



# U. S. FARMER NEWS

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARCH, 1973 ISSUE

## The Congressional Innocents!

By Morris Kominsky  
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(The author wishes to express his deep appreciation of the valuable research assistance given by Herr Georg Herde of Frankfurt am Main and Herr Friedrich Jaeger of Hagen/Westfalen, both in West Germany. Articles by Herr Jaeger in The Minority of One, August 1961, and The Californian, January 1961, furnished very valuable historical data. Both publications are now defunct.)

The recrudescence of Nazism in West Germany, as reflected in the infiltration of all levels of government by former Nazi functionaries and war criminals, comes as no surprise to those who have been aware of the fact that powerful industrial, financial, and political groups in the U.S.A. helped bring Hitler into power and that similar groups are now assisting in the revival of Hitlerism. What is not so generally known is the extent to which members of Congress lend their influence, willingly and unwittingly, to the Fascist buildup in West Germany.

The now-defunct New York Herald Tribune, said on March 31, 1945:

"The Department of State announced today that reliable information collected by Allied Governments clearly indicates that the Nazi regime in Germany has developed well-arranged postwar plans for the perpetuation of Nazi doctrines and domination. Some of these plans have already been put into operation and others are ready to be launched on a widespread scale immediately upon termination of hostilities in Europe... German technicians, cultural experts and undercover agents have well-laid plans to infiltrate foreign countries with the object of developing

### ATTENTION

The Congressional Innocents is a special essay which contains data from several portions of the manuscript of "America Faces Disaster"

The essay as such will not appear in the book as Farm News erroneously indicated in the March issue although its essential thrust will be there.

The June 1972 issue of Farm News had an article entitled "Fascist Movements in U.S.A. Yesterday and Today." The names of individuals and organizations in the USA which the editor of Farm News believed were peddling Fascist or fifth column poison before WWII were listed in this article. The list included the House UnAmerican Activities Committee.

Kominsky shows how some Congressmen in more recent years have aided forces working to strengthen the old pro-Hitler forces in West Germany.

This essay is being published as a supplement to the March 1973 issue of Farm News. Ten copies for \$1.00.

Bormann, Deputy Fuhrer of Hitler's Germany and the only top-ranking Nazi to escape capture is in Spain master-minding the international "Die Spinnne" (Spider) underground organization which is planning to revive Nazism as soon as West Germany is adequately rearmed by the United States. Official Washington seems disinterested, however, and the clamor continues for expediting the rearmament of the Germans...Even as

installed, in plush offices in the Pentagon, the German War Criminal and loyal Hitler confidante, General Adolf Heusinger, as chief of NATO Military Planning.

Further evidence of the handiwork of the pro-Nazi elements in American society was given by Walter Winchell on January 31, 1963.\*

"In October, 1945, the U.S. Army captured the Nazi party's master file containing the membership cards of Nazis throughout the globe--including the U.S. After much delay some names were published. It was reported that when the complete list was made public it would reveal the names of prominent Americans. That was in October, 1945. We are still awaiting the wow finish."

In a letter sent to Secretary of State Christian Herter, in February 1960, the American Jewish Congress protested a decision by American authorities in West Berlin denying newsmen access to the Berlin Document Center. The letter stated that the Center's archives contain "one of the few comprehensive records of the Nazi party and of the persons identified with it." This would seem to corroborate the charges made by Walter Winchell.

The fruits of our love affair with Nazism were not only the stunning electoral victories of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party in the states of Bavaria, Hesse, and Lower Saxony, but more important was the installation of Kurt-Georg Kiesinger as Chancellor of West Germany and Franz-Josef Strauss as finance minister. Kiesinger is an old Nazi war horse, but in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, stories were spread by Kiesinger that he had been "only a minor employee acting as a liaison between Hitler's Foreign

These plans have already been put into operation and others are ready to be launched on a widespread scale immediately upon termination of hostilities in Europe... German technicians, cultural experts and undercover agents have well-laid plans to infiltrate foreign countries with the object of developing economic, cultural and political ties... the government is now in possession of photostatic copies of several volumes of German plans on this subject. The German propaganda is to be an integral part of the overall postwar program. The immediate aim of the propaganda program will be directed at removing Allied control measures, by softening up the Allies, through subtle plans for fair treatment of Germans, and later the program will be extended and intensified with the object of giving rebirth to all Nazi doctrines and furthering German ambitions for world domination. Unless these plans are checked, they will present a constant menace to postwar peace and security."

Two months later, on June 25, 1945, Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton testified before a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee: "The Department of State has abundant evidence that the Nazis, in anticipation of military defeat, made careful plans to carry on in foreign countries a wide range of activities necessary to support an eventual resurgence of German power."

The correctness of Mr. Clayton's testimony was attested by a document signed on March 15, 1944 by Admiral Walter W. Canaris on behalf of the Intelligence Department of the Nazi High Command. It said, in part: "We must do our utmost to create a state of confusion and distrust among our enemies... There is great fear in the U.S.A. of Bolshevism. The opposition to Roosevelt's alliance with Stalin is constantly growing. Our chances of success are good, if we can stir up influential circles against Roosevelt's policy... We have at our command in the United States efficient contacts which have been carefully kept up during the war."

The gentlemen in the Nazi High Command were not uttering idle boasts. While it is generally believed that the Cold War was launched by Winston Churchill, in his speech at Fulton, Missouri on March 5, 1946, it is more accurate to say that some sections of American Big Business and their political agents were carrying on a clandestine anti-Soviet Cold War at the same time that American troops were locked in mortal combat with the Nazis. In a book entitled "A Study of a Master Spy", published in London in 1961, Bob Edwards, a member of Parliament, and Kenneth Dunne presented documentary evidence that Allen W. Dulles of Central Intelligence Agency fame carried on secret conferences with representatives of Hitler's SS Security Office in February and March 1943.

In a dispatch from Washington\*, Milton Friedman

underground organization which is planning to revive Nazism as soon as West Germany is adequately rearmed by the United States. Official Washington seems disinterested, however, and the clamor continues for expediting the rearmament of the Germans... Even as Bormann plots a resumption of Nazi power, the Jews and the people of Western Europe are told to forget their "prejudice" against German militarism."

Yes, times had changed. Franklin D. Roosevelt had passed away, and a graduate of the corrupt Pendergast political machine stepped into his shoes--the same Harry Truman who said in 1941, when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union:

"If we see that Germany is winning we ought to help Russia and if Russia is winning we ought to help Germany and that way let them kill as many as possible although I don't want to see Hitler victorious under any circumstances."\*

When Senator Harry Truman became President of the United States, it was a foregone conclusion that the pro-Nazi elements would achieve more influence. It was shown by the fact that, when Foreign Minister Molotov paid a visit to Truman a few days after Roosevelt's death, on April 12, 1945, the new president spent 45 minutes heaping verbal abuse upon him. Molotov stated later that no one had ever talked that way to him in all of his life. Drew Pearson, reporting on this incident several years later in his syndicated column\* commented that "many diplomats felt that Truman touched off a new chapter of Soviet enmity". This new chapter included his smiling approval, as he sat on the platform at Fulton, Missouri, while Churchill opened up the formal phase of the Cold War. It is no wonder that Martin Bormann could be in Spain five years later, arranging for the return to power of the Nazis and their military apparatus.

On March 28, 1952, Milton Friedman reported from Washington:\*

"Our State Department is expediting preparations for the remilitarization of Western Germany. The Department made known that it is arranging with the Germans to turn over to them custody of the most of the Nazi war criminals who still remain in jail.

...The Bavarian Radio has broadcast that 85 percent of the "New" West German Foreign Ministry are former Nazis. The German report said there were "more Nazis now than the Foreign Ministry had even under Hitler" and that some had been connected with anti-Jewish programs in occupied countries. Although the Nazis lost in 1945, they are winning in 1952 on both the Eastern and Western fronts."

The Cold War policy of the U.S.A. and its anti-Communist crusade reached the depths of depravity when, in 1961, President John F. Kennedy personally

West Germany and Franz-Josef Strauss as finance minister. Kiesinger is an old Nazi war horse, but in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, stories were spread by Kiesinger that he had been "only a minor employee acting as a liaison between Hitler's Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Propaganda Ministry under Joseph Goebbels."\* Kiesinger sings the familiar refrain that he was "an inactive member of the Nazi Party who actually was opposed to Hitler's policies."

The facts about Kiesinger are that he joined the Nazi Party in 1933 and that in 1936, at the age of 36, he entered the radio propaganda division of Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop. He was such an "inactive" Nazi Party member that by 1943 he was directing a world-wide radio propaganda apparatus with 195 specialists under his supervision. He also was the liaison officer, coordinating his department's work with that of Propaganda Minister, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels.

Even more ominous for the future of Germany and for world peace was the elevation to a cabinet post of Strauss, who had been thrown out of the post of defense minister three years earlier because of his corrupt and dictatorial practices. Strauss was actually the front man of the financial tycoon, Herman Abs, and of the armaments empire of Krupp. Another worthy in the new regime was Friedrich Karl Vialon, Secretary of State. He is reported to be a Nazi criminal who sent Jews to concentration camps during World War II.\* Thus is the stage set for the reincarnation of German Fascism and for German militarism's third try for world conquest.

Among the devices used by the Nazi underground to gradually regain power was the setting up of innocuous-sounding front organizations. Two of these organizations were the Witko-League and the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Both groups had their genesis in the circumstances that, of the 54 million inhabitants of West Germany, some 10 million were expelled from the areas taken over by Poland and other Eastern countries. Among those who met on November 9, 1947, to found the Witko-League were:

1.) Dr. Walter Becker, former member of the Nazi Party; former editor of the Art, Science, and Entertainment page of the Nazi paper, Die Zeit, published in Prague during the Nazi occupation, and not to be confused with the reputable Die Zeit of Hamburg; presently the titular head and chief guru of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft.

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\*New York Times, June 24, 1941.

\*Daily News, Los Angeles, Dec. 7, 1950.

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\*Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

\*Osgood Caruthers' dispatch from Bonn, Los Angeles Times, Nov. 11, 1966.

\*Dispatch from Bonn by Alfred Wolfman, California Jewish Voice, December 9, 1966.

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3.) Rupert Glass, former regional leader of the Nazi Party.

4.) Konstantin Hoss, former regional leader of the Nazi Party in Prague.

5.) Karl Kraus, former SS leader (Obersturmbannfuhrer) of the Nazi Party.

6.) The late Hugo Liehm, former Senator of Sudetendeutsche Party and former Nazi mayor of Luditz.

7.) Emil Lode, former active member of the Henlein Nazi group.

After many months of wrangling and maneuvering for positions of leadership, this founding group was able to draw into its ranks some additional Nazis who had been active in the Sudetenland. Thus, by the summer of 1948, they had forged a formidable organization of former Nazis who could do underground work behind the facade of a social club. They proceeded to branch out into a number of key cities, and by the time of their meeting in Stuttgart on October 1, 1950, they openly declared themselves an "independent organization." In 1955, Dr. Walter Becher was elected to the executive board of the Witko-League. In 1956, Becher was elected vice-president. At the same time, Franz Karmasin was elected secretary of the Nazi satellite government of Slovakia and was a close co-worker of Konrad Henlein and his Nazi Sudeten German Party. The other members of Becher's executive board were Dr. Heinz Lange, former

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MARCH, 1973

Since 1955, Dr. Walter Becher has been either the Secretary General or the Vice President of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Without question, he is the dynamo of the organization, and if he has not been definitely assigned to carry out the program enunciated in the 1944 document, signed by Admiral Walter W. Canaris on behalf of the Intelligence Department of the Nazi High Command, it must be considered the most extraordinary coincidence in the history of politics and diplomacy. Dr. Becher has on more than one occasion tried to either deny or minimize his former Nazi role, so we feel constrained to present the proof that he was a leading Nazi in the past and is now a leading neo-Nazi.

In the March 1959 issue of Neue Kommentare, Georg Herde, the editor, made a series of charges about Becher's Nazi and anti-Semitic activities during the Hitler era. Becher engaged the services of attorney Gustav Walter to demand retraction of the charges. The attorney's letter and editor Herde's reply were published in Neue Kommentare of April 1959. Herde told Becher's attorney that he was prepared to present documentary proof of his charges in a court of law. Up to the present writing, Becher's attorney has not seen fit to avail himself of the provisions of the stringent libel laws governing the press in West Germany.

In response to charges against Dr. Becher mentioned in a letter of October 10, 1966 that we sent Congressman Ralph Harvey and 45 other members of Congress, Becher wrote a three-page type-written letter on October 24, 1966 to Congressman Harvey; a photocopy of this letter was sent to us by Congressman Harvey. We sent a photocopy of Becher's letter to editor Herde, and asked for his comments about Becher's denials; and we requested documentation of his charges. In a five-page memorandum accompanying a letter of November 5, 1966 that he sent us, Georg Herde said, in part (translated from the German):

1.) "Since 1958 I have been publishing my information service, Neue Kommentare. Everything which I reveal is beyond attack because it is true. Since I am a federal citizen and therefore subject to the laws of this country, each false statement or assertion would have brought about indictments by the persons so falsely accused, and, in the legal proceedings as well." (By legal proceedings, Herde apparently means a libel suit. - M.K.)

2.) "As proof against Becher's assertion of never having been a Nazi Party member, a photocopy of the front and back of the original membership card of the Nazi party is enclosed."

3.) "From 1927 to 1936, Becher lived in Vienna.

5.) Has been Secretary General of the Sudeten German Council since 1955.  
The biographical data, summarized from Telen's book are:\*

During World War II, Becher worked as a war correspondent of the Propaganda Ministry and of the Wehrmacht, not as a combat soldier, as his "Who's Who" biography implies. After the defeat of Hitler, he joined the neo-Nazi Deutsche Gemeinschaft Party and was elected to the Bavarian Landtag. In the early 1950's he switched to the All-German bloc, which has its main base among the refugees and expellees and whose ideology is almost the same as the other neo-Nazis. Becher served as chairman of the All-German bloc in the Bavarian Landtag and as a General Secretary of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Becher's influence rests in part on his ability to make rabble-rousing, flag-waving speeches, in which he deludes the millions of refugees and expellees with the hope that they will be restored to their Sudetenland homes. Becher's other sources of strength and influence derive from the support and encouragement he received in the early 1950's from Senators Joseph McCarthy and William Jenner; and also from the Ultra-Rightist Congressmen Walter Judd, B. Carroll Reece, Albert H. Bosche, and Francis E. Walter. In 1955, Becher considered his base of support among American Congressmen of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of a permanent expellee office in Washington, D.C. He appointed a former Nazi diplomat, Richard Sallet, to this post. Sallet had previously served Goebbels and Ribbentrop in the German embassy. He has a record of anti-Semitic and anti-American propaganda activities, which were designed to undermine the Roosevelt administration and its New Deal program of social reforms.

It is of utmost significance to note that, among Becher's supporters from the very outset and continuing up to this very day, are members of the House Un-American Activities Committee\* and its counterpart, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

As previously mentioned, in 1937 Dr. Becher became the editor of the Art, Science, and Entertainment section of the Prague Nazi paper, Die Zeit. This charge was made openly by the respected German magazine, Der Spiegel, in its issue of June 3, 1959. This charge was also made in a book entitled "Bis Alles in Scherben Fallt" ("Till Everything Goes to Pieces")\*, published in 1960 by Georg Herde and Hans Maier. Their charges are:

"Dr. Walter Becher was the editor in charge of Art, Science, and Entertainment for the official organ of the

the Nazi Party in Prague.

- 5.) Karl Kraus, former SS leader (Obersturmbannfuhrer) of the Nazi Party.
- 6.) The late Hugo Löhlm, former Senator of Sudetendeutsche Party and former Nazi mayor of Luditz.
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After many months of wrangling and maneuvering for positions of leadership, this founding group was able to draw into its ranks some additional Nazis who had been active in the Sudetenland. Thus, by the summer of 1948, they had forged a formidable organization of former Nazis who could do underground work behind the facade of a social club. They proceeded to branch out into a number of key cities, and by the time of their meeting in Stuttgart on October 1, 1950, they openly declared themselves an "independent organization." In 1955, Dr. Walter Becher was elected to the executive board of the Witko-League. In 1956, Becher was elected president. At the same time, Franz Karmasin was elected vice-president. This gentleman had served as state secretary of the Nazi satellite government of Slovakia and was a close co-worker of Konrad Henlein and his Nazi Sudeten German Party. The other members of Becher's executive board were Dr. Heinz Lange, former leader of Hitler Youth in the Sudetenland, and Dr. Fritz Kollner, former brigade commander of the Hitler Storm Troopers and former member of the Reichstag. Dr. Kollner's devotion to the Nazi regime earned him the right to wear the Golden Swastika.

The role of the Witko-League was made crystal clear by Dr. Walter Brand at the yearly meeting on September 20, 1958. He declared:

- 1.) That a decision had been made at the founding meeting on November 9, 1947 to gather up and organize all the Nazi functionaries who had worked together in the Sudetenland.
- 2.) That the membership must not grow beyond a certain number, that the League must not become a mass organization.
- 3.) That it was and must continue as an elitist group, which supplies ideas to be taken up by other organizations.

After Hitler's military defeat, millions of displaced persons flooded the area now called West Germany. Quite understandably, there arose a variety of organizations to obtain for these people jobs, relief, and integration with the society of the area. Of the various organizations of refugees and expellees, the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft became the most influential. The name, in English translation, means "Organization of Countrymen of Sudeten Germans". The elitist gentlemen of the Witko-League quickly discerned the possibilities inherent in such organizations

governing the press in West Germany.

In response to charges against Dr. Becher mentioned in a letter of October 10, 1966 that we sent Congressman Ralph Harvey and 45 other members of Congress, Becher wrote a three-page type-written letter on October 24, 1966 to Congressman Harvey; a photocopy of this letter was sent to us by Congressman Harvey. We sent a photocopy of Becher's letter to editor Herde, and asked for his comments about Becher's denials; and we requested documentation of his charges. In a five-page memorandum accompanying a letter of November 5, 1966 that he sent us, Georg Herde said, in part (translated from the German):

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- 2.) "As proof against Becher's assertion of never having been a Nazi Party member, a photocopy of the front and back of the original membership card of the Nazi party is enclosed."
- 3.) "From 1927 to 1936, Becher lived in Vienna, where he completed his law degree. According to the respected weekly journal Die Zeit,\* published in Hamburg, August 8, 1957, Becher joined Hitler's Nazi Party as early as December 12, 1931, with the membership card number 896,129."\*
- 4.) "According to this,\* Becher was a Nazi Party member as of November 1, 1938, membership number 6,558,113. Like the other members of Henlein's Sudetendeutsche Party, which functioned as a branch of the Nazi Party in Czechoslovakia, he was accepted directly into the Nazi Party."
- 5.) "On March 20, 1940, Becher was expelled from the Nazi party in a Regional Court of Honor. (Presiding Judge was Dr. Franz Bohm, who later became President of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft, while Dr. Becher became the Vice President.) At the time, he was involved in legal proceedings in Dresden, in which several persons were sentenced because of homosexuality (the official Nazi paper, Völkischer Beobachter of January 11, 1940, reports this trial in detail)."
- 6.) "Presumably Becher was taken back into the Nazi Party in June 1940, for on the enclosed membership card a note to this effect can be seen. His change of residence was also entered in June 1940."

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"Dr. Walter Becher was the editor in charge of Art, Science, and Entertainment for the official organ of the Nazi Party in the Sudetenland Die Zeit. He is responsible for the publication of anti-Semitic smear articles in the pages of Art, Science, and Entertainment section of his paper. After his involuntary, non-political, conditional separation from the editorial position of this paper, the anti-Jewish smear ceased immediately."

Herde and Maier quote from an article definitely carrying Becher's signature in the Nazi Die Zeit of May 23, 1939. Becher's article, entitled "Land of Songs," says, in part (translated from German):

"The boot which is marching through the streets in Germany once more, is, according to the opinion of the high judges in the West, the alleged symbol of the cultural degeneracy of the land of the poets and philosophers.

... whilst in Paris as in London the artist, now as before, is nourished by the crumbs of salons and is much in evidence in the army of the unemployed, Adolph Hitler's Germany marches--yes, marches--towards a blossoming era of cultural life. ...

The Sudetenland has become a land of culture. Only the liberating action of the Fuhrer has re-awakened the innumerable sleeping forces, and thus initiated a cultural life in which they can reach their full effect. All that was suppressed by the previous alien government, influenced by Jewish triflers, can now be exposed to the critical judgment of the public at large."

Herde and Maier quote also from an unsigned

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- 2.) That the membership must not grow beyond a certain number, that the League must not become a mass organization.
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After Hitler's military defeat, millions of displaced persons flooded the area now called West Germany. Quite understandably, there arose a variety of organizations to obtain for these people jobs, relief, and integration with the society of the area. Of the various organizations of refugees and expellees, the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft became the most influential. The name, in English translation, means "Organization of Countrymen of Sudeten Germans". The elitist gentlemen of the Witko-League quickly discerned the possibilities inherent in such organizations. In his September 20, 1958 speech, at the yearly meeting of the Witko-League, Dr. Walter Brand boasted of 23 different organizations, publishers, and educational institutions in which there were members of the Witko-League in leading positions. He concluded with the statement that members of the League are in active leadership at all levels of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft.

The pretense that the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft is just a jolly old club of Germans devoted to the eternal verities is belied by the fact that this group seldom misses an opportunity to come to the defense of the most notorious Nazi war criminals. On this question, H.L. Tetens reports "When the former SS leader Hermann Krume, known as the 'butcher of 400,000 Hungarian Jews', was arrested in 1957, the Sudetendeutsche Association publicly supported him. It was revealed that Krume had been chairman of an expellee association for several years and that he had obtained a government loan which enabled him to build up a prosperous business."\*

\*The New Germany and the Old Nazis" by T.H. Tetens, New York, 1961, Random House, page 134.

respected weekly journal Die Zeit\* published in Hamburg, August 8, 1957, Becher joined Hitler's Nazi Party as early as December 12, 1931, with the membership card number 896,129."\*

4.) "According to this,\* Becher was a Nazi Party member as of November 1, 1938, membership number 6,558,113. Like the other members of Henlein's Sudetendeutsche Party, which functioned as a branch of the Nazi Party in Czechoslovakia, he was accepted directly into the Nazi Party.

5.) "On March 20, 1940, Becher was expelled from the Nazi party in a Regional Court of Honor. (Presiding Judge was Dr. Franz Bohm, who later became President of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft, while Dr. Becher became the Vice President.) At the time, he was involved in legal proceedings in Dresden, in which several persons were sentenced because of homosexuality (the official Nazi paper, Volksischer Beobachter of January 11, 1940, reports this trial in detail)".

6.) "Presumably Becher was taken back into the Nazi Party in June 1940, for on the enclosed membership card a note to this effect can be seen. His change of residence was also entered in June 1940."

The biographical data regarding Dr. Walter Becher, as given in "Who's Who in Germany", third edition, 1964, are:

- 1.) He was born in Karlsbad, October 1, 1912.
- 2.) Served in World War II. Was awarded the Iron Cross.
- 3.) Was an editor in Prague, 1936-1938.
- 4.) Was manager of Working Committee for Protection of Sudeten German Interests since 1949.

\*This should not be confused with the Nazi Die Zeit, which was published in Prague during the Hitler occupation. — M.K.

\*In a footnote on page 122 of his book, H.L. Tetens quotes the same information, and points out that Die Zeit of Hamburg obtained the information from the U.S. Document Center in Berlin. Tetens adds: "He later dropped out and re-entered the party on November 1, 1938. He was also a member of the Nazi Brown-Shirts and he belonged to the National Socialist Student Bund." (The reader is reminded that National Socialist was the deceptive name Hitler adopted for his political party. — M.K.)

\*The reference is to the photocopies of Becher's Nazi Party membership card. — M.K.

for the publication of anti-Semitic smear articles in the pages of Art, Science, and Entertainment section of his paper. After his involuntary, non-political, conditional separation from the editorial position of this paper, the anti-Jewish smear ceased immediately."

Herde and Maier quote from an article definitely carrying Becher's signature in the Nazi Die Zeit of May 23, 1939, Becher's article, entitled "Land of Songs," says, in part (translated from German):

"The boot which is marching through the streets in Germany once more, is, according to the opinion of the high judges in the West, the alleged symbol of the cultural degeneracy of the land of the poets and philosophers.

... whilst in Paris as in London the artist, now as before, is nourished by the crumbs of salons and is much in evidence in the army of the unemployed, Adolph Hitler's Germany marches--yes, marches--towards a blossoming era of cultural life . . . .

The Sudetenland has become a land of culture. Only the liberating action of the Fuhrer has re-awakened the innumerable sleeping forces, and thus initiated a cultural life in which they can reach their full effect. All that was suppressed by the previous alien government, influenced by Jewish triflers, can now be exposed to the critical judgment of the public at large."

Herde and Maier quote also from an unsigned article in Die Zeit of November 28, 1938, pointing out that Dr. Becher must be held responsible, inasmuch as he was then the editor of that section of the paper. It is an especially vicious tirade, calling for the elimination of Heinrich Fischer, Professor Frankl, and other Jews from the Czech radio broadcasting system. In the November 9, 1938 issue of Die Zeit there is an article by Becher calling for "De-Jewification" of the theaters, the schools, the professions, and of cultural life in general. In Neue Kommentare of March 1959, editor Georg Herde summarized Becher's activities as cultural editor of the Nazi Die Zeit (translated from the German):

"From this position Dr. Becher (as well as Erich Maier)\* exercised such an infamous anti-Semitic baiting

\*"The New Germany and the Old Nazis", pages 122-124, 137.

\*The Committee is now called the House Internal Security Committee.

\*A copy of this book is in our possession. — M.K.

\*Not to be confused with Hans Maier, the co-author of "Till Everything Goes to Pieces."



that he probably has to be counted with Streicher and Rosenberg to be mainly responsible for the propagation of the anti-Semitic venom among the Germans."

It is well to emphasize again that editor Herde refused to retract this statement and others about Becher when it was demanded of him by Becher's attorney.

Dr. Walter Becher is a shrewd and resourceful propagandist, skilled in the art of semantic quibbling. He has an uncanny ability to put sugar-coating on the most atrocious and revolting crimes. Two paragraphs from his three-page letter to Congressman Ralph Harvey will illustrate the point:

"In the first Czechoslovak Republic I belonged to the Sudeten German Party, as most of my countrymen did. That Party fought at that time for the self determination of the Sudeten German people. I was, as a very young man in my twenties, from 1936 till the spring of 1939 (until the time of the separation of the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia) editor of the cultural section of Die Zeit. During the last years of my present political work in Germany I have been, from time to time, attacked by the Communist press in Communist Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Zone of Germany because of articles in which I pointed out the influence of the Jewish people on the commercialization of cultural life in Czechoslovakia of that time. That was written before the terrible happenings in World War II and can be understood out of the special relations and disputes among the various nationalities in the pre-war Czechoslovakia.

After the annexation of the Sudetenland to Germany, I was, together with 300 political friends, imprisoned by the Gestapo from July 1, 1939, till December 20, 1939. This ended also my work in Die Zeit. I spent the war as a soldier on the Russian front. Many of my teachers and friends underwent a confinement in concentration camps for long years."

In this exquisite bit of special pleading, Dr. Becher admits his membership in the Sudeten German Party, which was linked to Hitler's Nazi Party. He tries to minimize the gravity of this admission by pleading that most of his countrymen were members of the Nazi political machine, and unwittingly Becher has confirmed the reason why the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expelled all the Sudeten Germans. H. L. Tetens explains it this way:\*

"The 3,000,000 Sudeten Germans lived in a truly advanced democratic country and enjoyed the same political, cultural, and social freedoms as all the other

that he was director of Die Zeit. We should have said he was a director of Die Zeit or rather editor in charge of the cultural section. The rest of his denials fly in the face of all the documentation, and as we have seen, Becher is less than careful with the facts of history.

The very courageous and brilliant anti-Nazi writer of Hagen, West Germany, Friedrich Jaeger, reported\* that the following were present at the Federal Meeting of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft on September 19, 1959:

- 1.) Dr. Viktor Aschenbrenner. He was a Nazi district leader in the Sudetenland.
- 2.) Ernst Bartl. He was a Nazi functionary and the Nazi Mayor of Eger.
- 3.) Walter Becher. His credentials are known.
- 4.) Dr Franz Boehm. He was the head of the Nazi district court of the Sudetenland. Was a consultant to the Nazi leader, Konrad Henlein.
- 5.) Emil Breuer. Former Nazi leader of Reichenberg in the Sudetenland.
- 6.) Lothar Foltinek. Was formerly a regular contributor to the Nazi Die Zeit. He is now (1961) chief editor of the Sudetendeutsche Zeitung, in which he blatantly upholds the right of "Greater Germany" to have the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia under the terms of the infamous Munich agreement signed by Adolph Hitler and Neville Chamberlain.
- 7.) Gustav Hacker. "As chairman of the Farmers Association of Sudetenland, he ordered on March 22, 1938, the joining of his association with the Nazi Sudeten German Party of Konrad Henlein, who prepared the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia."
- 8.) Franz Karmasin. Managing Chairman of the Witko-League. As previously mentioned, Dr. Becher was President of the League in 1956 and Karmasin was his Vice President. Most of the prominent Sudetenland Nazis joined the Witko-League. Prospective members must be vouched for by two members in good standing. As mentioned before, Karmasin was the State Secretary of the Nazi satellite government of Slovakia and a close collaborator of Konrad Henlein.
- 9.) Dr. Hans Neuwirth. He was a Reichstag member of the Nazi Party.
- 10.) Dr. Leopold Pfizner. He was a leading Henlein functionary in Prague.
- 11.) Leo Schubert. He was Sudeten German leader for the state of North-Rhine-Westphalia. He also served as a Nazi member of the Reichstag and as Vice President of Bohemia.

A t t h i s s a m e m e e t i n g H a n s

of November 1959, Kukuk is a member of the Witko-League.

- 9.) Ossi Bose.
- 10.) Franz Moldner. An old-time Nazi who was even before 1939 a Nazi member of the Bruun City Council.
- 11.) Rudolph Wollner.
- 12.) Grete Hartmann.
- 13.) Hans Schurz.

The first nine members, and possibly also the tenth one, are members of the Witko-League! In view of Dr. Becher's past Nazi record, in view of his past and present association with Nazis, and in view of his neglect to disavow Hitler ideology and anti-Semitism, we feel justified in concluding that Dr. Walter Becher is an unreconstructed Nazi.

Having laid the groundwork in 1955, Dr. Becher was sufficiently prepared by 1957 for a massive penetration of American political life with his pro-Nazi ideology. In the Congressional Record of July 9, 1957, pages A5450-5451, we find that Congressman Albert E. Bosch of New York inserted a lengthy letter which had appeared in the New York Times of June 30, 1957. The letter was written by Hans Schurz on behalf of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. It is, in the main, a clever and specious plea for the "restoration" of the Sudeten Germans to their homeland. The writer of the letter is absolutely certain that the Czechs will welcome with open arms the return of the people who stabbed them in the back during the Hitler era. He makes his plea upon the basis of the principle of self-determination of peoples enunciated in 1917 by Woodrow Wilson. He concludes his letter by calling upon the people of the United States to take the lead in such a consummation, and he calls for an official declaration of policy in this respect.

Two days later Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania placed in the Congressional Record, pages A5567-5568, a letter from Dr. Walter Becher. Dated July 1, 1957 and timed to reach Washington, D.C. around the 4th of July, Becher's letter virtually gushes with admiration for the principles symbolized by American Independence Day. He implies that we have departed from these principles and expresses the hope "that these traditions of freedom for men and nations will again be revived in the future as a beacon for all freedom-loving men of all nations."

On July 16, 1957, the late Congressman Usher L. Burdick, placed three different pieces of Becher's propaganda in the Congressional Record. The article on

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"The 3,000,000 Sudeten Germans lived in a truly advanced democratic country and enjoyed the same political, cultural, and social freedoms as all the other citizens of Czechoslovakia. Yet 92 percent of them rallied behind Hitler, embarked on a policy of treason, and voted "Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Fuehrer". According to captured German documents, in 1937 Hitler decided that Czechoslovakia "must be wiped off the map". A year later, at the height of the crisis, the Sudeten Germans revolted, helping to undermine the republic, and on March 15, 1939, Hitler occupied Prague and made the tiny remainder a German "protectorate". Subsequently the Sudeten Germans participated in the "Germanization" of the country by driving the Czechs (their neighbors for centuries) from their homes and by killing the Slavic intelligentsia by the thousands. . . . From 1939 to 1945 several hundred thousand Czechs were murdered by the SS. It was for these crimes that the Sudeten Germans, the chief perpetrators of the terror crimes were availed from the soil of

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At this same meeting Hans Christoph Seeborn, the West German Transport Minister, was elected Speaker of the *Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft*. Friedrich Jaeger reports: "He enriched himself during the Nazi dictatorship by 'Aryanizing' Jewish property and amalgamating factories seized in Czechoslovakia into the Egelander Mining Co. During the war he cooperated closely as a mineral oil producer with Hermann Goering's Air Ministry."

If it is true, as the old saw goes, that birds of a feather flock together, Dr. Becher's protestations seem very hollow, in the light of his past and present associations. What is even more remarkable is the affected air of naivete' with which Becher relates the following in his letter to Congressman Ralph Harvey: "I am now Secretary General of the Sudeten German Council, which the foreign policy forum of the

present association with Nazis, and in view of his neglect to disavow Hitler ideology and anti-Semitism, we feel justified in concluding that Dr. Walter Becher is an unreconstructed Nazi.

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On July 16, 1957, the late Congressman Usher L. Burdick, placed three different pieces of Becher's propaganda in the Congressional Record. The article on pages A5696-5697 sounds exactly like the ideological pyrotechnics that started to come a year later in the "Blue Book" of the Birch Society and its monthly magazine, *American Opinion*. The article starts by bemoaning "the long years' tradition of illusions in America" and then adds: "But it is also no wonder that another policy, a policy 100 percent opposite to treason and naive illusions, a manly, intelligent policy, originated in America. It is the policy of intelligence, of patriotism, of reason--the policy of liberation." The article names some of the prominent Americans considered as exponents of "the policy of liberation". Among them are General Douglas MacArthur, the late Senator Robert A. Taft, former Congressman Charles J. Kersten, the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, Congressman Usher L. Burdick, and Congressman Carroll Reece. We are also informed by this article that a group of Americans



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Mr. Tetens' summary is, of course, historically accurate and is supported by all the available evidence. But Dr. Becher continually falsifies history and works his followers up to hysterical levels by his frenzied appeals for their "rights" to the former homeland. The treachery of the Sudeten Germans, under the leadership of the Sudeten German Party, becomes, in Becher's lexicon, a fight for "self-determination". His ugly anti-Semitic disquisitions become the pointing out of "the influence of the Jewish people on the commercialization of cultural life in Czechoslovakia of that time". His role as a war correspondent for Goebbels Propaganda Ministry and for the Wehrmacht becomes the role of a "soldier on the Russian front".

When Becher tells of his confinement by the Gestapo from July 1 till December 20, 1939, he forgets to mention that he was released by the Gestapo because he was considered useful to the Nazi political apparatus, while his many teachers and friends "underwent a confinement in concentration camps for long years". Becher fails to explain why he was given such comparatively mild treatment. And when he explains that this ended his career on Die Zeit, he fails to mention his expulsion from the Nazi Party four months after his release from Gestapo confinement, after a session in a Regional Court of Honor. (Two months later he was allowed to rejoin the Nazi Party.)

In his letter to Congressman Ralph Harvey, Becher denies he was ever a member of the Nazi Party, denies he was ever a leader or a member of the Storm Troopers, and denies he was director of Die Zeit. For the last denial, Becher has a slight technical justification, because a minor error in translation of the voluminous assortment of German documents resulted in our charge

\*"The New Germany and the Old Nazis"

minister, was elected speaker of the sudetenensche Landsmannschaft. Friedrich Jaeger reports: "He enriched himself during the Nazi dictatorship by 'Aryanizing' Jewish property and amalgamating factories seized in Czechoslovakia into the Eggerlaender Mining Co. During the war he cooperated closely as a mineral oil producer with Hermann Goering's Air Ministry."

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That the lapse of time has caused Dr. Becher to disassociate himself from his Nazi past is disproven by the list of the 1966 directors of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft, which follows:

- 1.) Dr. Franz Boehm, whose past Nazi record we have already described.
- 2.) Dr. Walter Becher.
- 3.) Dr. Walter Brand. Former Collaborator with Konrad Henlein, former leader of the Storm Troopers, and reportedly jailed during the Nazi regime as "Youth Seducer." The Nazi paper, Volksischer Beobachter of January 11, 1940 designed him as a "criminal."
- 4.) Dr. Viktor Aschenbrenner. We have previously given his Nazi record.
- 5.) Dr. Franz Ohman. Former collaborator with the Gestapo in Prague, with decisive influence on the fate of Jews and political opponents of the Nazis.
- 6.) Dr. Josef Domabyl. Former leading Nazi functionary in Prague and active in the so-called Protectorate Administration.
- 7.) Dr. Hans Schober. According to Witiko-Messenger of August 1959, Kukuk is a member of the Witiko-League.
- 8.) Erich Kukuk. According to Witiko-Messenger

\*Article in the January 1961 issue of the now defunct, The Californian magazine.

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We are told that "the policy of liberation" embodies 17 proposals, which are then listed. We quote or summarize the most essential ones:

- 1.) An extremely strong air force, guided missiles, and atomic weapons "which could attack Russia directly in her cities and factories."
  - 2.) "Complete extermination of Communist subversive activities and of the secret Communist conspiracy in America and in the West."
  - 3.) Breaking of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the Communist-block countries.
  - 4.) A 100% economic blockade of all the countries in the Communist-bloc and of any neutral country that trades with the Communists.
  - 5.) "Recognition of exile government of the refugees and expellees" and
  - 6.) "Formation of national military units composed of refugees. . . ."
  - 10.) "American and Western policy to be adjusted to moral laws, Christianity, and enlightened nationalism of every nation."
- The final and seventeenth point is the usual coverup: that all these recommended acts of provocation are intended only to prevent war! The American gentlemen who advocate such a program receive

unstituted praise from the Nazis, because they are advocating a blueprint for Fascism and a third world war.

The second item, placed on pages A5725-5726 of the Congressional Record of the same day by Congressman Burdick, is an article which he declared had been received from Dr. Becher. It is entitled "The Policy of Illusions and the Policy of Liberation". It is a thinly disguised argument that peaceful coexistence with the Communist-bloc nations constitutes treason, and he concludes: "In the future, we will have to pay perhaps by our lives for this treason; by millions of lives." In his introductory remarks, Congressman Usher L. Burdick expounded the Becher-Hitler "Lebensraum" doctrine in this manner:

"The Sudeten Germans now want to return to their homeland in freedom, and to live there under the full right of self-determination as neighbors of the Czech people. They want to contribute to the liberation of the enslaved nations in the East, to the Czech people, and to the fight for survival of the free world."

The third item, placed in the Record on the same day, pages A5729-5730, is entitled, "The Sudeten Germans: The Policies of Reason, Morale, and Liberation in the Abolishment of War." It is more of Becher's glittering generalities, by which he attempts to prove that Fascism means peace and freedom. Congressman Burdick distinguished himself not only by placing Nazi propaganda in the Congressional Record, but he also placed in the Record on June 13, 1957 two propaganda items that originated with an indigenous Clerical-Fascist propagandist. The first item is entitled "Beware of Psychiatrists", in which Burdick claims that Stalin had ordered frontal lobotomies performed on 10 million slaves or prisoners. This canard is then bolstered by a quotation from a speech allegedly delivered by Laventia Beria, Stalin's chief of the secret police. The second item is entitled "Communist Brainwashing for Americans". With a short preface by Burdick, the rest of this presentation is the entire speech allegedly delivered by Beria to a group of American students at Lenin University. Burdick obtained this alleged speech from a booklet published by the late Rev. Kenneth Goff, former henchman of hate-monger Gerald L. K. Smith and subsequently the operator of Soldiers of the Cross, a para-military Fascistic group with religious overtones. The booklet is entitled Brainwashing: A Synthesis of the Russian Textbook on Psycho-politics. The whole thing is a vulgar imitation of the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. The former Birchite Congressman, Edgar W. Hestand, placed similar quotations from this fraudulent book in the Communist Document of America 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

something "which formerly was carelessly known as communism". He calls it "the great international FORCE". The Force X hoax finally completed its period of gestation in Ultra-Rightist circles and had its birth in the pages of American Opinion of March 1964. The obstetrician in attendance at this happy event was the inimitable Professor Revilo P. Oliver (whose first name spelled backwards equals his last name, and vice versa).\*

Besides regaling his readers with tales of conspiracies which rival the mysteries of Edgar Allen Poe, the professor discloses that part of his inspiration for his Force X theories comes from "a report that the Honorable Timothy P. Sheehan read to the House of Representatives on August 5, 1957". Then Oliver summarizes the "document" of Becher's Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft in this fashion:

"The kernel of this long and circumstantial report is that, superior to Khrushchev and similar administrators, and superior even to the Secret Police, is another and more select organization of truly international scope, the Communist Security System (CSS), which has penetrated and controls even the Secret Police."

A Birch Society theoretician cannot be expected to be satisfied with one conspiratorial hoax. Accordingly, the professor asks: "But if the CSS is the controlling organism, we have merely pushed the ultimate question one step farther back. Who controls the CSS?" Putting on his best pair of gunshoes, Oliver begins his investigation with the Illuminati and speculates about "Force X," Satanists, "Bildbergers," Zionists, Pharisees, Khazars, Fabian Socialists, International Bankers, Rocketfellers, Rothschilds, or a gang of otherwise unidentified "messianic materialists." Among the five possible deductions from all the available data, avers our investigator, is that the Force X may be: "An inner circle, comparable to, if not identical with, the Communist Security System."

The final refinement of the Force X doctrine and its counterpart, Becher's Communist Security System hoax, was unveiled by the maestro himself in the November 1966 American Opinion. In a long essay, Robert Welch traces the main currents of social and political phenomena during the past two hundred years to a secret conspiratorial group that he calls THE INSIDERS.

On August 22, 1957, Congressman Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin placed in the Congressional Record a long essay by Dr. Walter Becher, which asserts that the economic system in every Communist country has failed and concludes with a thinly disguised call for a war of annihilation against the Communist-bloc nations.

Becher concludes with this:

"I would greatly appreciate if you most kindly would put the enclosed translated material into the Record."

In other words, Becher expects to use and does use the Congressional Record for the dissemination of pro-Nazi propaganda at the expense of the American taxpayers. From the Congressional Record it is reproduced by our indigenous pro-Fascist groups, who then quote it as coming "from the Congressional Record", thus giving it a sort of imprimatur of the U.S. Government.

In May 1961, Dr. Becher visited Washington, D.C. and persuaded Congressman Roy A. Taylor (North Carolina), Morgan M. Moulder (Montana), Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio), and Henry C. Schadeberg (Wisconsin) to fly back to Germany with him and take part in a celebration of Sudeten German Day 1961 held in Cologne May 19-22 by the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Moulder, Scherer, and Schadeberg were members of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Apparently their "Americanism" does not conflict with the pro-Nazi philosophical posture of Becher and the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. More than sixty members of Congress sent telegrams of congratulation that were read at the rally. The list included Senators Dodd (Connecticut), Goldwater (Arizona), Talmadge (Georgia), Schoepfel (Kansas), Bennett (Utah), Morton (Kentucky), Mundt (South Dakota), Strom Thurmond (South Carolina), and Birchite Congressman John J. Rousset. Congressman Scherer, who was a vigorous member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said in his telegram: "We have a common goal... anti-Communist organizations like yours and those in the United States should get more money."

A few days before 4th of July of 1962 both George Brada and Dr. Walter Becher sent letters to members of Congress. It seems that only Congressman Albert H. Quie of Minnesota carried the ball for Becher in 1962, because only he placed both of these letters in the Congressional Record of July 2. Brada's letter expressed the usual gushy, glittering generalities about July 4th and expressed the firm hope that "Red extortion" and the aim of the "international Communist conspiracy" to remove Dr. Adenauer's party from power "will be thwarted by the work of American statesmen in the U.S. Congress". Becher's letter backs up Brada, and predicts that the defeat of the aims of the alleged conspiracy "will be due to the work of the patriotic Americans and the real statesmen in the U.S. Congress".

expounded the Becher-Hitler "Lebensraum" doctrine in this manner:

"The Sudeten Germans now want to return to their homeland in freedom, and to live there under the full right of self-determination as neighbors of the Czech people. They want to contribute to the liberation of the enslaved nations in the East, to the Czech people, and to the fight for survival of the free world."

The third item, placed in the Record on the same day, pages A5729-5730, is entitled, "The Sudeten Germans: The Policies of Reason, Morale, and Liberation in the Abolishment of War." It is more of Becher's glittering generalities, by which he attempts to prove that Fascism means peace and freedom. Congressman Burdick distinguished himself not only by placing Nazi propaganda in the Congressional Record, but he also placed in the Record on June 13, 1957 two propaganda items that originated with an indigenous Clerical-Fascist propagandist. The first item is entitled "Beware of Psychiatrists", in which Burdick claims that Stalin had ordered frontal lobotomies performed on 10 million slaves or prisoners. This canard is then bolstered by a quotation from a speech allegedly delivered by Laventia Beria, Stalin's chief of the secret police. The second item is entitled "Communist Brainwashing for Americans". With a short preface by Burdick, the rest of this presentation is the entire speech allegedly delivered by Beria to a group of American students at Lenin University. Burdick obtained this alleged speech from a booklet published by the late Rev. Kenneth Goff, former henchman of hate-monger Gerald L. K. Smith and subsequently the operator of Soldiers of the Cross, a para-military Fascistic group with religious overtones. The booklet is entitled Brainwashing: A Synthesis of the Russian Textbook on Psycho-politics. The whole thing is a vulgar imitation of the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. The former Birchite Congressman, Edgar W. Hiestand, placed similar quotations from this fraudulent book in the Congressional Record of August 14, 15 and 21. Hiestand got his material second-hand by quoting a series of columns written by the Right-Wing columnist, George Todt. This material crops up whenever the Ultra-Rightists mount an attack on any attempt to institute a mental health program.

On August 5, 1957, Congressman Timothy P. Sheehan of Illinois filed some four pages of the Congressional Record (13681-13685) with a short speech of his own and a document he admitted receiving from Dr. Becher and the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Sheehan describes Becher's outfit with these words: "This association has certainly been pro-American and is lending every effort to fight against the Russian Communist invaders of their homeland." That the Czechoslovak people are in possession of the

Representatives on August 5, 1957". Then Oliver summarizes the "document" of Becher's Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft in this fashion:

"The kernel of this long and circumstantial report is that, superior to Khrushchev and similar administrators, and superior even to the Secret Police, is another and more select organization of truly international scope, the Communist Security System (CSS), which has penetrated and controls even the Secret Police."

A Birch Society theoretician cannot be expected to be satisfied with one conspiratorial hoax. Accordingly, the professor asks: "But if the CSS is the controlling organism, we have merely pushed the ultimate question one step farther back. Who controls the CSS?" Putting on his best pair of gunshoes, Oliver begins his investigation with the Illuminati and speculates about "Force X," Satanists, "Bildbergers," Zionists, Pharisees, Khazars, Fabian Socialists, International Bankers, Rockefeller, Rothschilds, or a gang of otherwise unidentified "messianic materialists." Among the five possible deductions from all the available data, avers our investigator, is that the Force X may be: "An inner circle, comparable to, if not identical with, the Communist Security System."

The final refinement of the Force X doctrine and its counterpart, Becher's Communist Security System hoax, was unveiled by the maestro himself in the November 1966 American Opinion. In a long essay, Robert Welch traces the main currents of social and political phenomena during the past two hundred years to a secret conspiratorial group that he calls THE INSIDERS.

On August 22, 1957, Congressman Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin placed in the Congressional Record a long essay by Dr. Walter Becher, which asserts that the economic system in every Communist country has failed and concludes with a thinly disguised call for a war of annihilation against the Communist-bloc nations.

On February 18, 1958, Congressman Albert H. Bosch of New York placed in the Record a long article by Dr. Walter Becher dealing with the "Communist System of Secret Police". On March 20, 1958, Congressman John R. Pillion of New York told the House of Representatives that he had been a member of a delegation that visited West Germany in the fall of 1957, where he had met and conferred with Dr. Walter Becher. After giving a buildup for Becher, Congressman Pillion placed in the Record a Becher essay inveighing against any trade with the Communist-bloc nations.

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On July 2, 1963, Congressman Don H. Clausen of California placed Dr. Becher's 4th of July message in the Congressional Record. Part of it consists of a letter from Becher thanking him for the message he had sent to that year's Sudeten German Day rally. In part, it reads: "Your words were made known to the Sudeten German people for whom they are a great encouragement." This is precisely the point of Becher's political strategy. He has built up an image of himself as having the support of most of the U.S. Congress, and to this extent every member of Congress, who sends a greeting to Sudeten German Day, contributes to building up the influence of the neo-Nazi movement. Becher reports further in his letter to Congressman Clausen that 400,000 people attended the 1963 rally.

The 4th of July message in 1964 was placed in the

71. История государственной безопасности Украины a series of columns written by the Right-Wing columnist, George Todt. This material crops up whenever the Ultra-Rightists mount an attack on any attempt to institute a mental health program.

On August 5, 1957, Congressman Timothy P. Sheehan of Illinois filled some four pages of the Congressional Record (13681-13685) with a short speech of his own and a document he admitted receiving from Dr. Becher and the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Sheehan describes Becher's outfit with these words: "This association has certainly been pro-American and is lending every effort to fight against the Russian Communist invaders of their homeland." That the Czechoslovak people are in possession of the Sudeten territory does not inhibit a Becher devotee from spreading the falsehood that the Russians are in possession of the area. Sheehan goes on to describe this "document" in breathtaking terms. He claims that it is a secret document "outlining the structure and the working methods of the Communist Security System--the CSS--the invisible hierarchy that governs the Communist apparatus" in all countries; that Becher's organization has made this "document" available to him; that the "revelations embodied in this document have never been exposed to public scrutiny", even though the "document" has been available to certain Western governments and private agencies. Sheehan reveals that the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft had appealed to him to present this "document" to the American public. The "document", which no government agency was willing to take seriously, is a fantastic concoction, purporting to prove that a few hidden insiders, operating a secret espionage system, actually run the governments of all the Communist countries. The "document" asserts further that "there is a suspicion that a secret organization or invisible government is working within the free nations. In 1951, General MacArthur referred to this intelligence and warned us about it." It is really akin to the motif of the fraudulent Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion.

A similar thesis was expounded in the anti-Semitic and pro-Fascist hate sheet, Common Sense, in its issue of August 1963. It "uncovers" a secret criminal organization plotting a new world order. The name of this organization is Force X. In American Opinion, September 1963, novelist Taylor Caldwell has an article entitled "Force X", although she says nothing to explain Force X, other than presenting a tirade against Communists, Liberals, and ex-Communists. In the September 1963 American Opinion, the late Westbrook Pegler alludes to the "force", which he describes as

Bosch of New York placed in the Record a long article by Dr. Walter Becher dealing with the "Communist System of Secret Police". On March 20, 1958, Congressman John R. Pillion of New York told the House of Representatives that he had been a member of a delegation that visited West Germany in the fall of 1957, where he had met and conferred with Dr. Walter Becher. After giving a buildup for Becher, Congressman Pillion placed in the Record a Becher essay inveighing against any trade with the Communist-bloc nations.

On May 14, 1958, Congressman Timothy P. Sheehan of Illinois filled almost 2½ pages of the Congressional Record with an essay by Dr. Walter Becher, to supplement the longer essay placed in the Record on August 5, 1957 by Sheehan on behalf of Becher. Like the previous essay, it dealt with the esoteric Communist Security System. Sheehan stated in his accompanying speech:

"This year, Dr. Becher and the Czech journalist in exile, Mr. George Brada, of Munich, visited the United States and Washington, D.C. . . and they brought with them new material concerning the Communist State Security System in the Communist countries."

Sheehan went on to say that he was happy to be of assistance to Becher and Brada. Not only did he neglect to identify Walter Becher as a Nazi propagandist, but he failed to inform his colleagues that George Brada had been expelled from Czechoslovakia as a spy.

On July 7, 1958, Congresswoman Katherine St. George placed in the Record a letter received from Dr. Walter Becher, pointing out that other members of Congress had received similar letters. The year of 1958 was a huge success for Dr. Becher's propaganda apparatus, for it was reported that his views were presented by 71 American newspapers and to the 32 million listeners of the Mutual Broadcasting Network.

In 1959, Becher items were placed in the Congressional Record by the following Congressmen:

- 1.) Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania. April 27.
- 2.) Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia. June 8.
- 3.) Albert H. Bosch of New York. July 21.
- 4.) Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia. August 11.

The latter item is of particular interest. It consists of a letter from Becher to Byrd and two articles from the Press-Bulletin of the West German Government, translated into English by Dr. Becher. The final sentence of Becher's letter shows both the extent of his penetration of the U.S. Congress and his brazenness.

\*Professor Oliver and The John Birch Society have parted company since that essay was written.

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The 4th of July message in 1964 was placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado, who told his colleagues that for many years he had been interested in Sudeten German Day. Becher's letter emphasized that the hopes of his people "rest on your great country and above all on the statesmen in the Congress of the United States". Indeed, Becher continually boasts of the support he receives from the United States Congress for the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft and its pro-Nazi program. Thus in the letter to Congressman Ralph Harvey he stated: "Many members of Congress have made speeches, statements and insertions in the Congressional Record on our behalf." And his concluding sentence was: "We are happy and honored that we have found moral support in the United States in the past and we greatly hope that we can keep it in the future."

The year 1966 was an eventful one for Dr. Becher and the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. The yearly Sudeten German Days were held in Munich June 17-19. Its official publication, West und Ost (West and East), dated June 10, 1966, carried messages from 46 members of the U.S. Congress under the heading:

Voices from America\*  
"The Right will be victorious"

American Messages to Sudetendeutsche Day 1966  
After we received this document and had it translated, we sent letters, individually typed, to all 46 members of Congress. We summarized the information that we had about Dr. Becher and the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft, and we asked the following questions:

- 1.) Did you actually send such a message?
- 2.) Were you aware of Dr. Walter Becher's Nazi past?
- 3.) Were you aware of the true purpose of the "Sudeten German Day" celebrations?

\*Translated from the German.

The reply from Senator Kuchel's office was that Becher had personally visited the Senator's office in 1961, and that subsequently Becher had been in the habit of sending letters of greetings at Christmas time and around Fourth of July. For the most part, these letters have gone unanswered, but occasionally a mere formal letter of acknowledgement was sent out. As far as the records in Senator Kuchel's office show, they had never sent any greetings to the Sudeten German Day celebration, and most assuredly no such greeting had been authorized for the 1966 celebration. The Senator's administrative aide, Mr. Ewing Hass, sent us a photocopy of Becher's 1966 letter and Mr. Hass' formal letter of acknowledgement. There was no message for the Sudeten German Day celebration in that letter. Despite this fact, Voices from America\* carried this alleged greeting from Senator Kuchel:

"On occasion of the Sudetendeutschen Days 1966 I convey my best greetings and congratulations."

We notified editor Herde, and he wrote a story about it in the issue of Neue Kommentare for the second half of October 1966. He exposed the fabricated greeting from Senator Kuchel and pointed out that this is nothing unusual for Becher's organization. The Prague News Letter of November 12, 1966 picked up the story from Neue Kommentare, adding the comment: "Dr. Walter Becher is a fraud who deliberately deceives the public." Stung by this exposure, Dr. Becher wrote a letter on October 17, 1966 to Senator Kuchel's administrative assistant, Mr. Ewing Hass, in which he admitted that no such congratulatory message had been received from Senator Kuchel. He placed the blame on a secretary who, he said, had made an error, and he apologized.

With respect to the other members of Congress who sent greetings in 1966 to Sudeten German Days celebration, we give the following report:

1.) Congressman George Andrews (D., Alabama). He sent Becher best greetings and sincere wishes for a successful meeting. He did not reply to our first two letters. In reply to our third letter--which went certified mail, return receipt--he wrote: "I have absolutely no knowledge of whether or not I was quoted in a German document or paper." We sent him another certified letter and asked him to reply to our original three questions, which included the question of whether he did in fact send a congratulatory message to Becher's group. No reply to this letter was received.

2.) Congressman Charles E. Bennett (D., Florida). We sent him two letters. In reply to the second letter, he

March 25, 1964  
January 11, 1965  
April 26, 1965  
June 9, 1965  
February 11, 1966  
May 13, 1966  
June 27, 1966  
June 30, 1966

#### Brooks letters

May 1, 1958  
April 20, 1959  
April 29, 1960  
April 14, 1961  
June 5, 1962  
May 2, 1963  
April 24, 1964  
April 30, 1965  
May 18, 1966

Reading this entire file is an education in the fine art of propaganda. One marvels at Dr. Becher's mastery of all the tricks and artifices of the public relations experts. We learn from the correspondence that Becher paid Brooks a personal visit in June 1961. In his letter of January 11, 1965, and again in his letter of February 11, 1966, Becher requested that Congressman Brooks put him on the mailing list to receive the regular newsletter that Brooks sends to his constituents. Becher dished out liberal amounts of "soft soap", trying to convince Brooks that the German legislatures need the wisdom to be derived from the Brooks' newsletters. Apparently Brooks didn't succumb to Becher's blandishments on this score. A comparison of the photocopy of Brooks' letter of congratulation on May 18, 1966 and the message that appeared in the 1966 Voices from America, indicates that Brooks' message was "doctored" and "beefed up".

Congressman Brooks' letter to us on October 18, 1966, if taken at face value--and we are inclined to believe in his sincerity--is a distressing example of naive and vulnerability to Fascist deception. He writes, in part:

"If your allegations are correct, I am most distressed to learn of his connections and activities. My correspondence with Dr. Becher has always been based strictly on a good-will basis. Must say his letters have always conveyed worthwhile sentiments and are totally devoid of neo-Nazi or anti-Semitic tendencies."

6.) Congressman Clarence J. Brown, Jr. (R., Ohio). He acknowledged, in his letter of October 14, 1966, that he had sent a message of congratulations to

and Sudeten German Day.

10.) Congressman Paul P. Dague (R., Pennsylvania). In his letter of October 12, 1966, he acknowledged the correctness of the message attributed to him in the 1966 Voices from America. He wrote to us, in part:

"I, of course, have no knowledge whatsoever relating to Dr. Becher's past, and I am inclined to believe that probably a large percentage of the ruling hierarchy now in control in West Germany must have had some relationship with the Nazis."

11.) Congressman Bob Dole (R., Kansas). In his letter of October 13, 1966, he acknowledged the correctness of the short congratulatory message credited to him in the 1966 Voices from America. He sent us copies of the correspondence with Becher and a copy of a letter to Becher, in which he told Becher that, if all our allegations are correct, Becher should so advise all his Congressional contacts. The Congressman told us that he had never met Becher and knew nothing about his background.

12.) Senator Peter H. Dominick (R., Colorado). His letter to us, November 3, 1966, corroborates the message contained in the 1966 Voices from America. He stated that he was not aware of Becher's Nazi past; that Becher denies all our charges; and that he would not knowingly lend support to any group which promoted anti-Semitic activities.

13.) Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D., South Carolina). He sent us this evasive message on January 27, 1967: "This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of January 20. With warm regards and all good wishes." This, of course, is no explanation for his vigorous Cold War Pronunciamento in the 1966 Voices from America.\*

14.) Congressman John G. Dow (Democrat, New York). In a letter to us, October 14, 1966, he explained his very short and bland message in the 1966 Voices from America as a routine courtesy, and that the thought never crossed his mind that there might be anything unhealthy about Dr. Becher or the celebration. He concluded: "I do thank you for alerting me."

15.) Congressman Thomas N. Downing (D., Virginia). In a letter to us, October 21, 1966, he explained that he doesn't know Dr. Becher, cannot recall ever meeting him, and had been sending messages of greeting to the Sudeten German Day falls as a gesture of friendship to "the German people."

16.) Congressman John J. Duncan (R., Tennessee). His letter of October 14, 1966 explained his message to Sudeten German Day celebration as a



of Becher's 1960 letter and Mr. Hans Luthman letter of acknowledgment. There was no message for the Sudeten German Day celebration in that letter. Despite this fact, Voices from America\* carried this alleged greeting from Senator Kuchel:

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2.) Congressman Charles E. Bennett (D., Florida). We sent him two letters. In reply to the second letter, he wrote that "prior to hearing from you I had never heard anyone ascribe any improper motives or background to Dr. Becher". He enclosed a copy of Becher's "Fourth of July letter" (dated June 26, 1964) and his own formal letter of acknowledgement of June 30, 1964; also Becher's letter of April 26, 1965 and his own letter of congratulations dated May 3, 1965. If Congressman Bennett is telling us the truth--that this is all the correspondence up to January 23, 1967--we must conclude that the 1966 message attributed to Congressman Bennett in Voices from America is another fabrication. From the tone of the Congressman's letter, we are inclined to believe him rather than Becher.

3.) Congressman John A. Blatnik (D., Minnesota). He sent quite a lengthy congratulatory message to the Sudeten German Day celebration. In

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6.) Congressman Clarence J. Brown, Jr. (R., Ohio). He acknowledged, in his letter of October 14, 1966, that he had sent a message of congratulations to the 1966 rally, and said that he would like to see some proof that Becher has a Nazi background and that the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft is neo-Nazi in character. He sent us photocopies of the 1966 correspondence from and to Becher.

7.) Congressman Ronald Brooks Cameron (D., California). In his letter of October 24, 1966 he pleaded ignorance of the facts about Becher and his organization. He sent us a copy of the letter he sent Becher on May 24, 1966, and which Becher quoted in the Voices from America. It is shocking to read that Congressman Cameron doesn't realize or pretends not to realize that his message to Becher euphemistically expresses concurrence in a good part of Becher's program.

8.) Senator Frank Church (D., Idaho). The 1966 Voices from America quotes him as sending this

letter of October 19, 1966, in which he expressed correctness of the short congratulatory message credited to him in the 1966 Voices from America. He sent us copies of the correspondence with Becher and a copy of a letter to Becher, in which he told Becher that, if all our allegations are correct, Becher should so advise all his Congressional contacts. The Congressman told us that he had never met Becher and knew nothing about his background.

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16.) Congressman John J. Duncan (R., Tennessee). His letter of October 14, 1966 explained his message to Sudeten German Day celebration as a response to Becher's representations. He thanked us for calling to his attention Becher's Nazi activities.

17.) Congressman Robert A. Evertt (D., Tennessee). Did not reply to three letters we sent him, the last one being sent via certified mail, return receipt requested.

18.) Senator Paul J. Fannin (R., Arizona). Did not reply to three letters, the last one being sent via certified mail, return receipt requested.

19.) Congressman Paul Findley (R., Illinois). His letter of January 25, 1967 explained his short message to the 1966 Sudeten German Day rally as a sort of routine response to Becher's request, because Becher is a member of the West German parliament. He said: "To the best of my knowledge, Dr. Becher has never visited my office, in fact I do not recall ever having met the

Dr. Becher". He enclosed a copy of Becher's "Fourth of July letter" (dated June 26, 1964) and his own formal letter of acknowledgement of June 30, 1964; also Becher's letter of April 26, 1965 and his own letter of congratulations dated May 3, 1965. If Congressman Bennett is telling us the truth--that this is all the correspondence up to January 23, 1967--we must conclude that the 1966 message attributed to Congressman Bennett in Voices from America is another fabrication. From the tone of the Congressman's letter, we are inclined to believe him rather than Becher.

3.) Congressman John A. Blatnik (D., Minnesota). He sent quite a lengthy congratulatory message to the Sudeten German Day celebration. In response to our second letter, he said, in part: "I am not personally acquainted with Dr. Walter Becher, know nothing of his past activities, nor have I any other information about the Sudeten German Day except that it is an annual cultural festival aimed at promoting international friendship and understanding."

4.) Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton (R., Ohio). She sent a congratulatory message to the Sudeten German Day affair. In response to our second letter, she wrote us on January 23, 1967, advising us that we should write to Dr. Becher and get information directly from him, in order to get the facts for a book that we are writing. She enclosed a photocopy of the letter of alibi that Becher had written to all of his Congressional buddies. It was identical with the letter written to Congressman Ralph Harvey.

5.) Congressman Jack Brooks (D., Texas). Congressman Brooks sent us photocopies of his file of correspondence with Becher. Here is the tabulation:

Becher letters

April 26, 1958  
June 3, 1958  
April 15, 1959  
June 3, 1959  
June 30, 1959  
April 28, 1960  
February 21, 1961  
April 4, 1961  
June 16, 1961  
May 11, 1962  
June 26, 1962  
June 28, 1962  
May 1, 1963  
June 30, 1963

\* All items from Voices from America have been translated from the German.

Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft is neo-Nazi in character. He sent us photocopies of the 1966 correspondence from and to Becher.

7.) Congressman Ronald Brooks Cameron (D., California). In his letter of October 24, 1966 he pleaded ignorance of the facts about Becher and his organization. He sent us a copy of the letter he sent Becher on May 24, 1966, and which Becher quoted in the Voices from America. It is shocking to read that Congressman Cameron doesn't realize or pretends not to realize that his message to Becher euphemistically expresses concurrence in a good part of Becher's program.

8.) Senator Frank Church (D., Idaho). The 1966 Voices from America quotes him as sending this message:

"My most cordial congratulations at the manifestations of the Sudetendeutschen Tag in Munich 1966!"

In a very forthright letter of October 21, 1966, Senator Church wrote to us that Becher has sent him many letters; that at no time did he know of Becher's intentions, his background, or the purpose of Sudeten German Day; that he had turned down Becher's request to be placed on the Senator's mailing list. He said further that he had not sent him a message of congratulations at any time. Senator Church concluded his letter with the following:

"Dr. Becher may have taken advantage of a letter written by my administrative assistant on June 3, 1966, the complete text of the letter was as follows: "In the absence of Senator Church I am taking the liberty of answering your letter to him of May 13, 1966. Were he here, I am sure the Senator would be happy to send his greetings to this year's Sudeten German Day."

I do not believe this letter can be construed as an endorsement but, in any event, I have no intention of aiding Dr. Becher and appreciate having your warning on this matter."

Once again, it is clear that Becher falsifies the record, fabricates messages, and deceives his followers.

9.) Congressman Don H. Clausen (R., California). With his letter of October 19, 1966, Congressman Clausen enclosed copies of the correspondence with Becher and copies of his lengthy messages of congratulations to Sudeten German Days in 1965 and 1966, which Becher quoted quite accurately. He stated that he was not aware of Becher's background, that he had never met Becher, and had taken at face value Becher's description of the purpose of the yearly Sudeten German rallies. He said he was pleased to cooperate and would like to learn more about Becher

calling to his attention Becher's past activities.

17.) Congressman Robert A. Evertt (D., Tennessee). Did not reply to three letters we sent him, the last one being sent via certified mail, return receipt requested.

18.) Senator Paul J. Fannin (R., Arizona). Did not reply to three letters, the last one being sent via certified mail, return receipt requested.

19.) Congressman Paul Findley (R., Illinois). His letter of January 25, 1967 explained his short message to the 1966 Sudeten German Day rally as a sort of routine response to Becher's request, because Becher is a member of the West German parliament. He said: "To the best of my knowledge, Dr. Becher has never visited my office, in fact I do not recall ever having met the man. Naturally I reject the implication of your letter that I have embraced Dr. Becher's philosophy."

20.) Congressman O. C. Fisher (D., Texas). He wrote us on October 14, 1966 that his message to the 1966 rally was not intended as an endorsement of anyone, and that he knows nothing about Dr. Becher.

21.) Congressman Samuel N. Friedel (D., Maryland). His letter of October 21, 1966 confirmed the accuracy of his message to the 1966 rally. He stated that he had never heard that Becher was a Nazi and had considered the Sudeten German Day celebration to be for the purpose Becher claimed.

22.) Congressman E. C. Gathings (D., Arkansas). We received no reply to our letter. His message to the 1966 Sudeten German Day rally was a very enthusiastic endorsement of the participants, the principles, and the purposes.

23.) Senator Vance Hartke (D., Indiana). We received no letter of explanation of his 1966 message to Becher's rally.

24.) Congressman William D. Hathaway (D., Maine). His letter of October 20, 1966 was a petulant refusal to discuss his correspondence with Becher or his congratulatory message to the 1966 rally. He denied having any knowledge of Becher's past activities.

25.) Congressman Edward Hebert (D., Louisiana). We sent him two letters of inquiry via regular mail and followed this up with a letter via certified mail. On March 17, 1967, Congressman Hebert wrote us: "A thorough search of our files has failed to turn up any

\*Mr. Dorn has other international ties. He was a speaker at a so-called Freedom Day Rally, Jan.

23, 1966, at Taipei, Taiwan, headquarters of the Fascist dictator, Chiang Kai-shek.

correspondence from you." On March 22, 1967, we sent him another letter via certified mail, in which we repeated our requests for answers to three questions. No reply was received. We hold signed arrival receipts for both certified letters.

26.) Congressman William L. Hughes (D., Missouri). His message, as quoted in the 1966 Voices from America concludes with: "We share the hope that soon all people will be liberated from foreign aggression." There is no way of telling what the Congressman meant, but to Dr. Becher liberation from foreign aggression means reinstatement of Nazi domination in the Sudetenland and other areas of Eastern Europe. Congressman Hungate replied to us on November 10, 1966 that he is not personally versed in the laws of copyright, libel and defamation, and is referring our letter to his legal advisor. We replied that we failed to see what this has to do with answering whether or not he had been quoted accurately by a West German group. We repeated our request for answers to our three questions. Not receiving a reply, we sent another letter, via certified mail, return receipt. On March 25, 1967, Hungate wrote us that his preliminary investigation indicated no fraudulent activity by Dr. Becher and that, if we have any evidence, we should send it to him. We replied with another letter sent via certified mail that we failed to see how this concerned him, that we only asked for answers to three questions. In a letter of April 7, 1967, Congressman Hungate advised us to correspond with his attorney. In all this correspondence, Hungate neglected to inform us that he himself is an attorney, a graduate of Harvard Law School in 1948.

27.) Congressman James A. Mackay (D., Georgia). The 1966 Voices from America quotes what purports to be his telegram of approval of the principal goal set forth by the spokesmen for the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. After sending him two letters via regular mail and one via certified mail, Mr. Mackay sent us a letter on the stationery of his law firm stating that he cannot locate our previous communications and that he is not a member of the 90th Congress. He asked if it were possible that we were confusing him with Congressman John Mackie of Michigan. On March 28, 1967 we sent Mr. Mackay another letter, via certified mail, in which we repeated our previous questions and pointed out that he was a member of the 89th Congress, and therefore there was no confusion with Congressman Mackie. The telegram in Voices from America quotes Mackay as a Democratic Representative from Georgia at a time that he was a member of Congress. No such

October 12, 1966 he sent us a very cordial letter, in which he stated that his 1966 message was only a courtesy reply to Becher and does not imply any intention to condone or express support for Becher's political philosophies or his organizations. He expressed appreciation of the opportunity to correspond with us on the matter. His letter also has a distinct ring of sincerity. A comparison of the photocopy of his message with the quoted statement in Voices from America shows again distinct evidence of "doctoring". For instance, the final sentence in Congressman Price's message was:

I appreciate having this opportunity to correspond with you on this occasion.

Becher made this read: I am pleased that I am able to agree with you at this occasion.

Becher has an excellent command of the English language and its idioms and he is the editor of West and Ost, in which the Voices from America is carried. He must, therefore, accept full responsibility for the "doctoring" of messages sent to him.

35.) Congressman James H. Quillen (R., Tennessee). In response to our questions about his message to the 1966 rally, he wrote to us on November 4, 1966 that he is checking into the matter. That is the last that we heard from him.

36.) Congressman Richard L. Roudsbuch (R., Indiana). In his letter of October 17, 1966 he did not deny his message to the 1966 rally. He stated: "Be assured that we had no knowledge of any Nazi influence and, of course, would not knowingly support any such movement."

37.) Congressman Garner E. Shriver (R., Kansas). In a letter of October 12, 1966, his administrative aide stated that the Congressman did send "a two paragraph routine letter of greeting on the occasion of Sudeten German Day." He assured us that the Congressman "would not knowingly associate himself with any person or organization which advocates Nazism or anti-Semitism." He went on to say that they have made inquiry with the State Department regarding Becher and the Sudeten German Day celebration.

38.) Congressman Roy A. Taylor (D., Kansas). His message, as quoted in the 1966 Voices from America, expressed euphemistically the sentiments of the Cold War assumptions of Becher et alia. In his letter of October 14, 1966, he told us:

"I became acquainted with Dr. Becher about five years ago when I went to Germany as a guest of the Sudetens. Since then, we have annually exchanged

from him to the 1966 rally:

"I hope that you will convey my best wishes to all those who participate at the Sudetendeutschen Tag. Many of us on this side of the Atlantic hope with you at the liberation of the nations of Middle and East Europe and all the nations of this earth. May they enjoy in the near future freedom, self-determination and a lasting peace."

There is that word again: liberation! We have seen what the Nazis and pro-Nazis mean by "liberation".

41.) Congressman Charles L. Weltner (D., Georgia). His message to the 1966 rally was a routine greeting; in response to Becher's saccharine appeal. His letter to us on October 20, 1966 explains it this way, and adds that Becher is known to him only by mail.

42.) Congressman Jim Wright (D., Texas). The message attributed to Congressman Wright in the 1966 Voices from America is quite routine. In his letter to us on October 12, 1966, he emphasized that he does not know Becher or his background. He sent us copies of the 1965 exchange of correspondence, but could find nothing in his files for 1966. He stated that it was possible that some kind of routine message could have gone out, but we hasten to add that it could also be a fabrication. In the 1965 correspondence, Becher asked for Mr. Wright's photograph and also to be placed on the Congressman's mailing list, to receive the newsletters that he sends to his constituents. Congressman Wright expressed appreciation for the opportunity to set the record straight.

43.) Congressman Milton R. Young (R., North Dakota). The message attributed to Senator Milton R. Young embodies the "liberation" motif, an essential element in the neo-Nazi ideology and program. In his letter of October 13, 1966, Senator Young told us that he was not aware of Becher's past and he did not suspect anything amiss about the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. He made it very clear that he was attracted by Becher's vigorous anti-Communism. So many people forget that anti-Communism is the banner under which all Fascist movements start and come to power. It never dawns on some people to ask the likes of Becher for a positive program of coping with the pressing problems of the day.

44.) Congressman J. Arthur Younger (R., California). His letter to us of October 12, 1966 gives the message that he sent Dr. Becher on April 29, 1966 for the Sudeten German Day rally. The statement that Becher attributes to Congressman Younger does not bear the slightest resemblance to what Younger claims he

domination in the Sudetenland and other areas of Eastern Europe. Congressman Hungate replied to us on November 10, 1966 that he is not personally versed in the laws of copyright, libel and defamation, and is referring our letter to his legal advisor. We replied that we failed to see what this has to do with answering whether or not he had been quoted accurately by a West German group. We repeated our request for answers to our three questions. Not receiving a reply, we sent another letter, via certified mail, return receipt. On March 25, 1967, Hungate wrote us that his preliminary investigation indicated no fraudulent activity by Dr. Becher and that, if we have any evidence, we should send it to him. We replied with another letter sent via certified mail that we failed to see how this concerned him, that we only asked for answers to three questions. In a letter of April 7, 1967, Congressman Hungate advised us to correspond with his attorney. In all this correspondence, Hungate neglected to inform us that he himself is an attorney, a graduate of Harvard Law School in 1948.

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28.) Congressman Walter E. Moeller (D., Ohio). After sending him two letters via regular mail and one via certified mail, Congressman Moeller replied on March 20, 1967 that he knows of no reason that he would be quoted in a document from West Germany and knows nothing about such a document. He requested more information, which we sent him in a letter on March 25, 1967. No reply to this letter has been received. The 1966 Voices from America did quote what purports to be an enthusiastic message from Congressman Walter H. Moeller of Ohio. Who is not telling the truth in this instance we can only guess.

29.) Senator Frank E. Moss (D., Utah). He sent a letter on October 12, 1966 confirming the accuracy of the message attributed to him by Voices from America.

I appreciate having this opportunity to correspond with you on this occasion.

Becher made this read: I am pleased that I am able to agree with you at this occasion.

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38.) Congressman Roy A. Taylor (D., Kansas). His message, as quoted in the 1966 Voices from America, expressed euphemistically the sentiments of the Cold War assumptions of Becher et alia. In his letter of October 14, 1966, he told us:

"I became acquainted with Dr. Becher about five years ago when I went to Germany as a guest of the Sudetens. Since then, we have annually exchanged holiday greetings. In fact, when I fail to send a holiday greeting, Dr. Becher usually writes to remind me. About a year ago, Dr. Becher was in Washington and visited my office, although I was out of town the day he was here.

He stated also that his association with Dr. Becher has been "purely superficial" and that "he had no awareness of his political motives". To this should be added a reminder that three members of the House Un-American Activities Committee were with Taylor at the 1961 rally at Cologne. In a letter to Congressman Jack Brooks on June 16, 1961, Dr. Becher bragged about the fact that all four Congressmen had addressed the rally. We find it hard to accept Congressman Taylor's posture of innocence.

39.) Congressman Charles M. Teague (R., California). In a friendly letter of October 12, 1966, Congressman Teague sent us a copy of Dr. Becher's

greeting, in response to Becher's saccharine appeal. His letter to us on October 20, 1966 explains it this way, and adds that Becher is known to him only by mail.

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45.) Congressman Ralph Harvey (R., Indiana). His administrative aide replied: "Yes, a message was sent. Mr. Harvey was not aware of any 'Nazi past' as regards Dr. Becher. Nor was he aware of any purpose behind 'German Sudeten Day' other than that which had been set out by Dr. Becher..."

46.) Senator Thomas H. Kuchel. We have previously reported about his response.)

Let anyone have any doubt of the revanchist and neo-Nazi program of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft, it is well to consider the main speech delivered at the 1966 rally in Munich by one of the top echelon leaders, Herr Wenzel Jaksch. Amidst the roaring

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29.) Senator Frank E. Moss (D., Utah). He sent a letter on October 12, 1966 confirming the accuracy of the message attributed to him by Voices from America. He stated that he had no information about Becher's past and sent his message to the rally on the basis of Becher's representations.

30.) Congressman Ancher Nelsen (D., Minnesota). On January 24, 1967 he sent us a very friendly letter, thanking us for the opportunity to comment. He stated that he was unaware of Dr. Becher's background or of any neo-Nazi involvement of the Sudeten German Day celebration and that he sent greetings only on the basis of promoting friendly relations with all people. The Congressman's letter has a definite ring of sincerity.

31.) Senator Clairborne Pell (D., Rhode Island). He wrote us on April 14, 1967 that he had no knowledge of Dr. Becher and that he was glad to be enlightened about him. He sent a message to Becher only because Becher had advised him that a Count Coudenhove-Kalergi would receive an award at the rally, and the Count had been a friend of Senator Pell's father; and that his message constitutes no endorsement of Becher or his rally. His message was "doctored" a bit in the Voices for America.

32.) Congressman Philip J. Philbin (D., Massachusetts). His letter of November 25, 1966 disavows any sympathy for Nazism or anti-Semitism. He states that he was not aware of any ulterior purpose in the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft program. The message attributed to him for the 1966 rally reflects an acceptance at face value of Dr. Becher's representations.

33.) Congressman Joe Pool (D., Texas). The late Congressman Pool, who was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, did not respond to three letters we sent him, the last of which was sent via certified mail. The 1966 Voices from America did quote a purported message of approval from him of the Sudetendeutschen creed.

34.) Congressman Melvin Price (D., Illinois). On

a year ago, Dr. Becher was in Washington and visited my office, although I was out of town the day he was here. He stated also that his association with Dr. Becher has been "purely superficial" and that "he had no awareness of his political motives". To this should be added a reminder that three members of the House Un-American Activities Committee were with Taylor at the 1961 rally at Cologne. In a letter to Congressman Jack Brooks on June 16, 1961, Dr. Becher bragged about the fact that all four Congressmen had addressed the rally. We find it hard to accept Congressman Taylor's posture of innocence.

39.) Congressman Charles M. Teague (R., California). In a friendly letter of October 12, 1966, Congressman Teague sent us a copy of Dr. Becher's letter of May 16, 1966, asking for a message to be read at the Sudeten German Day rally. Congressman Teague wrote to us, in part:

"Upon receipt of the letter, I asked a member of my staff to call the Library of Congress which, in turn, advised my staff member that some 50 members of Congress had already asked the Library what to say. The Library suggested a few phrases which I worked into a short letter on the East Berlin uprising and German-European unity, a copy of which is also attached. Upon re-reading it, it seems to me to be a rather innocuous "God and Motherhood" type of letter."

Mr. Teague concludes his letter with:

"With regard to your statements concerning Dr. Becher, to my knowledge I have never met him, and, certainly, was not aware of the Nazi or anti-Semitic background you contend he has. I abhor the principles of Nazism and the anti-Semitism it fosters. It is most surprising to me, however, that the experts in the Library of Congress were unaware of Dr. Becher's alleged connections or the purposes of Sudeten German Day."

40.) Senator John G. Tower (R., Texas). After sending him two letters via regular mail and two letters via certified mail, he wrote to us on April 6, 1967:

"Since I do not agree with your assessment of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft, I do not believe it would be constructive for me to comment upon your views or for us to engage in further correspondence on this matter."

This kind of reply is what we expected, based upon our knowledge of Senator Tower's voting record, which obtained for him a rating of 96, for the first session of the 89th Congress, by the Ultra-Rightist Americans for Constitutional Action. It is, therefore, no surprise that Voices from America reports this message

Arthur Younger. He told us finally that he was surprised to learn about Becher's Nazi past.

45.) Congressman Ralph Harvey (R., Indiana). His administrative aide replied: "Yes, a message was sent. Mr. Harvey was not aware of any 'Nazi past' as regards Dr. Becher. Nor was he aware of any purpose behind 'German Sudeten Day' other than that which had been set out by Dr. Becher..."

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Lest anyone have any doubt of the revanchist and neo-Nazi program of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft, it is well to consider the main speech delivered at the 1966 rally in Munich by one of the top echelon leaders, Herr Wenzel Jaksch. Amidst the roaring approval of over 300,000 listeners, Jaksch cried out:

"Our chancellor lacks competent advisors... he thinks he can get by with the formula, that the Munich agreement of 1938 is now torn up and invalid. This misses the point. What has it to do with our right to the homeland, that Hitler marched into Prague on March 15, 1939? Creation of the Protectorate Bohemia-Moravia was an act of Hitler's Reichspolitik..."

The editor of Neue Kommentare, comments thus about Jaksch's harangue:

"Jaksch knows perfectly well that among the leaders of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft are the Fifth Columnists who guided the destruction of the Czechoslovak Republic; pointing again and again to his own emigration, he wishes to whitewash the Henlein Nazis and their Berlin Headquarters, to absolve them of guilt."

In West und Ost, the official organ of the Sudeten German Council, issue of October 21, 1966, editor Dr. Walter Becher, campaigns against a treaty for the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons. And whom does he quote to bolster his position? An American Congressman of course! He quotes Congressman Paul Findley, who had written us a letter minimizing the effect of his sending greetings to the Sudeten German Day rally.

Dr. Becher's infiltration strategy is not confined to members of Congress. In Mesa, Arizona there is a radio preacher, who calls himself Dr. W. C. Burpo. He holds forth daily on some 26 radio stations, some of them being among the most powerful in the country. He preaches the Ultra-Rightist ideology wrapped up in a cloak of "Christianity". Periodically he travels to Washington, D.C., interviews such people as Senator Strom Thurmond, Senator Herman Talmadge, and

\*Reported in Neue Kommentare, July-August 1966.



Congressman John Rarick. The latter is a leader of the (White) Citizens Councils of Louisiana. On Dr. Burpo's last visit to Washington, he brought back as one of his trophies a picture of Rarick autographed as follows:

To Dr. Burpo, For God, Constitution Our People and Country

Dr. Burpo usually brings back tape recordings of his interviews and then broadcasts them on his program.

In his monthly newsletter for April 1967, Dr. Burpo tells of a trip to Africa and other places, including Berlin. He tells of his coming to Berlin at the invitation of Mr. Walter Becher, who put a government auto at his disposal. In response to an inquiry, Dr. Burpo identified this Mr. Becher as being one and the same as Dr. Walter Becher of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Yes, indeed, Walter Becher gets around.

The Prague News Letter of May 27, 1967 reported that the rally of the Landsmannschaft was held in Munich that year. Then it adds:

"The headquarters of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft issued a declaration in February announcing that the infamous Munich Agreement of 1938, handing over part of Czechoslovak territory to the Nazis, remains the basis of its policy and corresponds "in its territorial measures, to the will to self-determination expressed by the Sudeten Germans".

A letter, dated July 8, 1967, from Herr Friedrich Jaeger, our research colleague in Hagen/Westfalen, West Germany, reports that, as a result of our exposures, the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft rally this year was not so well publicized and it appears that the Voices from America did not speak up this year. However, it was learned that they had among their visitors this year:

- 1.) Professor Karol Sittko, who was introduced as the president of the Upper Silesians World League in the U.S.A.

- 2.) Professor F. K. Richter of Boston.
- 3.) Dr. Ernst Scheyer of Detroit.
- 4.) Hans K. Linke of New York.

It is not possible, within the limitations of this article, to detail the facts about all the organizations and individuals who carry on the Becher propaganda line in the U.S.A. A couple of examples will illustrate the point. Perhaps the most influential in this work is the German-American National Congress, with headquarters in Chicago. In the July 1967 issue, its monthly organ, Der Deutsch-Amerikaner, carries a front-page appeal, signed by its president, Walter A. Kollacks, for all organizations to participate in the scheduled "Captives Nations" parade in Chicago. The Captive Nations Week

triggering World War III. In pursuance of this campaign, the German-American National Congress sent letters to all members of Congress, to Governors of states, and to other influential people. Among the replies which they elicited was a letter from that well-known advocate of peace and justice, George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama. Wallace assured his German friends that "I have always been in favor of German reunification."

We suspect that our persistent questioning of 46 members of Congress made an impact, because during the entire year of 1967 we could find not one single piece of Dr. Walter Becher's propaganda in the Congressional Record. In 1968, we found only one item, a letter from Dr. Becher which Congressman William E. Minshall (R., Ohio) placed in the Record on July 3. We wrote to the Congressman, telling him briefly about our investigation of Becher. The Congressman professed ignorance of Becher's background.

The Sudeten German Day rally on May 25, 1969 was held, appropriately, at Nuremberg, where Hitler had staged his yearly propaganda extravaganza. Some 400,000 Sudeten Germans assembled for the rally, out of a total of 2 million now living in West Germany. The NPD--the neo-Nazi party--distributed 90,000 copies of its official newspaper, with the headline: "The Munich Agreement Remains Valid".

If there could be any doubts that Dr. Walter Becher is an authentic neo-Nazi, it would be hard to reject such a conclusion after reading the report in the May 21, 1969 issue of the Frankfurter Rundschau, as translated and reported to us by Herr Friedrich Jaeger in a letter of the same date. Dr. Becher is reported to have told the Munich Press Club:

"I do not belong to those people who condemn the NPD (the neo-Nazi party--M.K.) right from the beginning. If the NPD will be voted into the Bundestag, then it will get its place in the Sudeten German Council too."

Herr Jaeger advised us in the same letter that the Hamburg weekly, New Policy, reported on May 10, 1969 that Dr. Becher had recently visited 22 Senators and 27 Representatives. Accompanying Becher was Marcel Hepp, chief editor of Franz Joseph Strauss' Bayerkurier. The Frankfurter Rundschau stated in its April 25, 1969 issue that their purpose was to "influence some Right-Republican Senators against Nixon's policy for the treaty of non-proliferation (of nuclear weapons)". And New Policy, in the article previously quoted, observes that President Nixon was very angry about this flagrant intervention in American politics; and

The June 1972 issue of Washington New Approach reports that Dr. Walter Becher addressed 250,000 Sudeten Germans at Stuttgart during the week-end of May 20-21, 1972. Becher denounced, in vitriolic language, the Warsaw and Moscow treaties that had been signed by his own government.

We conclude from all the available data that the American people must become more alert to the problem of curbing the Fascists, neo-Fascists, and Crypto-Fascists, who conduct propaganda campaigns for a Fascist dictatorship and a Third World War. Concerned citizens should protest the actions of any Congressman who, unwittingly or unwittingly, gives aid and comfort to Dr. Walter Becher and the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Now that the subject is out in the open, no member of Congress can plead innocence of the facts as an excuse for playing Becher's game. In addition, the Captive Nations Resolution, with its subversive attacks against 22 sovereign nations, should be rescinded. These are some of the necessary steps to thwart the efforts of those forces Admiral Walter H. Canaris had in mind when he signed the document on behalf of the Nazi High Command, which stated:

"We have at our command in the United States efficient contacts which have been carefully kept up even during the war."

Let it not be said by future generations that we Americans failed to discharge our responsibilities.

Postscript: After this essay was completed, additional information became available, which corroborates our thesis of an international neo-Nazi conspiracy.

On New Year's Day, 1972, a Peruvian multi-millionaire, Luis Banchoero Rossi, was found beaten and stabbed to death. Morton M. Rosenthal reported in the Anti-Defamation League Bulletin of September 1972 that police investigation led to the theory that Banchoero "had been killed by a group of high-ranking Nazis who engage in blackmail, smuggling contraband, and illegal foreign currency dealings. These illegal activities were under the control of an organization known as Die Spinné."

The article states further that the Peruvian police had arrested a former Nazi SS colonel, Frederico Schwend, on a charge of illegal foreign currency dealings, and that he was suspected of engineering the Banchoero murder. Citing police sources, Lima newspapers reported that the notorious Nazi war criminal and fugitive from justice, Dr. Joseph Mengele, had been in Lima at the time of the murder and that Martin Bormann's name was linked to the investigation.

this Mr. Becher as being one and the same as Dr. Walter Becher of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Yes, indeed, Walter Becher gets around.

The Prague News Letter of May 27, 1967 reported that the rally of the Landsmannschaft was held in Munich that year. Then it adds:

"The headquarters of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft issued a declaration in February announcing that the infamous Munich Agreement of 1938, handing over part of Czechoslovak territory to the Nazis, remains the basis of its policy and corresponds "in its territorial measures, to the will to self-determination expressed by the Sudeten Germans".

A letter, dated July 8, 1967, from Herr Friedrich Jaeger, our research colleague in Hagen/Westfalen, West Germany, reports that, as a result of our exposures, the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft rally this year was not so well publicized and it appears that the Voices from America did not speak up this year. However, it was learned that they had among their visitors this year:

- 1.) Professor Karol Sittko, who was introduced as the president of the Upper Silesians World League in the U.S.A.

- 2.) Professor F. K. Richter of Boston.
- 3.) Dr. Ernst Scheyer of Detroit.
- 4.) Hans K. Linke of New York.

It is not possible, within the limitations of this article, to detail the facts about all the organizations and individuals who carry on the Becher propaganda line in the U.S.A. A couple of examples will illustrate the point. Perhaps the most influential in this work is the German-American National Congress, with headquarters in Chicago. In the July 1967 issue, its monthly organ, Der Deutsch-Amerikaner, carries a front-page appeal, signed by its president, Walter A. Kollacks, for all organizations to participate in the scheduled "Captive Nations" parade in Chicago. The Captive Nations Week is a project that resulted from the work of Professor Lev Dobriansky, who teaches economics at Georgetown University. He is the president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a group whose philosophy parallels that of the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. In addition, he is the editor of its official organ, The Ukrainian Quarterly. He is also the economics editor of Washington Report, the weekly newsletter of the American Security Council, which is, in our considered opinion, the most influential spokesman for the military-industrial complex.

Using propaganda techniques quite similar to those of Dr. Walter Becher, Professor Dobriansky engineered the passage by Congress in 1959 of a so-called Captive Nations Week resolution--Public Law 86-90. The thesis adopted in this resolution is that all the nations in the Communist bloc are "captive nations"; whom we should

write to the Congressman, telling him briefly about our investigation of Becher. The Congressman professed ignorance of Becher's background.

The Sudeten German Day rally on May 25, 1969 was held, appropriately, at Nuremberg, where Hitler had staged his yearly propaganda extravaganzas. Some 400,000 Sudeten Germans assembled for the rally, out of a total of 2 million now living in West Germany. The NPD--the neo-Nazi party--distributed 90,000 copies of its official newspaper, with the headline: "The Munich Agreement Remains Valid".

If there could be any doubts that Dr. Walter Becher is an authentic neo-Nazi, it would be hard to reject such a conclusion after reading the report in the May 21, 1969 issue of the Frankfurter Rundschau, as translated and reported to us by Herr Friedrich Jaeger in a letter of the same date. Dr. Becher is reported to have told the Munich Press Club:

"I do not belong to those people who condemn the NPD (the neo-Nazi party-M.K.) right from the beginning. If the NPD will be voted into the Bundestag, then it will get its place in the Sudeten German Council too."

Herr Jaeger advised us in the same letter that the Hamburg weekly, New Policy, reported on May 10, 1969 that Dr. Becher had recently visited 22 Senators and 27 Representatives. Accompanying Becher was Marcel Hepp, chief editor of Franz Joseph Strauss' Bayerkurier. The Frankfurter Rundschau stated in its April 25, 1969 issue that their purpose was to "influence some Right-Republican Senators against Nixon's policy for the treaty of non-proliferation (of nuclear weapons)". And New Policy, in the article previously quoted, observes that President Nixon was very angry about this flagrant intervention in American politics; and that the Administration refrained from any official protest to the Bonn government only because the activities of Becher and Hepp did not get public notice. American citizens may well ask why the media of communication have kept them ignorant of the subversive activities of the neo-Nazi propagandists.

The Sudeten German Day 1970 was held in Munich under the slogan of "For a Free Europe -- Peace by Partnership", which, of course, is sheer demagoguery.

In his letter to us of September 3, 1970, Herr Friedrich Jaeger reported that information had reached them that Senator Barry Goldwater had welcomed to Washington a group of Right-Wing politicians from West Germany, who were in this country from July 7 to 16; that Dr. Walter Becher visited here during the last week of June and called on members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Dr. Walter Becher and the Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft. Now that the subject is out in the open, no member of Congress can plead innocence of the facts as an excuse for playing Becher's game. In addition, the Captive Nations Resolution, with its subversive attacks against 22 sovereign nations, should be rescinded. These are some of the necessary steps to thwart the efforts of those forces Admiral Walter H. Canaris had in mind when he signed the document on behalf of the Nazi High Command, which stated:

"We have at our command in the United States efficient contacts which have been carefully kept up even during the war."

Let it not be said by future generations that we Americans failed to discharge our responsibilities.

Postscript: After this essay was completed, additional information became available, which corroborates our thesis of an international neo-Nazi conspiracy.

On New Year's Day, 1972, a Peruvian multi-millionaire, Luis Banchemo Rossi, was found beaten and stabbed to death. Morton M. Rosenthal reported in the Anti-Defamation League Bulletin of September 1972 that police investigation led to the theory that Banchemo "had been killed by a group of high-ranking Nazis who engage in blackmail, smuggling contraband, and illegal foreign currency dealings. These illegal activities were under the control of an organization known as Die Spinne."

The article states further that the Peruvian police had arrested a former Nazi SS colonel, Frederico Schwend, on a charge of illegal foreign currency dealings, and that he was suspected of engineering the Banchemo murder. Citing police sources, Lima newspapers reported that the notorious Nazi war criminal and fugitive from justice, Dr. Joseph Mengele, had been in Lima at the time of the murder and that Martin Bormann's name was linked to the investigation. Mr. Rosenthal reports also: "According to recently released U.S. State Department documents, six hundred Nazis found refuge in Argentina alone... and "were protected and cared for by a 'Comradeship Trust' set up by SS men to look after the interests of Nazi war criminals and their families."

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The German-American National Congress conducts a propaganda campaign for forcible reunification of Germany, a program which they know, or should know, cannot be consummated without a real danger of

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On October 16, 1970, we sent a letter to Senator Goldwater, giving the names of the West German Right-Wing politicians, who had allegedly been welcomed warmly by him, and we asked the following questions:

- 1.) What areas did these gentlemen cover in their talks with you?
- 2.) To the extent that it has become known to you, please advise what areas these gentlemen covered in their talks with the Administration?
- 3.) To the extent that it has become known to you, please advise what organizations they visited?
- 4.) What was their purpose in holding these meetings and discussions?

We also wrote the Senator:  
"I would appreciate your advising me if you met with Dr. Becher, and I would like to get some idea of the purpose of his mission."

The Senator did not reply. So, on November 14, 1970, we sent him a courteous letter, with which we enclosed a copy of the previous letter, and again asked for a reply. The Senator remained silent!

In its April 1972 issue, Washington New Approach, the monthly organ of the German-American National Congress, quotes the West German magazine Der Spiegel as reporting the following:

- 1.) That Dr. Walter Becher had been in Washington to propagandize members of Congress against his own government's new policy of peaceful coexistence with East Germany.
- 2.) That among those whom he met were Senator Roman Hruska, Senator Strom Thurmond, and Representative Philip M. Crane.
- 3.) That, pursuant to Becher's blandishments, members of Congress did speak out against West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik (foreign policy towards the East).

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