

NAZI BAN IS PUT UP TO SOUTHBURY VOTE

Town Meeting Called Sunday
to Go on Record in Support of
Zoning of the Camp Site

BACKING IS HELD CERTAIN

Bund Faces Another Blue Law
Action if Attempt Is Made
to Clear Land Acquired

Special to The New York Times.
SOUTHBURY, Conn., Dec. 9. — A meeting of this town's 1,300 inhabitants has been called for Tuesday to discuss a zoning proposal which would indirectly block the establishment here by the German-American Bund of a week-end Summer camp for 3,000 to 7,000 followers.

The meeting was called by J. Edward Coar, Head Selectman, to learn if the citizens were still of the same mind as on Nov. 23, when a town meeting voted 122 to 41 to set up a zoning commission to frame a measure blocking establishment of the Nazi camp.

Immediately after Tuesday's meeting the commission will hold an open hearing, as required, and then, if the town meeting has indicated its support, declare the measure enacted.

That part of the code directly affecting the Nazi camp project divides the village into four zones and places the site of the camp in one which would be restricted to farming and residences, its present character.

The site of 473 acres was bought by Wolfgang Jung of Stamford, allegedly without revealing the purpose for which it was intended. This soon leaked out. However, and the embattled Connecticut farmers, many of them commuters from New York, went into action.

Arrests Stop Work on Land

The town meeting in November and appointment of the zoning commission was the first step. The German-American Bund responded by starting to clear the land. Last Sunday, in answer, an old blue law prohibiting secular labor on the Sabbath was invoked and two of the thirty or so members of the Bund who were clearing underbrush from the site were arrested. The same law will be invoked again Sunday, one of the residents has promised, if further work is attempted then. A hearing for the two men arrested last Sunday is scheduled for Saturday morning in the Town Hall.

The zoning measure will stand

court test, in the opinion of lawyers who drafted it, since the town is empowered to zone itself if the restrictions are "reasonable and not arbitrary." Since the territory included in the farming and residential sections, but embracing the Nazi camp as well, consists only of farms and one-family houses, "one of them 250 years old" as one advocate of zoning asserted, it was believed the measure could be successfully defended in any court test.

Other Restrictions Used

Just to make sure the Nazis do not go to some other section of the township to set up their camp, the zoning measure also provides that within the town limits no building or property can be used for "military training or drilling" of any force except the "fully constituted armed forces of the United States," that no property can be used for the storing of explosives, manufacture of heavy chemicals or refining or distilling of petroleum, and a prohibition against the use of property for recreational purposes in the vicinity of Lake Zoar and the Pomperaug River.

The zoning commission, over the signature of Albert Aston, its chairman, will issue a copy of the regulation Saturday with the following statement:

"The zoning commission, mindful that the town of Southbury is especially adapted to farming and residential purposes, and that its desirability for such purposes and the value of its real estate is chiefly dependent upon its natural beauty and colonial architecture, pleasing aspect of its highways and adjoining premises and its character as a historical New England town, adopts these regulations."

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