

March 03, 2018

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Pension Asked For Sex Change

[Women's News Service]

PARIS — The Paris Court is faced with a ticklish question. Should the government pay a pension to Mrs. Marie Andree who was born a man, but had a sex change.

Mrs. Andreeⁱ says "yes" because of the unusual circumstances surrounding the case. Before the war she or rather he, was a happily married man in a good position, with a wife and son.

Then came the Nazis. And during his yeas in a concentration camp a Nazi doctor subjected him to prolonged experiments by injection. This, he says, changed his sex.

Now 60, and now Marie, she claims the sex change was a war disablement caused by her work as a resistance leader.

Tells of Outwitting Nazis in Human Guinea Pig Role

Capuchin Priest Gassed and Exposed to Malaria

By KEN GORMIN

The Rev. Hyacinth M. Dabrowski, a Capuchin priest from Poland, made some Nazi scientists "very unhappy" because he wasn't a good human guinea pig. They used him for malaria experiments at the dread Dachau prison camp where he was held prisoner during the war.

Wednesday he laughingly recalled here how he outwitted the scientists.

"Three times they gassed me," said the young priest, "and once they injected the blood of a malaria victim into my veins. But I didn't get sick. I took quinine to offset the malaria. I had a package of quinine that had been sent to me. The doctors didn't know it. I took the quinine and told them nothing about it."

Father Dabrowski was persona non grata to both the Communists and the Nazis.

He joined the Polish underground and headed a propaganda division in the fight against fascism.

He was "found out" in his native North Poland, taken prisoner and held for three months before he escaped to Warsaw.

Escaped Eight Times

"There, they arrested me eight times, and I escaped eight times. But the ninth time, they caught me asleep in my bed. That time I did not escape."

He said he was sent with 24 other Capuchin fathers to the Auschwitz-Lager prison camp — "every good man had to go to some concentration camp."

From Auschwitz he was moved in 1942 to Dachau to be used in medical experiments.

"That was my third university of higher German culture."

He was freed by the US Sev-



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
REV. H. M. DABROWSKI

enth Army. He saw priests killed in Dachau, said that more than 1200 Polish priests were put to death there and 400 in the gas chambers at Dachau. At Auschwitz, he said the toll of civilians murdered reached 4,800,000.

The 42-year-old priest, who spoke but a few words of English before coming to this country six weeks ago, told his story hesitatingly but well.

Barred from Poland

After he was released from prison, he wrote for a Polish daily newspaper under a pen-name, but it was learned who he was so he could not return to Poland for fear of being killed.

He served as a liaison officer between Poles in France and the American forces and later he worked with the American Graves Registration command.

An accomplished linguist, Father Dabrowski was brought to the US as a displaced person through

the efforts of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. He will eventually go to a church in Oklahoma, but at present he is living in New Orleans and serving as interpreter and spiritual advisor to DPs in this area.

The Times-Picayune — May 5, 1949

Author recounts experiences

KAREN SEIDMAN
THE GAZETTE

ST. LAURENT — As an 11-year-old boy held captive at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp during World War II, Moshe Peer was sent to the gas chamber at least six times.

Each time he survived, watching with horror as many of the women and children gassed with him collapsed and died.

To this day, Peer doesn't know

"The condition describable." Peer bringing home the f

In 1942, at a younger brother rested by police of France. His n Auschwitz and n Peer and his si Bergen-Belsen tw



The Gazette, Montreal — August 5, 1993

Surviving the horror

Author recounts experiences in Nazi concentration camp

KAREN SEIDMAN
THE GAZETTE

ST. LAURENT — As an 11-year-old boy held captive at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp during World War II, Moshe Peer was sent to the gas chamber at least six times.

Each time he survived, watching with horror as many of the women and children gassed with him collapsed and died.

To this day, Peer doesn't know how he was able to survive.

"Maybe children resist better, I don't know," he said in an interview last week.

Spent 19 years on book

Now 60, Peer has spent the last 19 years writing a first-person account of the horror he witnessed at Bergen-Belsen. On Sunday, he spoke to about 300 young adults at the Petah Tikva Sephardic Congregation in St. Laurent about his book and his experience as a Holocaust survivor.

The gathering was part of the synagogue's Shabbaton 93, which brought together young adults from across North America for a cultural and social experience.

Called Inoubliable Bergen-Belsen (Unforgettable Bergen-Belsen), Peer wrote the book to make the reader feel like a witness at the scene.

But he admits he can never recreate for anyone the living hell he experienced.

"The condition in the camp is indescribable," Peer said. "You can't bring home the horror."

In 1942, at age 9, Peer and his younger brother and sister were arrested by police in their homeland of France. His mother was sent to Auschwitz and never returned.

Peer and his siblings were sent to Bergen-Belsen two years later.



Peer
"Some went mad"

He recalls the separation from his parents as excruciating. But surviving the horrors of the camp quickly became a priority.

"There were pieces of corpses lying around and there were bodies lying there, some alive and some dead," Peer recalled.

"Bergen-Belsen was worse than Auschwitz because there people were gassed right away so they didn't suffer for a long time."

"But at Bergen-Belsen people stayed months and months until they died — they suffered for a long period of time."

Peer said Russian prisoners were kept in an open-air camp "like stables" and were given no food or water. "Some people went mad with hunger and turned to cannibalism," Peer said.

Peer's days began with a roll call of the numbered prisoners. This

could last as long as five hours, while their captors calculated how many prisoners had died. Anyone who fell over during the roll call was beaten on the spot.

After roll call, the prisoners returned to their barracks, where they were given a tiny piece of bread and some colored water.

Peer and his siblings — who all survived — were cared for at the camp by two women, whom Peer has unsuccessfully tried to find.

Children being children, they did play, sometimes chasing each other around the barracks. But there would always be some who were too sick or weak to get up.

Reunited with father

After the war, Peer was reunited with his father in Paris and the family moved to Israel. Peer's four children were born in Israel, but after serving in the Israeli army in a number of wars, Peer moved to Montreal in 1974.

Even 49 years later, Peer is still haunted by his concentration-camp experience and still finds his memories keep him awake at night.

But what he is most bitter about is the way the rest of world stood by and let the Holocaust happen.

"No one told the Germans not to do it. They had the permission of the world," he said.

"Bishop of Auschwitz.....Catholic Rabbi"

Survivor knows meaning of life

Jersey City, N.J. (NC) — Brother Stanley Kolowski doesn't need a television show to remind him of the Holocaust; he merely has to look at his left arm.

Still visible midway between the brother's elbow and wrist is the number 12988 — the "discount number" as he calls it — that was tattooed on him by the Nazis at the Auschwitz concentration camp.

A native of Poland, the Conventual Franciscan was rounded up when Hitler rose to power and shipped off to the Auschwitz prison camp, where hundreds of thousands of Jews were killed.

He survived Auschwitz only because there was no more room in the gas chamber on his appointed day. A short time later he was taken to another camp, where he was liberated by American troops two hours before he was to be executed.

At the time of his release the now burly Franciscan weighed 68 pounds.

It was at the Auschwitz death camp that Brother Kolowski said he discovered the meaning of life. "I received my spiritual confirmation there," he recalled.

"In order not to lose the battle, you have to pick the proper salvation philosophy: self-preservation," he said. "Hang onto hope, religion — then the deep waters of your heart are not disturbed, only the surface . . . You have recourse to hope, there is always the chance you will survive."

His efforts to organize secret Masses for prisoners earned Brother Kolowski the title "Bishop of Auschwitz." He often assisted the priests by carrying the consecrated host under a patch on his uniform.

Now Brother Kolowski gives homilies, conducts wakes, teaches religion and visits the sick, including those at a Jewish hospital where patients know him as "the Catholic rabbi."



Franciscan Brother Stanley: the numbers of Auschwitz.

He also talks about his prison camp experiences to church, student and civic groups. His message is forgiving, stressing "pity and sympathy" for his oppressors, and hopeful.

"Look on the past with historical vision, but always look back to the present," he advises. "Every age has stress, demands — and solutions."

"We have to adjust to where God places us today," he says. "Christ's message is still ringing. Not for Mussolini, Stalin or Hitler — for us, today."

North Country Catholic - April 26, 1978 - page 15

"Only lice gassed in Auschwitz"



Louis Darquier (1897 - 1980) Commissioner of Jewish Affairs under the regime of Vichy.

Darquier was employed for the government of Vichy at France, which was collaborating with the Nazi and was directly involved in the deportation of Jews to the camps of work in Auschwitz. But as soon as France was invaded by the Allies, he escaped, was received in Spain. He never had to know a 'specialist of interrogation' (expert in torture) communist, and therefore it "never "confessed" to have gassed Jews, and in an interview of 1978 with a French journalist, he denied the executions with gas chambers in Auschwitz.

Also he said: " This figure (of 6 millions) is an invention, pure and simple - an invention of the Jews, certainly, ' said. ' The Jews are like that; they are ready to do anything for publicity. "

'Only lice gassed' remarks spark anti-Semitism furor

PARIS — (AP) — An unrepentant French Nazi collaborator who claimed "only lice were gassed at Auschwitz" has sparked a national furor over anti-Semitism reminiscent of last century's Dreyfus Affair.

The remarks were made by 80-year-old Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, who was commissioner for Jewish affairs in France's Second World War Vichy government, in an interview published Oct. 29 in *L'Express* magazine.

They came during a United Nations-sponsored debate here over how the world press might prevent future Nazi-style propaganda. And they focused attention on recurrent anti-Jewish incidents in France.

Among other responses, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing admonished *L'Express*, and government prosecutors began investigating whether Darquier could be punished.

In the interview, Darquier, who lives in exile in Spain, said the Jews had plotted to control the world, making Jerusalem the capital. At one point, he denied that the Nazis had exterminated six million Jews.

An invention


"This figure is an invention, pure and simple — an invention of the Jews, of course," he said. "The Jews are like that: they're ready to do anything for publicity."

He denied charges that he sent 75,000 Jews to Germany, and he said the Germans used gas chambers only to delouse people before internment.


Among the first to react was Health Minister Simone Weil, No. 3 in the French cabinet, a Jew who was deported to Auschwitz at the age of 14. She lost most of her family there.

"*L'Express* was wrong to publish the interview without more commentary and photos of wartime atrocities," she said, asking whether it was not expecting too much of the general public to see the interview as *L'Express* portrayed it as a blow against anti-Semitism.

Giscard d'Estaing issued a statement saying freedom of the press



ALFRED DREYFUS
To Devil's Island



GISCARD D'ESTAING
'Truth and decency

should include respect for "truth and decency."

The interviewer, Philippe Ganier Raymond, had repeatedly challenged Darquier's assertions and, as context, added historical extracts to point out obvious contradictions.

Brought denials

The "Affaire Darquier" was front-page news in Paris newspapers and commentators discussed it at length. In the cafes, it brought denials of anti-Semitism in France — and some new anti-Jewish remarks.

On Friday, government prosecutors began assembling information to see whether there is a case against Darquier for glorifying war crimes and inciting racial hatred. They could either try him in absentia or attempt to have him extradited.

Anti-Semitism is still a sensitive subject in France. 80 years after the storm over a Jewish army captain, Alfred Dreyfus, who was condemned to Devil's Island for passing military secrets to the Germans.

Dreyfus was vindicated after 12 years of bitter debate. The strong feelings of the time moved Theodor Herzl, a young Viennese Jewish journalist, to found Zionism, the doctrine that led eventually to Israeli statehood.

A current

"There has always been a current of anti-Semitism in France," says Georges Nicod of the Paris-based International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (ILICRA).

Gangs have smashed synagogue windows and defaced Jewish graves with swastikas. This year a quasi-Nazi group boasted of its responsibility for blowing up the Paris headquarters of the Jewish-owned Club Méditerranée.

The uproar has been followed closely by delegates to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's conference in Paris. Their agenda includes discussion on the role of the press in combatting racism.

Third World and Socialist delegates have demanded that governments should have control over the mass media to prevent what they call Nazi-style propaganda that fosters racism and warmongering.

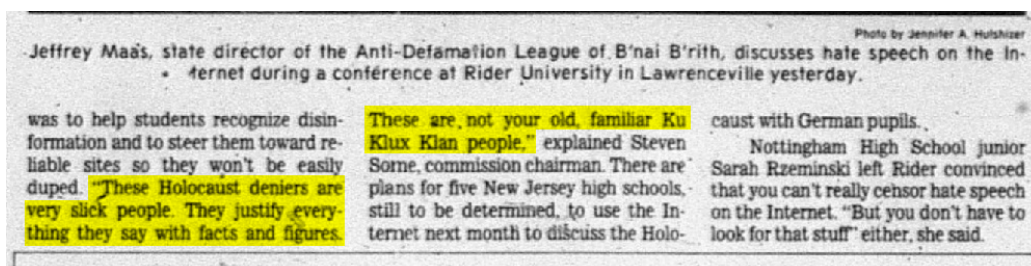
The Montreal Gazette - November 6, 1978, p.7

"These holocaust deniers are very slick people"



source

Steven E. Some, nowadays is employed at public relations, but in 1996 he was the President of the Commission of New Jersey on the Education of Holocaust, when he said (as the whole world he knows) in a conference against ' the hatred on line ' in the Raider University: *The negacionistas of holocaust ... they justify everything what they say with facts and numbers.*



The Star-Ledger, (Newark, NJ), Wednesday, October 23, 1996, p.15.

Teens left to ponder Internet right-wingers

Sites that deny
Holocaust lead
'hate parade'

By KEVIN COUGHLIN

Five hundred high schoolers got a guided tour of hate speech on the Internet yesterday, clicking through a rogues' gallery of white supremacists, militia groups and Holocaust deniers.

It wasn't the sort of Web surfing one might expect Jewish leaders to condone, let alone lead.

Yet guiding the virtual tour was the state director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Jeffrey Maas.

He wanted to make sure students recognize these sites for what they are next time their teachers assign a report on the Holocaust.

It was part of a statewide conference at Rider University, where some pretty heavy hitters of the Internet world took their best swing at a high, hard one: Should such speech be censored on the global computer network?

"There are certain kinds of speech that maybe nobody needs to hear," asserted Bruce Taylor of the National Law Center for Children and Families.

A former Justice Department attorney who prosecuted child pornography cases, Taylor helped author the controversial Communications Decency Act (CDA) that criminalized online porn in February. Federal courts struck down the measure, which is before the Supreme Court.

Taylor said yesterday that a Good Samaritan amendment to the act empowers online services such as Prodigy and America Online to bar content they deem offensive, without fear of lawsuits. He believes consumers should boycott services that don't block offensive sites — even if Internet censorship hinders the public's ability to monitor what the "bad guys" are saying.

A Prodigy lawyer said Taylor's interpretation of CDA protection was too broad. Regardless, he said, the service is not interested in playing censor.

Prodigy chief counsel Marc Jacobson said Prodigy gives parents their own blocking tool, a filtering program called CyberPatrol, to censor the Internet as they see fit. Law enforcement, Jacobson contended, should not decide what people can see on the Internet.

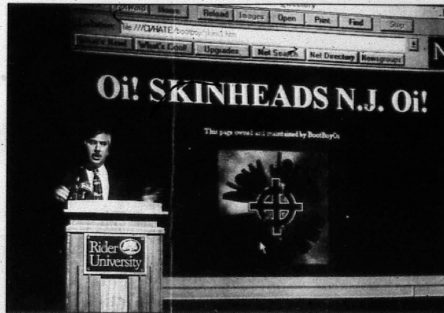
"I have no problem with my 13-year-old surfing the Web without restrictions," said Jacobson. "I have faith in her. She won't go to sites she finds offensive."

At least 19 states have proposed laws to censor the Internet, according to Daniel Weitzner of the Center for Democracy and Technology.

In Los Angeles, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, named for the famed Nazi hunter, has pressed hard for the shutdown of Internet sites that deny the Holocaust, both in the United States and abroad. But that is a slippery slope, warned Barry Steinhardt of the American Civil Liberties Union, which fights the CDA.

"Free speech rights are indivisible. If someone else's free speech rights can be taken away, so can yours," said Steinhardt, who told the audience he just relatives in Nazi death camps. He described fears of the Internet as overblown — you must search for the bad stuff. "Kids are at greater risk in-line skating than when online."

The purpose of yesterday's sessions, co-sponsored by the New Jersey Commission on Holocaust Education,



Jeffrey Maas, state director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, discusses hate speech on the Internet during a conference at Rider University in Lawrenceville yesterday.

was to help students recognize distortion and to steer them toward reliable sites so they won't be easily duped. "These Holocaust deniers are very slick people. They justify everything they say with facts and figures."

These are not your old, familiar Klu Klux Klan people, explained Steven Some, commission chairman. There are plans for five New Jersey high schools, still to be determined, to use the Internet next month to discuss the Holocaust with German pupils.

Nottingham High School junior Sarah Rzeminski left Rider convinced that you can't really censor hate speech on the Internet. "But you don't have to look for that stuff" either, she said.

Call
1-800-Alarm
and say
"Hey, Slor
Alarm my l
Free



If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

What would have happened if the South had triumphed? Winston Churchill, distinguished English statesman and historian, views the new world which would have been created. In his essay, he assumes as a fact that Lee did win at Gettysburg and sketches the course of the Southern republic to the present day. He speculates upon the effect of this alignment on the world crisis of 1914 and on the careers of Woodrow Wilson, of the South, of Theodore Roosevelt, of the North.

It is a fascinating conjecture, an interesting essay on world peace as well as an entertaining reconstruction of history. It is the second of three articles. The third, "Napoleon Had Escaped to America," will appear next month.

THE quaint conceit of imagining what would have happened if some important or unimportant event had settled itself differently has become so fashionable that I am encouraged to enter upon an absurd speculation. What would have happened if Lee had not won the battle of Gettysburg? **Once a great victory is won it dominates not only the future but the past.** All the chains of consequence clink out as if they never could stop. The hopes that were ponderous balance of destiny turns; certainly the details of the famous Confederate victory of Gettysburg furnish a fertile theme. There can be at this date no conceivable doubt that Pickett's charge would have been defeated if Stuart with his encircling cavalry had arrived in the rear of the Union position at the supreme moment. Stuart might have been arrested in his decisive swing if any one of twenty commonplace incidents had occurred. If for instance, C

"Once a great victory is won it dominates not only the future but the past."

— Winston Churchill, "If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg" *Scribner Magazine*, diciembre de 1930, p. 587-97

Links:

[Part 1](#)

[Part 2](#)

[Part 3](#)

[Part 4](#)

[Part 5](#)

For more information I recommend you to join the next Telegram channel:

<https://telegram.me/RecopilacionHilosCensurados>

And download the latest update, in this case it is the next:

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz-kFG-Kw-2HoDcB6xgJFCR21F3PII7I/view?
usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz-kFG-Kw-2HoDcB6xgJFCR21F3PII7I/view?usp=sharing)