opy rod

March 15,1939

b7C

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

This morning [redacted] of the Passport Division, State Department, telephonically communicated with the Identification Division and advised that on Fritz Joseph Kuhn, believed to be the leader of the German American Bund had applied for a passport-destiny unknown. He inquired as to a criminal record of Kuhn and also as to whether this individual was wanted by the Bureau for any violation what so ever.

A search of the card index files of the Identification Division was made which failed to reveal any record of this individual.

The above information has not as yet been conveyed to [redacted]

Respectfully,

[redacted]

N

RECORDED & INDEXED.

61-7594-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 17

NATHAN

AT:COH

ime: 12:40 p.m.

April 28, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

b7C

alled Mr. Rosen at the New York Office and gave him the
ground on [redacted] who is supposed to have in his possession
siderable information concerning German-American Bund
vities and things of that nature, and who has been
the New York Office on one or two occasions but due
complications, apparently his inability to speak
language, his information was not received.
apprised of the fact that [redacted] has contacted
the Dies Committee in the past two days stating
n unable to dispose of his information.

rmed Mr. Rosen that you wanted him to arrange to have
interviewed immediately and if necessary to secure the
es of a reliable interpreter, whose fee will be paid
Bureau and to get what information this individual
. I also instructed Rosen that after getting the
tion to summarize the data furnished, indicating to
pertains within the Bureau's jurisdiction and to
same to the Bureau Monday morning.

was instructed further to procure the services of
interpreter who would do a straight job of interpret-
who will leave the task of evaluating the information
by [redacted] to us. Mr. Rosen stated he would have
ng to the Bureau Monday Morning.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7594-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 17 1939
FILE

61-7580-1506

New York, New York

AR:MMM
61-520

April 26, 1939

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL ATTENTION

RE: [redacted]
Nazi Activities

Dear Sir:

On April 25, 1939, [redacted] was again interviewed at the New York office by the writer and [redacted]

b7C
b7D

He had with him additional data in the form of excerpts taken from various newspapers and arranged according to subject matter. He stated in substance that he and his wife, until the present time, had not been particularly interested in the question of financial support tendered Nazi Agents in various countries by the German Government, because they felt convinced and had proof that such financial aid was very common. He referred to court records from Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia in his possession which showed that such financial aid had been and was being given Nazi Agents in those countries.

He showed various statements from the Deutscher Weckruf, a German paper, concerning the German-American Bund and its leaders. He referred to a special edition of the Deutscher Weckruf, stating that it is shown in the item appearing, that there was definite financial and ideological support from Stuttgart, Germany. He refers to Stuttgart as the official headquarters for all public relation activities on the part of the German Government and understands definitely that this is a central focal point from which all propaganda is disseminated to all points of the world with regard to German National Groups abroad. This is the official headquarters of the Organisation for Germandom abroad, (Verein für das Deutschtum in Ausland) that there resides at this point one [redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7594-3

Up until 1937 there was reported in the Deutscher Weckruf newspaper the visits of Army officers to Germany and also reported conferences at the "Brown House" in Munich. These things were reported with no restriction apparently up until about 1937 when articles appearing subsequent to that date were more guarded,

FILE

61-7560-1509

AR:MRM
61-520
4/26/39
Letter to Director

due to the fact that opposition by that time had become pronounced.

In the Deutscher Weckruf of May 12, 1938, there appeared an article stating that a former officer of the Intelligence Division of the United States Army, one GEORGE ANDREW MORIARITY, had been present at a meeting sponsored by the German-American Bund. [redacted] active in the German Intelligence Service and is much more dangerous than he appears to be. [redacted] subsequent to the year 1926, at which time the German Government was particularly interested in establishing a German foothold in China. [redacted] various military equipment including tanks, etc. and also involved handling of propaganda.

b7C

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[redacted] also referred to an article concerning a meeting of the New York Local Group of which HILL is leader, and which it is stated Wheeler-Hill was able to guest a large group and there at that time introduce Lieutenant E. F. W. SPALLHOLTZ. This statement appeared on page 5 of the 1937 September 9th issue of the Deutscher Weckruf.

Other news items indicate that men having official military connections have appeared at numerous Bund meetings; for instance, in the September 15, 1936 issue of Deutscher Weckruf, it is stated that WESTON W. EHRGOTT, an officer of the National Guard, was greeted with considerable applause at the time he appeared at a meeting and that he would be engaged for a further talk to be held in October.

Lieutenant ROY G. ANDREWS is stated to have written an editorial which appeared in the July 9, 1936 issue of the Deutscher Weckruf at page 1, in which he refers to the superiority of the Prussian Drill Master and his acceptance of Anti-Semitism. This editorial is in the possession of [redacted] in full.

He referred to one R. L. NELWIG, a Captain of the Engineers, who at Nuremberg, Germany, stated during a press conference the Bavarian Division of the German Press, under Propaganda Minister GOEBBELS, that the American people have a great deal in

AR:MMN
61-520
4/26/39
Letter to Director

b7C
b7D

common with the German people and that under the present form of government existent in Germany, it will progress more rapidly than under any other form of government; that dictatorship is the most successful method of elevating a people and making it great. The article to which [redacted] referred appeared in the Deutscher Weckruf issue of October 17, 1935, at page 4.

Now that [redacted] understands that this Bureau is desirous of establishing a financial arrangement existing between FRITZ KUHN and the German Government or its representatives, he is attempting to compile his data along these lines. He enlarges upon this statement by stating that German Consuls activities are well reported in speeches which were made before members of the Bund; that these speeches do not appear in the German papers, but were reported with considerable regularity prior to the time that outside pressure was brought to bear against their activities.

He referred to a meeting which was held in the Yorkville Casino in celebration of the anniversary of the return of the Saar to Germany. This meeting is reported in the January 13, 1938 issue of the Deutscher Weckruf. The substance of the article reflects that there is a more difficult job in the United States confronting the German minority than was the case with the Saar, but that the aims will, nevertheless, and in spite of all, be accomplished also here.

Very truly yours,

AL ROSEN,
Special Agent in Charge.

JEH:SBR

May 5, 1939

Time:- 1:20 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

b7C

[redacted] called and asked if I had noticed the line in Leonard Lyons' column about what "our little friend" in New York is doing about the Bund. I said that I had not seen Lyons' column for some days. He said that [redacted] is looking in the penal laws for a section under which he can prosecute them and he thinks he has got the means; that this is not so serious coming from Lyons but that [redacted] had called him about it and that he had sent a note to the Attorney General because he felt that the Attorney General should know about it. He said that somebody is going to get ste[illegible] on if [redacted] starts prosecuting this thing because i[illegible]rely a Federal matter.

I told [redacted] that I, of course, had a copy of the [illegible] had given the Attorney General but that the [illegible]eral had never spoken to me about this or sent [illegible] to me. I asked [redacted] if he had ever spoken [illegible]ney General about this and he said that he [illegible] the note there. I told [redacted] that he ought [illegible]e Attorney General about this because he is [illegible] he might have set this material aside and has [illegible]bout it or he might have passed it on to somebody [illegible] not acting on it. I said I knew that the [illegible]eral would be greatly concerned [illegible] this thing [illegible]t it was important enough for him to [illegible] to [illegible]th the Attorney General about it this afternoon.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

61-7594-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 10 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:CHS

May 12, 1939

b7C

Time: 2:15 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: FRITZ KUHN Spitz born 1873

I called [redacted] relative to the above named individual and made inquiry of him as to whether the State Department had any way in which they could ascertain whether Fritz Kuhn has a criminal record in Munich. [redacted] was advised that Kuhn is a naturalized American and was originally from Munich. I further informed him that Kuhn is alleged to have been arrested while attending the University of Munich as a student of Chemistry in 1921 on a charge of stealing coats; that he was then sentenced to four months in prison; that thereafter he was employed by a Mr. Spitz in Munich and worked for a few months, when it was discovered that Kuhn had stolen goods valued at more than three thousand marks; that thereafter some discussion was had of the case and three men contributed to a fund which enabled Kuhn to flee the disgrace of a second prosecution for theft and to immigrate to Mexico.

I told [redacted] that we desired to obtain, if possible, a confirmation of the sentence of Kuhn in Munich. I further advised him that you would like to get a photostatic copy of the conviction records if it were at all possible, and particularly if the copies could be certified, but that if there is any reason why the State Department does not want to make any open inquiry in this matter, it would be very helpful if someone could verify the fact that this is a matter of record and just notify us that these statements are correct. I told him that you were desirous of having this matter handled by cable inasmuch as time is of the essence, in view of the fact that the Department has been called upon to determine whether Kuhn is subject to deportation at this time.

[redacted] stated he would take this matter up with [redacted] immediately and would call me back. He stated that, of course, in view of the fact that Munich is the birthplace of Nazism, it is quite possible that the records have been destroyed or are being closely watched.

61-7514-5

RECORDED & INDEXED

TOLSON MAY 25 1939

COPIES DESTROYED MAY 27 1960

Time: 2:45 P.M.

[redacted] of the State Department called me back relative to the matter pertaining to Fritz Kuhn and inquired as to whether we had the name of the court in which Kuhn was convicted. He stated that if they knew the court in which he was convicted, they could probably obtain the information requested. He was advised that the only information we possessed was that Kuhn was accused of stealing coats from the students on the campus of the university while he was attending the University of Munich as a student of Chemistry in 1921, and that he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to four months in prison.

b7C

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

4:40 p.m.

[redacted] called [redacted] and informed that the telegram has been drafted, signed and is on its way to Munich.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

JEL:LD

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

b7C

Time: 5:23 P.M.

I called [redacted] at New York in reference to the report of [redacted] dated May 8, 1939 concerning the Fritz Kuhn Perjury Immigration Act, Naturalization Act. On page four of the report one Mr. Spitz informs that he can give the names of many individuals still living in Munich who can corroborate his statements. Spitz stated that his own integrity will be vouched for by his old friend [redacted]

I advised [redacted] that we have learned from the State Department that [redacted] I told [redacted] is to be interviewed in order to vouch for the integrity of Spitz.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED.

61-7594-6

COPIES DESTROYED
MAY 17 1961

EAT:COH

Time: 2:55 p.m. May 18, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: FRITZ KUHN

b7C

b7D

I called Agent [redacted] at New York in connection with the obtaining of information which will subject Kuhn to deportation.

[redacted] was advised that the Department is considering whether Kuhn is subject to deportation for having a mental reservation in taking his citizenship papers and that you wanted him to contact [redacted] to see if he has any documentary evidence of utterances or publications emanating from Kuhn which would indicate a primary allegiance to Germany. I told [redacted] that Rosen had suggested that some of [redacted] newspaper articles in which he quotes Kuhn might be of interest.

I also advised Agent [redacted] that a [redacted] of Washington had informed you that one Kerwick of New York probably had some very valuable information relative to Kuhn. According to [redacted] for some of the Jewish interests in New York and formerly was connected with the Anti-Nazi League. [redacted] is acquainted with [redacted] and I suggested that he might mention the name of [redacted] as having suggested that we contact [redacted]

I advised [redacted] that the Agents at the Bureau are preparing a memorandum showing the date and place of Kuhn's naturalization and information of that nature and that should he have any ideas, he should call Rosen.

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7594-7

With respect to the theory that Kuhn's deportation could be affected by showing that he had a mental reservation of allegiance at the time the Oath of Allegiance to the United States was taken, I mentioned the decisions that have been handed down in this respect, particularly the revoking of a man's citizenship because he refused to contribute to the American Red Cross during the War. In this connection [redacted] is of the opinion that this decision has been overruled. He referred to the time in 1920 when there were about a thousand radicals or so rounded up on Immigration

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 17 1939 A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7594-1511

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8-7-58 #36

warrants for deportation and the dismissal of their cases through the efforts of [redacted] They were dismissed on the theory that it must be proved that a person had the mental reservation at the time he entered the country or took his naturalization, and that it cannot be said that because a man is a communist now that he was such at the time of his naturalization.

b7C

I also informed [redacted] of the effort being made to verify a criminal record of Kuhn in Munich through the State Department. [redacted] for the next two days is to devote his efforts to obtaining information of the above character.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:COH

Time: 9:30 a.m.

May 13, 1939

b7C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: FRITZ KUHN

[redacted] called and requested that I inform you that La Guardia is holding up the passports of these individuals and as a result the New York Press has been unceasingly persistent in calling him. He stated that every one is wondering whether [redacted] lead is correct, and that the New York people are coming down here and he wants you to meet [redacted] stated he did not wish to be put in the position with the Bureau of trying to force the issue but that he did want you to be informed of this. I told him I was sure you would not misunderstand his position and that I would advise you of his call.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7594-8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 16 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOLSON
ONE

COPIES DESTROYED
MAY 17 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan
May 13, 1939

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your telephonic request of today there are being transmitted herewith the following certified papers pertaining to the naturalization proceedings of FRITZ JULIUS KUHN:

1. Declaration of Intention
2. Certificate of Arrival
3. Certificate of Arrival (Canceled)
4. Petition for Citizenship
5. Oath of Allegiance

b7C

I have been advised by [redacted] of the Federal District Court at Detroit, Michigan, that under the procedure in force, the original of KUHN'S final paper has been given to KUHN, but that the copy of his final paper will be found on file with the Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor under Certificate number 3845908, which was issued on December 3, 1934.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
Lkc

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

LKC:RES
Enclosures

COPIES DESTROYED
R 95 MAY 17 1961

Removed a.R.
put in original of memo
Re Fritz Kuhn
May 12, 1939.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7594-9

FILE

KUHN FACING ARREST IN N. Y. WITH 6 AIDES

Bund Leaders Charged With Defrauding City of $4,000 in Taxes on Nazi Paraphernalia

NEW YORK, May 18 (I.N.S.). Fritz Kuhn, fuehrer of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, and six of his aides faced arrest today on charges of defrauding the city of $4,000 in sales taxes on swastika emblems, uniforms, pamphlets and other paraphernalia sold to their followers.

The eighth man cited, Richard Mettin, national treasurer of the Bund and its affiliated printing company, died Tuesday, it was learned.

Citation in Dewey's Hands

Four corporations also were named in the 42-page citation compiled by City Investigation Commissioner William B. Herlands and submitted to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia who at once sped it to District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey for prompt action.

Another subpoenaed bund leader, Fritz Schwierin, departed May 3 for Germany on the liner Hamburg without the formality of obtaining a passport, the report revealed. He was one of three whose passports the mayor requested the State Department to hold up. Karl Nicolay, Brooklyn bund leader, had similarly evaded a Herlands' subpoena.

"One Man Control"

Kuhn maintained "one man control over the Bund and its affiliated organizations, Herlands charged. The Bund leader adopted the mannerisms of Chancellor Adolf Hitler with such success that his subordinates trembled under his glance during the investigation, Herlands said.

Herlands charged his investigators were unable to gain possession of the Bund records which were kept largely on scraps of paper and paper bags later destroyed. Although thousands of application cards were printed by the Bund, Kuhn and his aides "contumaciously" denied the existence of membership lists, Herlands charged.

Individuals Named

The individuals named in addition to Kuhn and Mettin were: James Wheeler Hill, National Bund secretary; Max Rapp and William Leudtke, treasurer and secretary of the German-American Business League; Max Buckte, manufacturer of Bund uniforms; Karl Kienzler, officer of a Swastika emblem importing firm, and Fred Hackl, head of the Bund's printing company.

The corporations were: German-American Business League, A. V. Publishing Company, Kienzler and Schumpt and Hackl Press.

Herlands fixed the total tax liabilities and penalties at $2,855.27. The violations cited carry maximum sentences of six years in prison and $6,000 fines upon conviction for Kuhn and each of his aides.

WASHINGTON
TIMES-HERALD
May 18, 1939

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61-7594-9X

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire KRM
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Kuhn Visa Held As Requested, Hull Wires LaGuardia

Special Dispatch to The Post.

New York, May 13.—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia was informed today by a telegram from Secretary of State Hull that the passport of Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German American Bund, Fritz Schwiering, business manager of the A. V. Publishing Co., publishers of the bund organ "Weckruf und Beobachter," and Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, bund director of public relations and public enlightenment, had been held up by the State Department as a result of the request made by the mayor.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

61-7594-9X1

WASH. POST
MAY 14 1935

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

MAY 12 1939

ADD LAGUARDIA REQUEST, (TIMED 4:10P)

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS REVEALED THAT APPLICATIONS BY KUHN AND HIS ASSOCIATES FOR PASSPORTS HAVE BEEN ON FILE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT SINCE LAST MARCH, BUT THAT NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN.

OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT ISSUANCE OF A PASSPORT IS A MATTER OF DISCRETION FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND THAT AS A MATTER OF FORM ACTION ON PASSPORT APPLICATIONS IS HELD UP AT LEAST FOR A REASONABLE LENGTH OF TIME WHEN IT IS ASCERTAINED THAT MUNICIPAL OR STATE GOVERNMENTS ARE INVESTIGATING THE APPLICANTS ON MATTERS WHICH MIGHT RESULT IN INDICTMENTS BEING DRAWN AGAINST THE APPLICANTS.

5/12 ON445P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gaffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Herbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MAY 13 10 06 AM '39
FEDERAL
COMMUNICATIONS

NEW YORK.--MAYOR LAGUARDIA SAID TODAY THAT HIS REQUEST FOR A DELAY IN THE ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS TO FRITZ KUHN, LEADER OF THE PRO-NAZI GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND, AND TWO OF HIS ASSOCIATES, WAS INSPIRED BY THE DISCOVERY THAT ONE BUND MEMBER ALREADY HAD SAILED FOR GERMANY BEFORE THE CITY HAD COMPLETED ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE BUND'S TAX PAYMENTS.

LAGUARDIA MESSAGED SECRETARY HULL YESTERDAY ASKING TO HAVE THE PASSPORTS HELD UP AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD BE DONE. WILLIAM B. HERLANDS, CITY COMMISSIONER OF INVESTIGATIONS, SAID THE INVESTIGATION WOULD BE COMPLETE IN A FEW DAYS.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
MAY 13 10 12 AM '39

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Block Kuhn Passport

LaGuardia Protest Holds Up Bund Leader's Credentials Here

A request of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, that the State Department withhold passports from Fritz Kuhn, Nazi Bund leader and two associates, Fritz Schwering and Gerhard Wilhelm Kunz, probably will be granted, officials said last night.

LaGuardia asked that the passports be held up pending outcome of an investigation of the trio by New York city authorities. They applied for passports last March.

Department officials explained that it is customary to await the outcome of inquiries made by municipal or State governments into the acts of passport applicants before action is taken on the application.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Hart
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

4/25/39
Read to me
Tolson

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

APR 25 1939

NEW YORK--FRITZ KUHN, LEADER OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BUND, TOLD THE BROOKLYN LIONS CLUB TODAY HE WOULD FIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES IN ANY WAR--EVEN AGAINST GERMANY.

HIS STATEMENT CAME AT THE CONCLUSION OF A STORMY MEETING IN WHICH WILLIAM J. MCGAHIE, LONG ISLAND DISTRICT GOVERNOR OF LIONS CLUBS, LEFT THE LUNCHEON IN PROTEST AGAINST KUHN'S PRESENCE AFTER HIS REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION OF THE MEETING HAD BEEN DENIED.

KUHN WAS SILENT DURING THE ARGUMENT, BUT LATER IN AN ADDRESS THE BUND LEADER SAID:

"THE GENTLEMAN WHO LEFT THE ROOM BEFORE SAID HE COULD NOT SIT AT THE TABLE WITH ME. IT DIDN'T BOTHER ME AT ALL. I WAS NOT INSULTED. IT'S NOT THE FIRST TIME IT HAPPENED."

KUHN EXPLAINED THAT THE BUND DID NOT DESIRE TO "BRING NAZISM HERE." HE SAID THAT THE BUND OPERATES 22 CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND HE INVITED THE LIONS TO VISIT ANY OR ALL OF THEM.

HE JOINED CLUB MEMBERS IN SINGING "AMERICA," AND LATER, IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, SAID:

"IN CASE THE UNITED STATES SHOULD GO TO WAR, EVEN IF IT WAS AGAINST MY COUNTRY, I WOULD FIGHT FOR THIS COUNTRY."

4/25 ON501P 4E10J

ORIGINAL FILED IN INDEXED

61-7594-9X2

copy rod

May 15,1939

MEMO FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: Fritz Kuhn

b7C
b7D

Time: 5:15 p.m.

At this time [redacted] called me, stating that he has contacted [redacted] who has stated that he can dig out of his publications, both English and German, statements of Fritz Kuhn which might bear upon deportation, and withdrawal of his naturalization. He said that the German articles will have to be submitted to the Bureau for translation. [redacted] wants $ 120.00 for his efforts, and believes he can get the material out in the next three or four days. [redacted] said he thoughthe could get [redacted] down to $100 on this if the Bureau thinks it is worth while.

[redacted] wants to be advised as to how the Bureau feels on this score. I told him I would bring it to your attention, and we would let him know.

s/ [redacted]

61-7560-1572

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8-7-58-#36

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61-7594-10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 17 1939 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
FILE

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

b7C

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

May 13 1939.

Time 9:28 AM

Nam [redacted] tele

Referred to

Details:

Stated he had a confidential message to give the Director and asked to be transferred to Mr. Tamm.

sbr

Mr. Tamm advises the following message was given to him: [redacted]

The New York Press are like hounds on a trail. They are wondering if [redacted] lead is true. Some of the New York bunch are coming to Washington. [redacted] thinks the Director should see [redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED.

61-7594-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 15 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM

Kuhn Truculent, Awaits Arrest In Office

Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, whose arrest has been demanded by Mayor LaGuardia, arrived at his office at 175 E. 86th st. today, where he said he would remain "all day, in case anybody wants me."

With six colleagues, Kuhn is accused of a number of criminal offenses, including evasion of the city sales tax.

DEMEANOR TRUCULENT.

The Yorkville "Fuehrer" oozed truculence as he strode scowlingly into his office.

Kuhn sat down at his desk puffing furiously on a cigaret. He swung around to reporters.

"I'll be here all day in case anybody wants me," he said.

Earlier, Gustav J. Elmer, one of Kuhn's lieutenants and national organizer of the Bund, said in response to a question whether any of the accused would run away:

"What, run away from that guy (LaGuardia) down there?

Continued on Page 4, Column 3.

Kuhn Surrender to Dewey Nears

He's 'Available' For Tax Inquiry, Says Lawyer

Continued from First Page.

What's the matter with him, is he nuts?"

The arrest of Kuhn and his cohorts loomed after the Mayor asked District Attorney Dewey to take "proper prosecutive action" against them and four corporations they

FRITZ KUHN
Facing New Woes

control, following an inquiry by Commissioner of Investigations Herlands.

The investigation, begun after the Bund rally in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 28, resulted in accusations that Kuhn and his associates failed to file sales tax and personal property tax returns; that they filed false returns; that they failed to keep proper business records, and that they failed to register as vendors.

INDEXED

RICHARD METTIN
Late Bund Aide

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. B. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crow
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
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Clipping from
NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL-AMERICAN

DATE:

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION

The charges, which may smash the Bund here and cripple its national activity, also involve four corporations accused of more than 4[illegible] violations of the city sales tax law.

Besides Kuhn, those named by the Mayor are:

MAX RAPP, of 1237 College ave., The Bronx, treasurer of the German - American Business League.

WILLIAM LEUDTKE, of 120 Sampson st., Garfield, N. J., secretary and general manager of the Business League.

JAMES WHEELER HILL, of 326 E. 83rd st., secretary of the Bund and also of the A. V. Publishing Corp.

MAX BUCHTE, 1618 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn, who owns the tailor shop which manufactures the uniforms of the Bundsmen.

KARL KIENZLER, president of of Kienzler & Schimpf, Inc., importers of swastika emblems.

FRED HACKL, president of the Hackl Press, Inc., which handles the Bund's printing.

ONE BUNDSMAN DIES.

The corporations named are the German-American Business League, 178 E. 85th st.; the A. V. Publishing Corp., publishers of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobacheter, official Bund organ; Kienzler & Schimpf, Inc., 130 W. 42nd st., and the Hackl Press, 1554 Third ave.

Death claimed an eighth Bundsman 24 hours before LaGuardia named him as one of the accused.

He was Richard Mettin, 41, of 29 Norwood ave., Clifton, S. I., honorary treasurer of the Bund and treasurer of the A. V. Publishing Corp.

He died Tuesday in St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton, S. I., from what police were told was blood poisoning.

RAID SHOCK CHARGED.

According to Elmer, however, Mettin was the victim of a "heart attack" induced by a raid on his home by Dewey detectives a week ago. Elmer indicated that Mettin's widow was considering a court action against the city as a result of his death.

Mettin's body was to be cremated today at Rosehill Crematory in Linden, N. J.

FACES "TROUBLE."

Another revelation today was that Frita Schwiering, of 21 Scribner ave., New Brighton, S. I., had sailed without a passport for Germany May 3 on the liner Hamburg.

Schwiering was one of the Bund leaders mentioned by Mayor LaGuardia last week when he asked the State Department to withhold approval of passport applications by Kuhn and two others.

Schwiering is a naturalized American citizen and Commissioner Herlands said for his "irregularity" in sailing without a passport, he would get into trouble with the immigration authorities if he ever attempted to return to this country.

Still another Bund leader, Karl Nicolay, head of the Brooklyn unit, sailed for Germany April 6, after he had learned subpoenas had been issued for him by Commissioner Herlands.

District Attorney Dewey has had the Bund and its officials under investigation for a number of weeks, in a separate inquiry from that conducted by Commissioner Herlands.

One of Dewey's assistants said today:

"There is an investigation pending relating to the funds of the Bund and four other corporations closely allied with it."

He added this investigation was concerned with attempting to discover whether grand larceny had been committed.

address

Clipping from
NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL-AMERICAN

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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Dewey Given Tax Charges Against Bund

National Leader Kuhn Among Those Accused By Mayor LaGuardia

By the Associated Press.

New York, May 17.—In the first attack of its kind on the pro-Nazi German-American Bund here, Mayor LaGuardia tonight turned over to District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey a series of tax-dodging accusations against National Bund Leader Fritz Kuhn and others.

The mayor submitted "for such prosecutive action . . . as you may deem proper," the report of an inquiry made by William B. Herlands, the city commissioner of investigation. In it Kuhn, seven other individuals and four corporations were accused of having been involved in city sales and allied tax delinquencies.

Those mentioned in the report, which did not have the force of a formal criminal charge, were:

Kuhn, president of the Bund, the German-American Business League, Inc., the A. V. Publishing Corporation and the German-American Front, Inc.

The German-American Business League, Inc., as a corporation.

Max Rapp, treasurer of the German-American Business League.

William Leudtke, secretary of the league.

The A. V. Publishing Corporation, publisher of the Bunds' organ Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter.

Richard Mettin, treasurer of the A. V. Corporation.

James Wheeler-Hill, national secretary of the Bund and secertary of the A. V. Corporation.

Max Buchte, a tailor whose shop manufactures uniforms for Bundsmen.

Kienzler and Schimpf, Inc., makers of swastikas and other emblems sold to the Bund.

Karl Kienzler, president of that firm.

The Hackl Press, Inc., a printer for the Bund and its affiliates.

Fred Hackl, president of that corporation.

Herlands said Hackl was not a bund member.

The report disclosed that two bund officials had sailed for Germany since the start of Herland's investigation—Karl Nicolay, a Brooklyn unit leader, and Fritz Schwiering, business manager of the A. V. Corporation. Schwiering was said to have sailed despite the fact that the State Department had refused to issue a passport pending completion of the inquiry.

INDEXED

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KRM:CJ

61-7594 -12

RECORDED

May 24, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: FRITZ KUHN - Perjury
Immigration and Naturalization

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of May 15, 1939, concerning your conversation with United States Attorney John Y. Cahill at New York City in the above entitled matter, I am attaching hereto one copy of a memorandum prepared by the Bureau in this matter dated May 13, 1939.

It is desired that you deliver this memorandum to Mr. Cahill for his information and for the completion of his files. At that time he should be advised that a copy has likewise been delivered to the Attorney General who is giving the matter his study and consideration at this time.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
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____Mr. Foxworth
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Crowl

b7C

____Files Section
____Personnel Files
____Identification Division
____Technical Laboratory
____Mechanical Section
____Chief Clerk's Office
____Crime Statistics
____[redacted]

SUPERVISORS

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

____Miss Gandy
[redacted]
____Typists - 5724
____Typists - 5236
____See Me

____Bring file up to date
____Send File
____Correct
____Call me regarding this
____Note and Return
____Search, serialize and route
____Stenographers 5724
____Stenographers 5730
____Stenographers 5706
____Prepare tickler for

E. A. TAMM - 5734.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York City, N. Y.
May 15, 1939

OK
C

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: FRITZ KUHN - Perjury
Immigration and Naturalization

Dear Sir:

Please refer to a letter of May 8th, 1939 from this office in connection with the above captioned matter. b7C

You are advised that Mr. John T. Cahill, the U. S. Attorney at New York City, has manifested considerable interest in this case. I had a talk with Mr. Cahill on May 15th, 1939 during which time this matter was mentioned. I informed him that the matter is receiving the attention of this office, mentioning to him that we are seeking to interview [redacted] of the State Department, who presumably has some knowledge of KUHN in Germany; that efforts also are being made to obtain through the State Department any existing criminal record of KUHN in Germany and that other and further investigation is being conducted.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

DB:VC
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61-7594-12

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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Mr. McIntire
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JEL:TD

May 13, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: FRITZ JULIUS KUHN

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum setting forth information bearing upon the naturalization, as well as the unsuccessful effort to denaturalize FRITZ JULIUS KUHN in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on October 29, 1937.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

1 Inclosure

ENCL 1

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May 13, 1939

FRITZ JULIUS KUHN

This memorandum is submitted for the purpose of setting forth information bearing upon the naturalization of Fritz Julius Kuhn, as well as the data pertaining to the endeavors to denaturalize him.

It is recalled that on December 1, 1937, Fritz Kuhn was elected Bund Leader of the German American Bund and at the 1938 National Convention of the German American Bund in New York City in September, 1938, Fritz Kuhn was unanimously elected to his present position in the Bund.

A review of the naturalization file pertaining to Fritz Kuhn in the office of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., reflected the following information when reviewed on December 2, 1937:

Fritz Julius Kuhn, born in Munich, Germany, May 15, 1896, immigrated from Laredo, Mexico via the International Bridge. His last foreign residence was Mexico City and he arrived at Laredo, Texas, U. S. A. on May 19, 1928. His wife, Elsa, was born in Germany on January 17, 1898; they were married March 28, 1923, at Munich, Germany, and she immigrated to the United States on December 8, 1928; they have two children, [redacted] born [redacted] and [redacted] born [redacted] both born in Mexico. His last residence prior to citizenship was at 2959 Hogarth Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, where he continuously resided since May 28, 1928. Kuhn filed his declaration of intention in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern District at Detroit, Michigan, on December 6, 1928. He petitioned for citizenship in the same Court on June 28, 1934, and he was admitted to American citizenship by the same court on December 3, 1934.

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According to correspondence and interoffice memoranda in the above mentioned file, Julius Hochfelder, 150 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York, an attorney, submitted to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in August of 1937, 15 bound files con-

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R 95 MAY 22 1961

taining newspaper articles and an envelope with various loose papers, together with a brief of what he termed "Factual Findings" and "Legal Reasons" to support his contention that the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn should be revoked on account of his Nazi activities and German allegiance. Under date of August 7, 1937, Edward J. Shaughnessy, Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, transmitted this material to the Legal Branch of that Bureau with instructions to have a thorough and careful examination made of the entire file with a view to determining whether there is present sufficient evidence showing good cause to cancel the naturalization of Fritz Kuhn as having been illegally and fraudulently obtained. On September 2, 1937, the Board of Review submitted to the Commissioner a memorandum stating among other things that although most of the "Factual Findings" and "Legal Reasons" submitted by Hochfelder were irrelevant, the following allegations which Hochfelder claimed to be able to substantiate by witnesses appeared to be relevant, but need investigation:

That Fritz Kuhn, as leader of the Bund at various meetings, etc., is invariably dressed in the full military uniform of an officer of the German Army;

That Fritz Kuhn invites American citizens and German aliens and others, with the exception of Jews, to become members of the Bund and to give allegiance to Hitler, the German Army and the Third Reich;

That Fritz Kuhn, in the military uniform of a high official of the German Army, went to Germany with several Storm Troopers of the German Army and of the Bund in August, 1934, and there paraded before Adolph Hitler;

That Fritz Kuhn received in the United States from the German Government more than 80,000 enlistment papers to be used and signed by the members of the Bund for military and labor service in the armed forces of Germany;

That Fritz Kuhn supervised the execution of these papers in cooperation with the German Consulates throughout the United States and approves the same before transmitting them to Germany to be filed with the Army Headquarters there;

That Fritz Kuhn, as an individual and as a naturalized citizen of the United States, has been a Nazi leader and in constant contact with the German Embassy in Washington, receiving orders from the Embassy as to the Nazi propaganda to be carried on in the United States.

The Naturalization and Immigration file shows further that the Commissioner, in pursuance to the recommendation by the Board of Review, instructed Charles P. Muller, District Director of the New York Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City, to conduct a thorough investigation in this matter and furnished him with the Hochfelder material on October 4, 1937. The file of the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not contain any indication of any subsequent activity by that service in this matter, but Mr. Thomas B. Shoemaker, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., informed a Bureau Agent that in view of the fact that Hochfelder had in the meantime gone with the same material into the Court at Brooklyn and served official notice of the same upon the New York District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, no investigation has been undertaken by Mr. Muller, as the Immigration and Naturalization Service had nothing else to go on.

It is noted that according to a dispatch in the New York Post, Federal Judge John W. Chaney of New York City heard arguments on the motion filed by Hochfelder to revoke the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn on the grounds that Kuhn is a representative of Adolph Hitler and of Hitler's Nazi ideals and is an enlistment officer in the United States for the German Army. This motion was argued on October 29, 1937, and dismissed by the Court.

The Naturalization and Immigration file of Fritz Kuhn also indicates that certain Jewish organizations, notably one headed by [redacted] Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, have been urging the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to cancel the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn, presenting the Naturalization and Immigration Bureau with a full file of clippings from the "Chicago Times"; that James L. Houghteling, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, wrote on September 30, 1937, a letter to [redacted] asking for any first-hand

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evidence on the allegations set forth in the newspaper articles; that Mr. Houghteling subsequently talked with [redacted] at Chicago concerning this matter, and under date of October 14, 1937, wrote a letter to District Director Muller of New York City setting forth the result of that conversation. Mr. Houghteling advised, among other things in this letter, that [redacted] stated to him that "nothing which had come to the attention of the Times investigators really amounted to definite evidence on which Fritz Kuhn's naturalization might be canceled. His position was that if we had to depend on what his organization knew we definitely would not have enough to go any further in this matter. On the other hand, he stated that they were all more or less certain that Fritz Kuhn's only real allegiance was to Germany."

HN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

AR:AI

May 14, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ~~DIRECTOR~~ File

There is attached hereto a memorandum concerning Fritz Kuhn, bearing upon the material listed in the Table of Contents.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE
ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

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61-7594-14
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 19 1939 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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FILE

May 13, 1939

FRITZ JULIUS KUHN

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61-7594-14

XVI	Certified Copies of	
	1. Declaration of Intention	Attached
	2. Certificate of Arrival	"
	3. Certificate of Arrival (Canceled)	"
	4. Petition for Citizenship	"
	5. Oath of Allegiance	"

FRITZ JULIUS KUHN - PERSONAL HISTORY

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Fritz Julius Kuhn was born in Munich, Germany, May 15, 1896. He immigrated to Mexico in 1924. His last foreign residence was Mexico City. He arrived in Laredo, Texas, U. S. A., on May 18, 1928. His wife, Elsa Kuhn, was born in Germany on January 17, 1898. They were married at Munich, Germany, on March 28, 1923. Elsa Kuhn immigrated to the United States on December 8, 1928. The Kuhns have two children, both of whom were born in Mexico - [redacted] born [redacted] and [redacted] born [redacted] Fritz Kuhn's last residence prior to citizenship was at 2959 Hogarth Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, where he had continuously resided since May 28, 1928. Kuhn filed his declaration of intention in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Michigan at Detroit, Michigan, on December 6, 1928. He petitioned for citizenship in the same court on June 28, 1934. American citizenship was granted to him by the same court on December 3, 1934.

Kuhn is presently the Bundesfuehrer, or the National Chairman of the German-American Volksbund. He is the Landes Fuehrer of the Ordnungs Dienst. He is President and Director of the A. V. Publishing Corporation which publishes the official organ of the German-American Bund, namely, Der Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter. He is also the responsible head of this paper. He is, likewise, the President of the Deutsche Konsum Verband.

The records in the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, disclose that a complaint was filed on March 16, 1937, by Julius Hochfelder against Fritz Kuhn, alleging that on March 11, 1937, Kuhn wilfully violated Section 440 of the Penal Code by being the representative and National Chairman of the German-American Bund, an association and organization conducting and transacting business at 178 East 85th Street; that, in the course of the business, said organization was publishing, distributing, and selling a weekly newspaper, the "Deutsche Weckruf und Beobachter"; that the said organization doing business as mentioned and not being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York or any other state failed to file in the office of the County Clerk of New York a certificate setting forth the name under which the said business was to be conducted or transacted, or the true or real and full names of the persons conducting said business, with their residence and business addresses, as required by law. The defendant, Fritz Kuhn, stated, under formal examination, that his full name was Fritz Julius Kuhn, and that he was 42 years of age, born in Germany, and

President of the German-American Bund. Kuhn entered a plea of not guilty.

The summons in this case was issued by Magistrate Adolf Sterne in the Fourth District Magistrate's Court, 153 East 57th Street, returnable March 29, 1937. On May 14, 1937, the case was dismissed by Magistrate A. F. Burke, with the following notation:

> "Entered as the final order in the case, there being no sufficient cause to believe the within named defendant guilty of the offense within mentioned, I order him to be discharged."

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During the course of an interview with Fritz Kuhn by an Agent, Kuhn stated that the German-American Bund is frequently referred to as Nazi. He alleged that this is not correct since the Nazis are members of the Nationalistic Socialist Party of Germany, and his organization is not a part of the group in Germany. He stated, however, that the members of the German-American Bund are proud to be called Nazis. He declared that Nazism and Nazi Socialism such as exist in Germany today hold the only hope for the future of the world. He explained further that every person, regardless of whence he comes, retains a certain love for that particular land; that he has pride in the accomplishments of that land, a glory in the history of that land, and thrills to the mention of its accomplishments. He stated that this, after all, is what constitutes Nationalism. Kuhn declared that the people of America could obtain no satisfaction from either the Republicans or the Democrats, alleging that sixty per cent of the American Government is Jewish, with [redacted] and his cohorts in power. Kuhn stated, "Take [redacted] for example. He went to Russia, saw Stalin, lived in Stalin's home, but other Americans who went over there as tourists were turned back. Why is it? The answer is very simple - [redacted] went there to get his instructions from Stalin. Consequently, he was received and treated with great courtesy." [redacted] according to Kuhn, is under the control of the House of Rothschild. He declared that through [redacted] the banking firm of Kuhn-Loeb extends its control into this country, "and with [redacted] and the rest of them in Washington, they dominate this Government."

Kuhn informed the Agent that his organization is definitely anti-Communist. He included the Committee for Industrial Organization as one of the Communist groups which the Bund is exposing. Kuhn informed that on one occasion he went to Germany to see Hitler; that he was

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was accompanied by approximately four hundred members of the German-American Bund, and that his enemies have made much of this trip. He informed that his group carried an American flag; that they went to Germany as citizens of the United States; that the sum total of the conversation with Hitler was to the effect that Hitler inquired as to whether Kuhn believed the Olympic Games would help to improve relations between Germany and America.

The investigating Agent obtained from [redacted] a copy of the September 26, 1935, issue of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, which contained a personal history of Kuhn and which was said by [redacted] to be substantially correct in all respects. The information appearing therein is substantially as follows:

Kuhn was born on May 18, 1896, at Munich, Germany. He served in the Bavarian Life Guard Regiment. He served in the front lines during the World War from 1914 to 1918, being a Lieutenant in the Machine Gun Detachment of the Alp Corps, and saw service on the French, Italian, Serbian, and Roumanian fronts, being wounded three times. After the War he continued his studies, specializing in chemistry, and became a Doctor of Chemistry in 1922, passing a state examination. In 1919 he served in the Epp Free Corps, fighting against the Soviet Republic, established at Munich, later serving in the Oberland Free Corps. He joined the N.S.D.A.P. (commonly known as the Nazi Party) in 1921, and on November 9, 1923, he participated in the famous Hitler Putsch at Munich. In 1924 he went to Mexico, and he came to the United States in 1928. He has been connected with the German-American Bund since its inception as the League of the Friends of the New Germany, being connected with the Detroit Local. After being Leader of the Detroit Local, he became Leader for the Department Middle West, and subsequently was made National Head of the organization.

[redacted] Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan, with the aid of the records informed that Fritz Kuhn began work there on June 2, 1930, as a chemist, receiving 87½¢ per hour. He was laid off on August 25, 1930, with the following statement by the foreman:

"Cannot use to advantage."

[redacted] the Ford Laboratory, Dearborn, Michigan, advised that Kuhn was reemployed on February 5, 1931, in the Laboratory, as an expert analyst, at 87½¢ per hour. On November 18, 1931, Kuhn was transferred to the X-ray and Salt Spray Department Laboratory, where he received

85¢ per hour. On October 1, 1932, his hourly wage was reduced to 75¢ per hour. On January 18, 1935, Kuhn's income was increased to 80¢ per hour. On May 22, 1935, his income was increased to 85¢ per hour. On June 27, 1936, the records disclose, Kuhn requested a leave of absence to expire on August 10, 1936. No reason was given for this request. The records disclose that Kuhn failed to return to his employment, and was marked "Quit on January 16, 1937." The records do not reflect the exact date on which Kuhn ceased duty, but do reflect a total salary for the following years:

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1933	$1,461.65
1934	1,465.25
1935	1,690.75
1936	745.65

[redacted] advised that he believes Kuhn was employed in the Ford Laboratory because of prior experience in the X-ray Department of the Ford Hospital and at some Mexican hospital; that on occasions while working there Kuhn was laid off for a day or two because he was caught practicing speeches in the dark room. He informed that Kuhn returned to the Ford Motor Company in January, 1937, advising him, [redacted] that he, Kuhn, had moved to New York and had become head of the German-American Bund. At this time Kuhn returned to [redacted] an employee's badge of the Ford Motor Company which he had retained since July 27, 1936.

[redacted] Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, having access to the records, advised that Kuhn, under badge #34, began work at the said Hospital on August 20, 1928, as a chemist in the Laboratory, performing the duties of a laboratory technician; that his employment was terminated on December 23, 1929; and that he was paid at the rate of 80¢ per hour. There is a notation in the records which states:

"Laid off because of slow hospital and laboratory work."

The records disclose that his employer, just previous to this, was given as "German hospital in Mexico." Kuhn's name is shown on the Henry Ford Hospital records as "Fred Kuhn." The records also show that Kuhn was at one time employed by the Stafford Laboratories.

[redacted]

Stafford Laboratories, 1111 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan, advised that Fritz Kuhn worked for him as a laboratory technician in 1929. Stafford, however, has retained no records showing the exact length of service, the remuneration received by Kuhn, or the reason for his dismissal.

A confidential informant who does not desire his name to be disclosed under any circumstances stated he was associated with Kuhn in one of the latter's former undertakings. He informed that Kuhn is from Munich, Bavaria, where his people are considered substantial citizens; that Kuhn's brother is a prosecuting attorney, but that Fritz Kuhn is the "black sheep" of the family. He informed that Kuhn went to Mexico from Germany, where he worked on a private estate of an unidentified German nobleman; that he was then employed in a German high school, and later by a doctor in a hospital in Mexico.

ORIGIN OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND

On October 12, 1924, the National Socialist Association, "Teutonia" was founded in Chicago, Illinois.

"As soon as October 12, 1924, Fritz Gissibel with a few friends founded the 'Teutonia,' that little association out of which the League of the Friends of the New Germany was destined to grow." (1)

On June 30, 1933, the League of the Friends of the New Germany was established in Chicago, Illinois.

"In 1933 there was found in no time at all, an enthusiastic group of fighters which opposed to the enemies of Adolf Hitler, the determined League of the Friends of the New Germany." (2)

On November 14, 1934, the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter became the official organ of the League of the Friends of the New Germany. (3)

On March 29, 1936, the name of the League of the Friends of the New Germany was changed to the German-American Volksbund.

"In the spring of 1936 the name was changed to American-German League when it was realized that the idea 'Friends of the New Germany' would no longer do justice to the present-day tasks of the movement. By changing the name in this manner the League in no way gave up its aims of before....." (4)

On June 3, 1936, the German-American Bund was established. On December 1, 1937, Fritz Kuhn was elected Bund Leader of the German-American Bund. (5)

At the 1938 National Convention of the German-American Bund in New York City in September, 1938, Fritz Kuhn was unanimously re-elected to his present position as head of the Bund. (6)

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(1) Year-book of the German-American Bund for 1937.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.
(6) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, September 8, 1938, page 1.

Fritz Kuhn commenting upon the change in name from the League of the Friends of the New Germany to the German-American Bund declared:

"The Friends of the New Germany did great and glorious work during the past years. It was always at all times an aggressive organization, and the German-American Volksbund will continue to be as active and aggressive, yes, it will even intensify its attacks upon lies and political incendiarism against Marxism and Bolshevism, and will not shirk its duty to wage war with every available power. But a change of name seemed dictated by good judgment if we are to accomplish our ends.

It was not a question of suddenly throwing overboard a name under which we waged an honorable fight for three years, which we hold in high esteem, which to us became almost symbolic, and to which we look back with pride.

After long and mature reflection we arrived at the conclusion that the name of Friends of the New Germany as that of an organization of American citizens of German blood implies a too restricted attitude, whereas the exercise of our objects demands a wider field and our movement a broader foundation. During the first years of our movement no better title could have been selected for our activities, but today every German by birth or descent should be a friend - an assumption which we take for granted - a friend of present-day Germany.

Moreover, it is not a matter of presenting the world with a new organization, under the title of German-American Volksbund, but of the fact that the Friends of the New Germany have taken a new name in order that under a new name we may still better form a protective front against machinations; as American citizens advance our political interests, defend our native land against lies and slander and to a greater extent do justice to our exalted task of making known the aims and objects of the Third Reich.

The Bund is American in its inception and in its field of endeavor, German in its idealism and character. To it has fallen the great task of spurring the spiritual awakening of the German element. The German-American Volksbund is inspired with the National Socialist world concept. We desire that the

spiritual rebirth of the German people at home shall spiritually be transmitted to the Germans of America through mediums of flaming words and inspiring examples. We must leave nothing undone to gain access to the hearts and minds of our fellow German Americans. We will foster understanding for our homeland, convert our American fellow citizens into true friends of the present-day Germany." (1)

"Since the year 1933 the movement of America-Germandom admonishes and calls - then known under the name of the League of the Friends of the New Germany, and today as America-German Peoples League." (2)

Fritz Kuhn submitted an affidavit dated October 12, 1938, in which he reasserted the truth and correctness of the aims and purposes of the Bund which he propounded in his inaugural address to the Bund members in New York City on April 17, 1936. He repeated his assertion as follows:

"I said:

As an organization of American citizens it (the Bund) proposes to take an active part in the affairs of the country while complying unqualifiedly with its duties to the United States. We shall educate the American people to become friends of the new Germany * * * * * As American citizens (we shall) advance our political interests, defend our native land against lies and slander * * * * We shall observe loyalty as citizens of this country, linked as it is with the destiny of our ancestral race. Hence we call ourselves American Germans and our movement the German American Volksbund * * * * The Bund is American in its inception and in its field of endeavor." (3)

Fritz Kuhn made the following statement on the occasion of the Saar Festival, which was held under the auspices of the German-American Bund, the United German Societies of Greater New York and the Society of the Saarlanders, which was held on January 17, 1937, in New York City:

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(1) An Appeal to all Americans of German Stock by Fritz Kuhn, New York, April 17, 1936 - pamphlet entitled "AWAKE and ACT!"
(2) Year-book of the German-American Bund for 1938, page 21.
(3) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter for October 20, 1938, page 2.

"The German American Bund is an organization of American citizens of blood which grew out of the 'League, Friends of the New Germany,' which was a movement founded immediately after the rise to power of National Socialism in Germany - founded for the purpose of fighting the anti-German agitation.

In willing collaboration with all American German Leagues..... it endeavors to bring about.....the unification for a strong cultural, political and economic COMMUNITY OF ACTION - obligated to America and tied to Germany..... It is the goal of the German American Bund to bring back again to the great community of the blood and fate of all Germans, the Germandom of the United States, which, through the unhappy World War and the post-War period, partly had been alienated from the German homeland and German folkdom and partly faced the most recent developments in Germany without understanding." (1)

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(1) Pamphlet - "Saar Festival," (January 17, 1937).

PURPOSES AND AIMS

The Purposes and Aims of the American League of the Friends of the New Germany are quoted herewith as follows:

"To unite all honorable, serious-minded, courageous and unselfish men and women of the Germanic Race, now loyal citizens or residents of the United States, proud of their Germanic blood, and treasuring German traditions, language and ideals of national and individual liberty, justice, truth, duty and absolute honesty, into one great, free, proud and respect-demanding American League of Friends of the New Germany for the mutual benefit of the United States of America and Germany.

"So bound together by our blood, ideals, and sympathies, by our free will, firm conviction, and determination to further the interests of both the United States of America, the country of our free choice or adoption, and Germany, the land of our birth and ancestors, we are obliged and we resolved:

1) Above all to uphold and defend the construction and the laws of the United States of America;

2) To respect and honor the Flag and Institutions of the United States of America, and to cultivate their lofty ideals;

3) To promote Good-will, lasting friendship and continued beneficial relations between the United States of America and Germany;

4) To defend with all lawful means at our disposal the good name and honor of our mother-country Germany against all base defamation, will-ful and poisonous lies, and purpose-ful malice, emanating from any ill-wishing jealous, avaricious and ignorant source whatsoever, be it race, people, tribe, clan, nation, association or individual, against a propaganda still being spread by print, script and mouth, openly and secretly, through books, magazines, newspapers, leaflets, and just cowardly rumors;

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

5) To try to bring home to our American co-citizens the real and indisputable German achievements in the sciences and arts, the German inventions and contributions toward the advancement of agriculture, industry and commerce, the great world-wide recognised, German institutions of learning, the German high standard of the various professions, handcrafts and labor, the outstanding German laws and institutions for the protection and welfare of especially the working classes, the high German ideals of liberty, of justice, of honor, and of education, the honorable and energetic effort the New German Government is making to promote equality of classes of mental and physical workers, as long as they really work earnestly and intelligently not alone in their own individual interest but also in the interest of the commonwealth, the commendable, virtuous and forceful efforts of the new German Government to oppose, suppress, punish and eradicate all selfish interests trying to chisel, defraud, or graft;

6) To abstain from useless, harmful, and ignoble propaganda and incriminations of any kind;

7) To act at all times, everywhere, and under all conditions as straight-forward, courageous, just and honorable descendants of the Germanic Race, setting an example of blameless conduct, thereby unavoidably creating an atmosphere of genuine Good-will towards the German People and their Government;

8) To work incessantly and courageously for the fundamental right of every civilised nation to tend to their own business of self-government without any undue interference, threats, boycotts, or other illegal violence from outsiders;

9) To co-operate freely and willingly with all of good-will to promote mutual understanding and friendship among nations and for an honorable peace among mankind;

10) To keep our league clean of heart and mind, banning all selfish inclinations, and to stand unwaveringly for our motto: 'ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL';

11) To be and remain worthy of our Germanic blood, our German Fatherland, our German brothers and sisters, who are now fighting for their very existence and honor; to cultivate our German language, customs and ideals; and to be upstandingly proud of this all;

Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

12) To always remember that only in UNITY is STRENGTH, and that, if firmly united, we then will be of real value and a desirable and respected class of law-abiding citizens of the United States of America." (1)

The Purposes and Aims of the German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund) are as follows:

"To unite all honorable, serious-minded, courageous and unselfish men and women of the Germanic Race, now loyal citizens or residents of the United States, proud of their Germanic blood, and treasuring German traditions, language, and ideals of national and individual liberty, justice, truth, duty and absolute honesty, into one great, free, proud and respect-demanding German American Bund for the mutual benefit of the United States of America and Germany.

So bound together by our blood, ideals, and sympathies, by our free will, firm conviction, and determination to further the interests of both the United States of America, the country of our free choice or adoption, and Germany, the land of our birth and ancestors, we are obliged and we resolved:

1) Above all to uphold and defend the constitution and the laws of the United States of America;

2) To respect and honor the Flag and Institutions of the United States of America, and to cultivate their lofty ideals;

3) To promote Good-will, lasting friendship and continued beneficial relations between the United States of America and Germany;

4) We pledge our best efforts to expose and depose Communism, Marxism, Internationalism and Un-American Boycott Rackets within the United States of America.

5) To defend with all lawful means at our disposal the good name and honor of our mother-country Germany against all base defamation, will-ful and poisonous

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

(1) Pamphlet - "PURPOSE AND AIMS, The American League of the 'Friends of the New Germany.'"

lies, and purposeful malice emanating from an ill-wishing, jealous, avaricious and ignorant source whatsoever, be it race, people, tribe, clan, nation, association or individual, against a propaganda still being spread by print, script and mouth, openly and covertly, through books, magazines, newspapers, leaflets, and just cowardly rumors;

6) To try to bring home to our American co-citizens the real and indisputable German Achievements in the sciences and arts, the German inventions and contributions toward the advancement of agriculture, industry and commerce, the great, world-wide recognized, German institutions of learning, the German high standard of the various rofessions, handicrafts and labor, the outstanding German laws and institutions for the protection and welfare of especially the working classes, the high German ideals of liberty, of justice, of honor, and of education, the honorable and energetic effort the new German Government is making to promote equality of classes of mental and physical workers, as long as they really work earnestly and intelligently not alone in their own individual interest but also in the interest of the commonwealth, the commendable, virtuous and forceful efforts of the new German Government to oppose, suppress, punish and eradicate all selfish interests trying to chisel, defraud, or graft;

7) To abstain from useless, harmful and ignoble propaganda and incriminations of any kind;
To act at all times, everywhere, and under all conditions as straight-forward, courageous, just and honorable descendants of the Germanic Race, setting an example of blameless conduct, thereby unavoidably creating an atmosphere of genuine Good-will towards the German People and their Government;

8) To work incessantly and courageously for the fundamental right of every civilized nation to tend to their own business of self-government without any undue interference, threats, boycotts, or other illegal violence from outsiders;

9) To co-operate freely and willingly with all of good-will to promote mutual understanding and friendship among nations and for an honorable peace among mankind;

10) To keep our league clean of heart and mind, banning all

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fogwerth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

selfish inclinations, and to stand unwaveringly for our motto: 'ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL';

11) To be and remain worthy of our Germanic blood, our German Fatherland, our German brothers and sisters, who are now fighting for their very existence and honor; to cultivate our German language customs, and ideals; and to be upstandingly proud of this all;

12) To always remember that only in UNITY is STRENGTH, and that, if firmly united, we then will be of real value and a desirable and respected class of law-abiding citizens of the United States of America." (1)

The Constitution of the German-American Bund was first unanimously adopted at the National Convention at "Deutschhorst," Croydon, Pennsylvania, in 1935 and amended in Buffalo, New York, in 1936.(2)

Its Preamble provides:

"We associate ourselves together to unite all honorable, seriously-minded, courageous and unselfish men and women of the Germanic Race, loyal and prospective citizens of the United States, proud of their German blood, and treasuring German traditions, language and ideals of national and individual liberty, justice, truth, duty and absolute honesty, into one great, free, proud and respect-commanding German American Bund for the mutual benefit of the United States of America and Germany."

Article II of the Constitution provides the following Aims and Purposes:

"The aims and purposes of this organization shall be

(1) Above all to uphold and defend the Constitution and the Laws of the United States of America;

(2) To respect and honor the flag and institutions of the United States of America, and to cultivate their lofty ideals;

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(1) Pamphlet - "PURPOSE AND AIMS, German American Bund."
(2) Constitution of the German-American Bund, page 24.

(3) To promote good-will, lasting friendship and continued beneficial relations between the United States of America and Germany;

(4) To defend with all lawful means at our disposal the good name and honor of our mother-country (Germany) against base defamation, willful and poisonous lies, and purposeful malice, emanating from any ill-wishing, jealous, avaricious or ignorant source whatsoever, be it race, people, tribe, clan, nation, association or individual; against propaganda spread by print, script or mouth, openly or covertly, through books, magazines, newspapers, leaflets, or merely cowardly rumors;

(5) To try to bring a better understanding to our American fellow-citizens of the real and undisputable German achievements in the sciences and arts, the German inventions and contributions toward the advancement of agriculture, industry and commerce; the great, world-wide recognized, German institutions of learning, the German high standard of the various professions, handcrafts and labor, the outstanding German laws and institutions for the protection and welfare of the country as a whole, the ancient German ideals of liberty, justice, honor, and education.

(6) To abstain from useless, harmful, and ignoble propaganda and incriminations of any kind;

(7) To act at all times, everywhere, and under all conditions, as straight-forward, courageous, just and honorable descendants of the Germanic Race, setting an example of blameless conduct, thereby creating an atmosphere of genuine Good-will towards the German people and their government;

(8) To work incessantly and courageously for the fundamental right of every civilized nation to tend to its own business of self-government without interference from outsiders;

(9) To co-operate freely and willingly with all persons of good-will to promote mutual understanding and friendship among nations and for an honorable peace among mankind;

(10) To keep our Bund clean of heart and mind, banning all selfish inclinations, and to stand unwaveringly for our own as well as the welfare of our fellow-citizens.

(11) To be and remain worthy of our Germanic blood, our German Motherland, our German brothers and sisters, and to cultivate our German language, customs and ideals; and to be upstandingly proud of these principles;

(12) To always remember that only in Unity there is Strength, and that, if firmly united, we shall be of real value and a desirable and respected class of law-abiding citizens of the United States of America." (1)

At the time of the 1938 National Convention of the German-American Bund in New York City in September, 1938 there was promulgated the following statement of "Purposes and Aims of the German American Bund";

"To unite all honorable, courageous and loyal Citizens and Aspirants to Citizenship of the United States of America, of the Germanic Race, proud of their blood, traditions, language and ideals of freedom, justice, duty and absolute honesty, into one great, nation-wide, respect-commanding German American Bund, solemnly resolved:

1—Above all to honor and defend the Constitution, Flag and Institutions of these United States of America and to cultivate the lofty ideals of the founders of the Nation!

2—To zealously combat all Atheistic Teachings and all abuse of the pulpits designed to undermine the Morals, Ethics or Patriotism of Americans, and to as vigorously defend the right of every Man to absolute Religious Freedom in every other respect!

3—To unequivocally oppose all Racial Intermixture between Aryans (White Gentiles) on the one hand, and Asiatics, Africans or other non-Aryans on the other, to the end that the race-legislation already in twenty-eight States of the Union and to a degree incorporated in our Country's immigration laws, may be scientifically perfected and applied throughout the Nation; to earnestly strive to further a true respect, understanding and friendship between these racially dissimilar groups, based upon a recognition and not upon a denial of the

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(1) Constitution of the German-American Bund, pages 1, 2 and 3.

Almighty's immutable racial Laws!

4—To uncompromisingly fight, with every lawful means at our disposal, against all Subversive Internationalism, in order that Marxism and all allied phenomena, from the Communist Party which openly advocates the overthrow by force and violence of our Government, to the liberal-pacifistic forces undermining the morale of Youth, from the Alien-controlled, international so-called Labor Movements preaching the madness of class-hatred throughout the world to the Rackets of international High Finance which are enslaving the Nations, may be outlawed and uprooted; to just as staunchly champion every American Political Movement, Labor Organization, Financial Institution and so forth, insofar as nothing is placed above the Nation and no Alien Leadership or Domination is tolerated serving the interests of true Social Justice, teaching each element of the Citizenry to understand the need for cooperation with the others and recognizing as its ideal the following basic principle: 'The Common Good before Private Gain'!

5—To unite with all Americans defending the Aryan Culture and Code of Ethics upon which this Nation was founded, helping to build a great American Movement of Liberation under the Swastika, the common Symbol of the Defenders of Aryan Nationalism against the Bolshevik Scourge, regardless of the form of Government or Religion involved, which is already being used in Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian Countries, White Russia, the Ukraine, France and Belgium, Canada and other Countries, in order that the Dictatorship of a small, racially and ethically alien, Jewish-international minority, to which the Mind of the entire Nation is rapidly being subjected, may be broken, restoring true Proportionate Representation to the hundred million Aryan Americans in the vital Fields of the Press, Radio, Stage, Screen, Education, Legislation, Justice, Finance and the Professions, so that the Aims outlined in the preceding paragraphs may be achieved and these United States reconstituted the sovereign and independent God-fearing and cultured, racially and ethically healthy Nation envisaged by its Founders!

6—To strive for a true Peace, based upon mutual understanding and friendship between our Country and others, by recognizing and respecting the differences which exist between even the various Aryan Nations and by defending the fundamental right of every civilized Country to govern itself without interference

from outside, by disseminating other Countries and of value in serving the cause of such Peace and Friendship, and finally by exposing and combatting all atrocity and boycott propaganda, base defamation, distortion of news and malicious lies, tending to create hatred and a war-psychosis promising benefit only to the everlasting international parasites !

7--To recognize as eternal Law that only he can serve his God and Country well who strives to develop his capabilities in accord with his inherited characteristics, and that consequently a renegade to his Race cannot be a good American Citizen; to therefore defend our Right to cherish the German Language and German Customs and our Right and Duty to defend the good name of all things German against slanderous attacks of any kind, emanating from any ill-wishing, jealous, avaricious or ignorant source whatsoever if be it Nation, Race, Tribe, Association or Individual; to force nation-wide recognition of the incontrovertible fact that our Organization desires to be no more and no less than a useful part of the desperately needed Great Aryan Movement for a Free and Clean America, accords the same respect to every other Element of our Country's Citizenry which it demands for ours, is as American as any other and is entitled to the same Rights and Privileges under the Bill of Rights accorded to any other Organization in the country ! (1)

Likewise at the time of the 1938 National Convention of the German-American Bund in New York City in September 1938 the Bund's Declaration of Principles was enunciated as follows:

"The following declaration was made by Chairman Fritz Kuhn at Camp Nordland in an address to the thousands of members and visiting delegates on Sunday, September 4:

1. A socially just, white, Gentile-ruled United States.
2. Gentile-controlled Labor unions free from Jewish Moscow-directed domination.
3. Gentiles in all positions of importance in government, national defense, and educational institutions.
4. Severance of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, outlawing of the Communist Party in the United States, prosecution of all known Communists for high treason.

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(1) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, September 8, 1938, page 2

5. Immediate cessation of the dumping of all political refugees on the shores of the United States.

6. Thorough cleaning of the Hollywood film industries of all alien, subversive doctrines.

7. Cessation of all abuse of the freedom of the pulpit, press, radio and stage.

8. A return of our Government to the policies of George Washington. Aloofness from foreign entanglements. Severance of all connections with the League of Nations." (1)

The most recent expressions of the Purposes and Aims of the German-American Bund are as follows:

"To unite all honorable, courageous and loyal Citizens and Aspirants to Citizenship of the United States of America, of the German Race, proud of their blood, traditions, language and ideals of freedom, justice, duty and absolute honesty, into one great, nationwide, respect-commanding German American Bund, solemnly resolved:

1—Above all to honor and defend the Constitution, Flag and Institutions of these United States of America and to cultivate the lofty ideals of the founders of the Nation !

2—To zealously combat all Atheistic Teachings and all abuse of the pulpits designed to undermine the Morals, Ethics or Patriotism of Americans, and to as vigorously defend the right of every Man to absolute Religious Freedom in every other respect !

3—To unequivocally oppose all Racial Intermixture between Aryans (White Gentiles) in the one hand, and Asiatics, Africans or other non-Aryans on the other, to the end that the race-legislation already enacted in twenty-eight States of the Union and to a degree incorporated in our Country's immigration laws, may be scientifically perfected and applied throughout the Nation; to earnestly strive to further a true respect, understanding and friendship between these racially dissimilar groups, based upon a recognition and not upon a denial of the Almighty's immutable racial Laws !

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(1) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, September 8, 1938, page 1.

4--To uncompromisingly fight, with every lawful means at our disposal, against all Subversive Internationalism, in order that Marxism and all allied phenomena, from the Communist Party which openly advocates the overthrow by force and violence of our Government, to the liberal-pacifistic forces undermining the morale of Youth, from the Alien-controlled, international so-called Labor Movements preaching the madness of classhatred throughout the world, to the Rackets of International High Finance which are enslaving the Nation, may be outlawed and uprooted; to just as staunchly champion every American Political Movement, Labor Organization, Financial Institution and so forth, insofar as nothing is placed above the Nation and no Alien-Leadership or Domination is tolerated, serving the interests of true Social Justice, teaching each element of the Citizenry to understand the need for cooperation with the others and recognizing as its ideal the following basic principle: 'The Common Good before Private Gain' !

5--To unite with all Americans defending the Aryan Culture and Code of Ethics upon which this Nation was founded, helping to build a great American Movement of Liberation, in order that the Dictatorship of a small, racially and ethically alien, Jewish-international minority, to which the Mind of the entire Nation is rapidly being subjected, may be broken, restoring true Proportionate Representation to the hundred million Aryan Americans in the vital fields of the Press, Radio, Stage, Screen, Education, Legislation, Justice, Finance and the Professions, so that the Aims outlined in the preceding paragraphs may be achieved and these United States reconstituted the sovereign and independent, God-fearing and cultured, racially and ethically healthy Nation envisaged by its Founders ! The Swastika, our Fighting Symbol, has already become the Common Sign of Recognition of Defenders of Aryan Nationalism against the Bolshevik Scourge in Germany, Great Britain, White Russia, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian Countries, Canada and other Countries, regardless of the Form of Government or Religion involved !

6--To strive for a true Peace, based upon mutual understanding and friendship between our Country and others,

by recognising and respecting the differences which exist between even the various Aryan Nations and by defending the fundamental right of every civilised Country to govern itself without interference from outside, by disseminating among our Countrymen all Truths known to us concerning other Countries and of value in serving the cause of such Peace and Friendship, and finally by exposing and combatting all atrocity and boycott propaganda, base defamation, distortion of news and malicious lies, tending to create hatred and a war-psychosis promising benefit only to the everlasting international parasites !

7—To recognise as eternal Law, that only he can serve his God and Country well who strives to develop his capabilities in accord with his inherited characteristics, and that consequently a renegrade to his Race cannot be a good American Citizen; to therefore defend our Right to cherish the German Language and German Customs and our Right and Duty to defend the good name of all things German against slanderous attacks of any kind, emanating from ill-wishing, jealous, avaricious or ignorant source whatsoever, be it Nation, Race, Tribe, Association or Individual; to force nation-wide recognition of the incontrovertible fact that our Organisation desires to be no more and no less than a useful part of the desperately needed Great Aryan Movement for a Free and Clean America, accords the same respect to every other Element of our Country's Citizenry which it demands for ours, as American as any other and is entitled to the same Rights and Privileges under the Bill of Rights accorded to any other Organisation in the country !" (1)

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(1) Pamphlet - "Mass-Demonstration for True Americanism," Febru 1939, Madison Square Garden, pages 19 and 21.

On June 23, 1938, James Wheeler-Hill, National Secretary of the German-American Bund and Gustav Elmer, National Organizer of the Bund, testified before the McNaboe Committee of New York State investigating subversive activities. Both persons testified that:

> "The purpose of the Bund was to build a great American movement of liberation under the swastika, the common Symbol of Aryan Nationalism....." (1)

During the McNaboe investigation Fritz Kuhn also identified the purposes and aims of the Bund to be

> "to build an Aryan movement under the swastika..." (2)

It is to be noted that

> "helping to build a great American Movement of Liberation under the swastika, the common Symbol of the Defenders of Aryan Nationalism....."

is No. 5 of the statement of the Aims and Purposes of the Bund, as expressed at the time of its September, 1938 National Convention at New York City and as recorded in the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter for September 8, 1938, page 2.

At the time of the September 1938 National Convention of the Bund Wilhelm Kunze, National Director of Public Relations of the Bund, declared:

> "No change in the aims and purposes of the Bund were either made or considered necessary, nor are any changes contemplated for the future." (3)

Fritz Kuhn has declared that the

> "fundamental aims are to promote better relations between the United States and Germany." (4)

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(1) New York Times, June 23, 1938.
(2) New York Times, June 24, 1938.
(3) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, September 15, 1938, page 3.
(4) Ibid., page 1.

As late as October 20, 1938, Kuhn repeated that one of the aims of the Bund is the

> ".... exposing and combatting all atrocity and boycott propaganda." (1)

George Frobeese, the Midwest Department Leader for the German-American Bund, in addressing the September, 1938 National Convention of the Bund in New York City, declared:

> ".... and the un-American and unlawful boycotts are the very causes of the founding of our organization." (2)

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(1) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, October 20, 1938, page 2.
(2) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, September 15, 1938, page 4.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the German-American Bund at its National Convention in New York City in September, 1938:

"For a Gentile-Controlled America

Resolutions Unanimously Adopted by the Sixth National Convention of the German American Bund

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WHEREAS this Nation was conquered, pioneered and built by White Men, whose Culture, Form of Government and Ideals of Americanism are being undermined and destroyed by an alien minority with an unassimilable code, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we demand a socially just, White-Gentile ruled United States; and

WHEREAS the Federal Government has countenanced and encouraged the development of the CIO for the promotion of sovietizing through terroristic measures such as Sit-Down Strikes, Seizure of Property, Sabotage, etc., under the leadership of such radical Jews as Sidney Hillman, David Dubinsky and others, and,

WHEREAS these Communist-controlled organizations and individuals are being welded into a powerful United Front by the Jewish Labor Committee for the proposed revolutionary overthrow of our Republic, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we demand Gentile - controlled American Labor Unions, free of Jewish, Moscow-directed domination; and

WHEREAS there has been an ever-increasing control of our Courts and Public Offices by Talmudic Jews, and because of their claim, that they 'have fortunate contacts with the various judges of the supreme bench' and,

WHEREAS, by systematic reorganization of our armed forces, officers loyal to the Constitution have been replaced and demoted, therefore

RESOLVED, that we demand Gentile citizens in all positions of importance in the Courts of Law, in the National Defense Forces, in Educational Institutions and in Government; and

WHEREAS the Soviet Government has consistently violated certain terms of its Recognition Agreement with the U. S. Government, to wit; the spreading of vicious and subversive propaganda, aimed at the overthrow of the existing constitutional government, the countenancing and promotion of the Communist Party in the U. S. A., therefore

RESOLVED that we demand severance of Diplomatic Relations with Soviet Russia, the outlawing of the Communist Party in the United States, and prosecution of all known Communists for High Treason; and

WHEREAS the Secretaries of State and Labor propose to set aside immigration restrictions for the purpose of receiving into this country the unwanted Jews of Europe, and

WHEREAS such mass-immigration of unassimilable aliens would further unbalance our economic system, by glutting the unemployment and relief rolls with non-citizens, therefore

RESOLVED that we demand immediate cessation of all dumping of undesirable aliens, disguised as political refugees on the shores of the United States; and

WHEREAS the Hollywood Film Monopoly has been exposed by the Dies Congressional Committee as a hotbed of subversive influences,

RESOLVED, that we demand a thorough cleaning of this most important medium of propaganda and entertainment; and

WHEREAS, through the efforts of the left-wing Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, there has been organized a complete censorship of all Christian news releases, under control of the Conference of Jews and Christians, and

WHEREAS the Public Press and Radio by reason of powerful influences exercised by Jewish Advertisers, Stockholders, and political powers, are not free to render their proper service as American Institutions,

RESOLVED, that we demand action to end abuse of the Freedom of the Pulpit, Press, Radio and Stage, which is undermining the Patriotism and Morals of the American People; and

WHEREAS intervention in European affairs on the part of our Government, occasioned by undue influence of Jewish-inspired British Imperialism, and unduly close relations with international religious or other movements with political aims, have only furthered the cause of injustice in Europe and tend to divide our racially and religiously mixed population into warring factions, and

WHEREAS International Control exercised over these United States by the League of Nations has practically destroyed the Sovereignity of this Nation, and

WHEREAS the League of Nations is an international organisation directed by the Jewish Agency for the benefit of world-Jewry, acting through the Bank of International Settlements, the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company, the Committee for Intellectual Cooperation and the International Labor Bureau, the seat of all world labor disorders, therefore

RESOLVED that we demand a return to the policies of George Washington on the part of our Government, aloofness from all foreign entanglements and the severance of all official or secret connections with the League of Nations or its Agencies; and

WHEREAS the Tripartite Agreement regulating the value of the Dollar, the Pound and the Frame, and other similar arrangements represent a curtailment of the sovereignty of the Nation and have caused continual disturbances in our economic system,

RESOLVED, that we demand an abrogation of such agreements binding us to international banking and credit institutions, and the creation of a National American Financial System, with the value of the medium of exchange based on the productive ability of our people and on the natural resources of the Nation." (1)

(1) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, September 15, 1938, pages 1 and 2.

DEUTSCHER-KONSUM VERBAND,
INCORPORATED
(German Consumers Association)

On July 4, 1935, the business organization of the German-American Bund, the Deutscher-Konsum Verband, also known as the German Consumers Association, was established. (1)

The Deutscher-Konsum Verband was incorporated in the State of New York pursuant to Article 2 of the Stock Corporation Law. The Certificate of Incorporation bears No. 5183 and the incorporation was filed with the Department of State of the State of New York on April 9, 1937.

The Certificate of Incorporation discloses that the purposes for which the said corporation was formed are as follows:

"1. To buy, sell, acquire, own, lease, occupy and deal in real estate, in connection with the objects of this corporation, and for the purpose of the business of this corporation.

2. To make and execute mortgages and issue bonds and other obligations in payment of property purchased or acquired by this corporation, or for any object in or acquired by this corporation, or for any object in or about its business.

3. To borrow money, incur debts and liabilities for the objects of the corporation, and secure the same as above provided.

4. For the purposes of carrying on the business and furthering the objects, to do any and all of such acts and things and all other acts necessary and proper for carrying on its business.

5. To manage property purchased by this corporation, and to purchase and sell stock.

6. To organize business men and consumers and to conduct an information service between Germany and America.

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(1) Year-book of the German-American Bund for 1937.

7. To carry on business in the various states, territories, districts and insular possessions of the United States and in foreign countries as factors, agents and commission merchants; to solicit, receive, pack, crate, ship, bill and collect for all article of merchandise offered by domestic manufacturers for sale and disposal in foreign countries, and to investigate, buy, secure, pack, crate, ship, bill and collect for all machinery, goods, wares, merchandise and commodities of domestic manufacture desired by corporations, associations, individuals or firms located in foreign countries. To import and export goods, wares and merchandise.

The amount of the capital stock of the said corporation shall be the sum of Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars, which shall consist of common stock.

The number of shares of which the said capital stock shall consist shall be Fifty (50) of the par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars each.

The office of the corporation is to be located at 178 East 85th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York...."

The Certificate of Incorporation provided for four Directors until the first annual meeting of the stockholders. These first named Directors are as follows:

Max Rapp
Fritz Kuhn
William Luedtke
Herman Schwartzmann.

Each Director is listed as having taken one share of stock.

The Secretary of State at New York is designated as the agent of the corporation upon whom process in any action or proceeding against it may be served. (1)

The present officers of the Deutscher-Konsum Verband are as follows:

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(1) Certificate of Incorporation of the Deutscher-Konsum Verband.

National Chairman - Fritz Kuhn
Eastern District
Chairman - Rudolf Markmann
National Secretary - Willi Luedtke
National Treasurer - Max Rapp (1)

One authority points out that the Deutscher-Konsum Verband holds a Christmas Fair each year in all the larger cities of the United States,

"....in order to signify thereby, also outwardly, that the American-German Peoples League is very serious about taking care of the economic interests of our business people on this side and on the other side of the great Atlantic. Thereby the Christmas Fair is the living expression of the iron determination to form commercial relations between America and Germany, as well as to put up on the other hand a resistance - more successful in each succeeding year recently - against the Jewish boycott of German goods, a resistance in an unspeakably difficult struggle which on the side of their enemies is being waged with equal bitter determination a fight for the continued existence of the German racial Christian businessman in our new home country. Justice is being done to this endeavor in a very special manner this year by the Christmas Fair of the D.K.V. in the most beautiful and elegant exposition hall in Greater New York, the Grand Central Palace, which aside from its Fair purpose will serve for free purchases and sales, maintaining a huge exhibition of German goods which causes justified and approving attention far beyond the city limits." (2)

The D.K.V. is also described in the following language:

"The German Consumers Association (D.K.V.) is the economic interests representation of German-American businessmen and consumers; its goal is the mutual support in the economic field for the furtherance of imports and the furtherance of the turnover of German products, for the fighting of the boycott of German goods and for the strengthening of the independent Aryan businessman.

Through the regular issuance of economic guidebooks and by means of rebat savings stamp system, this goal is

(1) "Official Program and Guide" for the German Exposition at Grand Central Palace, New York City, December 13 - 23, 1938.
(2) Year-book of the German-American Bund, for 1938, pages 15 and 16.

carried out in practical form. The central business offices of the D.K.V. are:

For the East	- D.K.V. Business Office, 178 East 85th Street, New York City.
For the Middle West	D.K.V. Business Office, 3853-57 Northwestern Avenue Chicago, Illinois.
For Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington, D. C.	D.K.V. Business Office, 3718 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." (1)

It is to be noted that these addresses are likewise the addresses for the headquarters of the German-American Bund, located in the cities named.

Another authority points out that:

"The German-American Business League, Incorporated, is the representative of the economic interests of German-American consumers and business people.

The aim of the League is mutual support upon the economic field in order to augment the sales of German products, and to fight unlawful boycotts." (2)

"The G.A.B.L. has the following working system: the consumer receives a discount book, in which a saving stamp is placed by the businessman for each ten cent purchase. The book contains space for five hundred stamps. The filled book may be exchanged at the office of the League and the consumer shall receive $1.25 in cash for every filled book." (3)

The D.K.V. was not founded for profit. It was originally intended as a matter of self-aid to those holding German ideas. (4)

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(1) Year-book of the German-American Bund for 1938, page 49.
(2) Pamphlet - "Deutscher Konsum Verband" issued by the Chicago Branch of the German-American Business League, Incorporated, 3243 Northwestern Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, page 7.
(3) Ibid., page 7
(4) Ibid., page 5

"Therefore, German-Americans consider it your duty to buy only at D.K.V. stores." (1)

In popularizing the Christmas Fair for 1937 the D.K.V. announced:

"The great Exposition and Christmas Market of the German-American Business League, Incorporated, to be held in New York City from the 16th to the 24th of December, 1937, represents a hitherto unattended opportunity to increase the demand for German goods and service here and for United States goods and service in Germany, to enlighten the buying public regarding the latest achievements in German manufacture and merchandise.....

Additional attractions for the public will be the daily door prizes, including a round-trip ticket to Germany to be given away on Wednesday evening, December 22....." (2)

The close connection between the Deutscher-Konsum Verband and the German-American Bund is shown by the official positions in the German-American Bund for the first Directors of the Deutscher-Konsum Verband.

Fritz Kuhn	- National Chairman of the German-American Volksbund; elected to that office on December 1, 1937.
Willy Luedtke	Economic Treasurer of the German-American Bund.
Herman Schwartzmann	Local leader of the Astoria, Long Island local of the German-American Bund.
Max Rapp	Member of the German-American Bund.

The only change in this list of officers is the substitution of Rudolph Markmann for Herman Schwartzmann. Rudolph Markmann is the leader of the Department East of the German-American Bund.

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(1) Pamphlet - "Deutscher Konsum Verband" issued by the Chicago Branch of the German-American Business League, Incorporated, 3443 Northwestern Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, page 5.
(2) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, November 25, 1937, page 1.

[redacted] was interviewed at the headquarters of the German-American Bund in New York City and advised that the D.K.V. is owned by its Directors. b7C

Upon interview Fritz Kuhn stated that the main purpose of the D.K.V. is to fight the anti-Nazi boycott.

The D.K.V. publishes at intervals a Trade Guide containing the names of agrarian merchants acceptable to the German-American Bund. Copies of these Trade Guides are available.

One Trade Guide points out:

"The present time makes economy in all matters a necessity. We, therefore, ask you to make it a habitual to consult the D.K.V. Trade Guide.

Our often repeated call to you is German-Americans select your dealer from our Trade Guide. Always ask for D.K.V. stamps. Buy only in D.K.V. stores." (1)

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(1) Fourth Annual Trade Guide of the D.K.V. for New York and Long Island, page 3.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT LEAGUE, INCORPORATED

The German American Settlement League is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, the certificate having been filed May 17, 1937, under the "Membership Corporation Law." The certificate is signed by:

Henry Wolfgang
1713 Stephens Street
Ridgwood, New York

Bruno Haehnel
301 Reid Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Henry Hauck
Yaphank, New York

Addo Bielefeld
2697 Heath Avenue
Bronx, New York

Herman Schwarzmann
344 Starr Street
Brooklyn, New York

Ernest Mueller
2122 Himrod Street
Ridgwood, New York

These signatories were to be the directors until the first annual meeting. They were described in the document as being citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

Among the particular objectives for which the corporation is established are:

"SECOND: (a) To introduce, cultivate and propagate in every direction true Germanic culture, to cultivate the German language, customs and ideals;

* * * * * *

(c) To enlighten them in the true spirit of their civic obligations and the cardinal principles of American citizenship;

* * * * * *

(e) To promote and inculcate in its youth a spirit of loyalty, love for the country, respect for the flag of the United States, to train and instruct them in the theory and practice of good citizenship;

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(g) To promote the exchange of its students and German students for the purpose of educational enlightenment and understanding.

(h) To encourage science and art, and disseminate literature for the purpose of teaching the true ideals of benevolence, charity and philanthropy."

The corporation was intended to operate principally within the State of New York; to be governed by a board of six directors, which were to have control of all the affairs of the corporation, elect all officers and invest all funds, subject to the by-laws of the corporation.

The corporation was not intended to be conducted for pecuniary purposes. (1)

(1) Certificate of Incorporation of the German-American Settlement League.

A. V. PUBLISHING COMPANY

The A. V. Publishing Corporation (New York) publishers of Der Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official organ of the German-American Bund and the German-American Business League (D.K.V.) was incorporated in New York State, March 27, 1937, on which date the certificate of incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State. It is signed by:

Fritz J. Kuhn
178 East 85th Street
New York City

James Wheeler-Hill
2198 East 83rd Street
New York City

William Luedtke
1504 Third Avenue
New York City

Each of these persons is shown as the owner of one share of stock, and also as being a director until the first meeting of the stockholders.

The opening paragraph of the certificate states that the signers are all citizens of the United States. The Corporation was to issue 5500 shares of stock, of which 5000 at $10 were to be preferred and the other 500 to be common with no par value. The office of the Corporation is located at 178 East 85th Street, New York City. The certificate of incorporation enumerates the various purposes for which the Corporation is established, which would seem to be primarily those set out in the third paragraph of the purposes:

> "3. To print, publish and distribute newspapers, for the purpose of fostering German and American Relations; to prepare for publication, print, electrotype, bind, sell and distribute and generally deal in magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, books and publications of all kinds and to engage generally in the business of job and book printers and bookbinders." (1)

The Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter is owned by the A. V. Publishing Corporation, of which the following are the officers;

(1) Certificate of incorporation in New York of the A. V. Publishing Corporation.

Fritz Kuhn - President
Richard Wettin - Treasurer
James Wheeler-Hill - Secretary

The address of the Corporation and its officers is 178 East 85th Street, Room 5, New York City. (1)

(1) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, March 9, 1939, page 4.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND AUXILIARY

The Certificate of Incorporation of the German-American Bund Auxiliary is dated March 22, 1937, and was filed and recorded in the State of New Jersey on April 2, 1937. The incorporation is under the provisions of an act of the New Jersey State Legislature entitled, "An Act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit." The purpose of the organization is to acquire, improve and control property to be used for promoting social intercourse among its members. The location of the principal office is given as 925 Danielson Street in the township of North Bergen, New Jersey, and the person against whom process may be served is August Klapprott. The certificate of incorporation provided for eight trustees. The names of the trustees selected for the first year of the existence of the corporation are:

Matthias Kohler
130 Linden Avenue
Irvington, New Jersey.

Herman V. Busch
881 South Seventeenth Street
Newark, New Jersey

August Klapprott
925 Danielson Street
North Bergen, New Jersey

George Neupert
233 Washington Place
Cliffside Park, New Jersey

Willy Luedtke
52 Barbour Street
Haledon, New Jersey

Edward Matthias
695 Midland Avenue
Garfield, New Jersey

Henry Siebert
Cloverdale Avenue
Paramus, New Jersey

Fritz Kuhn
178 East 85th Street
New York City, New York

The certificate of incorporation provides that,

> "Hereafter, no person may become or be a member of the corporation unless he shall be an officer of the voluntary organization known as the 'German-American Bund', or some local division thereof in good standing and the Board of Trustees of the Corporation may limit membership of the corporation further by prescribing that a member of the corporation, to be, become or remain such, must hold office of some designated or specified degree or kind in said 'German-American Bund' or some local division thereof in good standing."

The certificate further provides that when such persons shall cease to be the holder of such an office in the "German-American Bund" or a local division thereof, they shall at once cease to be members of the "German-American Bund Auxiliary." (1)

(1) Certificate of Incorporation of the German-American Bund Auxiliary

DECLARATIONS INDICATIVE OF AGENCY RELATIONSHIP

"The D. K. V.'s aim is . . . . the strengthening of the independent Aryan business man." (1)

"As soon as October 12, 1924, that is many years before Adolf Hitler seized power in Germany, Fritz Gissibl with a few friends founded the 'Teutonia', that little association out of which the League of the Friends of the New Germany was destined to grow. He took up the fight against the indifference of the old Germans and against the opposition which grew stronger and stronger. They did that as soon as it had become clear that here a movement had started which would stop at nothing in order to achieve its great final goal, namely, the renewing of Germanism on a racial basis. (2)

"Since 1933 the America-Germans are strongly under the long distance influence of the National Socialist new order of the German Reich. . . ." (3)

"Every effort to get the German youth is of increased importance today over there, inasmuch as the Germans can no longer send their youth across the ocean. . . . For that reason the Youth Groups of the American-German League are a real accomplishment for Germanism." (4)

"The idea must be recognized: maintenance of racial Germanism (in America) at any price." (5)

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(1) Yearbook of the German-American Bund, 1937, page 40.
(2) Ibid., page 50.
(3) Ibid., page 53.
(4) Ibid., page 55.
(5) Ibid., page 42.

"The Germany of today regards every single one as a racial German comrade who is of German descent and of German blood and who will publicly confess to the German language and German Kultur. The Germany of today does not ask that you neglect your duties as Americans, but the Germany of today says: Only he can become a good American who is also a good German." (1)

". . . and he (Adolf Hitler) has given this goal to an entire nation and thereby he has given it to us (German-Americans) too and we will reach it and we will accomplish that the people in America will once more have respect for the Germans and respect for the German home country, that they will be glad of the resurrection of Germany and give homage to its leader, the saviour of the world against Bolshevism." (2)

In dedicating Camp Nordland it was explained:

"With the festive act of today we are attempting to give over officially this magnificent little piece of God's earth to its real destination: service to the German racial idea."

"The mission which our 'Camp' has to fulfill is a holy one just as every service in the interest of our German racial idea is a holy and noble one. We, the living generation who have called into life this enterprise, consecrate this work to the service of the German racial idea in America."

"Camp Nordland is a fundamental column of our movement which in a worthy manner may take its place at the side of about twenty other enterprises of a similar nature which already exist in America. It is furthermore a project which is supposed to lay the foundation stone for real estate purchases in the cities

(1) Yearbook of the German-American Bund, 1937, page 63.
(2) Ibid., page 63.

"so that we will be put in a position to found 'German houses' and other institutions for German Kultur and Germanism will be fostered and practiced. Then we will sit around these places a unified proud racially conscious German. The fulfilment of this task is the greatest service which we can render to our old and our new home country, and the most valuable heritage which we can leave to our survivors."

"Our 'Camp' is designed principally to be a place which breathes of the spirit of the new Germany. Conscious of this fact, the 'Camp' is consecrated to our youth. It is there that our boys and girls shall be educated; it is there where the spirit of camaraderie and the feeling of belonging to one community is to be inculcated into them; it is there where they shall learn the 'you for me, I for you'; it is there where they shall be strengthened and confirmed in national Socialism so that they will be conscious of the role which has been assigned to them as the future carriers of German racial idea in America."

"Thereby we give you over, 'Camp Nordland', to your holy mission. We consecrate you as a little piece of German soil in America, as a sample of our motto: 'Obligated to America, tied to Germany.'" (1)

"By fighting the Jew I fight for the work of the Lord." Der Fuehrer (Adolf Hitler.) (2)

"THE FORMULA TODAY IS: either actively with us -- or against us. There can no longer be any neutrality in any place where our enlightenment has penetrated. To remain neutral furtheren means: to take an attitude against us, against an upright taking care of our interests of Germandom in the U.S.A." (3)

"And thus the German human being is and remains our racial comrade regardless of citizenship papers which he may own in any country." (4)

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(1) Pamphlet - Camp Nordland, dated July 18, 1937. Issued by German-American Bund Auxiliary, Incorporated.
(2) Die Jungmadelschaft, March, 1937, page 1.
(3) Yearbook of the German-American Bund for 1938, page 28.
(4) Ibid., page 30.

Page 39 of the Yearbook of the German-American Bund for 1938 contains the picture of the German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, below which is the caption "Exalted Visitor!".

> "On August 8, 1937, the newly appointed German Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, paid a visit to the summer camp of Local Buffalo. The Ambassador is shown standing in front of a group of girls of the Girls Division, Buffalo, greeting the delighted crowd of people."

The 1938 Yearbook of the German-American Bund appears to have been prepared to a large extent by a Bund member, Severin Winterscheidt. On page 2 of the Yearbook Winterscheidt makes the following statement:

> "In truly National-Socialist spirit of assistance and racial unity my work was made considerably easier through the unselfish obligingness which was proven to us by the "Institute for Germans Abroad" in Stuttgart by its gratis manufacturing of the majority of the series of picture cuts which found use in the Yearbook and which contribute materially to the embellishment and to the enlightenment of German racial comrades and of American citizens.
>
> "Nowhere in the wide world is there a greater splitting-up of Germandom than exists here in our new home land, the United States of America. To fuse this Germandom into one great and unified working community means a task which only such a movement could dare to undertake which is internally strong and young and which tries and will continue to try to utilize the rich experiences already proven during the past difficult years that they were able to do positive Germandom work." (1)
>
> "Thus the German-American Peoples League made it its task to spread with all means and ways at its disposal enlightenment about the new Germany, its Weltanschauung and especially about the carrying out of all endeavors and ideas within the Third Reich. . . . " (2)

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(1) Yearbook of the German-American Bund for 1938, page 21.
(2) Yearbook of the German-American Bund for 1938, page 25.

The following poem, by Ernest Rheydtdittmer, appeared in a recent issue of Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, the official organ of the German-American Bund:

"AMERICA-GERMANS GREET THE HOMELAND

We greet you,-you pround German land
As real sons,-far away from you - but not separated
We weave faithfully for you the bond of racial community
And we follow you in battle and eternal peace!

Even if one or the other may break down in the battle
His last smile lives for German lands
And his lips still quiver in a sacred promise:
'Racial German brothers will continue to build!'

Therefore accept our salute you hard German earth.
Even the poorest son of your people extends his hand to you:
That there may be no more boundaries between the folkdom.
That we may LOVE you,-MOTHER COUNTRY!

And when the waves clash wildly in the storm
And the sea fiercely lashes the ragged cliff wall:
Then you must listen to the words of your children
They salute you,-you sacred German country!"(1)

Herman Schwinn, addressing the September, 1938, convention of the German-American Bund in New York City, declared, "Buy Gentile, vote Gentile, employ Gentile!" (2)

"One Folkdom, one Bund, one Fuehrer." (3)

"We are an American organization and nothing else. As a purely American organization we have taken up the fight against the Jews for the sake of this, our country. Our enemies call us Nazis and we proudly

(1) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, March 9, 1939, page 3.
(2) Ibid., September 15, 1938, page 4.
(3) Ibid., August 18, 1938, page 7, and March 9, 1939, page 5.

"confess that we are. Yes, we are the American Nazis!" (1)

George Froboese, addressing the September, 1938, convention of the German-American Bund in New York City, stated:

"We will continue to cherish these our sympathies for everything which is German and tell the investigators in Washington that we have not the slightest intention of changing our attitude whether they like it or not. We will continue to visit Germany, and if given a chance stand like men before Hitler and thank him for saving Germany from that bloody and Godless Asiatic monster called Jewish Communism." (2)

The following is the slogan of the German-American Bund as of February 20, 1939:

"Our aim a united Germandom." (3)

"We have to speak of the Reich.

The repeated insinuations that the Bund's primary interests are German, are justified only in so far as the Bund forms a much-needed medium for presenting the American public with truthful statements of facts concerning a highly controversial subject, the true character of which is wilfully suppressed or distorted in daily installments of fabricated news. It faces the alternative in this task of either remaining silent in the face of the misrepresentation and defamation of the ancestral home of millions of citizens, or to employ what resistance it can offer to unscrupulous propaganda; in which case it cannot avoid frequent reference to the Reich and its government.

Self-defense is the first law of nature. Since the poisonous attacks on Germany directly recoil upon us of German stock - though we are not responsible for Germany's policies - no resourse is left us but to try to disentangle the truth about Germany

(1) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, September 8, 1938, pages 1 and 2.
(2) Ibid., September 15, 1938, page 4.
(3) Life Magazine, March 6, 1939, page 57.

from the daily putput of lies for the
creation of misunderstandings." (1)

The pamphlet entitled "The New Germany Under Hitler," published by the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, contains a statement on the back cover quoted as follows:

"In order to get a
true picture of conditions in Germany
and elsewhere
read the papers of the
GERMAN AMERICAN BUND

Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter
New York
Central Organ of the Movement
P. O. Box 24, Station K New York, N. Y.

Deutscher Weckruf, Chicago
Our Weekly in the Middlewest
3243 N. Western Avenue Chicago, Ill.

Philadelphia
Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter
3718 N. Fifth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

California Weckruf
Deutsches Haus
634 West 15th Street Los Angeles, Cal.

The first three papers appear weekly. Subscription Rates $3 per year.
Single Copies 5¢ Ask for sample copies."

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(1) Portion of an affidavit of Fritz Kuhn "To the Congress of the United States and all others whom it may concern," dated October 12, 1938, appearing in the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, October 20, 1938.

The following advertisement appeared in the Year-book of the German-American Bund for 1938, page 43:

"TRAVEL TO GAY GERMANY! Under this motto the Third Reich invites the world to participate in the joy of life of the New Germany, to get to know the spirit of the New Germany, and to participate in and live with all the glorious feasts and events which are being offered to the guest from abroad in this year of joy and gayety in the old home country. Because "the National-Socialist Germany of Adolf Hitler is in this unrest of the world an island of peace, a country of quiet, order and security' in which everyone shall participate and participates in everything which makes life a joy."

The following advertisement appeared on page 47 of the 1938 Year-book of the German-American Bund:

"THE TRUTH
about Germany and America
is brought to you
together with fundamental discussions about National-Socialism, enlightening articles about the Jewish Question, with exact reports about the defensive struggle against Bolshevism and news about the racial movement from all parts of the U. S.

by the only German newspaper in America
(DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER)
THE GERMAN AWAKENING CRY AND OBSERVER
the

Fighting Sheet of the America-German Peoples League

and of the

German Consumers Association

Appears weekly

The newspaper may be subscribed for at every German Post Office for Reichsmark 8.58 per year.

Subscription Price $3.00 per year
delivered to your house by mail

No extra charge for shipment to Germany

Editorial Office and Business Office:

178 East 85th Street New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Butterfield 8-8797

"HERALDS OF THE THIRD REICH

Present day Germany considers that every person of German ancestry and German blood who adheres to German language and culture is a German racial comrade. Germany does not ask you to neglect your duties as an American, but Germany says, only he who is also a good German can become a good American.

Germany considers it as a service to the nation if you greet the rebirth of the German folk, the glorious folk movement of National Socialism, with understanding; when you openly accept the German language, German custom and manner.

We stand here as the heralds of the Third Reich, as preachers of the German world-viewpoint of National Socialism which has displayed before the eyes of the world the incomparable German miracle, the miracle of National Socialism."(1)

There appears on pages 56 to 61 of the 1937 Year-book of the German-American Bund an article entitled "The Olympic Trip of the Bund!" It is disclosed that on July 23, 1936, more than two hundred members of the German-American Bund departed for Germany on the "NEW YORK"; that among these was an Ordnung Dienst (Orderly Service) contingent of approximately fifty men; that the O. D. members visited the Chancery where an announcement was made:

"The Fuehrer desires to see the Bund leaders in the reception rooms. We are standing before the Chancellor of the Empire, the Fuehrer of Germany. He extends his hand to everyone of us, looks us direct in the eye, lays his hand upon the shoulder of our Bund leader and speaks to us about the Germany which again has become beautiful. He questions us about our German fellow countrymen overseas. He thanks us for our energetic obviations and the infamous false provocations of a custom corrupted press and he inquires

(1) Year-book of the German-American Bund for 1937.
"The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 42.

about the course of the rest of the trip in Germany of the Bund."

There are likewise contained in pages 56 to 66 of the 1937 Year-book of the German-American Bund several photographs referring to the trip of the German-American Bund members and the reception given them by Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goering.

DECLARATIONS INDICATIVE OF PRINCIPAL RELATIONSHIP

A feature article by Bernhard Borgardt of Bremervoerde, Germany, entitled "What They Talk About in Germany," appeared in the Deutscher Weckruf and Beobachter and is quoted in part herewith as follows:

> "We here in Germany have heard the special joy of the strong flourishing of the German American Bund. In the United States too one begins to feel the approach of the final decision. That is good for all of those who still carry in themselves the seeds of cleaning house, to get prepared for this decision. In Germany one knows well that there where real German fellows and upright German women are ready to work for Germany abroad, this will can be translated into action and the country (the United States) can be snatched from chaos. Germany stands irrevocably committed to its new times and its gigantic idea: National Socialism ! The homeland greets you, fellow countrymen ! Stand firm and hold out in the storm. Close the ranks and tie the strap of your helmets tighter.....for yourself and your beautiful country." (1)

Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, Chief, Foreign Organization, has declared:

> "A German abroad is today a National Socialist, and no newspaper in the world can deny it." (2)

Baron von Neurath, in addressing the Fifth Congress of Germans Abroad in August 1937, declared:

> "But, while we have not the slightest intention of denying foreign rights we will certainly not permit Germans living abroad to be subjected to any sort of special rulings by foreign governments because of their National Socialist faith."(3)

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(1) Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, March 2, 1939, page 8.
(2) New York Times for August 30, 1937, page 3.
(3) Ibid., page 3.

General Hermann Goering, in addressing the Fifth Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, declared:

"Germans abroad can and must help in promoting the sale of German goods. German business firms must under no circumstances employ Jewish representatives, for the Jews have no interest in pushing German goods. You Germans who live abroad must tell everyone in foreign countries: Germany has reached its highest aims in times of peace and will continue its work in peace. You, my compatriots abroad, must be proud of this nation, of this movement, and of its Fuehrer. And when you are defamed and abused abroad then show that you are National Socialists and resent the insult. You Germans who live abroad no matter where, have the right to declare yourselves Germans and National Socialists. You have this right, for the Third Reich is built on the fundamental idea of National Socialist Weltanschauung. The greatest thing the Third Reich has accomplished is this solidarity of all Germans. Go back then into the world and demonstrate this solidarity. Show yourselves as always a true granitelike block of Germanism. Thus will you do the greatest service to the homeland. Be the servants of this homeland. Put away thoughts of personal advantage for greater things--the Nation, Germany."(1)

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, in a closing address to the Fifth Congress, declared:

"Certain foreign newspapers reported--much to my astonishment--that certain cultural attaches would be appointed to German Embassies and Legations abroad. What utter nonsense! Our cultural attaches are the thousands upon thousands of Germans living outside the Fatherland. We have no need to send special cultural attaches to London, Paris, or Washington."(2)

Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, in addressing the Fifth Congress, declared:

"We recognize only one idea: A german always and everywhere remains a German and nothing but a German--and thereby a National Socialist." (3)

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(1) New York Times, September 3, 1937, page 3.
(2) New York Times, September 6, 1937, page 4.
(3) New York Times, August 31, 1937, page 7.

In Berlin on August 15, 1937, the National Socialist Kurier announced a "program" for the young German-American corps as follows:

> "We desire to bring back Germans in the United States to racial unity. To this end the intellectual and spiritual reform of Americans of German extraction is necessary in accord with the model furnished by the homeland.
>
> When we have attained this goal, the organized German-American influence thus politically reactivated shall be thrown in the balance under our leadership for the coming struggle with Communism and Jews for the Americans' regeneration.
>
> In their summer camps young German-Americans, who owe their duty to America and who are bound to Germany, learn to harmonize their duties as American citizens and their national and racial missions as Germans." (1)
>
> "The Bill of Rights is a wall in which a breach must be made before America's problems can be solved." (2)
>
> "Anti-Semitism in America is a vital necessity for Nazi plans." (3)

Hugo Grothe in his "Handbook of Foreign Germans" writes to the effect that one-fourth of America's blood will not long be denied its rightful place; that the Reich must do everything in its power to make these Americans return to their German race. (4)

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(1) "Those Nazi Americans," Readers Digest, October, 1937.
(2) Quotation from Hans Kiderlen's book, "Journey into New America," quoted by S. K. Padover in "Unser Amerika," Readers Digest, January, 1939.
(3) This quotation appeared in Padover's article "Unser Amerika," in the Readers Digest for January, 1939, as having been made by a spokesman for the Nazi Institute for Foreign Propaganda. The identity of the official is not disclosed.
(4) "Unser Amerika," by S. K. Padover, Readers Digest, January, 1939.

Minister of the Interior Frick, in addressing the Fifth Congress of Germans Abroad at Stuttgart, declared:

> "No German abroad may forget that he is always and everywhere a piece of Germany." (1)

It is reported that Pamphlet No. 7 of the official "Nazi Instructions for our Friends Overseas" contains the following:

> "The fundamental aim must always be to discredit conditions in the United States." (2)

Richard Nitschke, in his "Der Auslandsdeutschtum," declared:

> "In our position, we cannot afford to give up one-third of our people. We make no distinction between Germans at home and Germans abroad." (3)

S. K. Padover, writing in Readers Digest for January, 1939 refers to the book of Colin Ross, "Unser Amerika," which was published in Leipzig, Germany, in 1936. Padover points out that the book must be taken as semi-official since Ross is an officer of the Propaganda Institute at Stuttgart and since the organ of the Nazi Party, Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte (June 1938), urges that his book be given the "most wide-spread distribution."

Padover refers to that portion of Ross' book which urges that the 30,000,000 Germans in the United States should assert the rights of their blood by every and any means. Padover quotes Ross as follows:

> "I believe in the German Hour of America. The great historic events usually are prepared underground until they suddenly emerged in the open. The German rebirth in the United States is more powerful than most people think. We Germans in the old country can only watch the great revolution that is preparing over there, not altogether impartially, to be sure, for our hearts will always beat for a people whose blood is one-fourth ours.

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(1) "Unser Amerika," by S. K. Padover, Readers Digest, January, 1939
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.

From amongst them (Germans in America) will arise a German Thomas Paine.... He will unite all of German blood. All will come as soon as they have realized the simple truth that they are not 'Americans,' but 'Amerikaner,' men of German blood and American soil."

Adolf Hitler has declared:

"The German Reich as a State must embrace all Germans not only for the purpose of uniting and maintaining the most valuable racial elements of this nation but also for the purpose of raising the German nation gradually and safely to a dominating position." (1)

".....Youth, considering itself as a responsible part of greater Germany, still knows how to differentiate in its definitions, within the hundred million-nation, between German citizens within Germany and German citizens abroad ('Auslandreichsdeutsche,' also 'Die Auslandreichsdeutschen kommen zur Wahl!') and other Germans abroad. But at the same time they will admit that blood is stronger than a passport!.....

.....We will never call German people who are citizens of foreign countries aliens but racial comrades. German people will always remain our racial comrades even if foreign citizenship is forced upon them..... We will always remember that we, Germans, are not only citizens of the largest German state, of the German Reich, but that we are also racial comrades of more than 30 million Germans outside our borders. We must not..... tire to say to ourselves, to our 25 neighboring countries and to the world that state boundaries of today are not national boundaries and must never become cultural boundaries." (2)

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(1) "Mein Kampf," Munich, Franz Eher, 1934, page 439, as quoted by S.K. Padover in Readers Digest, January, 1939.
"The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 17.

(2) Friedrich Lange, ed., Volksdeutschen Kartenskizzen, Berlin, Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland, May 1937, page 8.
"The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," pages 19 and 20.

The following is a speech by Rudolf Hess at the Conference of German Chambers of Commerce Abroad, Berlin, June 28, 1934:

"You know as well as I do that the one great mistake of the former regime was in not keeping up the ties of blood which connect the Germans in their home country with the Germans abroad; in not having kept these ties alive and in not having used Germandom abroad politically, for the mutual benefit of both of the sections of Germandom. I consider it to be the special duty of the National Socialist state to rectify this mistake and to work out a common basis for co-operation between Germans in the Reich and Germans abroad.

The new Germany needs and expects the cooperation, the spiritual and mental willingness to sacrifice on the part of all her racial comrades abroad. Their positive cooperation shall be included in our great German racial community." (1)

Hans Steinacher, National Leader of the League for Germans Abroad, in his "Foreward to 1938 Calendar Issued by League for Germans Abroad," declared:

"Every German racial comrade is responsible to the German nation for his work and his whole existence. German national community reaches far across our boundary lines. We must not think of the borders of the state when we speak of the German nation....." (2)

Ernst Wilhelm Bohle made the following "Proclamation to Members of the Foreign Division of the N.S.D.A.P.:"

"Loyalty, discipline, and blind obedience are the foundation pillars of every branch of the National Socialist movement....." (3)

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(1) Rudolf Hess, Reden, Berlin, Frans Eher, 1938, page 34.
"The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 22.
(2) "The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 23.
(3) Mitteilungsblatt der Auslandsorganisation der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiter-Partei, Hamburg, July 1934, No. 8.
"The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 25.

The following is a portion of a speech by Ernst Wilhelm Bohle at a meeting of the Foreign Organization of the N.S.D.A.P., in Nuremberg on September 11, 1936:

> "We believe in the eternal values of race and blood and we feel that we are the chosen guardians of these values among Germans abroad. A State, which like our National Socialist Reich has been built upon the strong principles of blood and race, must gather unto itself the people of its own blood.
>
> The Foreign Organization of the National Socialist Party ...aims to retain the German individual whether poor or rich, young or old, in whatever part of the world he may be..." (1)

The following is a portion of a speech of Ernst Wilhelm Bohle delivered at the Congress of Germans Living Abroad, at Stuttgart, on August 30, 1937:

> "We National Socialists living abroad reject the concept of such a cosmopolitan German whose chief ambition is to assimilate with the people of the country in which he lives, because this cosmopolitan German not only makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, but because he consciously or unconsciously denies his Germandom. We only know the concept of the complete German who as a citizen of his country is always and everywhere a German and nothing but a German, this makes him a National Socialist." (2)

The following is a declaration of Ernest Wilhelm Bohle on the subject of "Foreign Germans--Consolidated Under Adolf Hitler!":

> "The leader of the Foreign Organization of the National Socialist Party placed at our disposal the speech which he delivered on the occasion of the Reich Party Congress in Nuremberg in 1935, as his contribution to the book, 'Wir Deutsche in der Welt.'

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(1) "The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 26.
(2) Westdeutscher Beobachter, Cologne, August 30, 1937.
"The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 27.

....We shall see to it that the German spirit shall burn in the hearts of our racial comrades abroad like an eternal flame which cannot be extinguished." (1)

The following is taken from "A Chapter on Germans Abroad, in a German Text-book":

"German People in Foreign Countries

.....According to their new citizenship they no longer belong to the Reich. But they still think and feel in German, they mostly still speak their old German tongue, they still observe the customs and habits of their inherited folkdom, they have German blood in their veins; therefore, they are, nationally speaking, our brothers, our racial comrades, even if they possess the Polish, Czecho-Slovakian or the American citizenship. Nation and state are not identical. Folkdom is much greater than citizenship in a country. Even if one gives up or is compelled to give up one's citizenship, one does not have to give up one's folkdom!

We therefore, rightfully define as German all those of German descent and of German blood, who live abroad. Thirty-five million Germans live outside of the German Reich's borders as German minorities in foreign countries." (2)

"German Youth in the United States

.....We want to bring the Germans in the United States, who in part have become alienated from the German fatherland and from the German nation, back to the great community of blood and fate of all Germans. To this end the spiritual regeneration of the Germans after the model of the homeland is necessary.

When we will have attained this goal, we will organize the Germans in order to give them, after the completion of their spiritual regeneration, economic reinforcement and political schooling.

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(1) Wir Deutsche in der Welt, Stuttgart, Verband Deutscher Vereine im Ausland, 1936, pages 9 to 20.
"The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," pages 31 to 34.

(2) Franz Fahnemann, ed., Erlebte deutsche Welt, Arbeitsstoffe und Erzeugnisse fuer die deutsche Schule, NSZ Rheinfront.
"The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 39.

German-Americans, thus prepared, economically rejuvenated and politically active, shall then be used under our leadership in the coming struggle with Communism and Jewry in the reconstruction of America." (1)

The following is the English translation of an item entitled "Youth in America of German Descension:"

"Some of the most pleasing appearances of the awakening of german customs in America are the efforts for educating the youth. Since immigration of the german people has come to a stand-still, the American german-patriots are becoming more clearly cognizant of the fact that their preservation can be assured only thereby, that the children born over there hold themselves up to their nationality. Consequently, in the course of the past year a large number of kindergartens, youth movements, children-choirs and, above all, language schools were established which today, though they at first are drawing only a conservative number of youths, are continually in the process of building and expansion. In many vicinities of North America during school vacations summer camps are arranged, in which thousands of children of german descent are spending their free time at sport and play. One of the climaxes of the youth-educational projects of this year was the song festival in Chicago where 3000 children sang. This choir is to be attributed to a great number of language schools." (2)

The following statement was made by Adolf Hitler:

"In its capacity as a State, the German Reich must gather all Germans to itself....." (3)

Hitler has also declared:

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(1) Stuttgarter NS-Kurier, Stuttgart, August 12, 1937. "The German Reich and Americans of German Origin," page 40.
(2) Der Volksdeutche published in Berlin and dated November 2, 1938.
(3) "My Battle," by Adolf Hitler, Houghton Mifflin Company, page 161, (abridged).

"As National-Socialists we see our program in our flag. In the red we see the social ideas of the movement; in the white, the nationalistic; in the swastika the mission of the fight for the victory of the Aryan man....which in itself was anti-Semitic, and will be anti-Semitic eternally." (1)

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(1) "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler, Stackpole Sons, Publishers, New York City, page 482, (Unexpurgated).

The following is a translation of data contained on pages 56-61 of the 1937 Yearbook of the German-American Bund:

"THE OLYMPIC TRIP OF THE 'BUND'

"The greatest event which the German-American 'Bund' had to record during the year 1936 was, without a doubt, the trip of the 'Bund' to the Olympic Games in Germany.

"Our movement, which from the beginning had stood in the front ranks in the fight for Jewish boycott of the Berlin Olympiade, summoned at the beginning of 1935 (for a general German over-land journey) several large recruit meetings for the Olympic Games, and then edited in June, 1936, as its contribution to the great peace celebration, a special Olympic publication which, numbering more than 50,000 copies, was distributed throughout the country.

"The solicitation for our Olympic trip received fresh impetus when the (Fuhrer) Leader of the 'Bund) and the east and middle-west supervisors decided to lead the delegation. On the 23rd of July more than 200 members of the German-American 'Bund', among whom was an O.D. and a banner troop of more than 50 people, embarked for Germany on the 'New York'. Over there another 200-300 'Bund' members who had previously gone to Germany joined them, so that the number of participants grew to 500.

"The impressions of their trip to Germany and the unforgetable reception in Berlin will be described by George Frohbeese, District Supervisor of Milwaukee, as follows:

"After an incomparable beautiful crossing, and after arriving upon German ground, events precipitated in such a manner that my brain hardly found time to register all the vigorous happenings which dashed in upon me.

"With genuine open arms, entirely in the sign and spirit of the ideal world of Olympic happening, the Germany of today received all of its guests. Be it here in inextinguishable gratefulness acknowledged again that the reception of the German-American "Bund", the former "friends of the new Germany", as German blood-brothers and sisters was not to be surpassed in national sincerety. The reception in Cuxhaven by the Mayor of Hamburg, the welcoming in Berlin by the V.D.A. (Volksbund fur das Deutschtum in Ausland) and the representatives of the capital of the Reich were the first signs of the love existing between the Motherland and us German-Americans.

"' The first and second of August, 1936, will remain high lights in the lives of all those who experienced these days in an atmosphere of national consciousness with the "Bund" in Berlin.

"'Every reader of these lines surely has read and heard of this first day in August, of the opening of the Olympic Games in the glorious stadium of a hundred thousand in Berlin. Only those of you can conceive of it who had the fortune of being one of those hundred thousand people enthusiastic people. To him who, stupefied by this unforgetable afternoon, neglected to see the great festival play in the evening, fate dealt a wicked blow. Incomprehensibly beautiful was this exhibition of 10,000 young girls, women and men. The hundred thousand onlookers sat dumbfounded to the core. It was to me as if I were experiencing a German 'Midsummer Night's Dream" - a German wonder of gracefulness. Of all the events in the stadium, if I had seen only this one, my trip from Milwaukee to Berlin would have been justified.

"'Then followed the historical day of August 2nd. In the early morning the order ranks of the "Bund" with their flags, under the leadership of the "Bund" leader, Fritz Kuhn, marched to the memorial beneath the Lindens. At the grave of the Unknown Soldier an oak wreath was laid in memory of the heroes of the World War. It was a solemn moment. A minute of silence - a silent greeting - thoughts directed upon the fields of honor in the North, the South, the East and the West.

"'The countermarch from the Memorial to the Imperial Chancery likened a true triumphal procession. Thousands of people stood in the streets through which our 'Bund' marched, led by the buoyant music of the only shalm band of Germany, by the "SA-STURM" No. 5, of the traditional formation of the German National Hero, Horst Wessel.

"'Everywhere our gaze wandered there was happy, celebrating people, festoons, pictures and banners, and thousands of flags from all Nations. Everything was glorious. It was historical ground - beneath the Lindens, the Brandenburger Gate! My thoughts jumped back three years - from the Kaiser's Court to the Imperial Chancery - torchlight procession of the SA to Wilhelmstrasse - Germany is free. Today we are allowed to march here, we can again be proud German people, and all this we owe to one, this one great person, whom we shall soon see - Adolph Hitler, the leader of our German homeland,

"'Company halt! We are at our destination. O. D. about face to the Imperial Chancery! Everything is at extreme tenseness. Now the crowd forcefully calls for their "Fuhrer". Suddenly there is a hurricane of "hailing" which penetrates the inner rooms of the Chancery. "The Fuhrer is on the balcony!" announces a messenger and immediately we are howling in the street and extending our arms up toward the historical balcony from which the "Fuhrer" and Minister Goering, deeply moved, are

gratefully accepting our greeting.

"'Immediately we are in the act of entering the Chancery - an announcement is made: "The 'Fuhrer' desires to see the 'Bund' leaders in the reception rooms." We are standing before the Chancellor of the Empire, the "Fuhrer" of Germany. He extends his hand to each one of us, looks us direct in the eye, lays his hand upon the shoulders of our "Bund" leader and speaks to us about the Germany which again has become beautiful. He questions us about our German fellow countrymen overseas, he thanks us for our energetic obviation of the infamous false provocations of a custom-corrupted press and he inquires about the course of the rest of the trip in Germany of the "Bund". When "Bund" leader Kuhn mentions the anticipated visit to Munchen, the "Fuhrer" immediately gave instructions for the reception of the "Bund" in the capitol city of the movement to be in a special and impressionable manner. Again the "Fuhrer" thanks us for the presentation of the Golden Book of the American-Germans and the accompanying contribution. A picture with his personal autograph, which the Reich Chancellor presented to us upon our taking leave, is our tangible remembrance on these 15 minutes in the historical reception room of the Imperial Chancery in the Wilhelmstrasse.

"'In leaving the building we pinch ourselves. We cannot yet imagine that what has just happened is a reality.

"'In the afternoon of August 2nd there followed the solemn laying of a wreath on the grave of Horst Wessels. An honor guard was specially impressed by these few moments. In reverence our storm flags bowed before the great hero who gave the new Germany the new National Anthem as well as his life. Thus remains the second of August in Berlin the memorable experience of our Olympic trip.

"'For every single participant this trip to the new Germany will be counted among the most beautiful and most cherished remembrances of his life; it will give him courage in difficult hours and will serve to spur him on, even here, inside the German-American nationality, to realize that which over there influenced him in such an overwhelming degree, <u>the German National unity!</u>"

There are also included in the 1937 Yearbook of the German-American "Bund" pictures appearing on the following pages, described as follows:

Page 56: The participants of the Olympic Trip of the German-American "Bund" on board the "New York".

Page 57A: A group picture of the (regulation service) of the German-American "Bund" with the flags of the movement on board the steamship "New York". In the middle is seated the "Fuhrer" of the "Bund", Fritz Kuhn and the district supervisors, Markmann (left) and Froboese (right).

Page 57B: Inspection on Deck

Page 58A: The March through Berlin

Page 58B: Hitler greets the members of the "Bund" in front of the Imperial Chancery.

Page 59A: Hitler and Goering on the balcony of the Chancery on the occasion of the review of the "Bund"

Page 59B: The storm flags of the movement in front of the University of Berlin.

FRITZ KUHN'S LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In September, 1937, Fritz Kuhn directed a letter to the Honorable Homer Cummings, then Attorney General, the contents of which are as follows:

"As President of the German American Bund, I take the liberty of addressing you on a matter which is assuming an importance not warranted by the facts - namely, the charge that the organization of which I have the honor to be the head, nurses policies in conflict with the interests, traditions and institutions of the United States.

"I am addressing this communication to you as a statesman and leader whose independence of judgment and tolerance encourages me to hope that you will give my statements the fair consideration for which you are noted.

"Sensational reports have been spread that our so-called "Nazi" organization receives financial support from Germany; that it harbors plans to seize the government, and that it maintains armed camps where "storm troops" are secretly drilled with that ultimate end in view. The press quotes Senator William E. Borah as stating that a high German official 'stated that the Nazi organization in this country is being financially supported by the Hitler government'.

"As to each and every one of these accusations I give you my categorical denial. There is in them not the remotest basis of truth. I do not question the sincerety in making the statement attributed to Senator Borah, but if such a statement was made by a high official of the German government, it has not come to my attention, nor have I ever received such information from any private source. Hence I assume that the speaker, whoever he may have been, was purposely misquoted.

"But in any event, it is not true. There are positively no financial or official relations between the German Government and my organization.

"But for a desire to confine this letter to the smallest limit, I could cite the official public statements of such high officials as Foreign Minister von Neurath, Minister Rudolf Hess and others clearly defining the distinction between German Reich citizens living abroad and German immigrants who have acquired citizenship in other countries and their duty of loyalty under their changed allegiance. Moreover, the speeches on this question are primarily aimed at countries contiguous to Germany, containing approximately 15,000,000 persons of German lineage.

"I am reminded that a similar campaign of lies and half-truths and reports of disloyal activities was waged in earlier days against the German athletic unions (Turner) in this country, and in a more recent period against the Steuben Society of America. In the present instance, the war propaganda concerning German plots and German atrocities is being warmed over on an even grander scale, specifically and maliciously directed against the German, historically the most loyal element in the United States.

"I denounce as an unqualified falsehood the sensational charges broadcast over the country that the German American camps are conducted with any object other than recreation for the younger generation to instill in them a sense of discipline, orderliness, industry and love of physical exercise.

"The German national flag is never flown without the Stars and Stripes; on no festive occasion is the American national hymn omitted from the head of the program, no arms are concealed, as charged and no person, man, woman or child, is told that their first duty is to Hitler.

The only basis for this infamous lie is that our members naturally honor the German leader who crushed the bolshevick rebellion in Germany, broke the shackles of the Treaty of Versailles, and restored to every conscientious German, the world over, a feeling of pride in his ancestry. As Americans, we assume no responsibility for Germany's domestic policies; that must rest alone with the German nation.

"The German American Bund is what its constitution and by-laws set forth; an organization of German American citizens pledged to uphold the Constitution of the United States, to serve it in war and peace, without mental reservation or secret evasion and true to the examples and tradition of their German American forefathers who helped vitally in the making of America.

"We oppose all subversive activities of internal enemies, whatever their origin, native, Russian or German, with the same fervor and determination as all other loyal citizens, and we oppose the boycott of German imports because it interferes with trade, mars international relations and extends to domestic business concerns with German names.

"In return we ask no rights other than the liberty to choose our own methods of attesting our good faith and our own methods of finding diversion and recreation, ever with the view of developing a generation of sturdy, true and devoted Americans.

"Believing that I speak for a large section of the German element, (with the exception of enrolled Communists and militant Socialists) I trust that you will receive this communication in the spirit in which it is intended and give its contents your friendly consideration."

[redacted] ALLEGATIONS RE FRITZ KUHN'S FOREIGN CONNECTIONS

[redacted] was interviewed by a Bureau Agent during April, 1939, at which time he related that he [redacted] and was despised by the radical members of the Bund and was not able to make a living [redacted]

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[redacted] came to the United States in 1924, both having witnessed the chaos in Germany from 1918 to 1924. They both were members of the National Socialist Party of Germany, and when they arrived in the United States [redacted] an organization which could be of aid to the formation of a proper government in Germany, [redacted] Teutonia. This organization went along from 1924 to a few weeks after Adolph Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, in January, 1933, at which time the organization's name was changed to Friends of New Germany. According to [redacted] this name was decided upon in order that the organization name itself would clearly indicate its purpose, which was to gather help and influence for the

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new German government formed under Chancellor Adolph Hitler in January, 1933. Friends of New Germany continued until early in 1936, at which time a convention was had and it was decided to change the name of the organization from Friends of New Germany to German-American Bund, because of the fact that there had been widespread agitation in the United States against the organization Friends of New Germany and the officials of the organization decided they would eliminate a name which expressed so fully the intent of the organization. It was at this convention that [redacted] dictated the election of Fritz Kuhn to the delegates present at the convention. [redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the Nazi Party when he was in Germany and continued to be a member of such party until he took out his first papers to become a United States citizen [redacted] Shortly before filing his declaration of intention he formally resigned as a member of the Nazi Party. It was ascertained from [redacted] attempted to file his declaration of intention to become a United States citizen in either [redacted] but his application had been refused because of his activities in the organization Friends of New Germany.

At the time Fritz Kuhn was elected as the head of the German-American Bund at the convention in 1936, [redacted] Shortly after Fritz Kuhn came into power as head of the German-American Bund, which name was adopted at the same convention, orders were sent from Germany through the various consulate offices that only persons who had been born in Germany and had become citizens of the United States could belong to the German-American Bund, the orders expressly stating that German citizens residing in the United States who had filed no declaration of intention to become a citizen should be told to hand in their resignations as Bund members. Fritz Kuhn disagreed with these orders issued by the German Consulates, and told the officials of the various local organizations that he did not intend to ask for the resignations of German citizens living in the United States. Fritz Kuhn also advocated the active agitation on the part of the German-American Bund against Jews in the United States, although responsible minor officials of the Bund protested to him that the Jew question did not belong in the United States and regardless of what

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was going on in Germany no open agitation should be had on the question by the Bund in the United States.

At a meeting had by the Inner Council of the German-American Bund shortly after Fritz Kuhn took command, Fritz Kuhn told the Inner Council that he was receiving secret orders from the Secret Police of Germany and consistently lent an air of mystery to all his orders so as to lead the members of the Inner Council to the belief that he was actually getting secret orders from the Secret Police of Germany. According to [redacted] this was a falsehood on the part of Fritz Kuhn, and it was because of Kuhn's disobedience to the consulate's orders that German citizens residing in the United States resign from the Bund and because of Fritz Kuhn's attitude of open aggression against Jews in the United States that he, [redacted] decided to go to Germany [redacted] just what rights Fritz Kuhn had to dictate such policies to the members of the Bund in the United States. As a consequence, he went to Germany in [redacted] concerning the manner in which Fritz Kuhn was running the German-American Bund in the United States. According to [redacted] Fritz Kuhn appeared to be taking his leadership of the German-American Bund too seriously and [redacted] should not pay any attention to him. [redacted] stated that the only response he got after relating the manner in which Fritz Kuhn was running the Bund in America was that Fritz Kuhn would not do any harm and that the German government officials were not very much interested in what was going on in the Bund in the United States.

According to [redacted] when Fritz Kuhn went to Germany a short while after he, [redacted] had returned, he learned that Kuhn was unable to see any officials of any importance with the German government, since they had no use for him. A short time before November, 1936, according to [redacted] Fritz Kuhn sent a telegram to [redacted] which telegram was about as follows:

"Please find out whether we should vote for Lemke or Landon."

Kuhn received a reply, according to [redacted] in about the following language:

"German officials not interested in election of officials USA."

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With reference to the changes effected in the German-American Bund after Fritz Kuhn's return to the United States from Germany in 1938, [redacted] stated that Fritz Kuhn had moderated somewhat, but that he still hates the Jews in the United States, and that he has obeyed German orders to ask for the resignations of German citizens living in the United States from the German-American Bund, but he has organized an auxiliary of the German-American Bund, and invited German citizens in the United States to join this auxiliary, which, according to Peter Gissibl, obeys the letter of the German orders but does not obey the orders in actual effect.

With reference to Fritz Kuhn, [redacted] in Germany had, according to his knowledge, [redacted] to the German-American Bund or to Fritz Kuhn. [redacted] likewise informed that so far as he knew the German-American Bund was not an agent of any person or anybody.

With reference to the finances of the Bund, [redacted] stated that membership dues in the Bund are 75¢ a month, 30¢ of which was sent to the headquarters in New York for the support of the headquarters office and out of which fund Fritz Kuhn received a salary of $300 a month and expenses. [redacted] stated that to his knowledge no money has ever been sent from Germany for the support of the Bund in the United States, but on the contrary funds have been solicited by the Bund officials from the membership to be sent to Germany for various charitable causes, such as winter relief. [redacted] stated that after the dirigible Hindenburg exploded in New Jersey, he went around the United States soliciting contributions from Bund members to create a fund to be sent to Germany so that a dirigible could be built to replace the Hindenburg.

Regarding the sale of books and pamphlets by the Bund in the United States, [redacted] stated that books and pamphlets are sold, but that so far as he knows whenever he purchased books and pamphlets [redacted] from the headquarters in New York and paid for them or got them from [redacted] the Peoples Bund for Germans Living Abroad, which organization is located in Berlin, Germany. He stated he did not know whether Fritz Kuhn received books and pamphlets for nothing from Germany, but that he did know that any time books and pamphlets were obtained from the headquarters in New York the same had to be paid for.

[redacted] advised the Bureau Agent that because of the difficulties that he had with Fritz Kuhn concerning the manner in which Kuhn

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was running the German-American Bund, [redacted] Fritz Kuhn any and all interest [redacted] had in the Weckruf Deutscher, [redacted]

Fritz Kuhn was interviewed at his office during December, 1937, by a Bureau Agent, at which time he related in response to an inquiry as to whether the German Ambassador, Hans Luther, had given instructions about citizens of Germany giving up their membership in the League of the Friends of New Germany (Friends) that instructions were given by Hans Luther. There had been considerable dissension within the organization which was growing rapidly with no substantial program and no able guidance and all of these conditions taken into consideration resulted in the decision that it would be desirable to remove all of the German Nationals out of the organization and Kuhn in this connection stated "I think he was right to do that."

NATURALIZATION AND ATTEMPTED DENATURALIZATION OF FRITZ KUHN

A review of the naturalization file pertaining to Fritz Kuhn in the office of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., reflected the following information when reviewed on December 2, 1937:

Fritz Julius Kuhn, born in Munich, Germany, May 15, 1896, immigrated from Laredo, Mexico via the International Bridge. His last foreign residence was Mexico City and he arrived at Laredo, Texas, U. S. A. on May 19, 1928. His wife, Elsa, was born in Germany on January 17, 1898; they were married March 28, 1923, at Munich, Germany, and she immigrated to the United States on December 8, 1928; they have two children, [redacted] born [redacted] and [redacted] born [redacted] both born in Mexico. His last residence prior to citizenship was at 2939 Hogarth Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, where he continuously resided since May 28, 1928. Kuhn filed his declaration of intention in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern District at Detroit, Michigan, on December 6, 1928. He petitioned for citizenship in the same Court on June 28, 1934, and he was admitted to American citizenship by the same court on December 3, 1934.

According to correspondence and interoffice memoranda in the above mentioned file, Julius Hochfelder, 150 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York, an attorney, submitted to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in August of 1937, 15 bound files containing newspaper articles and an envelope with various loose papers, together with a brief of what he termed "Factual Findings" and "Legal Reasons" to support his contention that the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn should be revoked on account of his Nazi activities and German allegiance. Under date of August 7, 1937, Edward J. Shaughnessy, Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, transmitted this material to the Legal Branch of that Bureau with instructions to have a thorough and careful examination made of the entire file with a view to determining whether there is present sufficient evidence showing good cause to cancel the naturalization of Fritz Kuhn as having been illegally and fraudulently obtained. On September 2, 1937, the Board of Review submitted to the Commissioner a memorandum stating among other things that although most of the "Factual Findings" and

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"Legal Reasons" submitted by Hochfelder were irrelevant, the following allegations which Hochfelder claimed to be able to substantiate by witnesses appeared to be relevant, but need investigation:

That Fritz Kuhn, as leader of the Bund at various meetings, etc., is invariably dressed in the full military uniform of an officer of the German Army;

That Fritz Kuhn invites American citizens and German aliens and others, with the exception of Jews, to become members of the Bund and to give allegiance to Hitler, the German Army and the Third Reich;

That Fritz Kuhn, in the military uniform of a high official of the German Army, went to Germany with several Storm Troopers of the German Army and of the Bund in August, 1934, and there paraded before Adolph Hitler;

That Fritz Kuhn received in the United States from the German Government more than 60,000 enlistment papers to be used and signed by the members of the Bund for military and labor service in the armed forces of Germany;

That Fritz Kuhn supervised the execution of these papers in cooperation with the German Consulates throughout the United States and approves the same before transmitting them to Germany to be filed with the Army Headquarters there;

That Fritz Kuhn, as an individual and as a naturalized citizen of the United States, has been a Nazi leader and in constant contact with the German Embassy in Washington, receiving orders from the Embassy as to the Nazi propaganda to be carried on in the United States.

The Naturalization and Immigration file shows further that the Commissioner, in pursuance to the recommendation by the Board of Review, instructed Charles P. Miller, District Director of the New York Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City, to conduct a thorough investigation in this matter and furnished him with the Hochfelder material on October 4, 1937. The file of the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service does not contain any indication of any

subsequent activity by that service in this matter, but Mr. Thomas B. Shoemaker, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., informed a Bureau Agent that in view of the fact that Hochfelder had in the meantime gone with the same material into the Court at Brooklyn and served official notice of the same upon the New York District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, no investigation has been undertaken by Mr. Muller, as the Immigration and Naturalization Service had nothing else to go on.

It is noted that according to a dispatch in the New York Post, Federal Judge John W. Chaney of New York City heard arguments on the motion filed by Hochfelder to revoke the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn on the grounds that Kuhn is a representative of Adolph Hitler and of Hitler's Nazi ideals and is an enlistment officer in the United States for the German Army. This motion was argued on October 29, 1937, and dismissed by the Court.

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The Naturalization and Immigration file of Fritz Kuhn also indicates that certain Jewish organizations, notably one headed by Samuel Untermeyer, Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, have been urging the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to cancel the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn, presenting the Naturalization and Immigration Bureau with a full file of clippings from the "Chicago Times"; that James L. Houghteling, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, wrote on September 30, 1937, [redacted] asking for any first-hand evidence on the allegations set forth in the newspaper articles; that Mr. Houghteling subsequently talked with [redacted] at Chicago concerning this matter, and under date of October 14, 1937, wrote a letter to District Director Muller of New York City setting forth the result of that conversation. Mr. Houghteling advised, among other things in this letter, that [redacted] stated to him that "nothing which had come to the attention of the Times investigators really amounted to definite evidence on which Fritz Kuhn's naturalization might be canceled. His position was that if we had to depend on what his organization knew we definitely would not have enough to go any further in this matter. On the other hand, he stated that they were all more or less certain that Fritz Kuhn's only real allegiance was to Germany."

A Bureau Agent made inquiries of Fritz Kuhn during November of 1937 regarding the use of any form for registering members or applications for membership as to the past, present or future military service in the German Army or other German organizations, which form was submitted to the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration by Julius Hochfelder. Fritz Kuhn emphatically denied any knowledge of any such form being used by the Bund.

With reference to any cooperation of the German American Bund with the German Consular Service, Fritz Kuhn stated to a Bureau Agent that there is little, if any, cooperation between the German Consular Service and his organization except possibly when he wants information regarding some individual. To substantiate Kuhn's allegation at the time of the interview, he exhibited to the Agent a telegram which he had received from one of his western units of the Bund inquiring as to whether or not a certain individual was, in fact, a German with certain educational qualifications. Kuhn stated that when such an inquiry is received he communicates with the Consulate and inquires whether or not the Consulate has any record or knowledge of such an individual, but on no occasion has there been available to him any forms to be used in connection with these inquiries of the Consulate.

JULIUS HOCHFELDER'S BRIEF

Julius Hochfelder, mentioned above, is a retired attorney, formerly of Brooklyn, New York, and now resides in Los Angeles, California. He was interviewed by a Bureau Agent in December of 1937, at which time Mr. Hochfelder stated that he submitted to Mr. Edward J. Shaughnessy and Mr. Henry B. Hazard, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., some 6200 documents, letters, clippings and other papers which set out practically all of the information he was able to obtain over a long period of time pertaining to the activities of the so-called Nazis in this country. According to Mr. Hochfelder, these papers were left at the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service at Washington, D. C. on August 6, 1937, and on August 16, 1937, he submitted a brief to the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding Fritz Kuhn, setting forth allegations bearing upon the fraudulent naturalization of Fritz Kuhn at Detroit, Michigan, in

the year 1934. This brief is addressed to Honorable Edward J. Shaughnessy, Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and to Assistant to Acting Commissioner, Honorable Henry B. Hazard, Washington, D. C. The contents of this memorandum are being set forth verbatim as follows:

"This memorandum is submitted to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Bureau for the purpose of showing that one Fritz Kuhn - formerly of Germany, naturalized in Detroit, Michigan, in 1934, and now residing in the City of New York, obtained his Certificate of Naturalization by fraud, (a) in that he took the oath of allegiance with a mental reservation, namely, not to be loyal to the United States of America, and (b) not to relinquish his German allegiance and citizenship, and (c) that he has since been serving the German Government in the United States of America, as Agent, Representative, Enlistment Officer, or Officer of the German Army, and (d) that he was such Agent, Representative, Enlistment Officer, or Officer of the German Army on arrival to the United States, and (e) that Fritz Kuhn because of such mental reservation, pre-determined by him at the time of his leaving Germany for the United States of America, never intended to relinquish his natural allegiance to Germany, The Army of Germany, or to relinquish his former military status held by him during and after the late war, and (f) that Fritz Kuhn upon receiving a Certificate of Naturalization from the United States, at the time of the granting of such Certificate maintained, and thereafter held, and still continues to hold dual citizenship, both in Germany, and in the United States of America, contrary to the laws of the United States of America; and for other and following factual findings and legal reasons:

POINT One.

It is alleged that one Fritz Kuhn, an intimate friend of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, an ex-machine Gunner of the German Army, came to this country in 1927, and that he was naturalized in Detroit, Michigan, in 1934. (Records of our Government will reveal these facts)

POINT Two.

That Fritz Kuhn came to the United States of America to strengthen the Nazi Program; to control the American Press; and

"all publications in the German language published in the United States; and to organize all Germans, whether naturalized, or aliens, residing here, in the interest of a Greater Germany.

POINT THREE.

That after Fritz Kuhn's arrival in the United States various organizations came into being, and these finally were merged into 'The Friends of New Germany'; and that during the past two years, Der Amerikanischer Deutscher Volksbund, (The German American Bund) became the chief organization representing Germany in this country and the Hitler regime. This organization propagates the ideology of Germany, and is alleged to have a membership (according to Fritz Kuhn) of more than Two Hundred Thousand, (200,000) of which he is the Fuehrer, or National Commander.

POINT FOUR.

That the organizations referred to had several Fuehrers whose Headquarters were in New York City, Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles; and that the activities of these various representatives became a source of great annoyance to the people of our country; and finally, because Germany and Hitler became aware of these conditions and un-American propaganda displeasing to our Government, these accredited Agents of Chancellor Hitler, were finally recalled by Germany - and they actually left our country.

POINT FIVE.

That one of these Agents in this country sent by Hitler, was one Hans Spankoebel, who, upon his arrival attempted most assiduously and insidiously to carry out the mandates of Germany; that he sought the use of the 69th Regiment Armory Building, in Manhattan, New York City, for un-American propaganda; that he was not permitted to do so by Mayor O'Brien of the City of New York, after a full hearing, and after a complaint had been made to The Adjutant General of the State of New York; that he was not permitted to speak at Madison Square Garden - which he hired - for similar reasons; and that having been discovered to be an Official Representative or Member of the Diplomatic Corps of Germany,(and because he came to this country by fraud, in that he failed to register and disclose his true identity at Washington, he having been in truth an Espionage Agent, or attached to the Secret Service of Germany) he, Hans Spankoebel, for this,

"and other lawful causes was indicted by the Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York. (See Records on file in U.S. District, So. District of New York, and in Washington.)

POINT SIX.

That an untimely warning of the existing Indictment against Hans Spanknoebel caused him to become a fugitive from justice; that he fled to Germany; and that he is now back again in the Secret Service of Germany. (Our State Dept. will attest to this fact)

POINT SEVEN.

That Fritz Kuhn is the successor of Hans Spanknoebel in the United States, and that he is Der Fuehere of the German American Bund (Deutscher Amerikanischer Volksbund) whose Headquarters are in East 85th Street, Manhattan, New York City.

POINT EIGHT.

That Fritz Kuhn, in addition to the exercise of the command of Fuehrer, or National Commander, is also serving as Editor of Der Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, a newspaper published in the German language, in Philadelphia, Penn., and that this paper is sold and distributed mainly in the States of Penn., New Jersey, Connecticut and New York.

POINT NINE.

That under Fritz Kuhn's direction as Editor, this paper and a number of other newspapers and magazines are published in Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles, all of which publish un-American propaganda; have insulted the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York; the Mayor of the City of New York, Hon. Fiorello H. La Guardia and 18 Members of the Congress of the United States; and that most of the material so published is sent to the United States for publication by the German newspapers - Voelkischer Beobachter - a paper controlled by Chancellor Hitler of Germany; and also by the paper known as Der Angriff - and by papers published by Julius Streicher, and by other propagandizing un-American agencies in the United States.

POINT TEN.

That Fritz Kuhn came to this country as Agent or Representative of Chancellor Hitler and Germany so as to more effectively render service to the Army of Germany; to enlist Americans, native and naturalized, and also aliens, for military service in Germany with the military forces, in any emergency which might be declared by Germany against the United States of America, or against any other foreign country.

POINT ELEVEN.

That heretofore in the month of February 1937, Fritz Kuhn succeeded in having published an advertisement in Der Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, inviting 'Young German Men', to enlist in a Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York. It was generally known that credit for such military training so obtained by German enrollees in our National Guard — would be accredited to their military record in the German Army. On complaint of the undersigned to The Adjutant General of the State of New York, such advertisement was promptly forbidden after a hearing conducted by The Adjutant General. (See Volume 15, under date of February 1937) Submitted by me August 6th and 10th 1937.

POINT TWELVE.

That Fritz Kuhn, as Der Fuehrer, or National Commander of the German American Bund, at regular meetings, assemblies, military exhibitions, in public places and in public halls and buildings, invariably is dressed in the full military uniform of an officer of the German Army; and that both the undersigned and many other persons are ready to testify to that fact — having been in the audience of the meetings conducted by the said Fritz Kuhn and The German American Bund.

POINT THIRTEEN.

That Fritz Kuhn, as such Officer, invites American citizens and German aliens, and all persons excepting citizens of the Jewish faith, to become members of the German American Bund, and to give allegiance to Chancellor Adolf Hitler - the German Army and The Third Reich - for the purpose of implanting this Nazi-Paganistic philosophy - and thus to oppose American Democracy and undermine our constitutional form of government. (Witnesses who can substantiate these acts and demonstrations are available to our Government, and may be called by the undersigned, if and when requested by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, or any member of the office of the U. S. Attorney General, Department of Justice or any other proper body or official.

POINT FOURTEEN.

That Fritz Kuhn, as Fuehrer, has collected large sums of monies in the United States, from about Twenty Thousand (20,000) members of the German American Bund, and which members are also Storm Troopers of the German Army; and that this money has been delivered to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, in or about the month of August 1936, in Hanover, Germany. (See Volumes 13 and 14) This money was given by Fritz Kuhn in the name of the German American Bund, for the use and benefit of the German Army and Relief Fund.

POINT FIFTEEN.

That Fritz Kuhn, in military uniform of a high Officer of the German Army, (and while enjoying the rights and privileges of a naturalized citizen of the United States of America) left the United States and came to Germany with several hundred uniformed members, Storm Troopers, of the German Army and of the German American Bund, (many members were citizens of the United States, and others, aliens, Germans - in the month of August 1936, and these persons paraded in such military uniforms, Fritz Kuhn, as an officer of the German Army, and the members as Storm Troopers, (the latter having also given allegiance by written instrument to Germany - through Enlistment Papers signed in the United States; and that this German American Bund with its Fuehrer - were officially reviewed by Chancellor Hitler and by other high military officers, in the public plaza or streets of the City of Hanover, Germany. (See foreign German papers published in Germany and also German papers published in the United States, by Fritz Kuhn)

POINT SIXTEEN.

That Fritz Kuhn has received in the United States more than 80,000, Eighty Thousand Enlistment Papers which were sent to him by the German Government to be used and signed by the members of the German American Bund — for military and labor service in the armed forces of Germany.

POINT SEVENTEEN.

That Fritz Kuhn supervises the execution of these Enlistment Papers, copies of which are filed with the German Consulate Officer in New York City, and also with the Army of Germany; and that they are approved by Fritz Kuhn, before they are transmitted to Germany and filed with the Army Headquarters of that country.

POINT EIGHTEEN.

That one of these original Enlistment Papers - which was signed by a member of the German American Bund -- may be examined, and found with the Congressional Committee charged with the hearing recently held involving un-American activities of which Congressman Samuel Dickstein and Congressman McCormack were members.

POINT NINETEEN.

That a copy of the Enlistment Papers has been left with the Hon. Henry H. Hazard, Assistant to the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, on the 6th day of August, 1937, at which time the undersigned was accorded a hearing appertaining to the alleged fraudulent naturalization of Fritz Kuhn.

POINT TWENTY.

That Fritz Kuhn, as Fuehrer, is the National Commander of more than 22 Camps, in the United States, maintained by the German American Bund; that members of this Bund drill in military uniform similar to that of the Storm Troopers of Germany; that the members also carry arms and weapons used by soldiers; and that on all such occasions the men garbed in the uniform of the German Army, give, express and swear allegiance to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany -- by giving the Nazi Salute, and at the same time saying the words, 'Heil Hitler', which is the loyalty Salute or Military acknowledgement required to be given to Hitler by a Storm Trooper of the German Army and the Third Reich.

POINT TWENTY ONE.

That the German American Bund, or Deutscher-Amerikanisch er Volksbund, is not an incorporated military organization authorized by any one of the States of the United States, nor by the Government of the United States of America; and that as such military organization, and by direction and national command of Fritz Kuhn, is acting in violation of law - by maintaining and drilling many thousands of men in the military and foreign uniform of the Army of Germany; and that the 22 Twenty Two Camps or more maintained by the members of the German American Bund, is in violation of all State and Federal laws of the United States of America.

POINT TWENTY THREE.

That Fritz Kuhn, as an individual and as a naturalized citizen of the United States of America, has been since becoming Fuehrer of the German American Bund, and is now, in constant personal contact with the present German Ambassador, in the United States, at Washington, D.C.; that he has conferred with the said Ambassador concerning the activities of Fritz Kuhn, as Fuehrer of the Storm Troopers of the German American Bund; that the said Fritz Kuhn has been repeatedly urged to bring into the German American Bund citizens of the United States for the purpose of camouflaging and of giving color that the organization of Storm Troopers under the command of Fritz Kuhn is an American organization for American defense and loyalty — and disassociated entirely from the Army of Germany; that such interviews were also had with one Doctor Thompson of the Embassy, and also with Doctor Hans Luther, former Ambassador. These interviews were had in the joint presence of a friend of Fritz Kuhn and a member of the Storm Troop organization of which Fritz Kuhn is the Fuehrer. This person is ready to give testimony - at the call of any official of the United States of America.

POINT TWENTY FOUR.

That all the memoranda contained in the 15 Volumes heretofore submitted, and other loose data, documents, The Year Book 1937 of the German American Bund, and the foregoing memoranda are submitted herewith for the purpose of showing that a prima facie case has been established, namely, that Fritz Kuhn, has obtained his Certificate of Naturalization by fraud, and as set forth in the first paragraph of this Memorandum; and that because thereof, a proceeding should be instituted against him for the revocation of such Certificate of Naturalization - granted heretofore, by virtue of the fraud practiced upon the United States of America - by the said Fritz Kuhn, in the year 1934, at a Court for Naturalization, in the City of Detroit, Michigan; and that because of his present residence that such proceeding e initiated in the United States District, Southern District of New York."

This memorandum is dated at Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1937, and is signed by Julius Hochfelder, Attorney for The German American League for Culture, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 105 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

ALLEGATION OF FRITZ KUHN'S CRIMINAL RECORD

On March 30, 1939 [redacted] of the office of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, called at this office with [redacted] the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League. They stated that [redacted] had been contacted by [redacted] that he had known Fritz Kuhn, the present leader of the German-American Bund when he was a resident of Munich, Germany and that he knew Fritz Kuhn served six months in prison in Munich for petty larceny.

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[redacted] stated it was the suggestion of John T. Cahill, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, that Reinhold Spitz be interviewed to determine whether there was a violation of the Federal law involved in connection with this matter. Spitz apparently had called on [redacted] of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League and had furnished to him information concerning the above matter and furnished information which was set out in the memorandum from [redacted] which reads as follows:

"To: [redacted]
From

This morning, A Mr. Reinhold Spitz, a former resident of Munich, Germany, visited the League, giving me the following information which I consider of the utmost importance.

Mr. Spitz informed me: he arrived in New York on December 27, 1937, as a regular immigrant. He submitted his immigration identification card, #2560413, proving that he arrived as a regular immigrant on that date. Mr. Spitz is a native of Austria, born February 13, 1873, and became a subject of the German Reich in 1896.

Mr. Spitz submitted a German-written document issued by the Imperial Bavarian Ministry of State, Subdivision Foreign Office, dated, Munich 12/29/1917, which honored him with the

"German title of Commerzienrat which freely translated in English is the equivalent of what Americans would call a 'merchant prince'.

Mr. Spitz resided fifty years in Munich. He was the founder and owner of a sports good and clothing factory employing more than 500 people. For fifteen years prior to the Hitler regime in Germany, Mr. Spitz was President of a democratic organization. Because of these political activities he was compelled to leave Germany in 1937. He is at present residing at 475 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.; his home telephone is AC 4-3325.

Mr. Spitz has extraordinarily important information regarding Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund.

Mr. Spitz informs us that Fritz Kuhn has a criminal record in Germany, a fact which, he states, is entirely unknown to the authorities in this country. Mr. Spitz has stated positively he would be willing to testify under oath as to the veracity of this statement. Mr. Spitz has known Fritz Kuhn since 1900. Spitz's business establishment and that of Kuhn's father were adjacent to each other on the same street in Munich. While he was a student of chemistry at the University of Munich in 1921, Fritz Kuhn was accused of stealing coats from the students on the campus of the university. He was arrested, convicted and sentenced to four months in prison. Upon the expiration of the prison term Fritz Kuhn with his father visited the office of Mr. Spitz. In this connection Mr. Spitz mentioned the name of a Mr. Elkan, a Certified Public Accountant, who is now dead. Mr. Elkan was a close friend of the Kuhn family and a cousin of Mr. Spitz.

This is mentioned only that in the event Fritz Kuhn will be questioned on this matter, he would probably remember the name of Mr. Elkan.

At the time of the expiration of his prison term, Kuhn was about 24 years old. On the occasion when Kuhn with his father visited Mr. Spitz, they implored him to give Fritz a job in his establishment so that his career in life might not be entirely wrecked. Mr. Spitz feeling sympathy for the young

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"Kuhn employed him as a shipping clerk. After four months of work, Mr. Spitz discovered that Fritz Kuhn had stolen goods amounting to more than three thousand German marks. When the theft was discovered, Fritz Kuhn's father and Mr. Elkan visited Mr. Spitz and begged him not to bring the theft to the attention of the authorities. These three men discussed the situation and all contributed to a fund which enabled Fritz Kuhn to flee from the disgrace of a second prosecution for theft and to emigrate to Mexico. Mr. Spitz himself contributed 100 marks to this fund.

Mr. Spitz informs me he can give the names of many individuals still living in Munich who can corroborate his statements. He further said his own integrity will be vouched for by his old friend [redacted]

The only other person cognizant of these facts, Mr. Spitz assured me, is [redacted] Mr. Spitz gave substantially the same information he has given us to [redacted] when he read in the paper that [redacted] Fritz Kuhn; Mr. Spitz was in Court and ready to testify to the above statements, but was not called to the witness stand as the libel case against Kuhn was thrown out of Court for lack of evidence. At that time, [redacted] Mr. Spitz to the District Attorney to whom he repeated his information. In the preliminary examination, the attorney prosecuting questioned Fritz Kuhn as to whether he had been prosecuted or had a criminal record in Germany Kuhn answered 'no' which is a matter of Court record in the Brooklyn Magistrate's Court where the arraignment was held.

It is my impression that there are groung to seek the deportation of Fritz Kuhn for two reasons:

1. that perjured himself upon his entry into this country from Mexico and
2. that he perjured himself a second time in applying for and receiving Citizenship papers as a naturalized American citizen.

I leave this information in your hands for your further consideration.

"P.S.; For your information, Mr. Spitz is, as you can see, an old gentleman of sixty-six years, of the highest type of pre-war German; he is a scholarly old man, the author of a book on World Anti-Semitism and there is no doubt in my mind as to his utter sincerity and trustworthiness. He tells me he will be available for us at any time we may wish to get in touch with him."

AFFIDAVIT OF REINHOLD SPITZ

"CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF KINGS)SS:

REINHOLD SPITZ, being duly sworn, deposes and says:-

I reside at 475 Central Park West, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. That I was born in the City of Linz, Austria, on February 13, 1873. That I am married, and my wife's name is Frieda. We were married on September 14, 1902 in Meiningen, Germany. My wife Frieda Spitz was born in Meiningen, Germany on February 8, 1883. b7C

I came to the United States through the Port of New York, on December 13, 1936 for the purpose of establishing a permanent residence in the United States. When I came to this Country I resided at 1393 Lexington Avenue, New York City. I have two children, a son named [redacted] who was born on [redacted] and a daughter named [redacted] who is about [redacted] years of age. My son [redacted] lives in this Country with me, and [redacted] resides in Essen, Germany. I have announced and declared my intention in writing to become a Citizen of the United States, and have received a certificate of such intention from the United States District Court Southern District of New York; Certificate No. 410287, dated February 11, 1938; certification No. 2-560413; certificate also bears the No. of 54067. I have lived in this City and Country since I came to America, as above set forth.

I am acquainted with Fritz Kuhn, who is sometimes known in this County as DER FUEHRER of the German American Bund, and the Editor of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, a weekly newspaper, published by the A.V. Publishing Co. Corp., Inc. at 178 E. 85th St. Room 5, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. I know Fritz Kuhn since he was a boy. I know his father and his brothers and his mother.

I left Linz, Austria in 1896 and went to live with my family in Munich, Germany. I lived at various times at various residences in Munich, Germany, and at other times I moved out of Munich proper and took my residence in a suburb of Munich. I lived in Munich from the time I came there in 1896 until the time I came into this Country as herein above set forth. I conducted a business in Munich, which was

"a clothing business, manufacturing and retail, at Dachauer, Strass 1, and also four retail clothing stores, Prielmeyer Strasse 1, Garmisch am Market Platz, Oberstdorf.

During the time that I was in business in Munich as aforesaid, Fritz Kuhn had attended the University at Munich. I believe that Fritz Kuhn was about 24 or 25 years of age when he attended that University.

I do hereby swear that the said Fritz Kuhn, while he was attending, as a student at the said University at Munich when he was about 24 or 25 years of age, did steal certain clothing, goods, wares and merchandise from other students in the said University and from the University, and was arrested on the charge of Larceny therefor in the City of Munich and was duly tried and convicted by the Court to serve four months in prison for the said crime of larceny, which term of four months he duly served in prison in the City of Munich.

After Fritz Kuhn came out of prison, after serving his sentence as aforesaid, his father and a man by the name of Joseph Elkan, who is now deceased, and who was my cousin, came to my place of business at my factory in Munich at Augusten Strasse 40, and pleaded with me that I should take Fritz Kuhn into my employ as an all-around handy man around the factory. Fritz Kuhn was present with his father and the said deceased cousin of mine, Mr. Elkan, and Fritz Kuhn then and there told me that he had committed the crime of larceny while a student at the University at Munich, and that he had been tried for larceny at the Munich Criminal Court, and that he was sentenced to four months in prison for that crime and had served his sentence, and that he wanted to go straight, and he begged me for a chance for employment, in which plea he was joined by his father and my said deceased cousin. I acceded to his request and I did employ Fritz Kuhn, hoping that I would be able to reclaim him and make a decent man out of him, so that he should not be tempted to commit any crimes. He had worked for me for about eight weeks, after I employed him when he stole from my factory, merchandise of a value of over 3,000 marks.

I discharged him. I was about to make a complaint against him for the theft to the Police, but I was prevailed upon not to do so by the pleading and overtures of Fritz Kuhn's father, and for that reason I did not press my complaint for larceny against Fritz Kuhn.

I am now a Refugee with my wife and child. I have read in the newspapers that Joseph Goldstein, former City Magistrate of the City of New York, has made application to the Department of Labor, Commissioner of Immigration at Washington, D. C. to cancel and vacate the certificate of citizenship issued to the said Frits Kuhn. I feel that it is my duty, as one who is about to become an American Citizen, to state the facts that I have herein stated, so that the United States Government officials could investigate the truth of these statements, and demonstrate that Frits Kuhn became a Citizen of the United States upon the false and fraudulent representations that he was a person of good character and that he had never been convicted of any crime. I believe that by imparting this information and by making this affidavit that I am performing the duty which would devolve upon me as a future Citizen of the United States of America, and to the end that the Officials of the United States of America should be able to look into this matter, and if it is found true, to bring the matter to the attention of the United States Court which issued to Frits Kuhn his citizen ship papers, and so that proceedings may be taken for the cancellation thereof.

. . . . . .

Sworn to before me this 15th
day of February, 1939.

BRIEF OF CASES
ON
CANCELLATION OF NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES (1)

Proceedings to set aside and cancel a certificate of citizenship on the ground of fraud or on the ground that such certificate was illegally procured, may be maintained by the United States in the district courts (U. S. Code, Title 8, Section 405).

Among the requirements for naturalization is the renouncing and abjuring of all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty (U. S. Code, Title 8, Section 381), and proof of the attachment to the principles of the United States (Id. Section 382). A showing that at the time he was naturalized the applicant did not in good faith renounce or abjure his foreign allegiance, or was not sincerely attached to the principles of the Constitution, is sufficient to justify a revocation of the naturalization. Moreover, proof of subsequent statements or acts may be sufficient ground on which to base such a conclusion.

On the other hand, the decisions of the courts seem to indicate that proof of that character must be clear and convincing, since naturalization may not be revoked on evidence by an ambiguous or nebulous nature.

Thus in Glaser v. United States, (C.C.A.7th) 289 Fed. 255, the court said:

> "Subsequent acts and declarations of appellant were properly admitted as tending to disclose his state of mind when he signed his petition for naturalization."

In United States v. Kramer, (C.C.A.5th) 262 Fed. 395, the citizenship of a German who was naturalized in 1912 was revoked on the ground that it appeared that in 1917 he was carrying on activities as a German spy and had been guilty of pro-German remarks.

In Schurmann v. United States, (C.C.A.9th) 264 Fed. 917, a German who had been naturalized in 1904 made strong pro-German utterances in 1916 and 1917. On the strength of the evidence of such utterances, his naturalization was revoked.

On the other hand, the same court in United States v. Woerndle, 228 Fed. 47, declined to cancel the naturalization of a German who had made some pro-German utterances while this country was neutral, but who conducted himself as a loyal American citizen after this country entered the World War.

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(1) Prepared May 9, 1939, by Special Assistant to the Attorney General Alexander Holtzoff, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

In United States v. Herberger, (W. D. Wash.) 272 Fed. 278, the naturalization of a German who had become a citizen in 1912 was revoked because in September 1917, he wrote a letter to his sister in Germany manifesting strong pro-German sympathies and ridiculing the American attitude toward the World War.

In United States v. Darmer, (W.D. Wash.) 249 Fed. 989, a German was naturalized in 1888. In 1917 he declined to buy Liberty Bonds on the ground that to do so "would be the same as kicking his own mother". The court held that such language showed loyalty and allegiance to Germany, rather than to the United States, and denied a motion to dismiss the petition for cancellation of a certificate of naturalization.

Perhaps the most extreme case is United States v. Wursterbarth, (D.C. N.J.) 249 Fed. 908. That case involved a German who had been naturalized in 1882. Shortly after this country entered the World War, he declined to contribute money to the Red Cross on the ground that he would do nothing to injure the country in which he had been born, brought up and educated. At a later date, he stated that he would give no money to send soldiers to the country where he was born and educated. On another occasion he stated that he did not want America to win the war, as he had relatives in Germany. In spite of the fact that 35 years had elapsed between the time of his naturalization and the date of these statements, the court held that they disclosed the fact that he had not been naturalized in good faith. His naturalization was revoked.

The foregoing cases show, however, that in every instance in which naturalization was revoked the statements made by the naturalized citizens were unequivocal and absolutely inconsistent with bona fide attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, or a renunciation of prior allegiance. It is reasonable to assume that if the statements, though regarded as reprehensible by most people in this country, are, nevertheless, not necessarily inconsistent or irreconcilable with allegiance to this country, naturalization may not be revoked. As was stated in United States v. Feerndel, supra, "Citizenship, once bestowed upon proceedings in the Federal courts, should not be lightly taken away." In that case the court also indicated that the proof should be clear and convincing.

It must also be born in mind that each of the foregoing cases in which naturalization was revoked, the persons' misconduct occurred while this country was at war, and such persons had been subjects of the enemy country before their naturalization. The only possible exception is the case of Glaser v. United States, supra, which does not contain a summary of the facts. The natural tendency would probably be to hold an alien who had been a subject or a citizen of the country with which the United States was at war to the strictest possible adherence to the requirements of good faith.

TRIPLICATE
To be given to the person making the Declaration

Form 2202-L
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Naturalization Service

8 92102
No. 89047

1525

19456

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division } ss: In the District Court of the United States.

I, Frita Kuhn, aged 32 years, occupation chemist, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color white, complexion fair, height 6 feet 0 inches, weight 175 pounds, color of hair brown, color of eyes gray, other visible distinctive marks none
I was born in Munich, Germany
on the 15 day of May, anno Domini 1896; I now reside
at 1445 Lakepointe Avenue, Detroit, Michigan
(Give number, street, and city or town)
I emigrated to the United States of America from Laredo, Mexico
on the vessel International Bridge; my last
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given)
foreign residence was Mexico; I am married; the name
of my (wife) is Elsa, (she) was born at Germany
and now resides at with me
It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to The German Reich

of whom I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of Lardo
in the State of Texas, on or about the 19 day
of May, anno Domini 1928; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America, and to permanently reside therein:
SO HELP ME GOD.

Frita Kuhn
(Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of said court
at Detroit, Mich., this 6 day of December
anno Domini 1928

Elbert Lane
(Seal) Deputy Clerk of the District Court of the United States.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Immigration and Naturalization Service

No. S 92102

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the immigration records show that the alien named below arrived at the port, the date, and in the manner shown, and was lawfully admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence.

Port of entry:	Laredo, Texas
Name:	Fritz Kuhn
Date:	May 19, 1928
Manner of arrival:	R. R. Bridge

I FURTHER CERTIFY that this certificate of arrival is issued under authority of, and in conformity with, provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, solely for the use of the alien herein named and only naturalization purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Certificate of Arrival is issued

April 2, 1934

NATURALIZATION SERVICE
RECEIVED
APR 5 1934
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,
DETROIT, MICH.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WM

D. W. MacCORMACK
Commissioner.

GV

8 92102

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL-FOR NATURALIZATION PURPOSES

(Certificate is for the use of the person applying for it only, and is issued for naturalization purposes in compliance with the Act of June 29, 1906, Sec. 4, Subd. 2, Par. 4, requiring a certificate from the Department of Labor stating the date, place, and manner of arrival in the United States.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Sep 29 1928

Bureau of Naturalization

This is to certify that the following-named alien arrived in the United States on the date and in manner described below, at Laredo, Texas

Name of alien:	Fritz Kuhn
Date of arrival for permanent admission: CANCELLED	May 19, 1928
Manner of arrival:	R.R. Bridge

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR:

Raymond F. Crist
Commissioner of Naturalization

No. 1 1 1 6 7 0 crr

93

ORIGINAL
(To be retained by clerk)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 84516

Petition for Citizenship

To the Honorable the District Court of United States at Detroit
The petition of Fritz Julius Kuhn, hereby filed, respectfully shows:
(1) My place of residence is 2959 Hogarth, Detroit, Mich. (2) My occupation is chemist
(3) I was born in Munich, Germany on May 15, 1896 My race German
(4) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on Dec. 6, 1928 in the District Court of the United States , at Detroit, Mich.
(5) I am married. The name of my wife or husband is Elsa
We were married on March 28, 1923 at Munich, Germany ; he was born at Lichtenberg, Germany on Jan. 17, 1898; entered the United States at New York on Dec. 8, 1928 for permanent residence therein, and now resides at Detroit, Mich. I have 2 children, and the name, date, and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:

[redacted] Detroit, Mich.
" b7C

(6) My last foreign residence was Mexico City, Mexico I emigrated to the United States of America from Mexico City, Mexico My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at Laredo, Texas, under the name of Fritz Kuhn
on May 19, 1928, on the vessel RR Bridge
as shown by the certificate of my arrival attached hereto.

(7) I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to

The German Reich

of whom (which) at this time I am a subject (or citizen), and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States. (8) I am able to speak the English language.
(9) I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since
May 19, 1928 and in the County of Wayne
this State, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since May 28, 1928, being a residence within said county of at least six months next preceding the date of this petition. (10) I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship , on
at and such petition was denied by that Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit:
and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Attached hereto and made a part of this, my petition for citizenship, are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, certificate from the Department of Labor of my said arrival, and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses required by law.

Wherefore, I, your petitioner, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that my name be changed to none desired

I, your aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, depose and say that I have (read) heard read this petition and know the contents thereof; that the same is true of my own knowledge

except as to matters herein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe it to be true; and that this petition is signed by me with my full, true name.

Frits Julius Kuhn
(Complete and true signature of petitioner)

AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES

b7C

[redacted], occupation [redacted]
residing at [redacted], and
[redacted], occupation [redacted]
residing at [redacted]
each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known and has been acquainted in the United States with

Fritz Julius Kuhn, the petitioner above mentioned, since June 1, 1929 and that to his personal knowledge the petitioner has resided in the United States continuously preceding the date of filing this petition, of which this affidavit is a part, to wit, since the date last mentioned, and at Detroit, Mich., in the County of Wayne, this State, in which the above-entitled petition is made, continuously since June 1, 1929, and that he has personal knowledge that the petitioner is and during all such periods has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States and that in his opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

[redacted] (Signature of witness) [redacted] (Signature of witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Detroit this 28 day of June, Anno Domini 1934 I hereby certify that certificate of Arrival No. 8-92102 from the Department of Labor, showing the lawful entry for permanent residence of the petitioner above named, together with declaration of intention No. 89047 of such petitioner, has been by me filed with, attached to, and made a part of this petition on this date.

C. A. Watnis
Clerk (SEAL)
by U. S. Naturalization Examiner

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OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Germany

of who, (which) I have heretofore been a subject (or citizen); that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: SO HELP ME GOD. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

Fritz Julius Kuhn
(Signature of Petitioner)

Sworn to in open court, this 3 day of Dec. , A.D. 1934

_____Clerk
By Thomas C. Loveless, Deputy Clerk

NOTE.-In renunciation of title of nobility, add the following to the oath of allegiance before it is signed. "I further renounce the title of (give title or titles) an order of nobility, which I have heretofore held."

Petition granted: Line No. of List No. 309 and Certificate No. 3845908 issued.
Petition denied; List No.
Petition continued from to Reason

47

Certified Copy D. C. Form No. 30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
) ss:
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN)
SOUTHERN DIVISION)

I, GEORGE M. READ, Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Eastern District of Michigan, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true and full copy of the original Declaration of Intention, Certificate of Arrival, Certificate of Arrival (Canceled), Petition for Citizenship, Oath of Allegiance, of Fritz Julius Kuhn.....

now remaining among the records of the said Court in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the aforesaid Court at Detroit, Michigan this 13th day of May, A.D. 1939

GEORGE M. READ
Clerk

by John J. Ginther
(Signature) Deputy Clerk

Re; FRITZ KUHN - NATURALIZATION MATTER.

Fritz Kuhn was born in Munich, Germany on May 15, 1896. He migraged to Mexiaq in 1924. He arrived in Loredo, Texas, U.S.A,, on May 19, 1928. He is married to Elsa Kuhn, which marriage was effected in Muhich, Germany on May 28, 1923. There are two children of this union. Kuhn became a naturalized American citizen on December 3, 1934, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. He is now the head of the German-American Bund, having been elected to that position on December 1, 1937. During the World War he was a Lieutenant in a Machine Gun Detachment of the German Army. He became a Doctor of Chemistry in 1922, and after coming to the United States was employed, for a time with the Ford Motor Company as a Chemist. He was discharged from this position with no reason given. After becoming head of the Bund, the German Government issued an order that German Nationals in the United States could not be members of the Bund or its Prospective Citizens League. Kuhn, as leader, disregarded this order, and refused, for a time, to ask German Citizens to resign their membership. On occasions, during Inner Council meetings ofthe Bund, Kuhn boasted of receiving secret orders from the German Secret Police, his apparent purpose being to lend an air of mystery to his undertakings. Just before the National elections of 1936 Kuhn directed a telegram to [redacted] of Berlin, asking instructions as to whether the Bund was to vote for Lemke or Landon. The reply he received was to the effect that German officials were not interested in the elections in the U.S.

b7C

The German-American Bund had its origin first in the "Teutonia" Society, formed on October 12, 1924. This grew into the League of the Friends of the New Germany, founded on June 30, 1933. The Bund itself was actually founded on June 3, 1936, and has its headquarters at 178 East 85th Street, New York City.

(2)

[redacted] ATTEMPTED DENATURALIZATION OF FRITZ KUHN.

In August 1937, Julius Hochfelder, then of 150 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York, submitted to the Burdau of Immigration and Naturalization, 15 bound files containing newspaper articles and matters of a related nature, together with what he termed "Factual Findings" and "Legal Reasons" for the support of his contentions that Kuhn 's citizenship should be revoked. This material was reviewed by the Legal Branch of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, which Branch found that most of the material submitted was irrelevant, but did make some suggestions for investigation based upon material submitted by Hochfelder. The New York Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service was thereupon requested by its headquarters in Washington to make a thorough investigationalong certain suggested lines. No investigation, however was undertaken. Hochfelder however, brought action in the court of Federal Judge John W. Chaney, New York City, who heard arguments on October 29, 1937, and the matter was dismissed by the court.

The points urged by Hochfelder were Briefly;

1. That Kuhn is an intimate friend of Hitler, and an ex-machine gunner in the German Army.

2. That Kuhn came to the United States to strengthen the Nazi program, and to work in the interests of a greater Germany.

3. That Kuhn heads the German-American Bund to represent Hitler in America.

4. That many Local leaders of the Bund were displeasing to this Government, and were recalled by Hitler, and actually left.

5. That Hans Spanknoebel,came here from Germany and acted as an Espionage Agent without the knowledge of this government.

6. That Spanknoebel fled after indictment to Germany.

7. That Kuhn is the successor of Spanknoebel.

8. That Kuhn is the Editor of Der Deutscher Weckfuf und Beobachter, official organ of the German American Bund.

9. That this paper prints material from Germany which is not only un-American, but insulting to certain officials of the American government.

10. That Kuhn came here for the purpose of serving Germany, and in pursuance thereof has enlisted native and naturalized Americans and aliens for military service inGermany1

11. That Kuhn invited "Young German Men" to enlist in a Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, which service would be in lieu of service in Germany.

12. That Kuhn dresses in the uniform of an officer of the German Army.

13. That Kuhn invites Germans and Americans to join his Bund for the purpose of undermining ouf Constitution, and to progagate Nazi ideas.

14. That Kuhn has collected moneys in America which he has delivered to Hitler for the German Army and Relief Fund.

15. That in August 1936, Kuhn and other members of the Bund paraded for Hitler in Hanover, Germany, and that Kuhn not only was dressed in the uniform of an officer of th German Army, but took some form of an oath to support Germany.

16. That Kuhn received more than 80,000 Enlistment Papers to be signed by members of the Bund for military and labor service in Germany.

17. That Kuhn supervised the execution of the Enlistment Papers.

18. That one of these Enlistment Papers is in the possession of the former McCormack-Dickstein Committee.

19. That one copy of the Enlistment Paper is filed with Henry B. Hazard, Assistant to the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

20. That Kuhn and the Bund maintain camps where military drill is taught, where allegiance to Hitler is sworn, and where training in weapons is given.

21. That since the Bund is not chartered by law to engage in such military activities, it is acting unlawfully.

22. Not included in Hochfelder's Brief.

23. That Kuhn has conferred with members of the Germany Embassy re the operation and purpose of the Bund.

24. Thatfor the above reasons Kuhn obtained his naturalization by fraud.

b7C

The files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization also contained data bearing upon efforts of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, [redacted] to cancel the citizenship of Kuhn. The "facts" submitted by this organization constituted a file of clippings from the "Chicago Times". A reliable representative of the "Times" advised the Bureau of Immigration that "nothing which had come to the attention of the Times investigators really amounted to definite evidence on which Fritz Kuhn's naturalization might be canceled."

Reinhold Spitz, a former resident of Munich, Germany, known to Fritz Kuhn, practically all of the latter's life, has deposed that he conducted a clothing business in Munich, Germany ; that while Kuhn was attending the University at Munich and while Kuhn was about 24 or 25 years of age, the latter stole goods, merchandise and wares at the University, and being convicted thereof was sentenced to serve 4 months in prison; that after Kuhn was released from prison, the fatherof Kuhn prevailed upon Spitz to employ Kuhn to rehabilitate him in society; that Spitz did give Kuhn employment; that within 8 weeks of this employment Spitz found Kuhn had stolen wares and merchandise valued at about 3,000 marks; that upon the pleadings of Kuhn's father Spitz did not prosecute charges, but enabled Kuhn to flee to Mexico.

Among the requirements for naturalization is the renouncingand abjuring of all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and proof of the attachment to the principles of the United States. A showing that at the time he was naturalized the applicant did not in good faith renounce or abjure his foreign allegiance, or was not sincerely attached to the principles of the Constitution, is sufficient to justify a revocation of the naturalization. Moreover, proof of subsequent statements or acts may be sufficient ground on which to base such a conclusion.

On the other hand, the decisions of the courts seem to indicate that proof of that character must be clear and convincing, since naturalization may not be revoked on evidence ~~by~~ of an ambiguous or nebulous nature.

Kuhn's insincerity in obtaining his American citizenship may be measured by the fadt that he devotes his entire time to the work of the Bund, among whose principles are;

Vigorous Anti-Semitism; attack upon the Anti-Nazi boycott of German Goods entering America; adoption of the Nazi slogan, "The Common Good before Private Gain"; "Defense of Aryan Culture"; "... to build a great American Movement of Liberation under the Swastika, the Common Symbol of the Defenders of Aryan Nationalism..."; ... to combat all atrocity and boycott propaganda, base defamation, distortion of news, malicious lies...."; "to defend our Right to cherish the German Language and German Customs and our Right and Duty to defend the good name of all things German"; "American-Germans are stongly under the long distance influence of the German Reich.."; "Youth Groups of the American-German League are a real accomplishment for Germanism"; "The idea must be recognized: maintenance of racial Germanism (in America) at any price"; "The mission which our Camp has to fulfill is a holy one just as every service in the interest of our German racial idea is a holy and nobel one. We, the living generation who have called into life this enterprise, consecrate this work to the service of the German racial idea in America."; in speaking of Camps the Bund declared, "It is there where they (youth) shall be strengthened and confirmed in national Socialism so that they will be conscious of the role which has been assigned to them as the future carriers of German racial ideas in America. Hereby we give you (Camp Nordland) to your holy mission. We consecrate you as a little piece of German soil in America, as a sample of our motto: 'Obligated to America, tied to Germany'"; "And thus the German human being is and remains our racial comrade regardless of citizenship papers which he may own in any country"; the August 18, 1938 issue of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official organ of the German-American Bund carried the following; "One Folkdom , one Bund, one Fuehrer."

May 29, 1939

KRM:AB

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: Fritz Kuhn - Naturalization Matter

b7C

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9. That this paper prints material from Germany which is not only un-American, but insulting to certain officials of the American government.

10. That Kuhn came here for the purpose of serving Germany and in pursuance thereof has enlisted native and naturalized Americans and aliens for military service in Germany.

11. That Kuhn invited "Young German Men" to enlist in a Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, which service would be in lieu of service in Germany.

12. That Kuhn dresses in the uniform of an officer of the German Army.

13. That Kuhn invites Germans and Americans to join his Bund for the purpose of undermining our Constitution, and to propagate Nazi ideas.

14. That Kuhn has collected moneys in America which he has delivered to Hitler for the German Army and Relief Fund.

15. That in August 1936, Kuhn and other members of the Bund paraded for Hitler in Hanover, Germany, and that Kuhn not only was dressed in the uniform of an officer of the German Army, but took some form

of an oath to support Germany.

16. That Kuhn received more than 80,000 enlistment papers to be signed by members of the Bund for military and labor service in Germany.

17. That Kuhn supervised the execution of the enlistment papers.

18. That one of these enlistment papers is in the possession of the former McCormack-Dickstein Committee.

19. That one copy of the enlistment paper is filed with Henry H. Hazard, Assistant to the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. b7C

20. That Kuhn and the Bund maintain camps where military drill is taught, where allegiance to Hitler is sworn and where training in weapons is given.

21. That since the Bund is not chartered by law to engage in such military activities, it is acting unlawfully.

22. Not included in Hochfelder's Brief.

23. That Kuhn has conferred with members of the German Embassy re the operation and purpose of the Bund.

24. That for the above reasons Kuhn obtained his naturalization by fraud.

The files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization also contained data bearing upon efforts of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, [redacted] to cancel the citizenship of Kuhn. The "facts" submitted by this organization constituted a file of clippings from the "Chicago Times". A reliable representative of the "Times" advised the

Bureau of Immigration that "nothing which had come to the attention of the Times investigators really amounted to definite evidence on which Fritz Kuhn's naturalization might be cancelled".

Reinhold Spitz, a former resident of Munich, Germany, known to Fritz Kuhn practically all of the latter's life, has deposed that he conducted a clothing business in Munich, Germany; that while Kuhn was attending the University at Munich and while Kuhn was about 24 or 25 years of age, the latter stole goods, merchandise and wares at the University, and being convicted thereof, was sentenced to serve four months in prison; that after Kuhn was released from prison, the father of Kuhn prevailed upon Spitz to employ Kuhn to rehabilitate him in society; that Spitz did give Kuhn employment; that within eight weeks of this employment Spitz found Kuhn had stolen wares and merchandise valued at about 3,000 marks; that upon the pleadings of Kuhn's father, Spitz did not prosecute charges, but enabled Kuhn to flee to Mexico.

Among the requirements for naturalization is the renouncing and abjuring of all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and proof of the attachment to the principles of the United States. A showing that at the time he was naturalized the applicant did not in good faith renounce or abjure his foreign allegiance, or was not sincerely attached to the principles of the Constitution, is sufficient to justify a revocation of the naturalization. Moreover, proof of subsequent statements or acts may be sufficient ground on which to base such a conclusion.

On the other hand, the decisions of the courts seem to indicate that proof of that character must be clear and convincing, since naturalization may not be revoked on evidence of an ambiguous or nebulous nature.

Kuhn's insincerity in obtaining his American citizenship may be measured by the fact that he devotes his entire time to the work of the Bund, among whose principles are:

> Vigorous anti-Semitism; attack upon the Anti-Nazi boycott of German Goods entering America; adoption of the Nazi slogan, "The Common Good before Private Gain";

"Defense of Aryan Culture"; "..to build a great American Movement of Liberation under the Swastika, the Common Symbol of the Defenders of Aryan Nationalism.."; ..to combat all atrocity and boycott propaganda, base defamation, distortion of news, malicious lies..."; "to defend our Right to cherish the German Language and German Customs and our Right and Duty to defend the good name of all things German"; "American-Germans are strongly under the long distance influence of the German Reich.."; "Youth Groups of the American-German League are a real accomplishment for Germanism"; "The idea must be recognized: maintenance of racial Germanism (in America) at any price"; "The mission which our Camp has to fulfill is a holy one just as every service in the interest of our German racial idea is a holy and noble one. We, the living generation who have called into life this enterprise, consecrate this work to the service of the German racial idea in America."; in speaking of Camps the Bund declared, "It is there where they (youth) shall be strengthened and confirmed in national socialism so that they will be conscious of the role which has been assigned to them as the future carriers of German racial ideas in America. Hereby we give you (Camp Nordland) to your holy mission. We consecrate you as a little piece of German soil in America, as a sample of our motto: 'Obligated to America, tied to Germany'"; "And thus the German human being is and remains our racial comrade regardless of citizenship papers which he may own in any country"; the August 18, 1938, issue of the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official organ of the German-American Bund carried the following - "One Volkdom, one Bund, one Fuehrer".

Respectfully,

[redacted]

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May 14, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ~~DIRECTOR~~ file

There is attached hereto a memorandum concerning Fritz Kuhn, bearing upon the material listed in the Table of Contents.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

Enclosure

United States District Court

Eastern DISTRICT OF Michigan
Southern Division

In re:

FRITZ JULIUS KUHN.

CERTIFIED COPY

OF

DECLARATION OF INTENTION, CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL, CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL (CANCELED), PETITION FOR CITIZENSHIP, AND OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—1550

CERTIFIED COPY D. C. Form No. 30

United States of America

Eastern DISTRICT OF Michigan
Southern Division

ss:

I, GEORGE M. READ, Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Eastern District of Michigan, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true and full copy of the original Declaration of Intention, Certificate of Arrival, Certificate of Arrival (canceled), Petition for Citizenship, Oath of Allegiance, of Fritz Julius Kuhn.

now remaining among the records of the said Court in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the aforesaid Court at Detroit, Michigan this 13th day of May, A. D. 1939

GEORGE M. READ
Clerk.

By John J. Ginther
Deputy Clerk.

7—1550

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