

# CARLO MATTOGNO TO THE JAPANESE

by Russ Granata

In my speech at the first David Irving Real History USA, I closed my presentation by holding up to the audience a copy of the Mattogno book *My Banned Holocaust Interview* and announced that this work had found its way into Japan where it was liked so much that it is being translated into the Japanese language and is being published in Japan.

In the contract, the Japanese publisher required an Author's Introduction entitled *To The Readers In Japan*. Here is my English language equivalent of the Italian which Mattogno wrote:

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## **TO THE READERS IN JAPAN FROM THE AUTHOR**

In a famous book published in France in 1948 about the Nuremberg trial, Journalist Maurice Bardèche exposed the meaning of the high level of Anglo-American propaganda against defeated Germany which in the post-war era began dominating events even more furiously than during war-time:

**"To justify the crimes committed in the conduct of the war (by the Allies), it was absolutely necessary to discover still more serious crimes in the other camp. It was necessary that the English and American bombers appear as the sword of the Lord. The Allies had little of it. If they had not solemnly declared that they had been the saviors of humanity, if they had not proved it by some means they would have remained as plain murderers. If some day, people would stop believing in**

**German monstrosity, would there remain a reason for the destroyed cities? There is therefore an obvious interest on the part of the Anglo-American propaganda, and in a lesser degree on the part of the Soviets, to sustain the German crime thesis."**

[\[1\]](#)

The first act of this propaganda was the Nuremberg Trial, arranged and conducted by the victors of the war with typical Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy. The essential scope of that trial was to effectively raise the awareness of public opinion of the world through a gigantic and grotesque pseudo-legal apparatus in which the defeated be proven bloodthirsty criminals. The "Holocaust" - the alleged extermination of millions of Jews at the hands of the Germans in specially arranged camps - grew from being a simple point of accusation during that trial and very rapidly became the most efficient instrument of persuasion adopted by the Anglo-Americans after the war. From then on, as a result of a systematic, suffocating, obsessive propaganda bombing campaign based upon a most copious pseudoscientific literature from certain "Intellectuals"; from low quality films and documents for the popular masses; the "Holocaust" in our time has profoundly sunk into Western culture and now constitutes the essential criteria for what is "ideologically correct."

After it had become an indisputable historical dogma, it was then linked to History, and then tended to be raised to the level of a theological dogma, as a unique and unrepeatable event in universal history, which by definition does not accept comparisons with any real massacre, past or future. This transformation has in fact been felt from the time of the introduction of that term "holocaust", which in the Greek translation of the Bible designates the sacrifice of a victim to Jahweh by the Jews through a complete burning. The alleged Jewish extermination that was earlier more prosaically called "hurban" or "shoah" , that is destruction, catastrophe or ruin,

has now become "holocaust", a sacrificial religious act. And this glorification emphasizes still more totally and definitively, the intangibility of the dogma, the negation of which necessarily involves the solemn excommuication of the community.

In this cultural climate made still more incandescent by the judicial terrorism which is exercised in some European countries under the pretext that they dare bring into discussion the holocaust dogma, servility and villainy have become a kind of second nature among "intellectuals" who trade for a plate of lentils, their prime duty to search and proclaim the truth.

In Italy, where in the camp of holocaust historiography, mediocrity and dilettanti reign supreme, propaganda traces have remained and are solidly retained by servile and prejudiced publicists. This book, born as a reaction to an act of villainy by one of these "intellectuals", was obviously originally directed to Italian readers. I confess I had never thought of a Japanese translation, and indeed this event comes as a most pleasant surprise.

What lessons may Japanese readers learn from this 'holocaust' interview? To answer this question, we return to my above quotation of Mr. Bardèche. Although this refers to the relations between the Allies and Germany, his considerations apply perfectly to the relations between the United States and Japan as well.

To justify their ferocious imperialism in the Pacific and the Far-East, and their war-based politics, and more so the atrocious crimes they committed against the Japanese people, the Americans had to create and build up for the eyes of the world an image of a Japanese monstrosity.

The snare of Pearl Harbor had in fact been the excuse, the pretext for the entry of the United States into the war, but the so-called "fateful attack" which was foreseen and provoked by themselves could not serve to justify the massacre of hundreds of thousands of innocents with incendiary atomic bombs. On the other

hand, the total strangeness of the Japanese to the "Jewish Question" for obvious reasons did not fall within the holocaust demonization. This led to the tactical-propagandistic judgments of the trials conducted against the Japanese as "war criminals" which are practically unknown in the West, except among specialists of the "Holocaust", and consequently have had no influence at all upon the official culture. Not having a single historical fact upon which to rely, the Americans were forced to give in to the pseudoscientific historiography that had proved so effective in the West and justified their demonizing of the Japanese through the cinema-graphic propaganda of Hollywood. In that way, film after film, they have created and imposed throughout the entire world the lying image of the Japanese as vile, cruel, brutal, uncivilized, capable because of Japanese nature, of unheard-of acts of atrocity, and at the same time the likewise false image of the American as brave, noble, generous, heroic, ready to fight against Japanese obscurantism in the name of Democracy, Progress and Civility.

This ignoble nonsense is finally beginning to crack. On the one hand, American imperialism with its bloody ventures - the massacres perpetrated against the Iraqi and Serbian people, to reference merely some recent ones - has shown to the entire world the real nature of the United States, while on the other hand, historical revisionism has smashed the victors of the Second World War and destroyed their miserable moral alibis - and if they are no longer the **saviors** of humanity, they are simply its assassins.

These are lessons that Japanese readers can obtain from this book. May the study of the lies committed by the Allies against the German people serve as a stimulus for the study of the American lies against the Japanese people.

This is my sincere hope.

# Carlo Mattogno

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[1] Maurice Bardèche, *Nuremberg, ou la Terre Promise*.  
Les Sept couleurs, Paris 1948, pp. 18-19.

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