

# U.S. Justice Strikes At Bund; 6 Sentenced

## Nazi Campers Get Terms of One Year in Jail and Fines of \$500 in Little L. I. Court House of U. S. Revolutionary Traditions

(By Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 12.—The sword of American justice cut sharply at the Nazi movement in the U. S. here in Suffolk County Supreme Court today.

Found guilty by a jury of their peers for violation of the State Civil Rights Law, Judge L. Barron Hill sentenced six directors of Camp Siegfried to one year in the county jail, fined each of them \$500, and penalized the German-American Settlement League \$10,000.

Obviously shocked by five days of evidence showing fascism's vicious assault on American democracy, most of it torn from the lips of the Bund's own witnesses by District Attorney Lindsay R. Henry, Judge Hill not only meted out sentence to practically the full limit of the law, but directed that the full proceedings of the case be turned over to "the proper federal authorities for action."

"I thank you on behalf of the people of this county. . . . You have done your duty as upright men and women," Judge Hill told the jury which brought in a unanimous "guilty as charged" verdict this afternoon after less than 20 minutes of deliberation. "Things went on in this court that I didn't think could happen," he said. "There is no question that the verdict is correct."

### SNEERS AT JUDGE

Against Ernest Mueller, of 2152 Himrod St., Brooklyn, president of the League and leader of the men on trial, Hill addressed the special charge that under no circumstances would his term in prison be lightened. Mueller openly sneered at the judge as the jury brought in its verdict.

As for defendants Henry Hauck, manager of Camp Siegfried; Henry Wolfgang, 1713 Stephen St.; Bruno Haehnel, 301 Stephen St.; Hermann Schwartzman, 344 Starr St. (all of Brooklyn), and Addo Bielefeld, of 2697 Heath Ave., The Bronx, however, Judge Hill intimated that the jail sentence might be suspended pending good behavior.

Under the civil rights statute, an organization which requires an oath (excepting bona fide fraternal and political groups) must file full records, including membership lists

with the Secretary of State. The law, passed to crack the power of the Ku Klux Klan, by this conviction turns its full strength against the Nazi Bund, all its members and all its subsidiary organizations.

From the documents of the Bund and with the testimony of Baron Willy Brandt, former Hitler Storm Trooper who quit his native land in disgust over the ruthless excesses of the fascist regime, the state proved beyond question that the entire Nazi movement here falls within the meaning of the law.

But rising even beyond the laws, technicalities and limitations, District Attorney Henry placed on trial German fascism itself, the acts and propaganda of its followers here, and its "spiritual leader" (as the Bund year book proudly labels him)—Adolf Hitler.

### HITLER BLASTED

"Hitler is the enemy of Germany and the enemy of the United States," Henry charged in the final presentation of his case to the jury this morning.

"Hitler is the enemy of democracy and the enemy of all mankind."

"To whom do these people owe allegiance?" he asked. "To Adolf Hitler!"

"They say they are serving both countries. But that can't be done. No man can serve two masters. No man can swear allegiance to a foreign potentate (and what a potentate) and be loyal to the United States.

"They don't believe in the constitution. They don't believe in the constitution's provisions that there should be no discrimination against any person because of sex, race, religion, color or previous condition of servitude. They believe that the white race must be supreme.

"Is there anything American in that?"

Challenging what he flatly branded the "perjury" of the Bund's witnesses, Henry told the jury:

"Their allegiance is greater to Hitler than to Suffolk County's

little court. 'way out here in the sticks.

"But here flows the blood that was spilled at Concord and Lexington; the blood that followed Washington at Valley Forge; that followed Grant and Pershing.

"That means nothing to them. They think they can violate the law; they think they can tear down our institutions and get away with it.

"I wouldn't insult the inmates of the county jail by putting these fellows in with 'em."

The District Attorney's pride in the traditions of Suffolk County is a pardonable pride. Down on Main Street here, your reporter saw the flag under which Captain John Hulbert and his company of Suffolk men marched to engage the British at Philadelphia in 1775.

### FIRST FLAG

Six months before Betsy Ross fashioned the finally accepted version of the Stars and Stripes, the women of Suffolk sewed this now faded, battle-scarred banner. It was the first to place the thirteen stars upon a field of blue, differing from the present flag only in the number of points on each star.

When Lindsay Henry told the nine men and three women who made up today's Supreme Court jury to "do the same thing in the jury room as our forefathers did at Lexington," they did. And their flag remains clean.

Henry called the trial a "forecast of things to come" and complimented Monahan and the Disabled American Veterans for wanting to "stop bloodshed by nipping this movement in the bud."

"Three years ago I would not have conceived that such things could be done in America by the followers of a foreign leader," Henry said.

"It is to the everlasting credit of the German people that they do not associate with this crowd," he said.

Henry's statements parried violent charges of "persecution" and "perjury" hurled at the jury by defense attorney William I. Karl.

Judge Hill had to pound for order and call Karl to account when the latter went so far as to shout that Monahan, the complaint witness, "shouldn't be a member of the bar."

"They'll be saying that Judge Hill is a Jewish Communist next," Henry commented.

The District Attorney compared Baron Brandt, who joined the Bund and its Storm Troop detachment to gather evidence, with "another European aristocrat who came here 160 years ago and who also was not afraid to fight for freedom—LaFayette."

Henry declared that Fritz Kuhn did not take the stand during the trial because through him the financial racket of the Nazi agents in this country might be exposed.

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"The defendants had a fair trial," Judge Hill said. And their conviction will make Washington, passed on to the jury and to the courtroom as a judge to action by the District Attorney: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

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# People of Riverhead See To Principles of Their Ancestors In Presence of Nazis

## All Sections of Town's Population Hope for Bund's Conviction

By Lowell Wakefield

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 12. — This quiet, three hundred year old American town is stirred to deep anger against the sneering, helling, swastikaed cohorts of Adolf Hitler.

Riled by the existence of the Nazi German-American Bund's Camp Siegfried down at Yaphank folks here fervently hope today's conviction and sentencing of six of the Camp's directors for violation of the State Civil Rights Law will be the starting gun in a big push to run the fascists out of Suffolk County.

The words of District Attorney Lindsay Henry, grilling Bund witnesses on their disbelief in the ideals of religious freedom, race equality, freedom of speech, and fraternity find echo in the shops and stores and homes of Riverhead.

Orville Young was working over a lathe in the machine shop he owns out on Fifth Street, near Roanoke, when I talked to him this afternoon between sessions of the trial in the County Court House.

"We aren't against those fellows because they come from a foreign land," he said. "But they'll have to be Americans and abide by the Constitution."

### HISTORIC PRINCIPLES AT STAKE

Orville Young is of the stock which first settled in Riverhead and the territory around. Rev. John Young it was who, according to Custodian Ernest M. Robinson of the Suffolk County Historical Society, came over on the Mayflower, then forged west to Connecticut, and then with his little flock crossed to Long Island.

Dr. John lies now alongside the little Presbyterian church at Southold Town, the name originally applied to all this region. And the fight for religious liberty for which he braved the wilderness shines bright in his descendants when they hear Bund leaders declare that the constitution doesn't apply to the "degenerate and criminal Jews."

Among first families who came with the Youngs were the Wellses, Johnsons, Hortons (Riverhead is proud of their success in the ice cream business), the Joneses.

In 1640 the Hortons put up the first house. About the same time the Quakers sought refuge nearby on Shelter Island.

I talked to Fred Jones, 64, retired marine engineer, also a descendant of the very first families. He lives in a house at 316 Riverside that he's never quite had money enough to finish. But he's proud of this America, and scornful of the Nazis.

To him, the issue was simple: "They've broken the law and I'm glad they were convicted."

"Why do they expect to live here and not live up to American ideals? We have no room for any 'isms' like theirs. A man should come right out and be an American; or not."

### GERMAN HATES THEM

I imagine Fred Jones' father would have talked pretty much the same. A shipbuilder, he was working in the yards at Norfolk, Va., in '60 and fought with the Union army against the "rebels." And then, when America entered the World War, he was so anxious to do something that he landed a job at the nearby Greenport yards and worked all summer helping to build sub chasers. Finally he had to quit. He was 84, and the work was a mite too hard.

The later settlers feel the same. The owner of the Texaco station near Judge Nuess' home told me

that the jurist, descendant of Germans who settled here in the last century, is 100 per cent against the Nazis.

Like many others, he hates them not only for their politics, but for their vandalism, for the ravishing of flower beds and vegetable plots within the reach of Camp Siegfried.

"A few folks are inclined to laugh at the Nazis, but most take them seriously. I think they should be run out," said Ed Tye, who was born and raised in Riverhead. He works in the Socony station on East Main Street.

A clerk in the courthouse wondered "what would happen to us if we tried such things in Germany?"

The boys around the corner drug store thought that doing away with the Nazis would do away with the issue pretty nicely.

Joey, who shines shoes and plays on Riverhead's ball team, was even a little afraid of the blustering storm troopers. "You can't tell what they might do. They might even bomb you some night. No wonder everyone's against them."

But whether it was in courthouse, or machine shop, or on farm, or in store, the Americans of Riverhead, the descendants of the first settlers and the fellow who moved out from Manhattan twelve years ago, are unanimous in the condemnation of everything for which the Bund and fascism stand.