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Unsung Heroes of the White Race

Part 2

Fritz Julius Kuhn

October 16th, 1958, George Lincoln Rockwell raised the swastika banner for the first time since the end of World War II. In his autobiography, *This Time the World*, the former U.S. Navy Commander makes clear he regarded that day as the official beginning of American National Socialism in the post-Hitler era. Although Commander Rockwell was certainly the most famous leader the movement produced in the United States, he was not the first. There were others, twenty, even thirty years and more before his time. Their names, deeds and fate were almost entirely blotted out by the catastrophe of war that interposed between their struggle and his. But the best remembered of those pre-war National Socialists belonged to a phenomenon inaccurately described by an antagonistic press as "the German-American Bund".

Even today, some National Socialists, American and otherwise, still cringe with embarrassment at the very mention of its name. They regard the Bund as a



Fritz Julius Kuhn

very bad mistake, something better forgotten, primarily because it played entirely into the hands of its enemies by fostering the notion that National Socialism was only a German plot to take-over the U.S.A. Surely that was how it was consistently portrayed. But the truth, as revealed by the Jewish author of *The Nazi Movement in the United States*, was something altogether different. While naturally hostile toward his subject, Sandar Diamond nonetheless provides a believable view of the Bund, largely (and surprisingly) uncolored by standard invective. His is the only real history of that controversial organization available. Even so, it is at least an adequate account of an important part of our movement's heritage.

More than a few comrades would protest that the Bund is not part of our heritage at all; that its followers were nothing more than myopic Teutonic nationalists, who regarded "Aryan" as just a synonym for "German". In other words, they cared nothing for the world-wide White-racial unity that Rockwell saw in National Socialism, and strove only to organize German communities in the United States. Such an interpretation is marginally accurate, according to Diamond's credible research. Interestingly, he was prompted to release his book, more than four decades after the events he writes about, by the White Power resurgence of the mid-1970s, centered in the Midwest generally and Chicago specifically, although by no means exclusively. Without actually mentioning this contemporary struggle, Diamond wanted to show, through inference, that there were parallels to be made with the Bund. Perhaps he was right. Whether or not we can embrace it as a pure National Socialist organization, the Bund is inseparable from our historical, if not altogether ideological lineage, like it or not, because it is not entirely forgotten by a great many Americans who lived through the late 1930s and early 40s. Moreover, the truth is not as awful as some comrades may anticipate.

Teutonians and Friends

The *American-German Peoples' Federation*, its proper name, was not the first manifestation of National Socialism in the United States. As early as March, 1923 (a full eight months before the Munich Putsch), the swastika flag flew in America for the first time from a residential home on Chicago's near-north side. It had been raised by a few men, mostly immigrants from the starvation conditions of postwar Germany, who banded together in the *Teutonia Club*. They numbered perhaps no more than a dozen members, whose purpose was to share their common love of National Socialism, nothing more. Theirs was, as its name indicated, only a club, with no political goals, other than collecting small sums of money as donations

sent to Germany and Hitler's fight.

After November 9th, with the debacle at Munich, some refugees from the failed Putsch arrived in America and joined the tiny gathering of Chicago comrades, who changed the group's name to the *Teutonia Association*. By the time Hitler was elected Chancellor, on January 30th, 1933, the *Teutonia Association* numbered 500 fraternal members, mostly in Chicago, Detroit and New York. It was at this time that the Teutonia comrades achieved their happiest success, when they prevailed upon the proprietor of one of Chicago's best-known restaurants, the Red Star Inn, on Clark Street near North Avenue, to fly a huge swastika banner from its roof-top in celebration of the Fuehrer's triumph! But the raising of that flag also signaled the coming of a very serious problem.

Because of the National Socialist election victory, the Teutonians were suddenly deluged by thousands of requests for membership. With no formal organization to accommodate the overwhelming influx of interest, the association had to be dissolved, and in its place was created a new structure geared to handle a mass-membership: *Friends of the New Germany*. Despite its burgeoning size, F.O.N.G., as it was commonly known, remained a fraternal institution of German-Americans, who sang the praises of Adolf Hitler at picnic outings and beer halls. Its innocuous character was not to endure long, however.

In early April, the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith launched a nation-wide boycott of all German stores in the United States, even if the proprietors were Americans for generations. The Jews demanded, "Don't buy German goods!" Suddenly, delicatessens, music stores or toy shops which had been fixtures of the American metropolitan scene for time out of mind had their windows smashed, their customers reviled as "fascists!" and their owners threatened with violence, which sometimes materialized for a hapless storekeeper.

That summer, the Jews and their Gentile lackeys staged a massive media event, when they rented and filled New York's cavernous Madison Square Garden. It was the scene of a mock trial, in which Adolf Hitler and his followers were accused of "crimes against humanity". Given abundant coverage in the press, over all major radio networks and by the Hollywood newsreels, the Jews emoted about mass-murders and extermination camps; they rolled on the floor in uncontrolled paroxysms of spitting hatred and rent their garments in the best Old Testament style - all years before the alleged "Final Solution" supposedly got underway. It was, of course, a warmup for that supreme act of Jewish vengeance, the postwar Nurem-

berg Trials. With their Talmudic obsession of "the Law", no one was surprised by the guilty verdicts handed down on Hitler, in absentia (the same phrase reused at Nuremberg and still current today, whenever some octogenarian accused of a National Socialist past is fingered by the Jews), nor by the predictable death sentence greeted with frenzied glee by the Hebraic assembly, like a scene out of Purim. That these hysterical proceedings took place after Hitler had been in power only a few months and more than ten years before the phony "Holocaust" was supposed to have begun came as also no surprise to anyone familiar with the Jews. In fact, the vengeful show-trial was their official declaration of war against National Socialist Germany. They publicly promised to pull every financial string to bring down that defiant country economically.

Jews Declare War

The chief organizer of the hate-trial and a spokesman for the anti-German boycott summed up exactly what the Jews were doing. As broadcast over New York's biggest radio station (WABC) and published the following day (August 7th, 1933) in *The New York Times*, Samuel Untermyer, President of the *World Jewish Economic Federation*, brayed forth, "And so will history repeat itself, but that furnishes no reason why we should permit this reversion of a once great nation to the Dark Ages, or fail to rescue these 600,000 souls (Jews) from the tortures of Hell, as we can act with the aid of our Christian friends, if we have the will to act. Each of you, Jew and Gentile alike, who has not already enlisted in *this sacred war* (author's italics), should do so now and here. It is not sufficient that you buy no goods made in Germany. You must refuse to deal with any merchant or shopkeeper who sells German-made goods or who patronizes German ships or shipping. What we are proposing and what we have already gone far in doing is to prosecute a purely defensive economic boycott that will undermine the Hitler regime and bring the German people to their senses by destroying their export trade on which their very existence depends. In conclusion, permit me again to thank you for this heartening reception and to assure you that, with your support and with that of *our millions of non-Jewish friends* (author's italics), we shall drive the last nail into the coffin of bigotry and fanaticism!"

The hateful tone of Untermyer's death-and-destruction ranting is obvious, even in print, without benefit of the man's excited, high pitched, nasal voice. In agitating for the demise of Germany so early in the game, he was actively fulfilling the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, which state, "We must be in a position to re-

spond to every act of opposition by war with the neighbors (Untermeyer's "non-Jewish friends") of that country which dares oppose us" (Point 3, Protocol VII). When economic aggression was finally transformed into military aggression, as it always must, Untermeyer's 1933 declaration on behalf of World Jewry was not forgotten. Maurice L. Perlzweig, head of the British section of the *World Jewish Congress*, rejoiced, "The *World Jewish Congress* has been at war with Germany for seven years!" (*Toronto Evening Telegraph*, February 26th, 1940) He was seconded by Geoffrey Mander, in London's *Jewish Standard*, April 17th, 1941, when he said, "The cause of the Jews throughout the world is the cause for which Great Britain and her allies are fighting," New York's *Jewish Mirror* in October, 1942, quoted Ludwig Lewisohn, one of the most influential men in the world, as a power figure in the *Zionist Organization of America*: "The Jewish people is the symbol of the nature of this war. No one else. Nothing else. This is the alpha and omega, the beginning and the end of the whole matter! "

American Storm-Troops come into being

Since the American authorities, quite naturally, were unwilling to protect German-American businessmen from the Jews, a cry for help went out to F.O.N.G. Its organizers responded by creating an all-volunteer security service, uniformed men who pulled guard duty in front of threatened establishments and distributed handbills explaining the dilemma from the German-American perspective. Known as the O.D. ("Ordnungs Dienst", or "Order Service"), its activists played a major role in saving small American businesses from ruin in the depression, while protecting life and limb from Jewish street terrorism.

On the other side of the Atlantic, leaders in Berlin were not oblivious to developments in the United States. The Jews' actions there were predictable and their strangle hold on most of the means of public information was likewise appreciated. The old N.S.D.A.P.-A.O., an office of the Party created specifically for communication between National Socialists at home and overseas, was headed by Ernst Bohle. Born in England, he spent his youth in South Africa before going to the University of Berlin for a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1923. Inspired by the dramatic events of that November, he joined Hitler's fledgling movement, rising swiftly through the ranks to become State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry, not the least because of his extensive personal familiarity with the world outside Europe, particularly with English-speaking nations. Aware that any statements about the real nature of the Jewish boycott issued by his office would be either blacked

out by America's Jewized news media or twisted to serve anti-German purposes, Bohle shipped leaflets, books and films to F.O.N.G. Its organizers made these materials available as truthful counterpropaganda to the malicious public relations campaign being waged by Untermeyer and his kosher ilk.

Bohle wanted to greatly increase the volume of his information shipments. But he was anxious that such materials be distributed by domestic American groups. So long as his literature and films were issued exclusively through the German community here, Americans would logically assume they were nothing more than "Nazi propaganda", and dismiss them out of hand as the biased viewpoints of a foreign power. He wanted to show the New Germany's goodwill and friendship toward America. To be sure, there was a native National Socialist organization operating at the time, the *Silver Shirt Legion*. But its leader, William Dudley Pelley, already under close scrutiny by the F.B.I. and congressional investigating committees, chose to distribute only limited quantities of Berlin's materials, because he had no intention of substantiating his enemies' accusation that the Silver Shirts were operatives of another government.

While Bohle strove to make the Third Reich's position palatable to the American people, F.O.N.G. leaders were pulling in the opposite direction. Their efforts were more focused on organizing the U.S.A.'s German-speaking communities, to make all Germans in America part of the Fatherland, with only secondary regard for the rest of the population. Results were predictable. Germans in America, like all immigrants, retained sentimental and cultural links with their native land, but they had become Americans first in everything else and resented any attempts to politicize them by persons they now regarded as foreigners. "In essence, German immigrants and their descendants had become Americans and wished to remain Americans." They resented having their allegiance to their adopted country compromised by fellow landsmen in F.O.N.G.

Most non-German-Americans began to see National Socialism as nothing more than another version of Communism, a plot to takeover; Stalin used workers, Hitler used German-Americans; that was the only difference they understood. Horrified and angered by the unfavorable shift in opinion, Bohle ordered the F.O.N.G. directors to eject all German nationals, drastically cut back on materials shipments to the United States and issued the famous public statement:

"National Socialism is not for export." The *Friends of the New Germany* had done great harm to that country's reputation in America, playing, as it did, into the

hands of its Jewish enemy, and Bohle hoped they would soon fold up. Indeed, as their efforts began to wind down and in-fighting broke out among its leaders, F.O.N.G's days were numbered. But American National Socialism suffered.

Americans and the Third Reich, A Mutual Love Affair

Happily, U.S. relations with Germany improved dramatically as a consequence, not on the government level, of course, but American tourism in Germany surged during the mid-1930s. As Diamond admits, "visitors flooded the Third Reich. It was the summer of the German Olympics. Pensions and hotels were filled, and foreigners marveled at the newly constructed Autobahn and government buildings in the capitol city. Many returned home believing that the spirit of National Socialism was not merely the creation of propaganda." He cites "the flow of American tourists visiting Germany. Americans were familiar sights in the Rhineland, at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936, or visiting the famed medieval walled cities of Noerdlingen or Rothenburg an der Tauber. The Olympic Games ended on August 16th. Although many foreign visitors left Germany, an equally large number stayed and made arrangements to attend the Party Days (Reichsparteitag der Ehre, or the "Reich's Party Day of Honor"), which began on September 8th." And, unlike the Soviet Union's Iron Curtain policy toward its own citizens, "Germans also visited the United States in great numbers." Obviously, Hitler had nothing to worry about defections. He had, in fact, casually mentioned in a dinner conversation around this time, "Anybody who wants to leave Germany, let him or her go. I won't stand in their way. If they're unhappy with what we're trying to do, they shouldn't stay here. The door is always open."

Just as the Jew boycott was beaten by his revolutionary economic policies and the Reich had become a cultural magnet for admirers from around the world, the moribund F.O.N.G. got a new lease on life, much to Bohle's dismay. *The Friends*, exasperated by endless squabbling, surrendered their authority to an organizational dynamo named Fritz Kuhn. He got off to a running start, dissolving F.O.N.G. and replacing it with the *Amerikadeutscher Volksbund*, or the *American-German Peoples' Union*, more simply known thereafter as the Bund. On March 29th, 1936, the 39 year-old Kuhn was elected Bundesleiter (Bund Leader) to create "a powerful cultic organization". Diamond goes on to point out that "during the Fritz Kuhn years the American Nazi Bund changed from a factionalized and ineffective group to the instrument of an active movement. Kuhn the businessman managed to transform the Bund from a debt-ridden group dependent upon Nazi German sup-

port into a self-sustaining, moneymaking operation," with 55 units functioning in 7 regions across the United States. There were regional headquarters buildings in Los Angeles, Denver, Dallas, Chicago, Detroit, Atlanta and New York, with dozens of smaller sub-units in virtually every state. Meetings of tens of thousands of cheering followers were not uncommon at Bund meetings around the country. What kind of a man could have brought about such a transformation?

The New Bund Leader has the Word!

Fritz Julius Kuhn was born May 15, 1896, in Munich. When the First World War began, he was a young volunteer machine-gunner in the Bavarian Infantry on the Western Front. By way of his intelligence and courage, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant and received numerous decorations for valor, including the Iron Cross First Class. The Kaiser's capitulation unleashed the forces of militant Communism in the streets of his hometown, where he joined the nascent N.S.D.A.P. in 1921. That same year, he enrolled at the University of Munich, where he studied chemical engineering and spread the word to his fellow students, among them, Elsa, his fiancée. A participant in the Putsch that failed two years later, he and his betrothed fled the country under threat of arrest, making their way to Mexico City. There, they were married and had two children, a son and a daughter. For the next four years, Fritz was a successful chemist, but a better offer came from the Ford Motor Company, so he moved his family to Detroit and became a naturalized citizen. In 1933, he joined the *Friends of the New Germany*, rising swiftly through the ranks to the post of Mid-western leader by the time F.O.N.G.'s directors unanimously put him in charge of their faltering organization.

Personally, Fritz Kuhn's big-boned frame hung on his 6'2" stature in a bear-like way that intimidated his enemies. But his closest comrades knew him best for his gentle ways and sentimental heart. The man who could roar from the podium against the Jews also wept every Christmas whenever he heard "Silent Night", because it reminded him of the home of his youth. Not lacking an ironic sense of humor, he once sent Martin Dies, the paranoid conservative congressman dedicated to outlawing anti-Semitism, free tickets to a Bund rally. Above all, Kuhn was characterized by a fierce sense of loyalty, honesty and right behavior regarding National Socialism. As he once declared, "Service is not compensated by favor or privileges. It is only through a spirit of joyous self-sacrifice that we shall prevail." Here was the old soldier, the veteran of the trenches, appealing to the higher instincts of his listeners. As even Diamond concedes, "In general, his followers re-

garded his work highly."

The new Bund Leader was able to reinvigorate the movement by Americanizing it. No longer was it sidetracked with politicizing the mostly reluctant German community at the expense of the broader White community. Kuhn "lamented the fate of German-America; he could not understand why it was severing ancestral roots in favor of Jewish America." In its place, Americans of all national backgrounds began flocking to the swastika. A typical Bund rally in February, 1939, was addressed by the non-German speaker, Russell Dunn. His audience comprised 30% Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and Slavic, 25% Irish and 20% Italian; scarcely a quarter of the listeners were Germans. Diamond writes, "those attending its public functions were mainly non-German. More and more, observers noticed that meetings were attended by anti-British working class Irish, Russian emigres, Italian ex-servicemen, Coughlinites (followers of the immensely popular "radio priest", Francis Coughlin) and lower middle class and working class native Americans."

Kuhn also established working relationships with virtually every rightist and racialist group in the United States, especially the *Silver Shirt Legion*, America's first genuine National Socialist organization: "Often the Bundists marched side by side with Josef Santi's *Liktor Association*, John Finzio's *Circolo Mario Morgantini* (both groups were divisions of the *Italian Black Shirts*), the *Ukrainian Brown Shirts* and with remnants (sic) of Pelley's *Silver Shirts* and Deatherage's *American Nationalist Confederation*. American National Socialism was coming into its own and even foreshadowing the numerous non-German S.S. units that would fight in the next decade against the Soviet Union. Exchanges of literature and even leaders were commonplace: "At (the Bund's) Camp Nordland in New Jersey, representatives of the Ku Klux Klan and Salvatore Caridi, president of the North Hudson chapter of the Italian Ex-Combattenti, had been frequent speakers." Such civilized cooperation was in sharp contrast to the petty acrimony that has typified the increasingly impotent right wing in America over the last 50 years.

National Socialism with a Human Face

But there was another reason for the Bund's growth: "Kuhn's success was due in part to his adherence to the leadership principle." He infused the entire membership with the same fundamental tenet that had created the muscular but flexible organization of the N.S.D.A.P.: Absolute authority over followers; absolute obedi-

ence to leaders. This military-style modes operandi was necessitated by violent opposition the Bundists encountered from militant Communists and hysterical Jews. But the Bund was appealing for more than its dramatic marches, rallies and street battles: "Many young men in their twenties were attracted by the lure of the Bund's fraternal activities, which encompassed an all-encompassing athletic program. By the summer of 1936, the Bund's two soccer teams, Hansa and Hamburg, had entered tournaments in New York State. There were also competitive tennis, hockey, swimming and skiing teams. For the noncompetitive, the Bund sponsored skiing weekends in the Catskill Mountains. Every Thursday night at nine, the Bund held a "Beer Evening", and for those who did not like alcohol, a "Coffee Hour". Beverages and sandwiches were free, decks of playing cards were provided and free movies were shown." There were also very interesting slide presentations of the new art, music and architecture of the Third Reich.

Perhaps most attractive of all were the half dozen spacious campgrounds operated by the Bund in beautiful natural settings. They included Wisconsin's "Hindenburg", near Grafton; Pennsylvania's "Deutschenhorst"; "Nordland", in New Jersey; Long Island's "Siegfried", at Yaphank and the Michigan "Efdende", in Pontiac. These extensive properties were National Socialist territory, where the Viking-style architecture, various uniformed dress and, above all, the common spirit of a folkish community represented a White man's world *par excellence*. Certainly the most enthusiastic visitors to the Bund camps were the 600 children who played and learned at "Hindenburg" and "Nordland" from June to September of 1937. What a "camp-out" they must have had! After boys and girls returned to their regular public or parochial schools in the fall, their first compositions, "How I spent my summer vacation", undoubtedly made eye-opening reading for their teachers! Even Diamond begrudges that the kids "seem to have enjoyed their summer," which is putting it mildly.

The lovely and spotlessly clean camps were such a popular success, they generated additional revenues for the Bund, which rented out cottages year-round. The remainder of its income came from dues, contributions from supporters, magazine sales and advertising. Among the prestigious advertisers in Bund publications were the Schlitz Brewing Company, Telefunken Records, Hapag-Lloyd Lines and the Hamburg-America Steamship Company. A few months after Kuhn was elected its leader, the Bund was entirely self-sufficient, financially. "He infused new life into the beleaguered Bund, and did it with no help from Germany."

A Chance Meeting with the Fuehrer

Despite Kuhn's wonderful achievements, Bohle was still anxious that the Bund appeared "too German" and resembled, however wrongly, a subversive arm of the Third Reich in the United States to most Americans. Kuhn affirmed that the Bund, for all its expansion, had remained what it had always been, since the early days of the *Teutonia Association* - a club, far more fraternal than political. Bohle had his misgivings though, and refused to allow any official recognition of the Bund, which received literature from the A.O., but nothing else. Throughout its history, the Bund's relationship with Germany was to be coolly distant. National Socialists in Germany hoped to scotch any impression that they were meddling in the internal affairs of other countries.

Bohle's office had very definite ideas about the A.O. and the need to avoid suspicion overseas: "Its aim is to encourage Germans abroad to maintain an attitude of strictest respect for the laws and customs of the country in which they are guests, while at the same time never forgetting their native land. The *Foreign Organization* (the A.O.) helps all Germans abroad to keep in touch with their motherland and uphold its ideals in their everyday lives." Bohle felt quite keenly that the Bund, for all its Americanization, compromised the strict standard he set for the A.O. That foreign name, *Amerikadeutscher Volksbund*, should be dropped for something that sounded more American. As for things sounding un-American, nothing was worse than Kuhn's own thick Bavarian accent. Couldn't he find somebody else who spoke American English?

But the A.O. chief was most abashed, if not shocked to see a front-page photograph in the *New York Times* of the embarrassing Bund Leader in friendly conversation with none other than Adolf Hitler himself. Seizing on its "Fifth Column" propaganda implications, the hostile (i.e., Jewish) news services circulated the photo around the world as proof positive of international collusion between Fritz Kuhn and his Fuehrer. Seething with mortification, Bohle knew that the Jews were making great quantities of political hay from this terrible faux pas, which indeed they did.

But the controversial meeting was by no means as nefarious as the world was led to believe. Kuhn happened to be in Berlin for the Olympics, when he had an opportunity, as many foreign visitors, most of them ordinary people, did at that time, to meet Hitler, whom he presented with an illustrated history of the Bund. The

Fuehrer thanked him, they exchanged some pleasantries about Munich (Kuhn's hometown and Hitler's favorite) and the conversation terminated after 15 minutes. Innocent as the meeting was, it lent Kuhn tremendous credibility back in the U.S., much to Bohle's chagrin. It also aroused the attention of several government investigators, who went over every aspect of the Bundists, searching for the slightest legal impropriety, with which to criminalize them. As Diamond writes, "A problem that confronted the McCormack-Dickstein probes (and) troubled State Department officials was that the Bundists were not in violation of any existing federal laws. The accusation of un-Americanism was one thing; to prove it was another. United States Attorney General Homer Cummings and F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover had conducted an investigation of the Bund's internal affairs and announced on January 5, 1938, that the group was not in violation of any federal statutes." Kuhn believed "he had to work within, not against, the American legal system."

The Madison Square Garden Rally

Eventually, the Bund was regarded by far fewer people as the subversive organization Bohle feared they might, especially as popular resentment switched from the Bundists to President Franklin Roosevelt's warmongering. The Bund became one of many patriotic groups which loudly opposed his efforts to embroil the United States in military aggression against European racialists. Hardly remembered today, after 50 years of unrelenting propaganda portraying Hitler as entirely responsible for World War II, the Ludlow Resolution was an anti-American scheme vigorously promoted by F.D.R. in early 1937 to reorganize the federal judiciary, which could call for a "national referendum on a declaration of war." This meant that the right to make war, specified in the U.S. Constitution as the exclusive prerogative of Congress, would be left to newspaper polls. In other words, if enough public hysteria could be whipped up by journalistic and governmental demagogues, the American people could be dragged into any war on the flimsiest of excuses by influential special interest groups with hidden agendas all their own. Knowing Congress staunchly opposed his desire to involve our country in the foreign entanglements George Washington warned against, F.D.R. sought "the back door to war", as one historian described it. The Ludlow Resolution was a transparent attempt by Roosevelt to commit unconstitutional and unprovoked aggression against Europeans, who fought to free their peoples from the international plutocracy to which he belonged.

Americans fearful of the loose cannon in the White House began to take Kuhn's isolationist viewpoints more seriously, beginning with a mass-meeting in Reading, Pennsylvania, which attracted a turn-out of 15,000 people. An even larger rally and the Bund's greatest public triumph took place on February 20th, 1939, in New York City. Madison Square Garden, decked out with colossal swastika banners and hung with emblazoned Bund slogans, was filled to maximum capacity with ticket-payers from all over the state. They cheered wildly as the combined brass bands of several regional headquarters struck up the Horst Wessel Song, the National Socialist anthem. While music and applause filled the great hall, no less than 3,000 uniformed O.D. Stormtroopers marched in perfect formation from the back of Madison Square Garden to the podium, where Fritz Kuhn addressed his 22,000 listeners. Near him towered the 30 foot-tall likeness of George Washington, whose birthday they were celebrating. It made for a most timely theme, contrasting our first President's famous "no foreign entanglements" policy with F.D.R.'s international scheming for another foreign war.

The Bund Leader warned that the Roosevelt gang, compassed of Jewish profiteers, race-less plutocrats and Communist subversives, needed to destroy the Third Reich, because Hitler had created a system that made the German people economically independent from foreign stock exchange influences. Losing prosperous Germany was bad enough for the international money-men. But outside nations were beginning to look favorably on those same ideas. If they spread to other countries, then the Jews' financial strangle hold on the world would be lost. And these other Gentile states, likewise afflicted with Marxist unrest, were additionally attracted to National Socialism and Fascism, the only ideologies strong enough to wipe out Communism. Kuhn warned, prophetically, that if Americans entered a war against the Axis, they might win it militarily, but they would surely lose it politically, because all the evils being cleaned up by Hitler would be revived and set loose to plague America. Communist infiltration of the U.S. Government would destroy our freedoms, Marxism would pervade American thought and hordes of nigger savages, agitated and armed, would usher in urban crime waves on an undreamt of scale. As George Washington was the father of our constitutional republic, Kuhn said, so Adolf Hitler is the father of our racial nationalism. The two do not exclude each other. On the contrary, they both complement one another, as representation of political and racial liberty of Aryan humanity.

Although delivered in the thick German accent that made Ernst Bohle cringe with embarrassment, the Bund Leader's words were rapturously received. For the most part! His speech was sometimes interrupted by Communist hacks sent to disrupt

the meeting. To the Stormtroopers' frustration and disappointment, members of the crowd, infuriated by these self-evident Marxist hecklers, quickly beat the Reds into bloody pulps before the anxious O.D. men could lay hands on them. Happily, their chance came later in the evening: "One man, Isadore Greenbaum, broke through the line of O.D. men guarding Kuhn and tried to attack the Bundesleiter. The guard fell upon Greenbaum and dragged him off the stage." They did more than that. After beating him almost senseless, they tore off his trousers, even his undershorts, then hurled him bodily and bare-assed in front of the 22,000 spectators, who broke out into cacophonous laughter at the de-panted kike. Greenbaum was allowed to scurry from the hall with his tail between his legs and out into the winter air of New York.

"A Million Members in 1940!"

Madison Square Garden had come full circle from the Jews' hate trial six years before. Its mass-rally there represented the height of Bund activity. Among the several lettered banners which draped the immense auditorium, one read, "A million members in 1940!" That goal may have been beyond Fritz Kuhn's reach, but how many followers did the Bund actually attract? Strangely, no one knows for certain. Before official U.S. participation in World War II, membership rolls were supposedly destroyed by the Bundists themselves, anticipating an anti-Nazi witch hunt by the federal government. Diamond writes that the O.D. Stormtroopers represented one tenth of the total membership. That being correct, we may approximate Bund numbers into Madison Square Garden belonged to the New England region, with additional individuals from other headquarters east of the Mississippi River. Another 1,500 to 3,000 comprised the remaining units. Taking the low figure of 4,500 O.D. men, we arrive at a rough figure of 45,000 Bund members. These were card-carrying activists, whose minimum duties included dues-paying, meeting attendance and literature distribution.

Beyond the members were unregistered supporters, sympathizers who contributed to the movement in various, irregular ways. There were probably about a quarter of a million such persons, since for every member stood approximately five supporters; even this is a conservative estimate. As for those people favorably inclined to the Bund and who may have voted for a Bund candidate in an election, had they been allowed the opportunity to do so, no one may know with certainty. But doubtless several million Americans, perhaps as many as five to ten million, based on the figures quoted above, would have cast their votes for the Bund. Such

broad-based support and activism in America puts to rest forever the calculated lie that National Socialism never had any popular following here. But what the Jews tell the public and what they discuss among themselves are two entirely different things.

While screaming through their captured news media that the Bund was an un-American "Trojan Horse" sent by Hitler to take-over the United States, they knew that piece of deception was growing rapidly stale in light of the Bund's immense following and the far greater isolationist resentment of F.D.R.'s warmongering. Hollywood and newspaper propaganda could not stem the growing tide of popular opposition to their schemes. Their servants in the F.B.I. and congressional investigating committees were unable to close down the Bund legally.

Trial and Imprisonment

The Jews, never a people to be put off by mere Gentile legalities, progressed without missing a beat to the next step against the Bund, to subvert it from within. By staging a highly successful mass-meeting in the very heart of the Jews' own New York, the Bund Leader had exhibited more chutzpah than they could stand. A scant two months after the Madison Square Garden rally, he was charged with forgery and larceny by that city's district attorney, the politically ambitious Thomas Dewey. Dewey hoped to win Jewish support for his upcoming presidential campaign by crucifying their archenemy. Ironically, Kuhn's trial opened November 9th, the anniversary of the Munich Putsch he participated in 16 years earlier. It was to prove again a period of self-sacrifice.

Kuhn was represented by a skilled Italian-American attorney: "Sabbatino's defense was excellent, and for a while it looked as if Dewey would not win the case. Sabbatino's indictments ate away at the indictments." The major charges against Kuhn, including his alleged misappropriation of the \$ 14,548 proceeds from the February rally, were dismissed. "Eventually, the case rested on the allegation that Kuhn had not paid a legal fee of \$ 500 to a lawyer who had defended six Bundists in the German-American Settlement League case the previous year." The charge was puny, but the prosecution "attempted to convince the jury that although Kuhn claimed he had paid the fee, in reality he stole the money (a lousy \$ 500?!) and forged the sum in the ledger book. To the very end, Kuhn maintained his innocence."

indeed, his Spartan life style and substantial savings from years as a valued chemist made the supposed theft of so low an amount of money seem ridiculously at odds with reality. Moreover, Kuhn's whole life was the Bund. He had no interests outside of the work and comradeship it afforded him, As Sabbatino pointed out, nothing in the man's entire life indicated any dishonesty or improper, least of all criminal behavior. On the contrary, he had consistently sacrificed himself for his country in World War I, risked his life in the Munich Putsch, thereafter gave himself completely to his family and no less unstintingly to the Bund. Neither he nor his wife owned a big house, expensive cars, a fat bank account or luxury possessions of any kind. But this was, after all, New York City on the eve of the Jews' long dreamt-of war against Hitler. So, on December 5th, Fritz Kuhn was found guilty and sentenced to 2,5 to 5 years in Sing Sing.

The End of the Bund

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the Bund voluntarily disbanded. It was the darkest era for American National Socialists. Not only were they forced to keep silent, while the masses of their fellow countrymen gleefully labored, fought and sometimes died to kill their fellow White people in Europe and demolish their Old World culture. They watched as all their hard work, dreams, victories and hopes of the past six years evaporated in war hysteria. Worst of all, the Bundists had to witness the collapse of the Third Reich and the repugnant triumph of World Jewry through its legions of Gentile dupes. The light of an unprecedented era of Aryan racial fellowship and the promise of a new White civilization vanished. Henceforward, the Decline of the West would drag down American society into internal destruction by the very forces against which the Bundists warned for so long. It was the beginning of the end of the world, and they knew it. For some time, it was too much to take. Overwhelmed by despair, George Froboese took his own life on June 16th, 1942.

The Sad Fate of Fritz Kuhn

Fritz Kuhn also wanted to die. He languished in a federal prison, forgotten by the world outside and despised by guards and inmates alike. Even his wife, Eisa, and the children were gone, repatriated to Germany. No man was more alone. While incarcerated, he was stripped of his citizenship, then, after the war, deported. Suffering ill health, he was released in April, 1946. The last time he saw his home-

land was during the glory-days of the Third Reich; now most of it still lay in ruins from the war he tried to prevent. Returning to his native city, he found work at a small factory as an industrial chemist. But the Jews' taste for revenge was still not satisfied, and he was arrested again after only a year of freedom by the so-called "de-Nazification" officials in Bavaria on the transparently false, wholly unsubstantiated charge of having had close ties with Adolf Hitler, deemed a criminal relationship by the occupation authorities.

Kuhn was incarcerated by American war crimes investigators at Dachau concentration camp for an indefinite period. A young girl, Hedwig Munz, who worked in the U.S. Air Force installation there, pitied the ailing man, aged beyond his years by care and ill-treatment, and took him by the hand through the camp's front door. Showing gentlemanly gratitude to Hedwig, he nonetheless seemed indifferent to his own unexpected liberation. Offering no resistance to his recapture six months later, the heartless officials returned him at the onset of winter to unheated Dachau. They finally released him in 1950, urging him to go home and die. Ten years of imprisonment had indeed broken his formerly robust physical condition. Fifty-five years old, Fritz Kuhn passed away in the city of his and his Ideal's birth, Munich, on December 14th, 1951, to the sound of his favorite Christmas carol, "Silent Night."

His death went virtually unnoticed by the world at large, which had other distractions at the time. Young American soldiers were being killed by non-White Communists in Korea, the first in a long series of wars.



NS KAMPFRUF
KAMPFGRUPPE DER NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERPARTEI AUSLANDS- UND AUFRAUORGANISATION

September 1944 September 1973 27. April 2017/2018

Der Kampf geht weiter !

Seitdem haben sich die Kämpfer der Wehrmacht am 8. Mai 1945 in der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung wieder als je zuvor in der Nachkriegszeit. Und zwar nicht nur in Deutschland, sondern auf globaler Ebene!

Wiederholte von Massenmord, Verbrechen, Verfolgung und Verdrängung haben nicht abgerufen, den Kern der gesamten Idee unseres heilig geliebten Führers Adolf Hitler zu zerstören.

Alle Nationalsozialisten sind zwingend gefordert, Hitler und Kampfbewegung stehen weiterhin an Schicksal an Kampf um die Erhaltung unserer weißen Völkern.

Die Bewegung ist zwar stärker geworden, aber die Gefahr des biologischen Völkermord ist heute noch viel größer als in der Vergangenheit.

Die wesentliche Gefahr ist aber dabei, den Völkermord - gegen alle weißen Völkern (?) - zu begreifen. Seine Mord und Ermordung, Überlebend und Kampfbewegung.

Ob "legal" oder "illegal", ob im Waldkampf oder im Straßenkampf, ob im Propagandakampf, handfester oder auf einem Bildschirm, andere Art. Jede Nationalsozialist ist seine Pflicht!

Hail Hitler!
Günther Lank



TROTZ VERBOT NICHT TOT!



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Front Report
Interview with Molly

Part Three

NSK: Your current projects are obviously philosophical and art related.

Please describe your views on the impact of such topics in politics.

Molly: Well I try to still update the photo gallery, but mostly I've been concentrating on Adolf Hitler and the Army of Mankind (www.mooningtheancient.com/truth.htm) I'm at 21 pages now, and I have so much more to do. Studying WWII is an absolute minefield of information. You seek out information on one thing and find two more things to research. It feels a bit like you are an archeologist, unearthing the buried past. A past that they would rather not be brought to light. We can thank the internet again for the flood of information and pictures. Extremely rare stuff has



the **NEW ORDER**

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The Fight Goes On !

Seventy years after the capitulation of the Wehrmacht on May 8, 1945, the postwar National Socialist movement is stronger than ever not only in Germany, but throughout Europe.

Decades of mass murder, expulsion, persecution, and defilement have not sufficed to destroy the seed of the brilliant idea of our much loved Führer Adolf Hitler.

All National Socialists and other racially-aware consciences and social kinemen fight side by side for the preservation of our White folk.

The movement has indeed become stronger, but the danger of biological folk death is also much greater today than in the past.

The desperate enemy is in the process of committing genocide against all White folks. His means are non-White immigration, culture denigration, and neo-racism.

Whether "legal" or "illegal", whether in distant battle or street battle, whether armed with propaganda material or on a battlefield of a different kind, every National Socialist must do his duty!

Hail Hitler!
Günther Lank



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