
Interview: Artur Brauner

EIR: Could you provide some background, to why you placed this ad in the London *Times*?

Brauner: I had the advertisement placed in the *Times* because, first, I esteem this paper to be the most serious and most respected worldwide, and second, my question, who is guilty for the passivity of the English and Americans, is directed to the English Royal House. Therefore, in my view, it was appropriate, to place it in the *Times*.

EIR: Do you see parallels between the British actions, or obstruction of actions, in the Nazi Holocaust in the 1940s, and what is being done today in Central Africa?

Brauner: I see no parallels between the behavior of the English in the 1940s, and today's horrifying events in Central Africa. Because, in Central Africa, antagonistic ethnic groups are fighting each other, while, by contrast, in the case of Hitler, it is a matter of a systematic extermination of defenseless people.

EIR: Can you say something about what suspicions you have about the British monarchy, in the 1940s cover-up of the Holocaust? I thought this issue to be of extreme importance, because the monarchy has vaster powers than most would admit, and if King George VI had not somehow sanctioned the cover-up, it would not have happened.

Brauner: I am convinced, that the English monarchy was informed about the developments in the territories occupied by Himmler's SS, SD, and other killer-groups. I believe also, beyond this, that certainly, they consulted with Churchill, how to deal with the matter, and that Churchill was the one who—as he had already arranged with the press—took the decision, that no outcry over the cruelties would spread. He did this, in a clear-headed manner, with calculation, and intolerance.

EIR: What reactions have you received to your ad?

Brauner: I have received several calls of a positive sort. In the Berlin press, an article was published. But it is still too early, to judge the reactions.

EIR: What further actions are you planning to take?

Brauner: If, and insofar as England, at an authoritative level, should formulate no reaction concerning my appeal to open up all the relevant archives, so as to let the truth be known, I would, most probably, initiate a similar action in the United States, in order to pin down, from that side of things, what kind of reaction the American President, [Franklin] Roosevelt, had, after his talks with Churchill. Because this is a matter of the fate of hundreds of thousands of persecuted.

EIR: Do you hope that other Jewish leaders or institutions

will also raise such troubling questions?

Brauner: I can only hope, that leaders and institutions would associate themselves with my action, because, in a fundamental sense, they could not stay silent in the face of my appeal.

EIR: Have you had a chance to review the recently released archives on Churchill et al.'s 1940s behavior?

Brauner: I had, personally, no opportunity to acquaint myself with the Churchill archive. Nevertheless, I have, very often, read published articles about the effective and presumed actions and approaches of Churchill. From these, it emerges that—for certain reasons, and it is these that I want to learn about—a massive destruction of the organized death transports to the concentration camps, also bombardments, were not ordered by him. And where I stand, on such matters, should be documented by my accompanying reader's letter to the *Times*.

Documentation

From Brauner's letter

Brauner's letter to the London *Times* begins by drawing attention to the "Who is Responsible?" ad, and then notes that after that ad's appearance, "a good English friend pointed out to me, that in the year 1941—but also afterwards—the British government did not want to expose any knowledge of the fact, that Himmler's code had been cracked, and, therefore, the first authentic information about mass executions of the Jewish population in the occupied territories had become evident. And for what reason? A threadbare argumentation, which is in no way conclusive. Because regarding the tremendously high intelligence of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and the counter-espionage services, who had cracked the code, it could have been no trouble at all, to divulge the internal facts to the public eye, and name refugees who succeeded in escaping, who exactly brought this information to the responsible British government authorities. In the meantime, one of these witnesses . . . the Pole Jan Karski, who wanted to shake up the general public, especially in England and the United States. But he was by no means successful. . . .

"Therefore, it is a mere excuse, of the responsible and basically guilty group of people, who spread the false assertion that the war was shortened, by remaining silent and being passive. In actual fact, the life of umpteen thousands, or probably hundreds of thousands of children, was shortened before they even started to live. The lives of women, men and old people was shortened effectively. . . .

"Accessories and witnesses to a crime are guilty, if they fail to intervene helpfully. And without a doubt, such is the case here. The facts must, under no circumstances, remain unsolved."