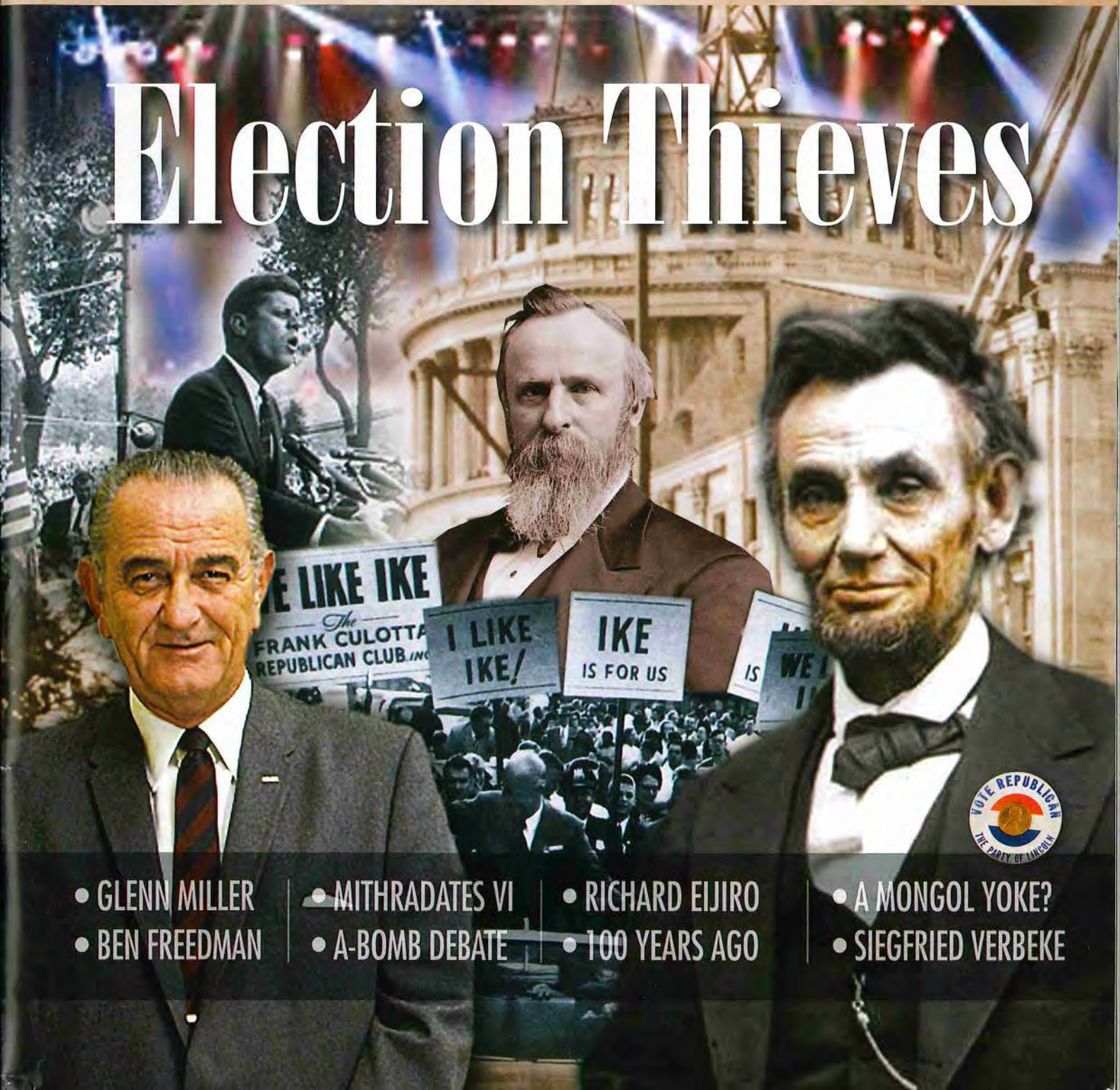
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• 100 YEARS AGO

• A MONGOL YOKE?
• SIEGFRIED VERBEKE