The Sudeten-German Tragedy

Sections One & Two Reprinted; Section III Here First Published

By
AUSTIN J. APP, Ph.D.

Der grausame tschechische Massenmord auf der neuen Elbebrücke in Aussig.

Nach einer zeitgenössischen Zeichnung

On July 31, 1945, Czechs shot down Sudeten Germans on the Elbe Bridge in Aussig (Usti). Drawing *Deutscher Anzeiger*, April 5, 1979

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AUTHOR NOTE

Dr. App, born and raised in Wisconsin, holds an M.A. and a Ph.D. degree in English literature from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., was instructor or professor of English at several colleges, including the Catholic University, the University of Scranton, LaSalle College. He has written hundreds of articles and reviews, and eight books, and has published many pamphlets.

In 1939 he was awarded the University of Scranton Faculty Gold Medal as "outstanding educator of men." In 1940-41 he was president of the Debating Association of Pennsylvania Colleges. In February, 1975, he was awarded the "European Freedom Prize" of DM 10,000 in Munich, Germany, by the Deutsche Volksunion and the *Deutsche National Zeitung.*

For ten years he was chairman of the Pastorius Unit of the Steuben Society, Philadelphia; for six years National President of the Federation of American Citizens of German Decent, of which he is still honorary president. For several years he was on the speaker's bureau of the John Birch Society. He is an honorary member of the German-American National Congress. For several years he was chairman of the Greater Philadelphia Captive Nations Committee. He considers the liberation of these nation, including the Soviet Zone of Germany, and the dissolution of the Soviet Russian colonialism the only hope for preventing World War III.

In 1968, after twenty years, he retired from LaSalle College, Philadelphia, where he had been associate professor of English. Since then he has been speaking, writing, and publishing. His last full-length book was *Autobiography: German-American Voice for Truth and Justice* (308 pages, 25 illustrations, index, $6.50).

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FOREWORD

This booklet on the tragedy of the Sudeten Germans is a labor of love and a call for truth and justice. As a child I used to listen enthralled as my mother and father harmonized the Boehmerwald song: "Just a last time, O Lord, grant I may see again, My home and homeland in the Boehmerwald." At that time, before World War I, the Sudeten Germans of what in 1919 became Czechoslovakia were among the most blessed people in the world. Under the Hapsburgs nobody even dreamed of an Iron Curtain!

Tragedy began when in 1919 the "Champions of Democracy" tore the Sudeten Germans from Austria. Then, after another Allied crusade for "freedom," they became the victims of the most brutal atrocity, when the Czech "Democrats" drove three million of them from their homelands and did 241,000 of them to death. Since then the Boehmerwald is cut off from the West like a concentration camp with barbed wire entaglements.

The Sudeten Germans, one of the most Christian and most decent people of the world, had become the unluckiest. That is why I wrote this booklet, and hope you, who read it, will take its message to heart. The book just sort of grew, and if there are some overlappings I hope you will bear with them. It started when the magazine *reason* (Santa Barbara, California, 93101) invited me to write a scholarly article on "The Sudeten-German Tragedy." This was published in February, 1976 (pages 29-31). With permission of *reason* it is here Section I. The second section, entitled, "The Sudeten Germans from Munich to Potsdam" was first published in two parts in *Steppingstones* (Box 612, Silver Spring, Maryland 20901. Part I, Spring, 1977; Part II, Summer, 1978). To both *reason* and *Steppingstones* I give thanks.

The third section, "The Sudeten Germans from Potsdam to the Present," is here published for the first time. It more especially features the actual brutality of the expulsion and hopefully is not too schocking.

In this connection an apology is due to that minority of Czechs who did not approve of or participate in the expulsion atrocity the majority of seven million Czechs committed. Although Moscow and Tel Aviv and New York were the real instigators, the Czech people were the ones who visibly up-

rooted and robbed the Sudeten Germans and murdered 241,000 of them, and what women they did not rape they handed over to the Soviet soldiers to rape. In describing such a holocaust one cannot identify every guilty one by name and is forced to do so collectively as "Czechs."

May the merciful God reward such of them who were not guilty — or who have since repented. And may these more and more give proof of their Christianity by speaking up for restitution to the Sudeten Germans of their homelands and their homes in freedom. When enough of them so speak up, whatever stigma now attaches to the Czechs will soon be erased and Central Europe will come to enjoy again the Christian amity that prevailed before Wilson and Roosevelt "made democracy work" there by betraying those Christian peoples to the atheistic bolsheviks.

Above all may this booklet induce us Americans to raise our voices to demand truth and justice for the Sudeten people, the restitution to them of their homes and homelands in the Boehmerwald!

SECTION I

THE SUDETEN-GERMAN TRAGEDY

Since 1938 politicians and journalists have equated a reference to the Munich Pact with shameful appeasement. On June 3, 1953, for example, President Eisenhower, referring to the debate about a Korean truce, said, "There's going to be no new Munich." The reference was to the Pact of September 30, 1938. Freda Utley, author of the best book on the occupation of Germany, *The High Cost of Vengeance*, showed in *Human Events* both the origin and the abuse of the Munich Pact as a symbol of appeasement:

> Those who compare Panmunjon to Munich are also wrong. All that the much-abused Neville Chamberlain did was to agree to the self-determination of the people of the Sudetenland, which was a part of Czechoslovakia inhabited by Germans, which had formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and which would never have been awarded to the Czechs if Wilson's Fourteen Points had been adhered to. (June 24, 1953)

THE SUDETENLAND

The Sudetenland is a narrow, irregular strip of land, about 180 miles long contiguous to Germany, in what in 1918 became the multinational state of Czechoslovakia. It comprised an area of a little less than 11,000 square miles, comparable in size to Belgium or to the state of Maryland. It had a German-speaking population of about 3 million, which compared to 3,123,883 (1945) for Norway, and 2,980,000 (1947) for Eire.

The Czechoslovakia of 1918 had an area of 87,299 square miles and a population of 6,500,000 Czechs, 3,100,000 Germans, 2,000,000 Slovaks, 700,000 Hungarians, and 600,000 Ukrainians (Ruthenians). (See *Encyclopedia Brittanica* [Micropedia], 1975 Vol. IX, pp. 642-43, for these figures.) Because in this artificial state carved out of the pre-1918 Austria-Hungary, the Czechs did not constitute a majority, the Czech leaders Benes and Masaryk had to assure Wilson and the other St. Germain peace dictators that the Czechs would federate the various nationalities on the

Prague a hundred years ago: A Czech mob whips Germans through the streets of the city, a violent expression of trying to make it Czech. In 1848 Prague had 66,000 Germans and only 33,000 Czechs. By 1880, the city had 126,000 Czechs and only 52,000 Germans. Then, in 1945, the last Germans there were murdered or driven out. The Czechs now obey the Soviets! (*DNZ*, November 24, 1978)

model of Switzerland.

The Sudeten-Germans were the second largest ethnic group, skilled in the arts and sciences, and living in an area contiguous to Germany and Austria, with whom they requested unification in line with the principle of self-determination. At the peace conference the Czech delegation minimized the German population by a million and represented them as immigrants and colonists. They succeeded in getting the peace conference to substitute for Wilson's self-determination the old principle of historic boundaries. According to Radomir Luza:

> The Committee on Czechoslovak Questions at the peace conference stated in 1919: "Bohemia forms a natural region, clearly defined by its fringe of mountains. The mere fact that a German population has established itself in the outlying districts at a relatively recent date did not appear to the committee a sufficient reason for depriving Bohemia of its natural frontiers." (*The Transfer of the Sudeten Germans* [New York: New York University Press, 1964], p.2)

The Sudeten-German tragedy began here — and on the basis of a long discredited principle and a falsification of history. If the principle of historic frontiers were applied, no territory could have been taken from Germany either in 1918 or in 1945, nor indeed from Austria-Hungary. If the principle of "natural frontiers," were applied, Austria and Germany could have claimed the Sudeten mountain range as their natural frontier as validly as Bohemia could claim it.

THE HISTORY SET STRAIGHT

The fateful falsification of history consists of the assertion that the Sudeten-Germans established themselves in Bohemia and Moravia "at a relatively recent date." This perverts history. Virtually before the dawn of history the Czechoslovak area was inhabited by Illyrians, then certainly by Celts. These were absorbed by Germanic tribes which around 500 B.C. overran central Europe. Dr. Kurt F. Reinhardt affirms:

> As early as in Caesar's time the Germanic tribes had advanced far into central and southern Germany. Germanic settlements had been established on both banks of the Rhine, in Bohemia, and along the Danube....

(*Germany 2000 Years* [Milwaukee: Bruce, 1950], p.6)

As against this, the Slav immigration from the East into what in 1918 became Czechoslovak territory, wrote Drs. Josef Starkbaum and Emanuel Reichenberger, "could at the earliest have begun at the end of the 6th century to the 9th at the latest." Almost certainly "the larger numbers of Slavs immigrated into Western Slovakia and the Sudeten area only in the 9th century" (*Heimat der Sudeten-deutschen: Widerlegung der tschechischen Kolonissationstheorie* [Vienna: Volkstum-Verlag, 1967], p. 26). But owing to continuing immigration and superior birthrate the original Germans were pushed into the Sudeten mountain range and by the 10th century "we already find Slav princes as rulers in the Sudeten territory" (Starkbaum and Reichenberger, p. 26).

It conforms to historic precedent that native populations, in the face of a numerous invader, retreat into the hills and there maintain their language and culture, never the other way around. The Celts in the British Isles maintained themselves in Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall; the Basques, the most ancient aboriginals in Europe, in the Iberian mountains; and similarly the original German inhabitants of Bohemia, in the Sudeten hills, from which in 1902 they got their present collective name.

APPLYING THE HISTORIC PRINCIPLE

If the historic principle were to apply — that an area should be subject to the nation that long controlled it — as against the principle of self-determination — that an area should be subject to the wish of the inhabitants long settled there — then Germany and Austria could claim all of Czechoslovakia. As early as 791 Charlemagne incorporated Bohemia formally into the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. And until 1918 it was always under German or Austrian sovereignty, even when Czech princes ruled over Bohemia as a province, under the Empire. Czechs and Germans fought side by side against the Magyars at Lechfield in 955. In 1348 King Charles IV (from German Luxemburg) established in Prague the first European university, Charles University, a cooperative enterprise of Germans and Czechs.

It is true, according to Dr. Kurt Glaser, that:

> During the centuries which followed, the Czech rulers encouraged Germans to settle in Bohemia and Mora-

via....The influx of Germans reached its peak in the thirteenth century, when Czech nobles competed to obtain settlers to populate their domains. (*Czecho-Slovakia, A Critical Study*. [Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton, 1961], p. 8)

In 1526, coincident with Archduke Ferdinand's initiating Hapsburg rule, a new and final wave of German settlers supplemented the original Sudeten Germans who had been there since before the Christian era. In 1627 Bohemia was formally declared a Hapsburg crownland. Thus, even if the German immigrants of 1526 had been the first Germans in Czechoslovakia it would be stretching truth and plausibility to call them, as did the peace conference at St. Germain, settlers of "a relatively recent date." Such reasoning would make all the Pilgrim Fathers *settlers of a recent date* — and expendable!

Furthermore, historically, Bohemia and Moravia had been loosely under German rule since the time of Charlemagne in 791, and very formally under Austrian rule since 1526, and even more definitely since 1627. Thus the Sudeten Germans had been generally subject to German sovereigns for a thousand years when in 1918 the peace dictators denied them self-determination. And they very literally had been subjects of Austria for 290 years, when on March 4, 1919, the Czechs shot to death 54 and wounded 107 Sudeten Germans who were demonstrating for self-determination.

If any deserve to be charged with treason for disloyalty, the Czechs for revolting against Austria in 1918 would be more liable than the Sudeten Germans who remained loyal to Austria and refused to join the revolt! After the Czechs had proclaimed an independent Czechoslovakia on October 18, 1918, the Sudeten German and Austrian deputies met in Vienna and resolved on allegiance to the Republic of Austria. When the official spokesman for the Sudeten Germans (Social Democrat Josef Seliger) was sent to Prague to present this wish of the Sudeten Germans, he was told, "We do not negotiate with rebels." And Prague proceeded to a military occupation of the Sudeten territory. The peaceful Sudeten demonstration against this caused the "massacre." The *Neue Zuericher Zeitung*, on March 7, 1919, commented:

...the acts of Czech brutality against the German Bohemian demonstrators...who had assembled...for entirely peaceful demonstrations for self-determination....has

eradicated any possibility of understanding....the Czech government is wrong if it thinks it can break the resistance of three and one-half million German Bohemians with terrorist methods. (Glaser, pp. 23-24n.)

THE BREAKUP OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

From 1627 to 1848, Czechs and Germans in Bohemia and Moravia managed with little ethnic friction, both under German and Austrian rule. The revolutions in 1848 were less a struggle for ethnic or national independence than for more personal freedom, both among Czechs and Sudeten Germans. And again from 1848 to 1914, Czechs and Sudeten Germans, in spite of some understandable ethnic frictions, managed rather amicably; each kept its language and customs and ethnic complexion. During several decades before World War I, a tendency towards national autonomy was increasing. But until Wilson sloganized self-determination in order to disaffect the minorities of Austria-Hungary, even such Czech leaders as Benes and Masaryk inclined to support the celebrated judgment of Frantisek Palacky, who during the 1848 revolutions said of Austria-Hungary: "If if did not exist, we would have to invent it." In general, Czechs "sought the development of Czech culture and fuller self-government within the empire" (Glaser, p. 13).

Even in World War I, almost to the very end, the various nationalities, including the Czechs, fought loyally under the Hapsburg banner, as they had for virtually 400 years. But not Benes and Masaryk. They had gone to Paris, London, and Washington and formed the Czecho-Slovak National Council which became the Czech government-in-exile. Even then they did not at first demand independent status for Czecho-Slovakia.

Then, on January 10, 1917, the Allied governments, in the fourth point of a note to Washington, demanded as a condition of peace "the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Romanians and of Czecho-Slovaks from foreign domination." Benes and Masaryk could interpret this as full Czech independence.

Giving further impetus to such an interpretation was No. 10 in Wilson's famous Fourteen Points proclaimed on January 8, 1918: "The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and

assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development." Of course, Vienna was ready to grant the Czechs and all other minorities every opportunity for autonomous development. In the euphoria of approaching victory and under the poison of hate propaganda, however, "autonomy" was easily perverted into full Czech independence and a tragic breakup of the historic Dual Monarchy.

Even so, however, if this and Wilson's other idealistic pronouncements had been honestly applied, the Sudeten Germans never could have been incorporated into the Czechoslovakia of 1918, and the Munich Pact of 1938 would not have been needed. In his Four Principles Speech to Congress on February 11, 1918, Wilson declared "That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about," and that "Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned." Obviously, if the territory of the Sudeten Germans had been settled in accordance with their wishes, it would in 1918 have remained the part of Austria and Germany which in the Munich Pact it again became.

THE CZECHS LISTENED TO

On October 21, 1918, all the Austrian and Sudeten German deputies met in Vienna as a Provisional National Assembly, accepted Wilson's principle of self-determination, and claimed for the new German-Austrian state "the entire territory settled by German Austrians," including those in the German parts of Bohemia and Moravia. In reply, Czech military forces occupied these parts, and as we have seen, when the Sudeten Germans on March 4, 1919, demonstrated in protest, they were fired upon. It was precisely to avoid this and similar bloodshed that Austria refrained from dispatching its own forces and trusted the promises and sense of justice of the peacemakers. *They*, however, kept the Austrian delegation at the peace conference behind barbed wire, but kept their doors open to the Czech delegation. The latter, in the important Benes' Memoire III, "underestimated the number of Germans in Bohemia by one million and 'proved' the absence of contiguous German settlements by means of a falsified map" (Glaser, p. 24).

The contradictions and falsifications with which the Czech spokesmen achieved the multinational state of Czecho-

slovakia is perfectly expressed by Professor A. C. Coolidge, chief of the field mission attached to the American delegation to the peace conference, in a memorandum of March 10, 1919:

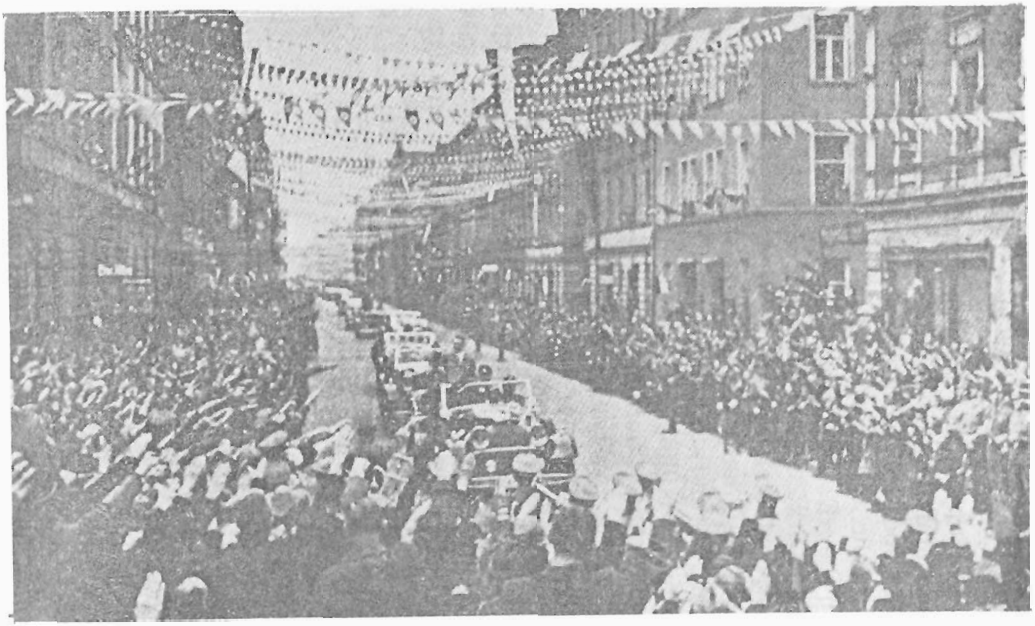
> The clearest case of a contradiction between nationality rights and those of history and geography is that involving the boundary desires of the Czechs, who — illogically but humanly — base their claims to the two halves of their territory on opposite principles. In Bohemia, they demand their 'historic boundaries' without regard to the protests of the large number of Germans who do not wish to be taken over in this way. In Slovakia, on the other hand, they insist on nationality rights and ignore the old and well marked "historical boundaries" of Hungary. (Quoted in Glaser, p. 22)

To such Czech chauvinism, and to Allied forswearing of its pledges to the vanquished, did Czechoslovakia owe its creation, and some 3½ million Sudeten Germans their loss of self-determination. Carl L. Becker comments:

> In arranging the boundaries of Czechoslovakia, the conference departed rather far from the principle of self-determination in order to gratify the patriotic sentiment of the Czechs, or to safeguard their military and economic interests. (*History of Modern Europe* [Morristown, NJ: Silver Burdett Co., 1945], p. 199)

The conference included "within Czechoslovakia more than a million Magyars and Ruthenians" and "about 3,000,000 Germans who might properly be united with either Germany or Austria" (*War Department Education Manual*, EM 206, 1945, pp. 199-201).

The tragedy of Versailles and St. Germain — and the logically ensuing World War II — was not due to the principle of self-determination, but to the dishonesty with which it was applied. The victors used it wherever they could thus slice some land or people from Germany and Austria, and ignored it or, as in the case of the Sudeten Germans, perverted it whenever its application might have helped the vanquished and made the peace worthy of enduring. With this dishonest use of self-determination the victors broke up Austria-Hungary, which for over a hundred years had been a mainstay of order and relative peace in south-central Europe. The tragedy and the blunder of this ruthless destruction was belatedly attested to by the U.S. Arms Control and



When the Wehrmacht in October, 1938, after the Munich Pact, marched into the Sudeten-German city of Eger to signalize its reunion with Germany, it was the most deliriously happy day in the history of this thousand-year-old city. (*DNZ*, October 20, 1978)

Disarmament Agency, when in 1963 it wanted to justify its support of Soviet Russian colonialism. In "Controlling the Police in a Disarmed World," the agency declared:

> Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we benefit enormously from the capability of the Soviet System to keep law and order over the 200 odd million people in the U.S.S.R. and the many additional millions in the satellite states.
>
> The breakup of the Russian Communist empire today would doubtless be conductive to freedom, but would be a good deal more catastrophic than was the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian empire in 1918. (Quoted in Lev E. Dobriansky, *The Vulnerable Russians* [New York: Pagent-Poseidon, 1967], p. 252)

Here, 45 years later, and after a frightful Second World War, one of the Big Four peace dictators of 1918 admits that the breakup of Austria-Hungary, which included the forcible subjection of over 3 million Sudeten Germans by the Czechs, was *catastrophic!* And it borders on sacrilege to compare the open-border, gentle Austria-Hungary to the barbed-wire enclosed, police-terror tyranny of Soviet Russia. It is this sort of perverted mentality and morality that produced the peace of 1918, a peace which was granted partial correction in the Munich Pact, and then climaxed in one of the worst mass atrocities in history, the total robbery, expulsion, and decimation of the Sudeten Germans.

THE CZECHS IN POWER

Benes and Masaryk had tricked the peace dictators into approving the multinational state of Czechoslovakia by assuring them that they would create a new Switzerland. In it the Czechs (in 1918) were the most numerous, the Sudeten Germans were second, the Slovaks were third, and also included were Hungarians, Ruthenians, and Poles. Benes and Masaryk declared Czech the official language, reduced Slovak to a mere dialect of Czech, and promised that "German shall be the second native language."

With so many rival nationalities, even if the Czechs had been wise and had honestly tried, as they announced they would, to "satisfy the wishes of the population in practice and daily use," a Swiss pattern would have been difficult. As Lord Runciman commented, it is a hard lot to be governed

The climax of joy in the history of the Sudetenland was realized when the Wehrmacht crossed over from Germany to reunite the Sudetenland with Germany and Austria after the twenty years of enforced separation the peace dictators of Versailles had force on them. (*DNZ*, October 20, 1978)

by an alien race as were the Sudeten Germans. But the Czechs were not wise; they kept harassing their Germans, infiltrated Czechs into administrative and managerial posts, and subtly and otherwise tried to de-Germanize them, making them justifiably feel like second-class citizens. Even an apologist for the Czechs, Radomir Luza, admits that there was a "reduction in the number of German schools" and "that German representation in public service was inadequate." Some were "ousted, some retired, and thousands, unable to pass the Czech language tests made expressly too difficult for them, were dismissed. Their places were taken by Czechs who moved to the German areas." (Luza pp. 42-43)

But the crucial point remains, namely, the Sudeten Germans wanted and had a clear right to be a part of Germany rather than Czechoslovakia. It was only natural, therefore, given those harassments in addition to the injustice, that the Sudeten Germans became more restive, and more and more insistent on autonomy. And as they saw that the Germans and Austrians under the leadership of Hitler corrected more and more of the injustices of Versailles and St. Germain, they hoped for the same for themselves. When their demands, after Austria had been allowed to join Germany in 1938, became critical, Britain sent Lord Runciman to Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1938, to mediate if possible, and to develop a practical policy. On September 16, 1938, he recommended to the British government what common sense, elementary justice, and the Wilsonian principle of self-determination ought to have done in 1918. He recommended that in areas where the Sudeten Germans were in a clear majority they should immediately be given their right of self-determination. (See Hermann Raschhofer, *Die Sudeten Frage* [Munich: Isar Verlag, 1953], pp. 164-170, for a good report on Lord Runciman's epochmaking analysis.)

THE MUNICH PACT

In the face of Hitler's evident determination to correct — by force if necessary — the wrong done to the Sudeten Germans in 1918, London and Paris informed Prague that they would not fight to help it retain the Sudeten areas in the event of German military action to free the Sudeten Germans. Under the circumstances, the Czech government ac-

quiesced. Accordingly, on September 29, and 30, 1938, Chamberlain, Daladier, Mussolini, and Hitler signed the epoch-making Munich Pact. It outlined the three stages in which the territory with predominantly German population should be evacuated by the Czechs and transferred to Germany. "On the basis of the Munich agreement the Reich occupied an area of 28,996 sq. km. containing 2,822,899 Germans and 738,502 Czechs and Slovaks" (Luza, p. 158).

Again the assertion that Czechoslovakia was not legally bound by the Munich protocol because it was not a signatory, Dr. Kurt Glaser explains:

> The Prague government did, however, agree specifically to the cession in notes to Great Britain and France on September 21 and again in notes to the British September 25 and 26. Nor can it be pleaded that the cession was invalid because made under duress: if this were true, then the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain would both be invalid. (Glaser, p. 40n.)

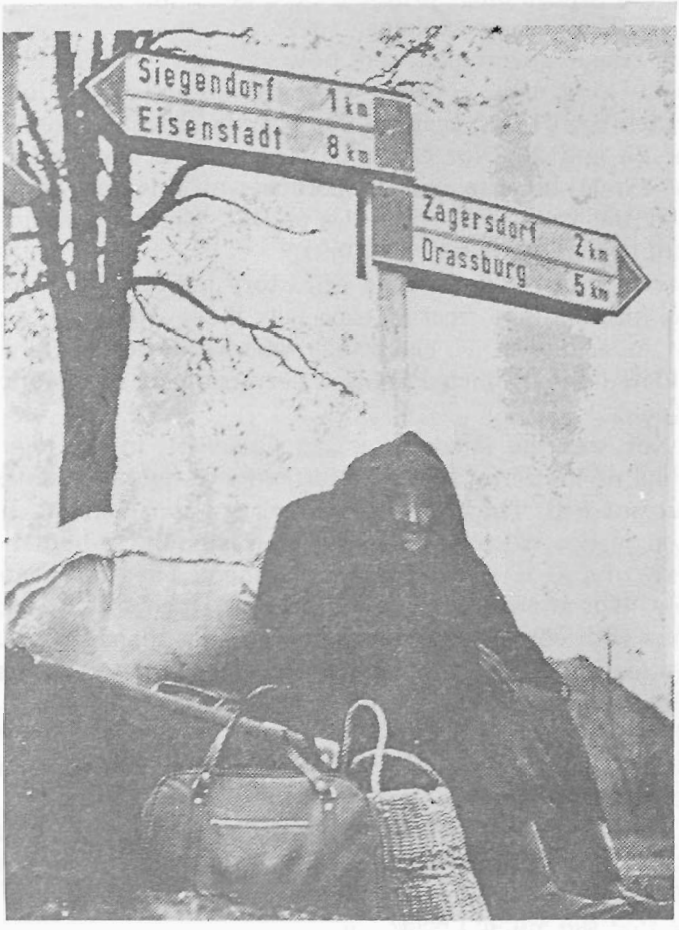
The most cursory knowledge of history indicates that most of the international treaties, especially those after wars, were made under duress. To claim that whatever duress there was invalidated the Munich Pact is a perversion of all historical precedent.

Nor was the Munich Pact appeasement, in the logical meaning of the term, that is, a surrender of rights to another because of fear. The Munich Pact was not appeasement, but belated justice, to which every nation is bound, whether in the face of a weaker or a stronger opponent. The oft repeated cliche, "Not another Munich," especially when used in negotiations with communists, can well suggest to them a Western determination not to allow what, like the self-determination for the Sudeten Germans, is obviously right and just. Nor did the Munich Pact precipitate World War II. That was precipipitated because a similarly wise and just acquiesence was denied at Danzig.

The most valid and important judgment of the Munich Pact was written by Professor A. J. P. Taylor, an anti-German British liberal with a respect for historical truth, however. He wrote that the Munich Pact:

> ...was a triumph for all that was best and most enlightened in British life; a triumph for those who had preached equal justice between peoples; a truimph for those who had courageously denounced the harshness and

shortsightedness of Versailles. Brailsford, the leading Socialist authority on foreign affairs, wrote in 1920 of the peace settlement: "The worst offense was the subjection of over three million Germans to Czech rule." This was the offence redressed at Munich....with skill and persistence, Chamberlain brought first the French, and then the Czechs, to follow the moral line. (*The Origins of the Second World War* [New York: Atheneum, 1962], p. 213)



One of the 15 million uprooted German expellees, desperately trying to reach the Austrian border for sanctuary. (Photo, *DNZ*, February 2, 1979)

At the Yalta Conference, February, 1945, the World's Top War Criminals, Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin, in a secret protocol plotted the expulsion of the East- and Sudeten Germans, which, endorsed in the Potsdam Pact, August, 1945, triggered the most massive and genocidic atrocity in European history. (Photo from *DNZ*, October 6, 1978)

SECTION II

THE SUDETEN GERMANS FROM MUNICH TO POTSDAM

In the Munich Pact of September 29, 1938, the Czechs of Czechoslovakia granted self-determination to the solid Sudeten German areas which adjoined Germany and Austria and until 1919 had for seven hundred years been parts of Germany and Austria. Accordingly, 8,719 square miles with a population of 2,945,261 (*Webster's Geographical Dictionary*, 1949) were after 30 years reunited to Germany. This belated triumph for self-determination had been facilitated by Hitler's assurance to England and France that once matters were regulated with its other minorities, Slovak, Hungarian, and Polish, the Reich would guarantee what remained of Czechoslovakia.

POLAND AND HUNGARY MAKE CLAIMS

But in constituting this state in 1919 the peace dictators of Versailles had patched together and made subject to the 6.5 million Czechs, not only 3.3 million Germans, but also 2.5 million Slovaks, 0.8 million Hungarians, 0.4 million Ruthenians, and 0.1 million Poles (Figures quoted from Kurt Glaser, p. 6). It would have been risky for Hitler unconditionally to guarantee the post-Munich borders of Czecho-Slovakia.

Poland, for example, immediately claimed the part of the Duchy of Teschen which in 1920 had been awarded to Czechoslovakia, 419 square miles with 241,698 inhabitants. On October 2, 1938, Poland annexed it. Apparently Hitler recognized this as in harmony with self-determination, and did not object. One may speculate, however, that he might expediently have held out for a *quid pro quo* on Danzig! Similarly the non-Czech inhabitants of Carpathian Ruthenia, 4,871 square miles with a population in 1938 of 798,310, of whom a half million were Ukrainians, claimed autonomy. From the 10th century to 1919, Ruthenia had belonged to Hungary, when — without a plebiscite — the peace dictators joined it to Czechoslovakia with a promise of autono-

mous political status. But this was not "kept until 1938, when — as the result of the reorganization of Czecho-Slovakia after the Munich Pact — the province became autonomous" (*Encyclopedia Columbia*, 2nd edition, "Ruthenia"). Then, after Hitler declared Bohemia and Moravia a protectorate, Hungarian troops, on March 15, 1939, moved in and "annexed the region." In late 1944, Soviet Russians conquered it; and in 1945 post-war Czechoslovakia ceded it to Russia as part of the Ukraine.

SLOVAKIA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE DISSOLVES CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

But what finally destroyed the insult to self-determination which Masaryk and Benes had got the victors to inflict on the world in 1919 was Slovakia's demand for independence. Slovakia consisted of 18,921 square miles, and a population (in 1930) of 3,329,793, mostly Catholic. From 906 to 1920 it had been a part of Hungary, from which the peace dictators tore it and forced it without a plebiscite, along with a million Hungarians, under the multinational Czechoslovakia. The Prague of Benes and Masaryk welched on giving the Slovaks the autonomy promised in 1920, as they did on that promised the Sudeten Germans and the Ruthenians. To quote from the *Columbia Encyclopedia* on "Slovakia:"

> As a result of the Munich Pact of 1938, Slovakia became an autonomous state within reorganized Czecho-Slovakia, with Father Tiso as Slovak premier.

At the same time large portions with predominant Hungarian inhabitants were ceded to Hungary.

One is forced to conclude that up to this time the territorial settlements instigated or encouraged by Hitler have been what the settlements of Versailles were *not* — remarkably sensible in a complex area and fair. But the first seriously unwise and unjust action was about to happen. On March 6, 1938, Dr. Emil Hacha, president of rump Czecho-Slovakia after Benes had resigned, let separatists movements in Slovakia and Ruthenia to cause him to force "the curtain up a little prematurely". William L. Shirer writes:

> On March 6, Dr. Hacha, the President of Czechoslovakia, dismissed the autonomous Ruthenian government from office, and on the night of March 9-10 the autono-

> mous Slovakia government. The next day he ordered the arrest of Monsignor Tiso, the Slovak Premier, Dr. (Vojtech) Tuka and (Ferdinand) Durcansky and proclaimed martial law in Slovakia. The one courageous move of this govenment....quickly turned into a disaster which destroyed it. (William L. Shirer, *The Rise and Fall of The Third Reich*, Simon and Schuster, 1960, p. 440)

Shirer reports that Hitler was caught by surprise; and on March 11th, he decided to take Bohemia and Moravia by "ultimatum." On March 13th, Tiso, escaping from house arrest in a monastery, met Hitler in Berlin. Hitler referred to the danger to Slovakia from Hungary, and counselled independence to avoid it. Accordingly on March 14th. Tiso proclaimed Slovakia's independence in Bratislava. Ruthenia quickly followed suit. Thus the artificial *and enforced* patchwork of nationalities called Czecho-Slovakia had dissolved. But President Hacha still hoped that the core of the old state, Bohemia and Moravia, could maintain its now homogeneous Czech independence.

HITLER PUTS BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA UNDER GERMAN PROTECTORATE

That it was not allowed to do so must be considered the first — and ultimately the fatal — mistake Hitler made, which six years later climaxed in the Sudeten German holocaust. Hitler massed troops on the Czech border, invited President Hacha with his daughter to Berlin, received both ceremonially, even sent a box of chocolates to Miss Hacha as a personal gift from him. But when he met Hacha, as Dr. Charles C. Tansill puts it, he gave the Czechs "merely two alternatives. They could resist and suffer dreadful punishment, or they could submit gracefully and be given a measure of autonomy" (*Back Door to War*, Henry Regnery, Chicago, 1952, p. 453). Not suprisingly, Dr. Hacha signed the Statute of the Protectorate. On March 15, 1939, to continue Tansill, "Hitler and his legions entered Prague in triumph."

With this triumphal entry Hitler had crossed an ominous Rubicon. When he entered Vienna on March 14, 1938, he had reclaimed fellow Germans; when he demanded the Sudetenland, he gave self-determination to kinsmen and he assured the world it was to be his last territorial demand on Europe; but when he entered Prague he had reached out to

non-Germans. Surely, even if extending the Protectorate had seemed necessary, it should have been done in the lowest key possible. This triumphal entry smacked of a tactless provocation of world opinion.

His entry, however, was not met by the Czechs with any visible resentment. And in England — and the rest of the world — the negative reaction was a delayed one. The same day Chamberlain told the House of Commons that the independence declaration of Slovakia had so radically altered the situation that England no longer could be held to guarantee the frontiers of Czecho-Slovakia. But two weeks later, on March 31st, according to Wenzel Jaksch:

> Chamberlain accounced in the House of Commons an Anglo-French Guarantee to Poland, which was followed by a provisional Anglo-Polish defense agreement on April 6, and a formal alliance on August 24. (Wenzel Jaksch, *Europe's Road to Potsdam*, translated and edited by Kurt Glaser, Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher, New York, 1963, p. 332)

WORLD REACTION TO PROTECTORATE DELAYED BUT OMINOUS

Certainly, these Anglo-French guarantees to Poland, however unrealistic militarily, should have effectively warned Hitler that enforcing any further corrections of the Versailles Treaty, as in Danzig and the Corridor, no matter how justified, would mean war. Hitler should also have been astute enough to interpret Roosevelt's seeming complacency toward the Munich Pact as a ruse to trap him into an aggressive action which would lead to war. He should of course also have recognized this as Stalin's strategy in the matter of the non-aggression pact. Roosevelt and Stalin both wanted the Third Reich to get forced into a world war. Hitler's mistake was that he thought he was too shrewed to be trapped. Nevertheless, though he was unwise to put Bohemia and Moravia under German protectorate, it is unjustifiable to interpret Hitler's doing so as a springboard for "conquering the world."

Historically these provinces had for a thousand years, until the stupidity of the Versailles Treaty in 1919, been a part of the German empires, beginning with Charlemagne. Militarily, they did constitute a Slav dagger into the entrails

of Germany and Austria. Strategically and politically these provinces were likely to become a springboard for Soviet Russia, so Hitler could validly reason. The fact is that when in 1948 Czechoslovakia, even in the face of U.S., British, and French gurgling about democracy, became a satellite of Red Russia, Hitler was posthumously proven right in his contention that only the German Protectorate could prevent these westernmost Slav provinces from becoming Red puppets.

ROOSEVELT AND HITLER EXCHANGE PORTENTOUS COMMUNICATIONS

When Roosevelt insultingly queried Hitler in a telegram on April 15, 1939, whether he would guarantee the security of some thirty-one nations, from Finland to Iran, Hitler pointedly replied:

> The present Greater German Reich contains no territory which was not from the earliest times a part of this Reich, bound up with it or subject to its sovereignty. Long before an American continent had been discovered — not to say settled — by white people, this Reich existed, not merely with its present boundaries, but with the addition of many regions and provinces which have since been lost. (Speech, German Reichstag, April 28, 1939. See *Exchange of Communications Between the President of the United States and the Chancellor of the German Reich, April, 1939*, p. 7, Atlantis Archives, Union, New Jersey, 1972 reprint)

Nevertheless, Hitler's placing Bohemia and Moravia under Reich Protectorate was a fatal mistake, a welcome pretext for the victors of Versailles to induce their people to mobilize for war against the Third Reich. Hitler, however, did not annex the provinces; they retained their autonomy, their personnel was not removed from civil functions, and they were not drafted into German military service. This latter was in a world at war really an almost unique blessing the Czechs enjoyed from 1939 to 1945.

CZECHS OF THE PROTECTORATE DID NOT RESIST

As a matter of fact, the Czechs accepted and worked under the Protectorate until the very last month of the war

with astonishing acquiescence. And they earned more, ate better, suffered less than any European country at war. Historian Erich Kern writes:

> ...the Czechs proved themselves the most loyal collaborators of Hitler Germany....Without exception they remained at their posts. The Germans did not even consider it necessary to undertake a sifting of Czech officials. The whole Czech economy worked for the war without friction. (*Verbrechen am deutschen Volk. Dokumente allierter Grausamkeiten 1939-1949.* Verlag K. W. Schuetz, Goettingen, 1964, p. 245)

Czech production was higher in 1945 than it had been in 1939. Czech agriculture improved under the Protectorate to a point where no imports were needed at all. Erich Kern writes:

> Its only difficulty was the astonishing flight from the land of the Czech farmworkers, who, without being urged or forced thereto, went in such droves to the German armament works in Germany and Austria so as at times to endanger the official planting and harvesting. (*Op. cit.*, p. 245)

Surprisingly there was virtually no resistance movement in the Protectorate. The one partisan action, which precisely because it was the only one got world-wide publicity, was the assassination on May 29, 1942, of Reinhard Heydrich, the Acting Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. But he was not ambushed by native Czech guerillas, but, as Shirer reports, "by two Czechs, Jan Kubis and Josef Gabeik, of the Czechoslovak army in England, who had been parachuted from an R.A.F. plane" (*Op. cit.*, p. 991). The Germans were legally justified in harsh measures of deterrence, including reprisals. When they found that the villagers of Lidice had hidden the assassins, they surrounded the village on June 9, 1942, segregated the women and children and transported them to safety, but shot all the males over sixteen years of age, 172 of them. Then they leveled the village completely.

RAZING OF LIDICI PUT IN PERSPECTIVE

Allied atrocity propagandists have represented this leveling of the village — done to deter a repetition of such assassinations — as a monstrous barbarism. However, the

execution of civilians who during a war shelter non-uniformed murderers is a terrible but legal practice of land warfare. It was the British and Soviet Russians who violated international law when they instigated such partisan activity. They played up the razing of Lidici as barbarous Third Reich vandalism. But it can properly be assessed only if measured against the dismantling by the victors, and the area bombings, and the "death" of Sudeten German villages consequent upon the inhuman expulsions. So equated, Lidici is a very minor incident. The dismantlings, and the area bombings of the victors are well-known. But not the disappearance of hundreds of villages after the Czechs had robbed the inhabitants and the properties and driven the Sudeten Germans out. According to the best study of the Sudeten territories after the expulsion, "the official Czech register of names of villages reveals that nearly 500 villages no longer appear in the register because they have literally disappeared from the landscape" (See "Introduction," *Verfall und Zerstoerung der Sudetendeutschen*, Heimatschaft, Sudeten Archive, Munich, 1965). In short, where the Third Reich as a measure of deterrence against atrocities during a war, created one Lidici, the Czech expulsions, after a war, created 500.

OTHER MASS EXECUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PLACES: KATYN, D'ER YASEIN

And if the reprisal shooting of 172 males over sixteen who had sheltered assassins is terrible, before it is denounced as a monster atrocity, it should be compared to place-related genocidic actions among the victors. The Soviet Russians in April, 1940, had in cold blood shot some 15,000 Polish officers, prisoners-of-war, at Katyn, near Smolensk. These were totally innocent victims of genocidic murder. In the Sudetenland, on July 31, 1945, after an explosion in a factory near Aussig on the Elbe, an explosion of unknown origin, the Czech partisans fell upon the Sudeten inhabitants. F. A. Voigt, editor of the influential English monthly, *Nineteenth Century*, reports:

> Terrible excesses against the Germans began even before the explosion. A massacre followed. Women and children were thrown from the bridge into the river. Germans were shot down in the streets. It is estimated that 2,000 or 3,000 persons were killed. (*Nemesis at Pots-*

dam, Alfred M. de Zayas, Routledge & Keegan, London, 1977, p. 107)

Perhaps the most pertinent comparison to Lidici is the Palestinian town of D'er Yasein. *The Christian Century* (December 6, 1950) wrote, "We knew D'er Yasein before the Jewish Stern Gang turned it into a slaughterhouse." In the night of June 9-10, 1948, 500 armed Israelis fell upon the peaceful, unprotected village, *Amerika* reports,

> ...and with kicks and rifle butts drove men, women and children into the streets. Then they attacked them with gunfire and grenades. At least 250 persons were slaughtered. On April 12, Red Cross investigators found the bodies of at least 52 women, including some 25 pregnant mothers, stowed away in a well. ("Good Friday: Lidici, Uplands, D'er Yasein" by Austin J. App, *Amerika*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1953)

D'er Yasein constituted genocidic terror against totally innocent men, women and children, in comparison to which the German reprisals at Lidici were mild.

Nevertheless, the Third Reich's severe measures at Lidici was counterproductive, given the viciousness and imbalance of Allied propaganda. The Third Reich at Lidici repeated the mistake the Kaiser's government made when on October 12, 1915, it executed Edith Cavell, the British Matron in the Red Cross Hospital at Brussels. From November 14, 1914 to July, 1915, she had assisted about 200 English, French and Belgian soldiers to escape to the Dutch border. When arrested she admitted her successful espionage efforts. The Germans had every right to execute her, certainly as much as the U.S. had in executing Ethel Rosenberg. Yet Allied propaganda succeeded in picturing the Kaiser as the Beast of Berlin for having executed a woman, just as twenty years later it used Lidici to picture Hitler as the Ogre of the Bunker.

GERMAN MEASURES AT LIDICI IF JUSTIFIED WERE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

But though the world press reacted with frenzy to the Lidici reprisal, the Czech people seem to have had enough sense to recognize that assassinations and harboring assassins during a war must be punished about as severely as the Germans did. Erich Kern reports:

A Czech partisan took this and traded it in for liquor. It shows how German soldiers, after they surrendered and were defenceless, were brutally murdered. Thousands of German mothers lost their sons this way! (*DNZ*, February 2, 1979)

> The mass of Czechs did not even now react. Everything remained quiet in the whole of Czechoslovakia. Only after American and Soviet armed forces touched Czech earth and the war for Germany was hopelessly lost, did the Czechs rise up and attempted with the bad conscience of collaborationists in the most bestial manner to catch up by offering the resistance they had since 1939 failed to offer. (*Op. cit.*, P. 248)

HITLER TRANSFERS BALTIC GERMANS AND OTHERS BY THE THOUSANDS, NOT MILLIONS

Erich Kern correctly points out that the Czech government-in-exile — Eduard Benes, Jan Masaryk, Hubert Ripka — had for years plotted the robbery and expulsion of the Sudeten Germans from both Moravia and Bohemia, and the Sudetenland which in the Munich Pact had become internationally recognized German territory. The very notion of expelling native populations in order to circumvent the principle of self-determination and to annex their territories is so brutal and barbarous that for hundreds of years no one in the Western world thought of it as an alternative no more than they did of cannibalistically eating the native populations. In World War I territories like Alsace-Lorraine, the Sudetenland, South Tirol, Danzig and the Corridor were annexed by the victors in violation of self-determination, but none then went so far as to think of ratifying their claim by totally robbing and expelling the native populations.

After the First World War there were a few cases of population transfers, but never robbery and expulsions, not to mention wholesale abuse and murder. In the most publicized and extensive of such transfers, the Turco-Greek exchange of populations only a million people were transferred — and this was done over a period of six years (See de Zayas,*op. cit.*. p. 12). Hitler, too, on October 6, 1939, announced "agreements under which ethnic Germans were resettled from the Baltic states (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia), from eastern Poland, and from parts of Rumania (Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Dobrudja)" (Shirer, *op. cit.*, p. 333).

Hitler, according to Shirer, defended this policy of resettlement as "farsighted ordering of European life.... resettlements so as to remove in this way at least part of the

fuel of European conflicts." The resettlements and transfers were intended to remove to Germany alien islands of Germans. Of those transferred, for example, the Baltic Germans, "were permitted to take their household goods, the tools of their trades, plus a limited part fo their jewelry or cash assets" (Shirer, *op. cit.*, p. 333). In West Prussia and other Eastern German-Polish areas, the transfer of thousands (not millions) of Germans from Poland and Poles from the German areas occurred. For such transfers of *thousands*, in the wording of the Nuremberg Trials, the Germans who ordered this were to be hanged.

NUREMBERG TRIALS CALL TRANSFER OF THOUSANDS A WAR CRIME

To equate this sort of transfer or resettlement with the total robbery, violent expulsion (not to mention the putting to death of 20%) of 3,500,000 Germans out of the Sudetenland — and another 9,000,000 out of the solidly and ancient German Oder-Neisse territories — is obviously an outrageous distortion of history. Yet it is true that Hitler's orderly and humane transfers — not expulsions — which in retrospect was the most fortunate imaginable policy for the Baltic and other Germans so transferred out of the barbarism of Soviet Russia, and out of the islands of Germans in the Balkans, did suggest the transfer (expulsion) of the populations to the minds of those who wanted to annex territory in violation of the principle of self-determination.

Yet at the Nuremberg Trials the victors treated even Hitler's limited and orderly transfers of thousands, not millions, a war crime punishable by death. In Count 3, Section J, the prosecutors decreed war criminality for Germans as follows:

> In certain occupied territories, purportedly annexed to Germany, the defendants methodically and pursuant to plan, endeavored to assimilate these territories, politically, culturally, socially, and economically, into the German Reich, and the defendants endeavored to obliterate the former national character of these territories. In pursuance of these plans and endeavors, the defendants forcibly deported inhabitants who were predominatly non-German and introduced thousands of German colonists.

Here though the victors present their accusation in the most offensive way, they nevertheless had to limit the "resettlements" undertaken by the Third Reich to thousands, not millions. Consequently if such German resettlements of thousands was a major war crime, then what was done to the three plus million Sudeten Germans, as homogeneous a people as the Irish of Eire, was tenfold as monstrous a war crime.

THE BIG THREE AT POTSDAM DECREE OF NOT THOUSANDS BUT MILLIONS

Ironically, during the very month when the Nuremberg trialists were fulminating against the Germans for transferring thousands of people, their chiefs of state, dictating the Potsdam peace, H. S. Truman, C. R. Attlee, and J. V. Stalin, on August 2, 1945, promulgated the worst and most massive expulsion atrocity in human history. The three dictators, hypocritically draped in the mantle of the Atlantic Charter, decreed:

> ....that the transfer to Germany of German populations or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, will have to be undertaken

In a further point the peace dictators made clear that by *transfer* they meant *expulsions.* Because the "wild" expulsions that had started before Potsdam proved burdensome for the occupation zones into which they were driven, Truman, Attlee, and Stalin urged the Czech, Polish, and Hungarian governments to "suspend further expulsions pending the examination...of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out." Here, cutting through their hypocrisy, was their use of the right word, *expulsions.*

The expulsion of millions of Sudeten Germans — equal in number to the whole population of Ireland, and twice that of Israel — was a monstrosity which had been cynically plotted and for years advanced methodically by Eduard Benes, Jan Masaryk, and Hubert Ripka, all Freemasons and self-acclaimed "humanists." According to Elisabeth Wiskemann (*Germany's Eastern Boundaries*, London, 1956, p. 62) Benes and Ripka as early as December 1938 discussed the unspeakable crime of expelling the Sudeten Germans after a war they expected. Be it noted that they plotted such a genocidic crime before Hitler had put Bohemia and Moravia

under a Portectorate, before he had liberated Danzig, before he had taken the harsh measures at Lidici.

CZECH LEADERS IN EXILE BEGIN TO PLOT EXPULSION

It was also before Hitler had made his first agreement on October 10, 1939, for resettling the Baltic Germans in the Reich. By September, 1941, Benes in exile in London wrote in an article, "New Order in Europe" (*Nineteenth Century and After*, London, September, 1941) brazenly called for the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans. According to the *Zeittafel und Bibliographie* (published by the Ministry of Expellees, Bonn, 1959) the Yiddish Scientific Institute in New York on June 1, 1942, published "Transfers of Populations as a Means of Solving the Problems of Minorities" by Mark Vishnick. Vishnick cautions against indiscriminate expulsions on the basis of linguistic or ethnic standards. This incidentally indicates that, despite the Jewish propaganda that the Third Reich was exterminating all Jews, the Yiddish Scientific Institute expected sizable numbers of Jews to survive the Third Reich in Czechoslovakia and said pointedly that it did not want Benes-Masaryk-Ripka to expel them as being non-Czechs.

Jan Masaryk, then the Foreign Minister in exile of the Czechs, confirmed in a letter to Max Weinrich, of the Institute, that Sudeten Germans were indeed decreed to be expelled (*Zeittafel*, July, 1942, p. 12). Presumably Masaryk explained that Jews were not to be considered either Germans or aliens, but this point needs checking. After Masaryk had confirmed the policy of expulsion, Wenzel Jaksch, a Sudeten German Social Democrat, an inexorable foe of Hitler, like Benes and Masaryk in exile in London, wrote to Benes that:

> ...the transfer of populations would be an indiscriminate punishment (*Vergeltung*), and signifies...the destruction of every basis of democratic cooperation for generations. (Quoted from *Zeittafel*, July 1942, p. 12, which quotes it from W. Jaksch's *Benesch war gewarnt*,Munich, 1949, p. 24).

As the Allied propagandists more and more "advance to barbarism," as F. J. P. Veale aptly characterized the degeneration, they began to speculate on a policy of mass expulsion

which even in World War I was considered too monstrous even to think of. The stark truth is that in 1919 the victors had taken from Germany and Austria every square mile for which self-determination could offer a pretext, plus Tyrol, the Sudetenland, and Danzig and the Corridor, for which self-determination could not be used as a pretext. Consequently, if after World War III the victors wanted to honor their pledge in the Atlantic Charter of "no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned," they could not take another foot of German or Austrian territory. On the contrary, they would have to restore to the Third Reich precisely what started the war, Danzig and the Corridor. The Allies were therfore in the position of the cannibal ordered by the missionary to give up all but one of his wives if he wished to be baptized. When the missionary after some months returned, the cannibal presented himself for baptism. Had he given up his wives? Yes. How had he disposed of them? Why, very simply, he had eaten up all of them but one. The Allies — the U.S., England, Soviet Russia — unable to pry anything loose from Germany by means of Wilson's self-determination, decided copiously to kill the German inhabitants, so that a plebiscite was superfluous.

BIG THREE GOVERNMENTS ACCEPT PRINCIPLE OF EXPULSIONS

Step by step the Big Three advanced upon the genocide. On August 15, 1942, the British Parliament annuled the Munich Pact. In September, 1942, it informed the Czech Government-In-Exile that in principle it did not oppose the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans. Thereby it in fact reduced the expulsion of the native population from a moral principle to a policy of expedience. On September 29, 1942, General de Gaulle, arrogating to himself the right to speak for the French Government-In-Exile, annulled the Munich Pact.

On December 5, 1942, Benes, in a lecture in the University of Manchester, England, had degenerated to the point of publicly demanding the "Expulsion of the Sudeten Germans." From then on he prosecuted his genocidic plan openly but shrewdly. He gave Roosevelt to understand that the Soviet Russians had already approved the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans, and so tricked Roosevelt, who did not

check the claim, to approve the policy. Having Roosevelt's approval, Benes got Dr. Hubert Ripka, Deputy Foreign Minister in London, on May 29, 1943, to ask Soviet Ambassador Bogomolow to approve the proposed expulsion. On June 6, 1943, Bogomolow gave it. Here, as in the whole sorry history of the expulsion, the Soviet Russians maneuvered so as to be able to put the initial or primary blame on Washington or London.

Whereas the Western democracies should have had a revulsion of moral horror at the very suggestion of the expulsion of peoples in order to steal their lands, they equivocated and even anticipated the Red totalitarians in sanctioning what Bishop A.J. Muench of Fargo, North Dakota, called "The forced migration of millions of people....the greatest crime of this age" (*Catholic Action News*, November, 1946). Not only of this age, but of any age, for "There is nothing in all history to equal it."

VICTORS EXCLUDE GERMANS FROM ATLANTIC CHARTER

After Benes had collected Roosevelt's approval, the advance to barbarism gathered momentum. On January 22, 1944, Churchill informed Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Polish President-In-Exile, that the Conference of Teheran authorized the expulsion of seven million Germans living between the Polish boundary and the River Oder to be expelled into rump Germany. On February 2, he informed the British Parliament that Poland will be compensated for territory lost to Soviet Russia with territory from East Germany. In one stroke of rationalization he explained that the Atlantic Charter would have no application for the vanquished Germans (See *Zeittafel*, p. 15). Thus the Germans, if vanquished, were exposed to any injustice the victors wished to perpetrate: dismantling, dismemberment, robbery of territory, mass expulsion, mass exterminations, mass rape of German women, etc.; in short Churchill here blueprinted what *Time Magazine* called "history's most terrifying peace" (October 15, 1945). Alfred M. de Zayas states that if the Churchill-Roosevelt Atlantic Charter "would not be applied to enemy countries....it would be difficult to imagine to what other than enemy countries the pledge of no territorial aggrandizement was meant to apply" (*Nemesis at Potsdam*, p. 39).

SOME ALLIED VOICES PROTEST EXPULSIONS — BUT IN VAIN

But now at least some impulses of humanity were stirring in Parliament. On February 2, 1944, several members in the House of Commons sharply objected to this calculated violation of the right of self-determination. On March 8, 1944, strong objections to this policy were advanced in the House of Lords. On July 28, 1944, a governmental committee for post-war planning declared that the freely expressed wish of the affected people should be given more weight than historical or strategic considerations in deciding territorial conflicts. (*Zeittafel*, p. 16; *Postwar Foreign Policy Preparations*, State Department, Washington, D.C., 1949, pp. 592-595).

As late as August 8, 1944, according to General W. Anders (*An Army in Exile*, London, 1949, pp. 210-211), Churchill cold-bloodedly explained that German casualties would be sufficient to afford space for the Germans to be expelled. But after the voters had rejected him, he belatedly, on August 16, 1945, characterized the expulsions as a "tragedy on a prodigious scale" and complained "of conditions under which the expulsion and exodus of Germans from new Poland have been carried out." He added:

> A similar condition may reproduce itself in modified form in numbers of expulsions of Sudetens and other Germans from Czechoslovakia." (*Brooklyn Tablet*, August 25, 1945)

While Churchill was Prime Minister and had the power to resist the barbarity of the expulsions he kept urging Parliament to approve them; when he no longer had any power, then he began to condemn "the tragedy on a prodigious scale" his earlier policy had caused. That generally describes the expedient hypocrisy of all the Western statemen. Roosevelt, for example, emphatically endorsed Morgenthau's plan for pasturalizing and starving Germany; when he could no longer reverse it, he expressed dismay at having signed it. Churchill did likewise. It is no exaggeration to observe that the "noble" statemen of the West first made sure the genocidic peace was authorized — and Soviet Russia was empowered to prosecute it — and then also make sure to provide for themselves an escape hatch for evading responsibility for the criminality.

THE KOSICE PROGRAM — BLUEPRINT FOR EVENTUAL RED TAKEOVER

On March 17, 1946, Benes in Moscow proclaimed Czechoslovakia as a nationality state without rights for any minorities. On April 5, after Benes and his ministers had established temporary headquarters at Kosice in eastern Slovakia, they adopted the notorious Kosice Program. Kurt Glaser (*Czecho-Slovakia*, p. 92) calls it "a detailed blueprint for the Sovietization of Czecho-Slovakia," such as "a new democratic anti-fascist Czecho-Slovak Army patterned after the Red Army;" "Alliance with the 'victorious Slavic great power in the East;" and "National Committees" instead of traditional district and local committees.

This Kosice Program specifically blueprinted the Sudeten holocaust. It ordered the expulsion of the Sudeten — and Carpatho-Germans and the Magyars. It cancelled the citizenship of "Czechoslovak Germans and Hungarians," and thus deprived them of their legal rights, subjecting them to expulsions, to prosecution as war criminals, and as traitors. With the Munich Pact the 3.5 million Sudeten Germans had by international law become German citizens, subject to military service. For this the Kosice Program declared them traitors. It also ordered the confiscation of the industrial and agricultural property of those who had accepted German nationality *or obeyed German or Hungarian rule*. This in effect not only totally robbed and proletarianized the Sudeten Germans, but proletarianized the new Czechoslovakia for the Bolshevik takeover in 1948. (For a good summary of the Kosice Program see Kurt Glaser's *Czecho-Slovakia*, pp. 92-95)

HITLER DEATH TRIGGERED HOLOCAUST OF EXPULSIONS

It only needed Hitler's death on April 30, 1945 (first public announcement of Hitler's death was on May 2nd), and the certainty of Germany's defeat to unleash Red-inspired terror against the Germans. The Czechs, who throughout the war had collaborated with the Axis, now made up for lost time by indulging in a furious savagery against the Sudeten Germans. This orgy of hatred and genocide did not just happen; it had been methodically whipped up by the masonic, pro-communistic Czech leaders-in-exile. On October 27, 1943,

Benes said in a radio speech:

> In our country the end of this war will be written in blood. The Germans will be given back mercilessly and manifold everything they have committed in our lands since 1938....there will be no Czecho-Slovak who does not take part in this task and there will be no patriot who does not take just retribution for the suffering the nation has experience. (see Glaser, *op. cit.*, p. 109)

But as we have shown, of all the nations of Europe involved in the war, the Czechs under the Reich Protectorate had suffered the least. They had instead made good money in armament factories.

BENES AND PARTNERS AROUSE CZECHS TO ORGY OF BARBARISM

When Benes returned from Moscow in February, 1944, he declared to the Council of State in exile: "The Revolution must be violent. It must be a violent people's reckoning with the Germans and the fascist thugs, a bloody, merciless struggle." General Sergej Ingr, commander of the Czecho-Slovak forces abroad, urged his compatriots to the following bloody genocide:

> When our day comes the whole nation will apply the old Hussite battle cry: 'Beat them, kill them, leave none alive.' Every one should look around now for appropriate weapons to harm the Germans most. If there is no firearm at hand, any other kind of weapon that cuts or stabs or hits should be prepared and hidden. (See Glaser, *op. cit.*, p. 110)

On February 25, 1945, the Czech National Front, a union of all government parties, formed to eliminate all opposition parties and dominated by the socialists and pro-communists in exile, proclaimed simultaneously on the Moscow and London radio:

> Attack the accursed Germans and kill the occupants! Punish the traitors, and force cowards and saboteurs of the national struggle to be silent. (See Glaser, *op. cit.*, p. 111)

Thus were the Czechs, hitherto, one of the most civilized and decent people in Europe, inflamed to the most brutal savagery in European history. This is how it came about that within a year a quarter of a million Sudeten Germans,

mostly women and children, had been starved, clubbed, shot to death. On May 5, 1945, the terror began. Over Radio Prague, a propagandist of the Czech National Front, made himself an echo of Ilya Ehrenburg, Stalin's Jewish minister of propaganda. His repeated call to violence was not so much against the retreating Wehrmacht but the defenceless Sudeten Germans, mostly women and children. He screamed: "Kill the Germans, wherever you find them! Every German is our mortal enemy. Have no mercy on women, children, or the aged! Kill every German — wipe them out!" (See Glaser, *op. cit.*, p. 111)

CZECH LEADERS EXHORTED TO GENOCIDE: NO NAZI LEADERS FOUND TO HAVE DONE SO

When the victors flooded into Germany, they plowed through mountains of German documents, they examined them with microscopes, all in the frenzied hope of finding some Nazi order to kill Jews, to kill and torture the occupied population of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, or any of the other farflung territories occupied for years by the Germans. But not a single such order or command could be found. Verily, compared to the Czech orgy of abuse, rape, and murder against the Sudeten Germans, only and entirely because they were Germans, not Czechs, the policies of the Third Reich towards the vanquished and towards prisoners-of-war were models of adherence to international law. Even the Reich's treatment of Jews was not a fraction as vicious as the Czech treatment of the Sudeten Germans: no children were clubbed to death, no women were raped, no Jews were executed merely because they were Jews (See Dr. A. R. Butz, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, Surrey, England, 1975, e.g., p. 239).

The frenzied propaganda of the victors to prosecute alleged German war criminals was reduced to inventing *ex post facto* laws and had their inspiration in the guilt complex provoked by their own frightful brutalities and expulsions which they inflicted on the vanquished Germans or allowed to be inflicted on them.

And all the atrocities against the Germans had the official sanction of some or all Allied govenments. In the Potsdam Pact the chiefs of the three superpowers even ordered the mass expulsions from Poland, Hungary, and Czecho-

slovakia. On May 19, 1945, Benes the self-appointed President of the re-constituted Czechoslovakia, signed a decree for the confiscation of all German private property. This resulted in a theft of about 20 billions dollars, the largest single theft of private property in all of history, except for the still greater theft by the Poles of the property of the East Prussians, Pomeranians, and Silesians.

TERROR AGAINST THE SUDETEN GERMANS

In June 1945, the *model democrats* of the new Czechoslovakia closed all the German schools. They included those in the Sudetenland which in the Munich Pact had by international law become a part of Germany. On June 23, 1945, these Czech "democrats" ordered the division of the land owned by Sudeten Germans and evicted them from it. Meanwhile, the U.S. government, instead of protesting these acts of suppression, robbery, violence, and of using its influence to prevent or minimize them, opted for a strategy of cover-up. In June, 1945, Elmer Davis, Chief of War Information in Washington, ordered a blackout in America for the expulsions; he had all reports of the deportations of Germans censored and "killed" (See *Zeittafel, op. cit.*, p. 22). With this blackout on the atrocities of the victors, the American media could be expected to give a maximum of coverage to real, or alleged, or invented German atrocities.

On May 5, 1945, as the German Wehrmacht was evacuating Prague, Russian agents and paratroopers and radio broadcasts lashed the Czechs into a wild uprising against the Germans, mostly the civilians. There the frightful holocaust against the Sudeten Germans began. From May to the Conference of the Big Three at Potsdam the expulsions are called "wild." It seems the Czech leaders, like Benes, Ripka, and Masaryk, wanted to get the three plus million Sudeten Germans out of the country as quickly as possible, and consciously indulged in terror to this end. Even though Truman, Morgenthau, and Churchill could be depended on sanctioning the expulsion, they seemed to fear that American and British public opinion, once informed, would hinder the expulsion with their protest. They also realized that some American and British army and occupation personnel resented the barbarity. Robert D. Murphy, for example, political adviser to the military government, author of *Diplomat*

Among Warriors (Garden City, 1964) on October 13, 1945, sent a memorandum to the Chairman of the Foreign Branch of the State Department and pictured the stark tragedy of the expulsions, which in the main affected not National Socialist party leaders — but women and children, the poor and the weak" (*Washington Journal*, November 1, 1968). Though Murphy was the only high Allied official who had the courage to protest the expulsion atrocity, the Poles, Czechs and Reds may well have suspected that he represented the tip of an American popular iceberg revolted by the expulsions.

THE WILD EXPULSIONS FROM MAY TO AUGUST

But after the Potsdam Pact had committed American and Britain to the expulsions, the Czechs and Poles and Reds no longer terrorized wildly just to achieve a *fait accompli* of murdered or dispersed Germans. During these wild expulsions 750,000 Sudetens were totally robbed, and driven out of their homes. These wild expulsions were brutal, only cannibalism could have made them more savage. It cannot be imagined that people as civilized as the Czechs could have been agitated to such inhumanity unless directed by someone in order to create terror.

Some of the tactics and methods during these expulsions were: ordering whole villages on a notice of minutes to gather in a market place, be abused physically, driven on foot to the German border, or collected in camps — in all 51 concentration camps; starved on 750 calories a day; at night women were put at the disposal of the Soviet Army for raping. Other specialities of abuse were kicking on the shins and in the genitals; clubbing over the head with iron bars, lead pipes; having the arrested face each other and forced to hit each other in the face — and all these abuses for no given reason except that the victims are Sudeten Germans. A favorite method of killing was throwing people into a lake or river, for example, tying a mother and child with ropes and so drowning them; throwing as many as forty children at a time in a lake or river and keeping them under water with poles until drowned.

Two expecially horrid Jewish partisan specialties were: stripping men and sometimes women naked, hanging them

upside down, pouring kerosine on them and burning them; and snatching a child from a mother, holding it by both little legs and ripping it apart and hurling one part at the mother, another at a tree. Some of these acts of sadism and terror were told to me by eyewitnesses in the summer of 1949, including this against a mother's child. Men, women, and children were required on virtually no food to trek on foot to the German or Austrian border; those who stumbled and could not get up anymore were shot dead. Sometimes when a woman fell exhausted, lit matches were put to her soles. The expellees were in any case allowed to take only few personal belongings and food. But even of this they were often plundered on the way.

SUMMARY OF SUDETEN GERMANS MURDERED OR EXPELLED

From the Potsdam Pact to the end a year or so later of the holocaust, the expulsions were a bit more regulated, and often by train, but in trains and cattle cars so crowded that many died then too. During the Potsdam authorized expulsions, some 1,183,000 were discharged into the U.S. Zone; some 750,000 into the Soviet Zone; some 400,000 not accounted for; and 238,000 massacred or starved or clubbed to death (See Glaser, *op. cit.*, p. 131-133). Vladimir Stedry, a Czech writer, in "Wave of Terror in Czechoslovakia" (*Sudeten Bulletin*, June 1965), sums up the end result of the holocaust succinctly:

> In May 1945 there were 3,295,000 Sudeten Germans; afterwards some 3,054,000 were reported as survivors, thus we find that 241,000 Germans from Bohemia Moravia and Silesia lost their lives during the expulsions.

SECTION III

THE TRAGEDY FROM 1945 TO THE PRESENT

In 1969, the Bonn government authorized the scholars of the Archives in Koblenz to compile a documentation of the expulsion crimes. When they had collected 40,000 individual documents (for East Germany and for the Sudetenland), entitled *Dokumentation der Vertreibungsverbrechen*, the Bonn government, consistent with its nature of being a puppet of the occupation powers, ordered the Documentation to be kept secret. Nevertheless some of its essential findings have become known. Professor Hellmut Diwald in his blockbusting *Geschichte der Deutschen* (Propylaen, 1978, 764 pages, 837 illustrations, DM48) relates that the violence against the Germans included "killing, in various manners through shooting, hanging, clubbing to death, drowning, brutal and sadistic mistreatment, and the ravishing of women. These abuses were directed against the German populations as a whole."

Deutsche Anzeiger, reviewing Professor Diewald's book (December 1, 1978) — freely translated from the German — comments:

> "The orgies of murder in Bohemia and Moravia defy one's imagination. In Czechoslovakia Soviet troops raped in long lines German women and girls in accord with their lusts and Stalin's recommendations....When the Czechs, who throughout the war had been very obsequious to the Germans, and with the brotherly help of the Soviets became master and mighty and could fearlessly trample upon the fallen lion, the communistic revolutionaries, who called themselves partisans, organized a reign of terror, robbery, and murder...and the Czech populace became a supporting mob." (*DNZ*, December 1, 1978, p. 5)

THE ONCE CIVILIZED CZECHS ARE TURNED INTO A GENOCIDIC MOB

As a consequence, the seven million Czechs, who had ranked among the most civilized peoples of the world, irrationalized by the agnostic power-politicians like Eduard Be-

nes, Jan Masaryk, and Hubert Ripka, turned bestial by communist partisans and Jews, between German surrender on May 8, 1945, and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' speech in Stuttgart, September 6, 1946, tortured, clubbed, shot, raped to death 241,000 Sudeten Germans, in one of the bloodiest, totally unprovoked, genocides in human history.

If there were not available the most reliable and detailed eyewitness documentation of this tragedy of the Sudeten Germans, like that of the 40,000 documents in Koblenz Archives, which Bonn considers too damaging to the victors to dare to publish, a world which for decades had been indoctrinated with the "Idealism" of the great Czech *Democrats*, Benes foremost, this genocide could not be believed. For example, the propaganda champions who keep foisting on the world the figure of six million massacred — gassed — Jews, can produce no documents, no precise names, dates and figures. Even when Henry A. Kissinger bemoans some ten relatives whom he calls casualties of Auschwitz, he never gives us their names and dates. But for the 241,000 murdered Sudeten Germans — not including thousands of German soldiers, who surrendered and gave up their guns, and when as POW's were tortured to death — there are names and dates and figures.

SOME OF THE BEST DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

The best source and compilation is *Dokumente zur Austreibung der Sudeten-deutschen* (edited by Dr. Wilhelm Turnwald. 2nd edition, 1951, 590 pages). It is an invaluable source book recording the bestialities of the Czech expulsion of three and a half million Sudeten Germans. It also gives verbatim the principal government edicts and orders which authorized and directed this mass atrocity. A very good summary of this documentation is in Erich Kern's *Verbrechen am Deutschen Volk: Dokumente Allierter Grausamkeiten, 1939-1949* (Verlag K.W. Schuetz, Goettingen, 1964, 332 pages). In this section of the Sudeten German tragedy, I have drawn from Erich Kern's chapter "Das Inferno in der Tschechoslowakei" (pp. 245-272) more frequently than on the *Dokumente*, mostly because for present purposes Kern's chapter has enough and more evidence and cases than I have space for.

OFFICIAL ACTION AND DECREES THAT "LEGALIZED" THE GENOCIDE

Though once under way the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans looked like the spontaneous barbarism of the Christian Czech people, so vicious that only cannibalism was lacking to make it total savagery, yet decrees by Czech governmental leaders, supported by international expulsion orders of the Big Three, supplied the legal authorization for the riotous gangsterism, robbery, and bloodshed. The pivot about which the whole bloody barbarism rotated was Eduard Benes, who for decades had proclaimed himself the ideal humanitarian "Democrat." He also for all time evidenced what the Christian Church so often declares, that "humanitarianism," devoid of God and of Christ the Saviour, will in a crisis lapse into barbarism.

In April 1945 Eduard Benes, returning from exile, established in the wake of the Soviet Army, temporary headquarters at Kosice, in the eastern part of Slovakia. There on April 5, he and his self-appointed ministers, characters like Zdenek Fierlinger, Klement Gottwald, Hubert Ripka, enunciated their "Program." This is a blueprint, in complicated, misleading language, for the total confiscation, the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans and the Hungarians, and the murder of thousands of them as traitors and collaborators. The Program bristles with the words, "traitors," "collaborators," and 'fascistic elements." All these were to be treated as war criminals, that is, were to be murdered. Only those Germans who were in fact pro-Allied partisans, whom the Germans could rightly have thought guilty of treason to the Reich, whose citizens they were after the Munich Pact, were to retain their new Czech citizenship — that means very few. All the others, if not held as war criminals, had their citizenship cancelled and would be expelled from Czechoslovakia" (See *Dokumente zur Austreibung*, 2nd edition, 1951, p. 527).

BENES IN KOSICE PROGRAM REALLY SANCTIONED MURDER

A critical analysis of the Kosice Program in fact authorized the murder of almost any German any Czech wanted to murder, rob or expel. It did not even spare those Sudeten Social Democrats who had opposed Hitler and sat out the

war in London (See Kurt Glaser, *op. cit.*, p. 93).

The Kosice Program a month before German surrender spelled out clearly enough for Moscow, London, and Washington that the Benes Czechs were preparing a genocide for the three and a half million Sudeten Germans. If they had wanted to prevent the expulsions, they could easily have issued such an order and implemented it with some troops to monitor the treatment of the enemy civilians according to the standards that had been expected of the Germans and were generally practiced by them. If however, they were determined to permit the essential atrocity of the expulsions but wanted them, as they asserted in the Potsdam Pact, to be executed "in an orderly and humane manner," they had from April to May 8 to warn the monsters of the Kosice Program that sadism and savagery would not be tolerated, and that an internationally valid definition of treason and collaboration must be adopted. Benes and his gangsters should have been told that after the Munich Pact the Sudeten Germans were citizens of the German Reich, that they were legally bound to serve in the Reich armies, and the civilians were legally — and morally — bound to support the German war effort, just as German-Americans, for example, were bound to serve in the U.S. armed forces and to support the U.S. war effort. Had this common sense definition been applied to the 3½ million Sudeten Germans, the brutal, shameful holocaust of 241,000 of them could not have happened.

In the Potsdam Pact the Big Three liked to exonerate themselves by asserting that they were faced with a *fait accompli* and were too late to do anything but approve the expulsions and timidly urge them to be "orderly and humane." When they talk that way, they lie. And their lie suggests that secretly they wanted as many Germans killed as was feasible and as they could get flunky nations to kill, but to leave open for themselves an alibi, should something misfire, should their people, Christian Americans and Englishmen, be shocked to the point of holy wrath!

THE EXPULSIONS GET LEGAL AUTHORIZATION

On May 19, 1945, Benes decreed that all the property of all unreliable persons shall be confiscated; "unreliable persons" were defined as those Germans and Magyars who "had

served the war effort or fascist or Nazi purposes." Again, under a wrap of hypocrisy, in effect all Sudeten Germans were totally robbed of their belongings. Individual Czechs could easily interpret the decree as permission to burglarize the home of any German — and they did. Thus, in about a year, the Sudeten Germans were robbed of more private property than had ever before been robbed, with only one exception, namely, that which the Poles robbed when they expelled the East Germans from the Oder-Neisse territories. The carefully estimated value, at the exchange rates of two decades ago, on the day of German capitulation was $19.44 billion dollars, not counting the mineral wealth in the ground. Of this so far not one cent has been repaid. (See *Kirchliche Hilfstelle*, Frankfurt, August 13, 1948).

On June 19, 1945, President Benes published the "Retribution Decree," which blueprinted and authorized the punishment, and execution, even on an *ex post facto* basis, of all crimes alleged to have been committed against Czechoslovakia. This included twenty years prison, life imprisonment, and even the death penalty for anybody who supported the Slovak Republic, the Protectorate, or German rule in the Sudetenland. Furthermore in Part II, as Dr. Glaser explains (*op. cit.*, p. 134), Soviet-type "special People's Courts" were established. These prohibited appeal, ordered the execution of the death penalty within two hours, and in public.

This decree too could and did encourage partisans and mobs to execute whomever they wanted — without a real reference to guilt — and so contributed to the bloodbath that in a year murdered 241,000 people.

LAWS CONFISCATING GERMAN-SUDETEN FARMS

Decree followed decree — and each inflicted another injustice on the Sudeten Germans. On June 21, 1945, President Benes decreed the confiscation "immediately and without compensation, for the purpose of land reform," of all farm property belonging to "all persons of German and Magyar nationality, without regard to citizenship" and of course of all "traitors and enemies of the Republic." Let an American imagine if that were to happen to his farm! Then let him visualize the even more horrendous pain if that farm

had been in his family's possession for five and sometimes ten or more generations. My grandfather had a farm near Plattling, Bavaria. My mother grew up on it. The farm is still in the family's hands. In 1960 I visited it with her. It was a joy to see her, then 78 years old, stroll proudly over the old acres she knew as a child. I reflected that if the farm had been located across the river, only some kilometers away, in the Sudetenland, her people would have been driven off, lost all their cattle and machinery, and furniture, and even now I could not revisit her old homestead with her. I said to myself, "I don't know that I could take it. I would feel like taking a gun and cleaning out all those who stole that farm. The pang of having one's old homestead robbed in this way is almost unbearable." A friend of mine, Dr. Herbert A. Stahl, senior physicist in optoelectronics (night vision), showed me what it cost him to be an ethnic German and have his estate on the left, the Slovakian bank of the Danube, rather than on the right, the Austrian. Senator Roman L. Hruska described the wrong to him in the *Congressional Record* (March 1, 1976, p. S-2536). Senator Hruska declared:

> "Dr. Stahl...had his sizable real estate holdings, including his home in Bratislava, with its multilingual library, confiscated by the authorities as German reparations. This happened despite the fact that neither he nor his forefathers had ever been citizens of Germany, but of the Danubian Monarchy..."

I can only say I implore the wrath of Almighy God upon the barbarians, upon the gangsters who authorized and executed the wholesale theft of the Sudeten German property.

SUDETENS AND HUNGARIANS LOSE THEIR CITIZENSHIP

On August 2, 1945, President Benes issued the Constitution Decree, which deprived all Germans and Magyars of Czechoslovakian citzenship. That means the Sudeten Germans lost their rights and their protection, their freedom, their everything. Quite consequently, on September 19, 1945, a decree was added "establishing compulsory labor for persons denied Czechoslovak citizenship by the decree of August" (Glaser, *op. cit.*, p. 135). In effect that converted the Sudetenland into a huge Auschwitz, a vast labor camp, with this difference, Auschwitz was a work camp, a tempo-

rary measure. What Czechoslovakia did was convert a whole nation, a people as numerous as the Irish, into a concentration camp of labor slaves — from which only expulsion from their homelands freed them.

A horrible finality to these genocidic decrees is the Law of May 8, 1946 — that is a year after German surrender, during which time the most of the 241,000 Sudeten Germans had been done to death. It decrees that any crimes committed between September, 1938 and October 28, 1945, by Czechs and Slovaks against Sudetens and Magyars are not to be considered illegal even if otherwise they would be punishable by law. Dr. Kurt Glaser (*op. cit.*, p. 136) correctly states:

> "The law of May 8, 1946, representing the climax of totalitarian 'justice,' constituted *carte blanche* legal approval of all murders, tortures, and other atrocities committed against Germans and Magyars during the Benes-Gottwald 'national revolution.'"

This litany of genocidic governmental decrees, all appealing to the greed, the vindictiveness, the chauvinism of the Czech people, makes it slightly more plausible that a once highly Christian people like the Czechs should in one year sink to the levels of terroristic, thieving, murderous gangsters, worse than anything recorded outside the pages of cannibalistic Africa.

AT POTSDAM CONFERENCE, U.S., BRITAIN, ORDER WAR CRIMINAL EXPULSIONS

But the profoundest tragedy of all this is that the Roosevelt-Morgenthau government of these once idealistic United States, along with Churchill-Lindemann in Britain, presented the Communists and the Czechs and Poles and Balkan flunky countries with the authorization for the mass atrocity of the expulsions. They had suggested them in several speeches by such leaders as Churchill and Morgenthau, they had agreed to them in secret sections of the Yalta Pact, and finally, for all the world to see, they shamelessly, nakedly seemed to order the Poles, Czechs, and Hungarians to commit the greatest mass atrocity in history, the total robbery, partial murder, ruthless expulsion of the Order-Neisse, Sudeten and Balkan Germans.

On August 2, 1945, Truman, C.R. Attlee of Britain and

Stalin ordered in their Potsdam Agreement

> "'that the transfer to Germany of German populations or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, will have to be undertaken."

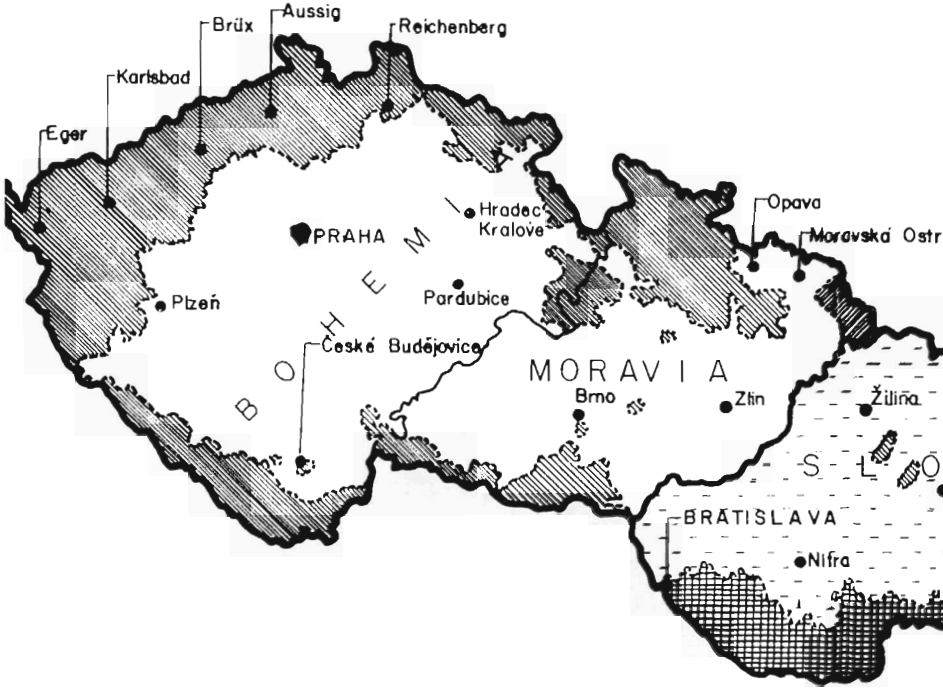
Hypocritically they added that the forcible expulsions should be accomplished in "an orderly and humane manner." But then they did not a thing to implement that exhortation. They did merely advise that "further expulsions" — the word they used — be suspended until the occupation zones could make room for them.

VICTORS MASTERS OF SANTANIC AMBIGUITIES

Thus did the three "apostles of democracy," the undisputed masters of the world, sanction the vastest mass atrocity in history — and also the most brutal and bloody

When the Yalta-Potsdam order forced some fifteen million Order-Neisse and Sudeten Germans to leave their homes and goods behind and flee towards rump Germany, they found the roads cluttered with bodies of those that already had been done to death. (Photo from *DNZ*, February 2, 1979)

CZECHO - SLOVAKIA

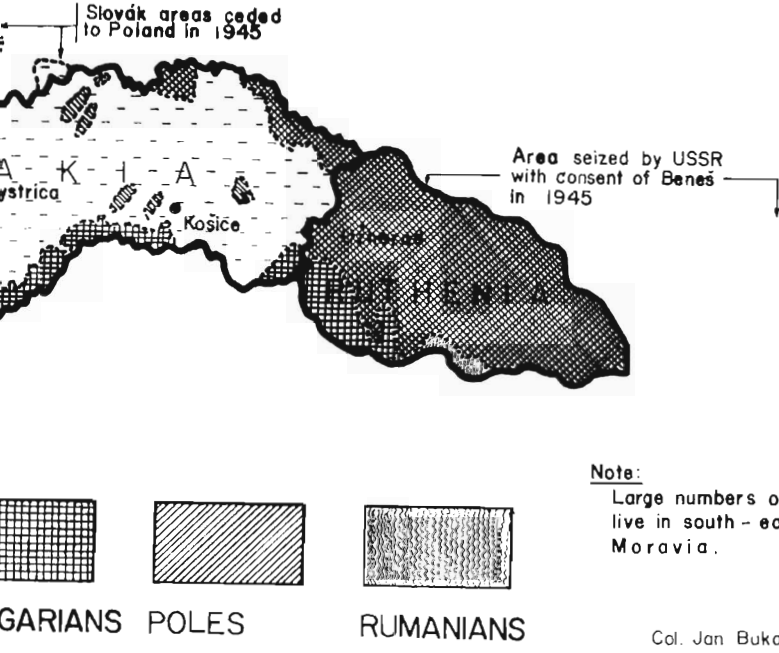


CZECHS GERMANS SLOVAKS RUTHENIANS

Source for Bohemia - Moravia: Czecho - Slovak election figures of 1930, as charted by W. K. Turnwald in "Renascence or Decline of Central Europe." Munich 1954.

ARTIFICIAL STATE OF MANY NATIONALITIES

he map shows the dominant nationalities in the respective calities. Actually, major areas and most cities have mixed pulations, so that it is impossible to draw clear ethnic undary lines.



Note:
Large numbers of Slovaks live in south - eastern Moravia.

GARIANS POLES RUMANIANS

Col. Jan Bukar

Source for Slovakia and Ruthenia: Joseph Chmelar, "Les Minorités Nationales en Europe Centrale." Prague, Orbis. 1937.

one. Satanically shrewd enough to reckon with a possible backlash among their Christian people back home and in the pages of history, they spiked their edict with ambiguities which threw dust in people's eyes at the time and prepared for an alibi later on. First, the phrase, German populations "remaining" in the three countries named, in the first critical months after Unconditional Surrender suggested to the Christians of the world that only such Germans were affected who had followed into those countries in the wake of early German victories. Obviously to have them re-settled in Germany would seem harmless enough. Secondly, designating Poland and Czechoslovakia without any definition — at the very time when chauvinistic Poles and Czechs claimed whole provinces of Germany as Polish and Czech — could only have been intended to feed the chauvinism on the one hand, but to throw dust into the eyes of such Americans and Englishmen as still hoped for an Atlantic Charter peace — "no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned."

For example, when the peace dictators at Potsdam authorized the expulsion of Germans "remaining in Poland" and Czechoslovakia, did they mean the Poland of the Versailles Treaty, of the Weimar era, or of the Poland including the German lands put under Polish administration, i.e., East Prussia, Pomerania, Silesia. Did *Czechoslovakia* mean the internationally fixed Czechoslovakia of the Munich Pact, in which the Sudetenland — an area about the size of Holland, or Belgium, is a part of the German Reich, not of Czechoslovakia? The people of the world on first reading the Potsdam decree were certainly justified in thinking so — and in that case, transferring what Germans had remained in Bohemia and Moravia, to the Reich would not have been altogether unreasonable. The Potsdam dictators evidently in satanic slyness worded their expulsion decree so that the Czechs could and did claim all the Sudetenland and expel 3½ million Germans, but the Christians of the world were tricked into interpreting Czechoslovakia to what in fact it legally was after the Munich Pact. They also assumed that Poland included only what it was after the Versailles Treaty. One can say that for carrying ambiguity to the very acme of satanism nothing has ever surpassed the monsters who drafted the Yalta and Potsdam pacts.

VICTORS YES, HITLER NO TO MASS EXPULSIONS

Under a cloak of ambiguity they authorized the expulsion of some fifteen million German peoples, mostly from ancient German territory — and all within a year, and that the most choatic, most critical year in European history, 1945-46. In authorizing this mass atrocity they also spotlighted the gulf of decency between Hitler and them. The *Kirchliche Hilfstelle* (Frankfurt, August 13, 1948) reports that when it was suggested that, since the Czechs constituted a dagger at the heart of Germany, it might be wise to expel the seven million of them into Poland and Russia, Hitler rejected that plan. He even prohibited any further discussion of it. He said "To expel the seven million Czechs would take a hundred years, that only assimilating and Germanizing them was feasible."

In short, Hitler figured it to take eighty million Germans a hundred years to expel "in an orderly and humane way" seven million Czechs. But the "crusaders for democracy," and for "one world," and for the "elimination of National Socialism," they brazenly authorized seven million Czechs to expel 3½ million Sudeten Germans all in one year and never blinked when 241,000 of them were bludgoned to death in the process. In all, the monsters of Potsdam managed to get not seven, but fifteen million East German, Sudeten, and Balkan Germans expelled in a year or two — without a flicker of hesitation, and let three million of them be done to death. These are the barbarians who at Nuremberg hanged the German leaders on *ex post facto* laws and for resettling mere "thousands" whereas they themselves ordered fifteen million expelled!

"THE ORDERLY AND HUMANE MANNER" OF THE VICTORS IN ACTION

On May 5, 1945, when German surrender seemed imminent, the Czechs, presumably Partisans, dared to erect barricades in Prague in several streets and sniped at German passerbys. Only after German surrender on May 8, after Field Marshall Ferdinand Schoerner surrendered unconditionally did Czech terror against both German POW's and civilians begin.

However, the terror cast its shadow before it as soon as the Red Army invaded territory inhabited by Germans. On December 22, 1944, the Tito government of Jugoslavia converted German private property into state property, and in December and January the Red Army rounded up and dragged Germans from Rumania. Hungary, and Jugoslavia into the Soviet Union for slave labor. *Documents of the Expulsion* (Vol. IV, pp 558-564) presents the eyewitness report of a Catholic Pastor Poess of the brutalities of the Soviet army and of the partisans. On September 21, 1944, Pastor Poess writes that the Partisans commanded by Russian officers rounded up all the men, made them surrender all radios, cameras, rifles, etc., and marched them to the forest, made them dig a ditch. Then "A Russian Commissar, dressed in leather from top to toe, gave the sign and the machineguns started their work. At the first, I let myself fall into the pit and was soon covered with dead and wounded." This Pastor Poess survived to be taken in a lorry to the old castle Slovenska L'Upca, a school which partisans had converted into a concentration camp. Pastor Poess continues:

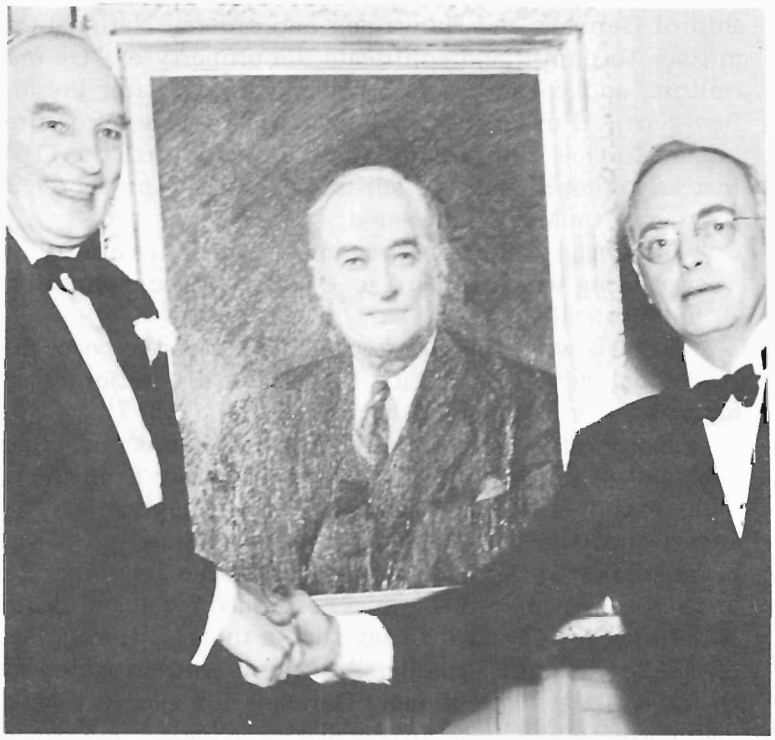
> "Here I had a special reception by the commandant of this concentration camp, the Jew Staudinger, and was taken to his private rooms. It was only due to the fact that Staudinger, at that moment, was called to lunch, that I escaped the terrible torture. As I learned later, many have been carried out of Staudinger's room without any sign of life."

Until Staudinger after two weeks was called away, things were "very bad"; for food, "a thin saltwater soup and a slice of bread so thin you could see through;...I was fetched almost daily around 4P.M. to receive a beating....Then Staudinger was called away and the camp was administered by regular Slovak gendarmes" (p. 563).

EXPULSIONS INSTIGATED BY BOLSHEVIKS AND PROBABLY JEWS

This eyewitness account by a Catholic priest is important. It indicates that genocidic barbarism accompanied the Soviet Army from the beginning; secondly, that the Germans, during their occupation of much of Europe for nearly seven years, by no means executed all Jews, that some of them were very much around after German surrender, like Stau-

dinger, and as partisans and otherwise were ringleaders in the genocide practiced against not only German POW's who had surrendered but against the totally defenceless and innocent Sudeten German populations. Because those who wrote the eyewitness accounts of the bestial expulsions realized that just to mention the word "Jew" exposed any German or Christian to brutality and often death, few have had the courage like Pastor Poess to do so. But the bestiality with which



On March 26, 1949, Langer Banquet, Hotel Adelphia, Senator William Langer of North Dakota had his portrait unveiled by Mr. Conrad Linke, prominent painter and Steubenite, and ethnically a Sudeten German. Senator Langer was honored as the most courageous and untiring spokesman for justice and charity for the Sudeten Germans. He was the author of the Langer Amendment which provided a Sudeten immigration quota.

the Sudeten Germans were expelled only finds its like in the Old Testament and in the annals of communism. The ringleaders of the expulsion were partisans, and these were communists and very often Jews.

THE TERROR BEGINS

Klement Gottwald, Communist and Deputy Premier of the National Front, on May 11, 1945, rescinded the citizenship of Germans and Hungarians and ordered National Committees to punish and confiscate the property of "Germans, traitors, and collaborators." When two days later President Benes arrived in Prague "rows of Germans were set on fire as human torches in his honor" (See Glaser, *op. cit.*, pp. 116-7). Instead of reproving the sadists, Benes, the Apostle of "Democracy," on May 16, declared:

> "Our slogan will be that we must purge our country of everything which is German — culturally, economically, and politically."

That is what the monsters who dictated the peace mean by "equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion" (Potsdam Pact, III, (IV), 7).

Roosevelt's and Churchill's "Ideal Democrat," Benes, declared on the radio, "Take everything away from the Germans except a handkerchief, into which they can cry." Let anyone imagine what the American and Israeli press would make of it if Hitler had said the like of the Jews, or of any of the other peoples his armies controlled for years! But, no, Hitler was too civilized to say such a thing; it took a leader of the "democratic Crusaders" to say it who arrogated unto themselves the right to hang Germans for allegedly making distinctions along "race, nationality or religion."

CZECH RADIO SPEWS FORTH OLD TESTAMENT AND BOLSHEVIK HATRED

In my first visit to Europe after the war, 1949, I met a German expellee in Wuerzburg, Dr. Jur. Bruno Stephen Stadler, who published a press review, *Christlich Sociale UNION*. From the nine-page mimeographed review of November 1948, I gave some evidence of the "orderly and humane manner" in which those who hanged the Germans at Nuremberg carried out the expulsions. After the Sudetens had been

stripped of their citizenship, hordes of "carpetbaggers" streamed into Sudeten German territories. In every town they created a concentration camp. Clubbing and whipping Germans was officially introduced. An Old Testament and Communistic wave of hatred was spewed forth through the radio. One Professor Zelenk of the University of Prague delivered twenty women to a Czech mob saying, "Here I bring the German sows." The mob beat them with laths and rubber hoses and screamed, "Kneel down, you German harlots" (the actual word was too ugly for me to use). They fell to their knees, and had their hair shorn off with bayonets. Some of the women, who had not done nor were accused of any wrong-doing, their crime was being German, were clubbed to death. One of the women, Helene Burger, a mother became unconscious when a kick broke two of her ribs. When she came to, her foot bled: someone had cut a four-centimeter piece of flesh from her calf!

In Vienna, *c.* Summer, 1949: Dr. A. J. App, with Sudeten-German leaders, Msgr. E. J. Reichenberger, and Abg. a. D. Hans Wagner.

CZECHS HAND OVER GERMAN WOMEN TO RUSSIANS TO RAPE

If these Czechs had been cannibals and cut off the flesh to eat it, it would have been primitive but it would have made sense. But cutting a piece of calf off an innocent woman, just because she is a member of a different race, can only originate in a paranoic hatred adequately described only in the Old Testament. This sort of hatred characterized the Golgatha to which the Sudeten Germans were exposed.

Of the twenty women Helen Burger was tortured with, two committed suicide, two went insane. She survived and was moved to Camp Habigot where in four barracks 1200 women were imprisoned. Here the ultimate horror that shadowed the expulsion is reported. A Czech Red Cross nurse sorted out the pretty and young women, to whom at night the Russian militia was admitted. Some were raped as often as forty-five times a night. Their cries of despair could be heard in the other barracks. In the morning these women lay about apathetic on the dirty floors "with bitten off noses, and scratched up faces." This is how the U.S. lend-lease pals carried on in their Roosevelt-inspired crusade of liberation!

MEN AND BOYS FRISKED AND CLUBBED TO DEATH

In the meanwhile in Prague, one Alfred Gebauer, for a time not yet recognized as a German, reported how women SS employees had their clothes torn off, and had to roll about in a pond, while those highly civilized Czechs kicked them and beat them with gun butts until they were unconscious. An engineer, Franz Rasch, ordered to the burial squad of Prag-Bokowitz,

> "saw how thousands of German soldiers and civilians, men and women, including boys of ten, were murdered brutally. Most were first shot at. Then their beat-up bodies had salt rubbed into their wounds. Rings were torn from their fingers. Only then were they clubbed to death."

Here again, one can understand a death sentence. After all the U.S. executed two Rosenbergs. But how can one explain in once civilized Czechs the sadistic hatred that would rub salt into the wounds of victims — innocent at that — before

Sudeten German Expellee Rally, near Munich, August 28, 1949. Bishop Dr. Johannes Remiger, former Auxiliary Bishop of Prague and A.J. App.

murdering them!

In the penal camp Kladno engineer Franz Rasch saw how hot pitch was brushed on the bare backs of inmates, before they were beat up. Rasch himself, in the daily beatings, had his kidney smashed. In Iglau 1200 Germans committed suicide; the rest, the old and the sick included, were whipped on to Tangen; 350 of them died on the way. Manufacturer Krebs remained in Iglau. In the courtroom, on May 26, he was bent over a chair and given fifty blows with a rubber hose. Then he had to undress, was ordered into the courtyard, where a dozen Czechs with hoses, clubs, cables, formed a gauntlet through which he had to run while they hit him on the stomach, and the genitals, till he collapsed. This is how the Czech proteges of Roosevelt and Churchill gave proof of their "democracy" and of their right to try Germans for war crimes!

PREGNANT WIFE BEATEN TILL SHE ABORTED AND DIED

From June to August 16, 1945, Alfred Kritschker was in a camp in Maehrisch-Ostrau. It is important to stress that in all these cases the victims were guilty of nothing more than being ethnic Germans, and were the beneficiaries of what the monsters of the Potsdam Pact called "equal rights...without distinction of race, nationality or religion." There in this camp he received daily, as every other inmate, 120 blows. Before his eyes six inmates were clubbed to death. And all the inmates ran about totally naked because all the clothes had been taken from them upon admission. One of the inmates, told his friend, Ernest Schorz, while tears rolled down his cheeks, how he had to watch while his eight-months pregnant wife was abused. She had to stand naked against a wall, was beaten with clubs until the fetus was aborted, and she no longer breathed. Even then the sadists "tied his wife's hands and feet, pulled her up on the wall; then they cut off both her breasts." Not even the most shameless slanderers of the Third Reich have ever dared to suggest that any German SS or other soldier ever committed acts of bestiality so horrid. This sort of thing is the exclusive specialty of those who wanted to try Germans as war criminals!

CZECH GENDARME KNOCKS DOWN, ROBS, AND RAPES SUDETEN GIRL

It must be emphasized that these are not isolated instances: these frightful sadisms are typical of the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia and the provinces of the Sudetenland. Perhaps not so typical is the case of Resi Passl. She rode on a bicycle from Komotau toward Holtzschitz, when a Czech policeman ordered her to stop and show papers. Declaring them imperfect he drove her before him on the path, when he suddenly punched her with his fist in her back. She buckled up to her knees and the Czech Champion of Rooseveltian Democracy fisticuffed her face, then threw her on the ground, bit her, and screamed as if insane, "You German beast," and raped her. Then he ordered her to get up and move on. He himself "liberated" the bicycle for himself. Let one just imagine what the media would have accomplished with such an incident if a German SS had committed such a depravity. But SS men were too civilized to be such brutes: they did not commit rape. Those who accuse them are liars.

RAPE, HOWEVER, MORE A RUSSIAN THAN A CZECH BARBARISM

One can comment, however, that while the Czechs had a special sadism for clubbing pregnant women, for crushing the genitals of prisoners, for beating victims to death, and especially for hanging people upside down and throwing gasoline over them and burning them alive, they were not, as indicated above, degenerate enough to cannibalize their victims, and I am happy to report they did not themselves customarily rape their female victims. The various documents we have stress rather that Czechs delivered attractive girls and women to the Soviets Russian commissars and soldiers who raped them, often until they were dead. In that respect the Soviet Russians in the Sudetenland re-affirmed their reputation of being the most bestial and most universal rapists in the history of European warfare. But the Czechs, sadistic though they were, seem not generally to have raped the victims themselves, but to have handed them over to the Soviet Russians to rape — and to gloat over the bestiality which their glorious Red "Liberators," inflicted on Sudeten

German girls and women!

The source for the cases above was *Christlich Soziale Union*, November, 1948, edited by Dr. Jur. Bruno Stephen Stadler, Wuerzburg. The source for the following is a copy of the two-page single space letter, dated January 1, 1948, by Karl Teuchner to a friend of his. He was from the same Komotau as the girl ravished by the Czech gendarme. On June 2, 1945, he was arrested. He saw how six Germans whom he knew, and others, were tortured to death. His nephew, Roland, was clubbed to death before his eyes. On June 9 he himself was to be hanged at the Turnplatz. After he had been beaten up, so he could not stand properly, after his "testicles were swollen the size of a football," he was thrown in a truck and driven back to Komotau. On the truck Czechs pressed glowing cigarettes on his face and head. In Komotau he was for four hours stood up before Czechs in the marketplace, who spit on him and threw at him all manner of dirt.

TORTURE, CLUBBING, BURNING ALIVE, ROUTINE CZECH SAVAGERY

He was taken to the Hotel Weimar, and immediately unclothed, his hands tied behind his back and pulled up by them so that only the point of his toes could touch the floor. They set up before him a picture of Hitler, before which every five minutes he was to say, "My Fuehrer, I love you!" After two hours he was untied, and thrown naked into a cellar among three naked women, whom he knew and who were all unconscious. Shortly a man was also thrown in, one Mai Franzl. On the third day he and others were brought to the Glass Hut. That night, June 8, from three to four o'clock, 67 men were shot, including the husband of "Frau Morthe along with their thirteen-year-old son." Teuchner escaped because he was believed dead. This is how the genocide of 241,000 Sudeten Germans within a year was accomplished. Teuchner writes:

> "Tortures, clubbing to death, burning alive were the order of the day. Daily men had to die....Mittelbach died without a cry. Dr. Schobert was clubbed to death before the eyes of his son. Dymastschek, Fotograf Schuster, the old shopkeeper Braun, 75, Prof. Kettner, 83, the policemen Hillart, Weber, Phillip, D. Korner, head teacher Kuehn, etc. 386 men I saw die in the most

horrible way."

For a hundred corpses he himself had to dig the mass grave:

"Prof. Groessk became insane from pain and was burned to death alive. Girschik, with only one leg, died before the open grave, totally naked riddled with machinegun fire."

It is with relief one reads, "After three months the Czech national police arrived. Gradually the most gruesome of the tortures ended."

BURNT WITH CIGARETTES, SPIT UPON, INSULTED — THEN KILLED

Be it noted, people, innocent or otherwise, were not just executed, they were humiliated and tortured in displays of savage sadism, their faces were burned with cigarette butts, they were spit upon naked, they were flogged and clubbed, before they were finally killed. You will notice the sources for the Sudeten German tragedy name names and places and times. This is a crucial difference between the real holocaust against the Sudeten and East Germans and the phony one of the six million Jews allegedly killed. Regarding the latter, everything is generalities, every figure is in millions, no specific names and dates. The one specific name is that of Anne Frank and she died a very natural and plausible death — no beatings, no mayhem, and above all no rape. Also Jews who proclaim themselves survivors of concentration camps always carry on as if they were "sole" survivors — and never explain just how they happened to survive what they call the "death camps." For example, how did Otto Frank and Simon Wiesenthal survive what they call "the death camp of Auschwitz?" The reason is that the genocide against the Sudeten Germans provably took place, but the story of the six million Jews allegedly gassed is an invention, intended to distract from the horrible genocide the victors inflicted on the Germans. 241,000 Sudeten Germans really were murdered, that is why the sources can be specific. No Jews were killed just for having been Jews, that is why the sources dealing with the Jews are wrapped in balloons of contradictory millions.

Through Msgr. E. J. Reichenberger and Dr. A. J. App, the German Expellees dedicated a bust to Pope Pius XII, inscribed *Pax Justitiae Opus*. Document dated Christmas, 1951.

OFFICIALS, TOO, NASTY AND PETTY, AS WELL AS CRIMINAL

The Czech expulsionists were not only sadistic in practice, the Czech leadership was also petty and nasty, as well as criminal, in their rules and legalities. Let me cite the proclamation of the Local National Committee for Prague XII. The source I have is a carbon copy, the only date on it is June 10, 1945, and it is headed, "Translated by Sidney Hook." The citizens of Vinohrady are ordered henceforth, always to write "German" in lower case, "likewise the term 'Hungarian.'" Surely this is pitiful pettiness. Then the Sudeten Germans are all lumped together "under the category German, Hungarian, traitor or collaborator." They will wear on a white band a swastika with a registry number. Those so marked will receive normal ration cards. They may not use tramway cars, except to work and then in the trailer, and they may not use the seats. They may not use the sidewalk, only the roadway, nor may they "buy, subscribe to, or read daily or other newspapers." They may not be away from home after 8PM, must shop only between 11AM and 1PM, they may not use public gardens or parks, nor theaters, cinemas, lectures, etc., nor use laundries. Surely this reeks of pettiness and nastiness.

ULTIMATE ALLIED HYPOCRISY: "WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF RACE, NATIONALITY OR RELIGION"

But not all Germans, it seems, were marked with a swastika. Some had a "D" on their armband. Those so marked had to register immediately, and must submit a list of all their valuables, their savings books and deposits: "Any financial transactions are forbidden and void; the Germans are not entitled to tobacco supplies, and they are not allowed to smoke in public or while working." This is how the great Czech *democrats*, the "humanitarian" favorites of Wilson and Roosevelt, applied the slogan of the victors, repeated ad nauseam, "without distinction of race, nationality, or religion."

Because the Third Reich, while it was fighting against Unconditional Surrender and the rape of its women, and night bombing raids, required Jews to wear a yellow badge — to protect against sabotage and treason, Morgenthau planned to starve the German race to death. And Theodore Kaufman

proposed sterilizing seventy million Germans out of existence. The Morgenthauists in our government and army of occupation valiantly and heroically protected the Czech sadists — and never uttered an audible criticism of the bestial excesses committed in the name of the "American Crusade in Europe."

ANTONIN HOMOLKA; FRANTISEK KROUPA

Two instances of how the U.S. Occupation extended its umbrella of protection over Czech murderers of Sudeten Germans. A Sudeten German woman saw how in Lobowitz on May 9, 1945, Antonin Homolka shot to death a German policeman who was unsuspectingly walking along. She saw how that same day Homolka with other Czechs plundered the treck of Silesian refugees, and abused and murdered some of those Sudetens who tried to help the refugees. That same day, May 9, 1945, so witnesses testified later in Stuttgart, as a Silesian mother was pushing her pram along, Homolka pulled her two-months baby out of the baby buggy, grabbed it by the feet, held its head between his knees, and pulled it down the middle in two pieces up to the neck. When the communists took over Czechoslovakia in 1948, Homolka fled to Germany. In Stuttgart by chance he was recognized by the mother, who induced a German policeman to arrest him. In anger Homolka said, "We as yet clubbed to death too few Germans. Even now we should kill all the Germans."

And so what happened to Homolka who tore a German baby in half and threw one half at the mother, the other half at a tree? When the U.S. Army of Occupation heard of his arrest, they reminded the German police only Germans are war criminals and that Allies are not to be touched by the police, and liberated Homolka away to safety in a DP camp in Ulm (*Der Socialdemokrat*, London, December 31, 1949). Can one imagine what the *Washington Post* or the *New York Post* or the Anti-Defamation League would have accomplished with this atrocity if a German SS had committed it? But of course no German SS, nor any other German soldier was guilty of such a degenerate atrocity.

Homolka's degeneracy and his protection by the American Occupation Forces caused considerable bitterness in Germany. The case had just exploded when I visited Ulm and Stuttgart in 1949. A second case which cause much bitterness

was that of Frantisek Kroupa. Erich Kern's describes it in his *Verbrechen am Deutschen Volk* (pp. 270-2). Kroupa got himself made mayor of Joachimsthal. On June 4, 1945, he ordered everybody on pain of death to be at the city hall at 4 o'clock. There two Germans had to put a rope around the neck of Max Steinfelsner, owner of a sawmill. The same day Kroupa ordered Otto Patek into the Camp Schlackenwerth. He and inmates already bloodied were locked in the dance hall, the inmates had to bare themselves to the hips, and then were clubbed with hoses, leather and steel whips until the flesh hung on their bodies and they fainted. This was done to them three times a day and three times a night. In other words, this again was pointless sadism, serving no purpose except torment and torture.

But Frantisek Kroupa as "mayor" was a specialist in sadism. In the night of June 5-6, a dozen Czechs entered the dance hall, covered the windows with blankets, grabbed the watchmaker Mueller of Joachimsthal,

> "laid him on a bench and blanket, with knife cut off his ears, stabbed his eyes out of his socket, drilled a bayonet into his throat, knocked out his teech, crossing his arms and legs over a bench, broke his bones. Because he still lived, they tied barbed wire twice around his throat, and dragged him around the hall until the corpse was only a mass of flesh." (Kern, *op. cit.*, p. 271)

That same night six other Germans were murdered, of whom three were German soldiers, that is, men who should have been protected by the Hague and Geneva rules for POW's. Just from witnessing this bestiality, three other inmates went insane. We read,

> "Upon orders of the Czech Commissar Kroupa, Wilhelm Kuen, proprietor of the Hotel Stadt Wien, had his head shattered, the head forester Kraus had his finger nails pulled out with pliers, the harnessmaker Viertel was clubbed to death with a large hammer." (Kern, *op. cit.*, p. 272)

This monster in human form, who ordered these brutalities against really utterly innocent Sudeten Germans, one fine day, like Homolka, when the Reds took over Czechoslovakia, fled to West Germany, to the DP camp of Murnau. We read:

> "There some of his former victims recognized him. When the Sudeten Germans tried to proceed against him through the police and courts, the Americans rushed in

and spirited this hangman out of the country.

WHEN U.S. PROTECTS EXPULSIONIST BEASTS IT BECOMES CO-GUILTY

It may be that he was given security in New York. But at least I have not read that he was given a position with Radio Free Europe, or that he is engaged helping Simon Wiesenthal snoop around for alleged German 'war criminals.' But if I ever heard so I would not be surprised. He is just the type for this sort of thing. Clearly, short of cannibalism, Homolka and Kroupa typify about the very depth of degeneracy and satanism. And the fact that the American occupation authorities 'crusaded' right in to snatch these monsters away from the German police eloquently shows that what those who formulated Unconditional Surrender and the Nuremberg Trials and the Morgenthau Plan wanted was to get as many Germans starved, tortured, murdered as possible. And they were ready to throw the whole power of America (the power that in one night in Dresden massacred more people than ever in the history of the world had been killed in so short a time) into the breach to protect any Czech or Pole or Russian or Jew who tortured and murdered any German man, woman, or child; and the more sadistically the better!

WHERE THE MOST SUDETENS WERE MURDERED AT ONE TIME!

So far we have given instances in which from a dozen to several hundred Sudeten Germans were tortured and murdered. But to add up to a total of 241,000 murdered, there had to be a reign of terror and in many places thousands must have been murdered. Those who throw the number of six million allegedly exterminated Jews around in the world never seem to come with specific instances and figures. If they would, they could quickly realized that six million murdered Jews, four million at Auschwitz alone, would have required an enormous number of executioners and left behind mountains of bodies and thousands of graves — or mountains of ashes. Because the murdered 241,000 Sudeten Germans are a reality, not a propaganda swindle like the six million figure, the deaths of thousands can be documented.

DEATH MARCH OF BRUENN

One of the earliest and most gruesome of mass deaths occured in the so-called "Death March of Brunn (Brno)" starting May 30-31. Dr. Glaser (*Czecho-Slovakia*, pp. 117-120) presents a detailed eyewitness account by a Red Cross nurse. Brunn was not a city included in the Munich Pact, but the chief city of Moravia with a predominantly Czech population but also well over 25,000 Sudeten Germans. On May 30, 1945, at 9:00 P.M. these were evicted from their dwellings, stripped of all their valuables, forced to stand outside all night, women and children included, and then ordered to march towards the Austrian border. Those who after ten miles were too tired to continue, "were assembled by female partisans, stripped naked...Their garments literally torn to tatters. Countless persons were beaten to death."

The majority dragged themselves on to Pohrlitz, on the Austrian border "where, however, thousands died." The nurse relates:

> "'...a soldier was chasing a woman. He jumped over the exhausted woman on the ground and landed with both feet on the head of an eight-year-old girl, killing her immediately."

When several mothers of babies built themselves a primitive stove on which to prepare some "half-rotten potatoes, turnips and dry bread," for the starving children, a gendarme came along and demolished "the stove with a kick." It is this sort of pointless and sadistic inhumanity that marks the expulsion by the Czechs as a degenerate barbarism, the sort that the Wehrmacht never committed. The terror of terrors was the following:

> "Night after night all the women, including the sick and even the very old ones of 70 years of age or more, were raped. The partisans let the soldiers into the camp and the women were misused twice or more times each night."

For those who were done to death, or who committed suicide, mass graves had to be established around Pohrlitz. Here 4,000 murdered ethnic Germans found their final resting place. In nearby Nikolsburg another 400 were buried (See Kern, *op. cit.*, p. 268).

worked through and the results published in a special treatise. In this booklet, however, the most that is feasible is to supplement the instances already given by making a brief summary of the distinctive sadisms from the eyewitness reports of the chapter, "Das Inferno in der Tschechoslowakei" (pp. 245-273) of Erich Kern's *Verbrechen am deutschen Volk: Eine Dokumentation allierter Grausamkeiten* (Verlag K.W. Schuetz, Goettingen, 1964, 332 pages). When convenient supplementary comments will be added.

INSTANCES OF TORTURING SUDETEN GERMANS TO DEATH

On May 9, 1945, Marianne Klaus, saw her busband 66, clubbed to death in the police station, mouth and nose bloody, hands swollen. She also saw two SS men whipped in the faces until they bled, kicked in the belly till bloody, and then dragged down the stairs. She saw an assistant stoned till she collapsed, and then hanged. She reports: "I saw an SS man hung with one foot on a lamp post, burning from the head up." This latter was a speciality of the Czech barbarians!

Alois Stengel reports how he and thirty other boys between eleven and eighteen were sent to a camp in Olmutz, doing heavy unloading work at rail sidings, given only a small slice of bread, thin soup, and coffee, so that several boys died. Czech brutality was not satisfied with hard labor and starvation rations: the Czechs woke them up at four every morning, hauled these boys out of their barracks and gave them a heavy trouncing. Starvation diets and interrupting the nightly rest with a totally irrational whipping seems to have been standard treatment in the thousand Czech concentration camps for Sudeten Germans.

CZECHS PRIZE PREGNANT WOMEN FOR ABUSE AND MURDER

Martha Woelfel reports that her camp Klaidovka was full of lice and bedbugs, and diet consisted of only bread and water, so that a hundred children died of hunger, including her own child. When she had inquired about her child the guard hit her on the head so hard that she collapsed unconscious. Such sadism was non-existent in German concentra-

RUMOR TRIGGERS MASSACRE AT AUSSIG

Another place where several thousand were massacred in one day was at Aussig (Usti), which was a Sudeten German city in northern Bohemia of about 44,000 people. Near it, in Schoen-Priesen was a warehouse in which captured German arms and munitions were stored. On July 30, 1945, at about four in the afternoon, an explosion occurred. It was almost certainly set by partisans, who also circulated the rumor that the Sudeten Germans did it. As if by pre-arrangement, within half an hour the streets were full of partisan bands who mugged and knocked down any German on the street. As the German workers from the Firm of Schicht crossed the Elbe bridge at quitting time, they were surrounded on the bridge, mowed down with machine guns and were either shot or were drowned in the Elbe River. This included women and children. Some 1500 lost their lives in one afternoon. How infinitely more bloodthirsty the Czechs were than the Third Reich can be measured by the fact that in the much publicized *Kristalnacht*, triggered by the Jewish assassination of a German consul in Paris, in all of Germany, not nearly a hundred Jews lost their lives. Here on the Elbe Bridge, because of an explosion that took no lives, and which was quite certainly not of Sudeten German origin, fifteen hundred were clubbed, shot, drowned to death in one afternoon. That rather accurately describes the barbarism of the Czechs as compared to the relative decency of the Germans of the Third Reich.

SUMMARY OF DEGENERATE SADISM INDEX OF BRUTALITY

What makes the Czech expulsion of its 3½ million Sudeten Germans a unique terror in European history up to that time is the degenerate sadism with which it was carried out. In the *Dokumente Zur Vertreibung der Sudeten-Deutschen*, 590 pages of mostly eyewitness affidavits of the brutalities, the index lists two pages of references to hanging, three to burning alive, four to blinding, forty-two to murder, and forty-three to rape. For "clubbing to death" there are twenty-five pages of references, several of them with the addition of "ff," i.e., several following pages.

The *Dokumente Zur Vertreibung* ideally should be

tion camps! When Elfriede Hanke on June 2, 1945, was ordered into Camp Troppau, she was first beaten, then trottled, and threatened with a pistol. Denying truthfully that she had belonged to the Nazi Party, she was locked in prison where for three days she daily had her ears boxed, was kicked, and beaten with rubber hoses. On the 13th day, several Czechs entered her cell, pulled off her panties, and so clubbed her from the hips down that she was all swollen and sick for the next four months.

CZECH SPECIALITY: HANGING UP SIDE DOWN AND BURNING ALIVE

Richard Knorre, in Prague on May 5, 1945, when the first persecutions began, saw how on the Wenzelplatz German soldiers, who really were POW's entitled to Hague and Geneva protection, were hung up by the feet to candelabra, had fire made under their head, so to burn to death under unspeakable pain. This method of murder was a speciality of the Czechs; it gives them an affinity with the devils in hell. Ehrenhart Adam, released in Stuttgart from an American prison camp, on June 12, 1945, was nevertheless re-arrested by the Czechs. He saw how 200 members of the SS were brutally murdered by the civilian population. Czech women assaulted them with knives, daggers, clubs and gunbutts. Bodies that still showed life had gasoline poured on them and burned. The Germans, men, women, and children, had to run gauntlets of 500 yards between two rows of Czechs who beat them with sticks. The Czech police watched such sadism benignly.

Heinz Girsig, for almost a year in Camp Jauernig, saw how two brothers Hauke, 16 and 18, were shot by camp commander Katiorek. On the day before one of the boys had a swastika cut into his buttocks. One Sebastian Herr was arrested in Prague in May, 1945. With other prisoners he had to dig up buried SS men, and to re-bury them in mass graves. He reports:

> "thereby I saw on the corpses, that their ears and noses had been cut off, their eyes drilled out, and their hands broiled. We were sixty men working and were during our work often terribly whipped, so that many fainted." (Kern, *op. cit.*, p. 258)

Frau Hildegard Hurtinger was on May 15 routed from

her Prague dwelling, whipped and clubbed, robbed of everything but her stockings and the dress she wore. She was Imprisoned in a camp where:

> "In the night the inmates were called into the courtyard, where each night ten men, women, and children were counted off and shot. This happened to two of my brothers....Once I got nothing to eat for eight days. The children were handed their meals in a spitoon. Children who rejected this, were beat to death." (Kern, *op. cit.* p. 259)

For forty years now Americans have been brainwashed to think that German concentration camps were the ultimate barbarity, and that the only people who ever really suffered in them were Jews. It is therefore a moral duty to remind the world that in no German concentration camp, not even in war time, were beatings, starvations, tortures committed for the mere satanic sadism of it as the Czechs committed against the Germans — just for being Germans — during the expulsions of 1945-46. And that after the war was over!

Frau Hildegard Hurtinger continues:

> "Pregnant women were dragged from their cells by armed Czechs, taken to the courtyard, undressed and whipped, and then pushed into toilets and belabored with clubs and fists until the fetus aborted. On most days some ten women were in this way done to death."

PRIMITIVE SADISM AT ITS NASTIEST

Surely an ultimate of primitive sadism is the following:

> "Some days some six or eight of us women were taken to the St. Botthards Church. There we were forced to kiss the corpses which were already putrifying, pile them in a heap, and then lick up the blood from the floor of the church. A Czech mob watched us all the while and whipped us."

Frau Hurtinger describes how men had the swastika burned into their hands. On May 20, 1945, when she and other women were taken to the Wenzelplatz to work, they saw with their own eyes "German boys and girls, and also German POW's, hung up by the feet to candelabra and trees, had petroleum poured on them, and set on fire" (Kern, *op. cit.*, p. 259).

Else Rotter describes how in Landeskron, June, 1945,

fifty men were so hung up and burned alive, and a hundred older men were thrown into a pool, and "Hitler boys" were forced with poles to hold them under water until drowned. Ernst Schorz had to help bury those who died in Camp Palatzky. In three weeks it was about 200, "most of them were mutilated, arms and legs hacked off, including many corpses of women. His friend Krischke on his death bed told him how his wife in camp Hanke, eight months pregnant, was stood naked against a wall, and pommeled on the belly till she aborted the baby and died herself. He was also a witness how a pregnant woman had her hands and legs tied behind her back, pulled up straight on the wall, and then had both her breasts slashed off with a butcher knife" (Kern, *op. cit.*, p. 265).

THE "ORDERLY, HUMANE MANNER": 3 MILLION EXPELLED, 241,000 MURDERED

This is how the Sudeten Germans were expelled from the lands they had settled and inhabited for hundreds of years, for longer than the Pilgrims are settled in New England. Three and a half million were expelled between May 8, 1945 and September 6, 1946; 241,000 were done to death — in the most horrible and sadistic manner thinkable. The worst torture possibly was hanging them upside down and burning them alive. The 'holocaust' of six million Jews, which is being served up to Americans, even inflicted on our school children, is a fabrication, a shameful swindle to blackmail some $5,000 out of Germany for every alleged corpse. No witnesses, no proofs, no names can be given for the six million Jews allegedly gassed. But for the 241,000 Sudeten Germans, because their murder was reality, we have the witnesses and we have the names. We could go on giving cases like those above for hundreds of pages. But what I have given is more than enough.

AFTER 1946, SLIGHT WANING IN BRUTALITY

After the Big Three had at Potsdam on August 2, 1945, authorized the expulsions from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary, adding hypocritically that they are to be carried out "in an orderly and humane manner," the rights of peoples defeated in war had been "advanced" to a barbarism lit-

erally worse than any in the so-called dark ages, expulsion became epidemic in all the Balkan and East European countries. It became the blood clot of Allied victory, incomparably more uncivilized than anything the Nazis had done! But because their Allied Potsdam authorization assured the Czechs that the U.S. would not prevent the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans, their frenzy to create a *fait accompli* ebbed, and the wild, the most bloody sadism of it moderated into the somewhat more controlled total robbery and expulsion from their homes and lands, into bombed-out rump Germany and Austria. By 1947, the genocide of 241,000 Sudeten Germans had been accomplished and the surviving three million resettled somehow, even if only in barracks.

The decline in brutality and murder resulted mainly in the increasing availability of rail transportation into Bavaria, Hessen, Wuettemberg-Baden. According to the *Zeittafel (und Bibliographie zum Vertriebenenproblem*, Band I, Goettingen, 1949) in 1946 from January to April daily four trains each with 1,200 persons departed, then to the middle of July, six trains, and from then to the beginning of November four trains, and finally to the end of November, three trains daily. After a pause to February, 1947, the transports began again, three trains a day, until the fall of 1947. By then Operation Expulsion was a crime essentially accomplished, only the wrong and the robbery and the grief remain to this day. The propagandists of the lie of the 'holocaust' grandiosly project how Eichmann in the middle of a frightful war was supposed to have shipped four million Jews to Auschwitz to be 'gassed' and cremated. The preposterous mendacity of this appears when one reflects for a moment on the logistics of such an operation. Even in peace time over only some hundred miles of rails and good roads it took the mighty victors more than a year to transport three million Sudeten Germans!

WHERE SUDETEN GERMANS WERE EXPELLED TO

According to *Die Sudetendeutsche Frage* (Sudetendeutscher Rat, Munich, n.d., p. 20) in 1973, 2,242,900 Sudeten Germans were living in West Germany and West Berlin; 672,000 in the DDR and East Berlin; 120,000 in Austria; 80,000 elsewhere in Europe; and 20,000 overseas. When I

visited Central Europe for the first time after the war, in 1949, Germany was an indescribable heap of rubble, but already somehow the millions of expellees had found some shelter, if only in barracks and in former concentration camps. Incidentally, in whatever barracks they lived, they managed to get flowers to grow there, and to make the whole area look more like a summer resort than, let's say, a former concentration camp like Dachau.

THE MIRACLE OF SMOOTH INTEGRATION OF THE EXPELLEES

One has heard a lot about the German Economic Miracle since 1948 and the reconstruction of bombed-out Germany and all this is indeed almost "miraculous." But in reality even more so is how rump — and bombed-out Germany managed to integrate the three million Sudeten expellees and the nine million Oder-Neisse and Balkan Volksdeutsche expellees. This is an indescribable tribute to the Christianity and charity and good will of the German people: first, those native to West Germany and Austria for sharing their meager food supplies and their still more sparse remnants of bedrooms and bathrooms and kitchens, and, secondly, to the totally robbed and depressed expellees for gratefully accepting what little could be offered them. The wonder of it is that they did not become anarchists, and did not revolt, nor go berserk, but meekly accepted charity, accepted whatever work, mostly menial at first, could be given them, and patiently and meekly strove to become integrated into what was left of Germany.

SOME 300,000 HELD BY CZECHS ABUSED AS SLAVE-LABOR

Those Sudeten who despite torture and beatings made it alive to Germany and Austria, to freedom and free enterprise, were still better off than the one percent who remain alive in Czechoslovakia. For some reason, chance perhaps, or more probably because of their needed craftsmanship and skills, some did not experience the expulsion, only the loss of property and civil rights. The Social Democratic leaders, Wenzel Jaksch, Egan de Witte, Franz Katz, who has sat out the war in London, claimed in a *Memorandum* (July 10,

1948) that "the fate of about 300,000 remaining Sudeten people is still in the balance."

Reinhard Pozorny, leading contemporary Sudeten-German poet and journalist, in "Sudetendeutsches Schicksal der Gegenwart" (*Deutsche Wochenzeitung*, May 27, 1977) wrote that Prague in 1970 admitted to only 86,169 remaining Germans. But experts hold that "the Germans still number more than 150,000."

Certain it is that those remaining have been treated as slave-labor, have had none of the human rights President Carter keeps urging, and have tried to emigrate to Germany and Austria. In this desperate desire only a small percent succeeded and only with the help of shameful *slave-auction* subsidies from West Germany. However, in the course of thirty years a slight improvement in their slave status has been occuring. In the Czech constitution of 1948, the Germans were referred to as the "prime (*Ur* Feinde) enemies of the Slavs and must remain without any civic rights." The constitution of 1960 does not refer to the "Germans" at all. But the nationalities law of October 28, 1968, so reports Reinhard Pozorny, does recognize the presence of the Germans. The very next year these founded what they proudly called the "German Kulturverband." This organization now has seventy branches and 10,000 members. In Prague a German *Volkszeitung* reports on it.

FAMOUS OLD GERMAN TOWNS GIVEN CZECH NAMES

This pro-Czech, pro-Communist paper like the other Czech media in everyway de-Germanizes the country. It obliterates the old German names; for example, Eger, it calls Cheb. To personal names it adds Czech suffixes, for example, Frau Mueller becomes Miller*ova*. But, as Father E.J. Reichenberger pointed out (Brooklyn *Tablet*, October 9, 1948) and Pozorny also confirms, "the Czechs in their advertising for the famous Spas they stole from the Sudetens, have to use the old German names, Karlsbad, Marienbad, Franzensbad," to lure the world's tourists.

For decades now West Germany has negotiated with Prague to facilitate the release of the Sudetens remaining in Czechoslovakia — and at a high cost and with indifferent success. In 1969, reports Pozorny, a high of 15,602 were

released to Germany, but in 1975, the number had shrunk to only 514. The truth is the Czechs even in 1948 began to recognize the enormous economic value the skillful Sudeten Germans were and have missed their skills.

BOHEMIA-MORAVIA BECOMES BOLSHEVIK SATELLITES

But the Czech expulsionists lost much more than craftsmen and artisans, and several industries, like the Gablonzer glassware, they also paved the road for their enslavement in 1948 to Soviet Russian Bolshevism. By expelling the Sudeten Germans and murdering 241,000 of them, they lost their moral credibility, in fact became war criminals collectively. They could no longer plead human rights with the Soviets — nor anyone else! Secondly, they were quickly made to realize that if they had the "right" to expropriate homes, farms, cattle, everything from the Sudeten Germans, they simply "justified" the Soviets in expropriating their Czech private property. This the Soviets did in 1948. Too late many Czechs, like the monsters described above, Frantisek Kroupa and Antonin Homolka, also some decent ones, fled over the border to Germany. Had the three and a half million conservative, anti-Communist Germans still lived on their farms, in their shops, and worked in the factories, no Bolshevik Party could have got enough votes to manipulate a Bolshevik takeover. The Nemesis of God's eternal but usually slow justice struck the expulsionistic Czech barbarians mighty fast.

EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF, EVEN THE PROTECTORATE, NOW A PLEASANT MEMORY

Between 1948 and 1952 the new Red bosses condemned 233 persons to death, did execute 178 of them, and penalized 147,770 persons for political offences. The ruling Communist Party prohibited 365 authors the right to write and publish. After 1948, 27.5 million books were burnt, and 1.5 million informers for the state were let loose among the Czechs who had so "bravely" robbed and driven out three and a half million defenceless Germans and murdered 241,000 of them (See *West und Ost*, February 11, 1977). Not even the worst liar among them has ever claimed that the Third Reich under the Protectorate burned so many books or

silenced so many authors. Furthermore, 186,921 Czechs were held in forced labor camps; and 118,683 in military forced work camps. And all this in a state of only thirteen million. The number of persons who in prisons, or in trials, or during arrests lost their lives reached 15,726. That, of course, is still a long way from the 241,000 Sudeten Germans the Czechs murdered during the expulsion, but the number of victims is high enough to give guilt-ridden Czechs nightmares

THE ABORTIVE PRAGUE SPRING OF 1968

By the spring of 1968, the Czechs had become sick enough of the Moscovite exploitation that they agitated for more freedom, more of the self-determination the Sudeten Germans had demanded and got in the Munich Pact of 1938. But who were the expulsionist Czechs to dare to demand freedom and self-determination, for which ideals they expelled and murdered the Sudetens! They could not. Moscow ordered the troops of its other captive nations, including those of the Poles and the Middle Germans to march in and teach the Czechs meekness and obedience. Again a wave of Czech refugees fled to Germany.

HOW THE SUDETEN EXPELLEES FARED IN WEST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

By 1968, the several million of Sudetens who had in 1945-6 reached West Germany and Austria were surprisingly prosperous and successful. Though they had brought nothing with them but their character, their skills, they proved a powerful injection for the German Economic Miracle. They created dozens of flourishing towns out of nothing, built in thirty years what most other cities had needed hundreds of years to do. Some new Sudeten towns are Waldkreiburg, Traunreut, Gerstsread, Neugablonz, Neutraubing, all in Bavaria — which accepted the sponsorship for the Sudetens — and Allendorf in Hessen, Espelkam in Schleswig.

They in fact brought with them from the Sudetenland whole and thriving industries. Neugablonz, for example, became the home of the ancient and famous Sudeten-German glassware and ornaments, again exported to all parts of the world. The Sudeten Germans resettled in shrunken and

bombed-out Germany are a unique example of how a whole people in midstream had to shift to new vocations, new professions, new ways of making a livelihood. Most who were white-collar professional people in the Sudetenland had to start as of the lowliest of blue-collar workers in rump Germany. But whatever they had to do, they did it well. And they prospered.

IN THE U.S. THE SUDETEN GERMANS A BLESSING FOR THEIR KIN AND THE U.S.

The Sudeten Germans in West Germany soon became politically active and generated a certain clout. But in this they were helped, if not preceded, by loyal Sudeten German-Americans. Mr. Joseph Totzauer, a violinist and conductor (Ridgewood, New Jersey) who founded the "American Aid for Expellees from Czechoslovakia (Sudeten Wohlfahrt)", sent every congressman, senator, and the President a three-page memorandum dated August 20, 1945, including the sentence, "More than 1,000,000 Americans of Sudeten German origin are raising their voices in protest against the Potsdam 'Charter of Ruin'....It is communistic, barbarous, treacherous and blood thirsty." In the face of the smear terrorism which in those days the Jewish elements in New York threw at any charity towards the defeated Germans, Mr. Totzauer risked his career organizing charity concerts for the Sudeten expellees. But he did so and succeeded. He was helped by another Sudeten German, Mr. Otto B. Durholz, secretary of the "Committee for Christian Action in Central Europe." He worked dynamically for legal relief for German expellees, especially for the passage of the Langer Amendment.

Senator William Langer of North Dakota, the most courageous Senator to speak against the Morgenthau Plan and for admission of at least some German expellees under the Immigration Laws, was ethnically a Sudeten German. He was an enormous comfort and inspiration after the war to all Germans — and right-thinking men. In 1949 some of us formed the United Action Committee for Expellees. One of its chief organizers was Conrad J. Linke, a leader of the Steuben Society, and also ethnically a Sudeten German. He painted Senator Langer's portrait. He and Mrs. Marian Linke had close contacts with the Quakers. Of course many of us who were not ethnically Sudeten Germans, like Attorney Charles

F. Gerhard, Miss Mary Campion (now the wife of the Sudeten leader in Munich, Judge Anton Wuschek), and many more, including me (whose mother had come from Plattling, just a river away from the Sudetenland) vigorously and passionately and courageously agitated where we could — including visits to Congress — to alleviate the plight of the Sudeten German expellees. Millions of care packages eventually crossed the ocean to these starving, despoiled people. It may be assumed that even more valuable than the packages was the encouragement, the boost in morale, which those care packages engendered among the defeated who were exposed not only to starvation but to the smear terrorism of the victors.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR RELIEF

In this campaign of encouragement and of organizing relief packages, another "adopted" Sudeten German played a memorable role, the Rev. E.J. Reichenberger, Pastor in Glencross, South Dakota, and then Director of the Kolping House in Chicago. In commiseration of the plight of the expellees, he preached and begged $160,000 and organized care packages for them, thousands of packages. And he helped many to emigrate, and much more.

Actually Father (later Msgr.) Reichenberger, Doctor h. C., was born in Bavaria, but had for years been a priest in the Sudetenland. Tragically, he belonged with men like Wenzel Jaksch and Otto Strasser, anti-Nazis who had fled to England and America when the Munich Pact took effect. After the war, now an American citizen, he became a most eloquent and effective champion in print and on the platform to champion the rights of the expellees. He wrote weekly and fiery articles for *Nord-Amerika* (Mr. A.L. Ellerkamp's German language weekly in Philadelphia), for the *Wanderer*, and other papers; he published books like *Europa in Truemmenrn*, selling in the hundreds of thousands. And he talked before mass audiences of as many as 20,000, possibly 100,000 people, in Germany and Austria.

ST. JOHN NEPOMUC NEUMANN, FIRST AMERICAN MALE SAINT, A SUDETEN GERMAN

One can say that the Sudeten Germans in America were

among the first to defy the Germanophobic smear-terrorism and rush into print and with their checkbooks to the aid of their unfortunate kinsmen in Europe. They are a highly capable, a highly Christian segment of German-Americans, and of immigrants generally. They are the only group of immigrants who so far can boast of having the first American male saint rise from their ranks, the Blessed John N. Neumann, Bishop of Philadelphia. His canonization took place on June 19, 1977. That our merciful God in his unfathomable wisdom should have allowed precisely one of the very most Christian, most generally decent and virtuous peoples of the world, equalled only by the Irish, to be exposed to the relatively worst holocaust in modern times — torture, rape, murder, and expulsions — must remain a divine mystery, just as it remains a mystery that God the Father allowed his Only Begotten Son to be crucified on the Cross — to atone for the sins of all mankind.

Hopefully St. John Nepomuc Neumann will apply his full intercessary powers with the Lord to bring about justice for the three million surviving Sudeten Germans, and a just peace means nothing less than a full return of their homes and homelands, with freedom and self-determination. It essentially means a re-confirmation of the Munich Pact!

So far since 1948, the Czech expulsionists have got a horrid dose of their own medicine in the Bolshevik take-over of their land. But even so they have shown little repentence for their genocidic treatment of the Sudeten Germans. And the powers who dictated the monstrocities of Yalta and Potsdam have not made any move to have the barbarous arrangements in 1945 corrected.

IN 1950, THE PROMISING LODGEMAN-PRCHALA AGREEMENT

The most hopeful action in all these thirty years occured in an Agreement, dated August 4, 1950, between the leader then of the Sudeten German peoples, Dr. Rudolf Lodgeman von Auen, and General Lev Prchala, who headed the "Czech National Committee" in London. Dr. Logeman had in 1947 in Munich founded the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft zur Wahrung Sudetendeutscher Interessen," itself a very constructive development. The Lodgeman-Prchala Agreement spells out what seems to be the only just and feasible correction of

the Sudeten-German tragedy.

The gist of this promising Agreement was that both peoples should come to a settlement by self-determination. Both sides should consider the return of their homeland to the Sudeten Germans as just and self-evident. There should be no attribution of collective guilt on either side, but those guilty of inspiring, planning, and executing the wrongs committed should be punished and segregated. However, only after the Czech people themselves are freed from Red control and the Sudetens have been returned can the final form of the political system be decided; in the meanwhile the federative principle should be invoked. (See *Stimme der Vertriebenen*, August 27, 1950).

Though five groups of Czechs in exile participated in this Agreement, the Benes Group in London did not, and of course, the Czechs in Prague could not. In any case, in the ensuing thirty years, few Czechs could or dared to manifest any real repentence for the crime of the expulsion, nor a willingness to redress the wrong by returning the stolen property to the Sudetens and welcoming them back to their lands. For example, in 1976, Kucera, the chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, said at a press conference that Prague had sent Bonn 150 memoranda on German "War Crimes" and boasted how humane the Czech officials had been toward the Germans in 1945 (See *Deutsche Wochenzeitung*, March 5, 1976). This just shows that the Czechs who committed the bestialities described above forever face the alternative of being honest about their crime — and returning their theft to the expellees — or trying to justify their mass atrocity with impudence and lies. Nevertheless a few of the less guilty Czechs are tentatively daring to express sentiments of justice. This gives hope for an eventual just peace in Central Europe.

THE BEST HOPE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION: THE SUDETEN-DEUTSCHE LANDSMANNSCHAFT

The chief engine for justice and self-determination for the surviving three plus million Sudeten Germans is the "Bundesverband der Sudetendeutschen Landsmannschaft" (Headquarters: 8000 Muenchen 22, Triftst. l). It is a wonderful organization, reflecting the superior Christian culture which in 800 years has produced scholars and saints like Gregor Mendel, Berta von Suttner (first recipient of the

Nobel Peace Prize), Gustav Mahler, Adelbert Stifter, and John Nepomuc Neumann. The Landsmannschaft has had excellent leadership, first Lodgeman von Auen, and now for many years, Dr. Walter Becher.

ANNUAL MASS RALLIES CALL FOR RETURN TO HOMES AND HOMELAND

Every year the Sudeten-deutsche Landsmannschaft, like those of the Silesians, and Pomeranians, and East Prussians, stage a huge rally. That of the Sudetens is one of the most energetic and inspiring. It customarily attracts about 300,000 at Pfingsten (Pentecost) to whatever city is selected for the rally. They thank Almighty God for their survival, and pray to Him to bless their claim for the return of the Sudetenland in freedom.

From year to year the genocidists of Prague, Warsau and Moscow, hope for a decline in participation and enthusiasm. Anxiously they hope that the rally will soon be only a remnant of octogenarians. But so far every year the rally has a more, not lesser, youthful flavor. The sons and daughters of the expellees rally emphatically with song and dance and resolutions around the proposition that the Sudetenland is German, it is theirs, and the homes, and businesses from which their people were murderously driven, are theirs, and must be restored to them — if peace and justice, and self-determination are to have a reality.

Of all the annual rallies, the one that produced the worst ulcers among the Czechs was that of 1977 in Vienna. Prague impudently asked Austria to prohibit the rally. However, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky had the courage to say, "If the Sudeten Germans want to meet in Austria, I see no grounds for prohibiting it." And the rally took place. In 500 autobuses and several special trains, 200,000 came. Radio Prague complained (May 30, 1977) that "under the contemptible pretext of preserving human rights, the Sudeten Landsmannschaft continues to reject having the Munich Pact declared null and void." Prague's *Rude Pravo* (June 1, 1977) called the rally "An Ostensible Provocation," complained that at the main rally important political figures (e.g., Dr. Alfons Goppel) called self-determination for the Sudeten Germans a basic human right, climaxed the day with an impressive procession of young people in native costumes

pledging their loyalty to the homeland of their fathers. The Czech television, anticipating the rally on May 25, 1977, thundered angrily that Dr. Walter Becher, the Bonn Congressman (CSU) and longtime chairman of the Sudeten Landsmannschaft, once said, "We will rally on the Sudeten-German Day as long as our demand for the return to our Sudeten homeland has not been realized."

WORST BETRAYAL OF SELF-DETERMINATION WAS THE PRAGUE-BONN TREATY

The most catastrophic setback since the expulsions themselves in 1945 to the hope for the eventual peaceful rectification of the German boundaries and the application of self-determination to the Oder-Neisse and Sudeten Germans was the Ost Politik of Brandt-Wehner-Bahr in 1970, 1972, and 1973. On August 11, 1970, these pawns of Moscow signed the Moscow-Bonn Treaty, which recognized the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's permanent boundary. In December, 1970, Brandt went to Warsau, fell on his knees in the Warsau Ghetto to do penance for Germany, and signed the Warsau-Bonn Treaty. Under no compulsion and for no *quid pro quo* Brandt-Wehner-Bahr confirmed Soviet Russia and Poland in the greatest territorial robbery and the worst mass atrocity of the expulsion in European history. That the Bonn parliament on May 17, 1972, ratified these treasonable treaties is only further evidence that the German government since 1949 is more a stooge of the victors than independently German. No patriotic, independent German government would have drafted or ratified such criminal treaties.

What any patriotic German government should rather have let itself be shot for than do was Brandt's crawling to Prague on December 11, 1973, to sign a normalization treaty with that gang of expulsionists. Prague had the frightful impudence to demand the Munich Pact of September 29, 1938, be declared "null and void" from the start. This represents a monstrous perversion of historical reality. Yet Brandt put his name to it — and later the Bonn parliament ratified it, too.

BUT TREASONABLE TREATIES MUST EVENTUALLY GIVE WAY TO JUSTICE

Nobody forced Bonn to do it, relatively nothing was given in return — as for example indemnifying the expellees for their losses — and nobody asked the expellees for their vote on it. The Prague-Warsau-Moscow treaties in reality destroy all the foundations of accepted international justice — and put their approval on territorial robbery, expulsions and genocide. If these treaties are not relatively soon rejected and revoked, the next multi-national war will throw the world into mass permanent chaos. For example, if the U.S. lost such a war, the victor could claim these treaties as precedent for driving all the millions out of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, totally robbing them, killing twenty percent of them — and then demanding reparations besides!

But, as Father Reichenberger used to close his famous appeals to the Sudeten German expellees, "Gott lebt noch, Sein Tag wird kommen (God still lives, His day will come)." The Sudeten German expellees with their annual mass rallies, their excellent patriotic leadership, and above all the virtue, dedication, and trust in God of the three million survivors must move God and right-thinking people everywhere to help them get their homes and homelands back. When during the Vienna mass rally, a radio interviewer asked Chairman Walter Becher if the demand of his organization for the return of the Sudeten German land and its reunion with Germany was not an illusion, Becher answered, "The illusions of today can be the reality of tomorrow." So be it and God grant it!

INDEX of PROPER NAMES

To *The Sudeten German Tragedy* by Austin J. App, Ph.D.