

Nazis Denounce Roosevelt for 'Seeing Ghosts'

Violent Press Attack Calls Him 'Peace Disturber'; Bemoans His 'Influence'

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Nazi press leveled fresh attacks at President Roosevelt today, and the well informed correspondence service, "Dienst aus Deutschland," attributed to him a "critical influence" on the policies of Western powers.

The attacks were occasioned by reports of the President's fear that he might have to cut short his Caribbean cruise and return to Washington because of European storm clouds.

The Berlin newspaper "Nachtausgabe," in its headline, said the President was "seeing ghosts," and went on to assert that he "again prophesies a war." Another Berlin paper, "Lokal Anzeiger," commented, "He who sows the wind will reap a storm."

The outburst against the President was the most general and the most intensive since early in February when stories on his meeting with the Senate Military Affairs Committee had appeared.

In general, the press pictured all America as excited by the "new baiting by peace-disturber Roosevelt" and a "theatrical coup in Washington." "Nachtausgabe" asked if the President's "ceaseless war gossip" in the world in order to assist the dark forces which support him.

"Dienst aus Deutschland" said: "It is noted in Berlin that this is not the first time there has come out of Washington to certain papers in London and Paris the cue for a press campaign against certain authoritarian states and aimed at defaming their policies at any price."

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The rally last night of the German-American Bund in Madison Square Garden was characterized by Dr. Clyde R. Miller at Teachers' College, Columbus University, as a violation of "American democracy in every one of its concrete aspects." Dr. Miller, who is also secretary of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, was the speaker at a Brotherhood Week luncheon of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the Town Hall Club, 123 West Forty-third Street.

Following his address, Dr. Miller was asked several questions concerning the radio broadcasts by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. One question was why the propaganda preached by the priest was not combated on the air, which brought an explanation from Dr. Franklin Dunham, educational director of the National Broadcasting Company, one of the liners, that Father Coughlin had been invited to take part in the "Forum of the Air," on which many views are expounded, but that he had refused.

Dr. Miller said, "If Father Coughlin is analyzed there really is not any need for worry that he has millions of followers."

Then, with reference to Nazism, Dr. Miller said: "Americanism as used by Nazis actually means concrete manifestations of German Fascism. That is, it means the fomenting of hatred, based on racial and religious differences. It means the violation of the moral funda-

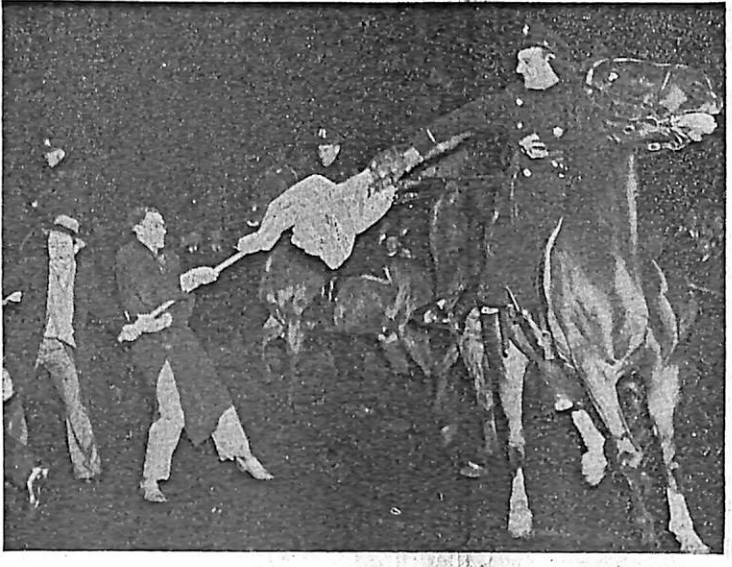
Bund Leaders Enter Garden With Flags, as Police Disperse Foes Outside



Massed flags of German-American Bund being paraded through arena at Madison Square Garden last night as audience salutes in Nazi style



Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader, just before start of last night's meeting



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(Continued from page one)

to laugh. Police hustled her and her friend to a lobby, but they were soon back in the press section. Miss Thompson said that the police had allowed her back in "when I explained to them that I had as much right to laugh as they had to talk."

On her return Miss Thompson resumed laughing. A ring of storm troopers moved menacingly near the press section and again there were cries of "Throw them out!" Miss Thompson's laughs were clearly audible through much of the Garden. Police ordered the storm troopers back, however, and Miss Thompson laughed as the speaker, addressing himself to "fellow white Americans and other non-parasitic guests," demanded that Jews be eliminated from American life.

After remaining ten minutes Miss Thompson, under police escort, left the Garden to attend the dinner of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, at the Astor.

The bund rally, described as a celebration of George Washington's Birthday, started off with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," with brown-uniformed storm troopers standing in the aisles and with a gigantic picture of Washington on the stage, flanked by American and swastika-adorned bund flags.

Then came a procession of orators, culminating in Kuhn. The speakers divided their time between apostrophizing "Christian Americanism" and denouncing American leaders deemed unfavorable to Germany. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was castigated as "dictatorial, arrogant, bilious."

After the Thompson incident a group of storm troopers remained near the speaker's platform. It was through this line of guards that Greenbaum fought his way later when he made his attempted attack on Kuhn.

As Greenbaum reached the stage,

zens with American ideals," he said, in a deep accent. "We will not fail you in doing all in our power to break the grip of the Jewish Communists in our schools, our universities and our very homes."

Kuhn made a great point of his right to talk as he pleased. He said that "no louder our Jewish friends bellow and bleat!" the greater would become public interest in the Bund.

The content of the speeches, however, was overshadowed by the feeling of possible riot which hung over the meeting. Although serious trouble failed to materialize, most of those inside the Garden knew that only a few hours before police had searched the building for bombs. An anonymous letter warning of this possibility was sent to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia last week and was largely responsible for the police precautions.

Kuhn admitted that he and his organization were prepared for a riot, though they hoped one would not develop. Commissioner Valentine, who passed much of his time standing in the main Garden entrance, said: "I've got enough men here to stop a revolution if necessary."

The police cordon extended roughly from Broadway to Ninth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Streets. The lines along Broadway and Ninth Avenue were not particularly firm, and many demonstrators filtered through, especially from Broadway, into the side streets approaching the Garden. As they neared Eighth Avenue, however, they met solid lines of police, and none, except persons with business in the Garden, penetrated these last police barriers.

Despite an official denial, police could be seen posted even on the roof of the Garden, equipped with what appeared to be either rifles or tear-gas guns. Except for the mounted men, none of the police carried nightsticks. Inside the Garden there

the rearing of the horses, no one was hurt. Four men's hats and women's shoes, all lost in the scuffle, were left in the street as tokens of the battle.

Scuffle in Streets
Lesser fracas took place intermittently until the Bund meeting began at 8 o'clock. Doors to the Garden were closed forty-five minutes later, as the last of the seats were filled.

The few placards which did appear among the demonstrators had been carried underneath coats. Those borne by the groups which charged the police at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-first Street read: "Smash Anti-Semitism" and "Smash Nazism." The demonstrators chanted the same sentiments and demanded what they called their constitutional right to picket.

The largest crowds of demonstrators gathered in Fifty-first Street, following the disorder there, and north of the police line at Fifty-second Street. Sidewalks in Eighth Avenue north of the barrier were massed solidly by persons who apparently had tried to approach the Garden from Columbus Circle.

Twice before the rally began there were brief parades of men carrying American flags in this area, but the police broke up the parades before they caused trouble. One parade carried banners for "German-Americans of Yorkville," and their bearers said they were anti-Bund Germans.

The only cross-town traffic permitted before and during the rally was that of buses and mail trucks bound to and from the postoffice station in Fifty-second Street, west of Eighth Avenue. Whenever the police opened their lines to let a mail truck through, some of the crowd tried to push their way in the wake of the truck and the police had difficulty stopping them.

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The Bund had promised the management of the Garden that there would be no anti-Semitic remarks by any speakers, and through the opening address, made by J. Wheeler-Hill, national Bund secretary, this promise was kept. The speaker addressed his listeners as "Fellow Christian Americans," however, and received a big hand. He asked "all our guests" to remain seated "if any rowdyism is attempted."

Rudolf Markmann, Eastern Department Bund leader, then led the audience in pledging allegiance to the flag. He pointed out that the Bund had taken the liberty of changing the opening of the pledge to read, "I pledge undivided allegiance," explaining that they believed this necessary.

The next speaker was the Rev. S. G. Von Bosse, Lutheran minister from Philadelphia, who was the first to interject the Jewish question. He said that Washington, if alive to-day, would "be a staunch friend of the Germans" and warned, amid a chorus of boos, that "the dangers lies in the direction of the Sons of Judah." He also advised the United States to stay clear of entangling alliances.

The attack on the Jews increased in vehemence with the next speaker, George Froboese, of Milwaukee, Mid-Western leader of the bund, who pleaded for a "financially and economically independent and Jew-free America." He told how Italy, Hungary, Austria and Spain had succeeded in "freeing themselves" and warned against "the Oriental cunning of the Jew Karl Marx Mordecai." A mention of the name of Hitler drew loud cheers, which grew even louder when he mentioned Benito Mussolini.

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Miss Thompson Issues Protest On Bund Rally

Columnist Tells Reaction to Treatment at Garden by Police and Troops

Dorothy Thompson, special for the New York Herald Tribune, wrote the following statement after her visit to the German Bund rally at Madison Square Garden:

"I went to the Nazi Bund rally because I am an American, and because I believe in democracy, and because I was to do so by the Bund itself. The meeting was a public meeting, general attendance was solicited weeks in advance with five tributed all over town.

"I saw a hall decorated with American flags, and a tremendous portrait of George Washington, whose expression looked and slightly embittered. The nineteen thousand people I saw, and the entire meeting familiar to me. I saw an explication of it in the Berlin Falst in 1931. That meeting was also protested by the police German Republic. Three years ago the people who had been in of that meeting were in the government of German the German citizens against in 1931, exactly the same state had been made as were made night by Mr. Kunze, were beaten, expropriated and murdered."

"I listened to Mr. Kunze. Every word he said—except application to America instead Germany—I had heard in just a meeting in 1931. Every word he said was made in Germany the Nazis, who are openly and edly engaged in making a wide counter-revolution against publican and democratic government."

Storm Troopers 'Husky'

"The whole technique of organizing the meeting was copied in as though by blueprint, from German Nazis. The meeting was also policed by Storm Troopers. Exactly as in Germany, the chosen for their huskiness, did not wear brown shirts, but shirts, with black Sam Brown arm bands, caps copied after American Legion and black troops. In other words, the meeting, the meeting, was in charge of a private army. They did not have uniforms. They had fists and gram."

"I went to the Garden both broadcast and a meeting of the Beta Kappa Society which been invited to attend and a When I entered, Mr. Kunze speaking. His entire speech was incitement to persecution against American citizens who are 'Aryans.' Whenever he made his blanket indictments against Americans not purely Aryans, audience applauded and howled joy. Between Mr. Kunze's and a wholesale pogrom is a short step."

"In the midst of it, while exalting the inborn racial virtues of all gentiles, he said that white people lived by the Golden Rule is the Golden Rule is that we should do unto others as we would that should do unto us, this seemed a highly comic statement, laughed."

Laugh Was Designed

"But I did not laugh wholly taneously. I laughed for a purpose. I laughed because I wanted to contrast how perfectly absurd this defense of 'free speech' connection with movements organizations like this one. Free is an instrument of democratic government. Its object is to discuss of public problems was a public meeting, and in the meeting the audience has as well as the speaker. I stated that by laugh the fact that City of New York may not exercise its constitutional right to late ridiculous statements in a hall. The nineteen thousand people there exercised their situational rights to applaud cheer. I exercised mine to express contempt and disapproval. I laughed loudly nor hysterically, laughed. But I was immediately seized by two policemen, who arrested as a New York taxpayer to meet, and I was also set up a husky uniformed Storm Trooper whose movement is following the instructions of a free power. I was roughly hustled door. Outside it, I asked the policeman whether it was a rule of assembly that everybody in a meeting must either applaud speaker or be silent. He assured that it was. I want to know makes that rule. Does Mayor Guardia make it?"

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Dr. Miller said, "If Father Coughlin is analyzed there really is no need for worry that he has millions of followers."

Then, with reference to Nazism, Dr. Miller said: "Americanism as used by Nazis actually means concrete manifestations of German Fascism. That is, it means the fomenting of hatred, based on racial and religious differences. It means the violation of the specific freedom of speech, press and assembly set forth in our Constitution. In short, Americanism as practiced by the Nazis would be the very opposite of Americanism as set forth in our Declaration of Independence and in our Constitution. Americanism really means democracy, the democracy which Hitler has again and again reviled in terms of contempt and vituperation."

As he was carried out, he shouted, "I'm not a Communist." Those who watched his attempt to attack the Bund leader were amazed that he had come out of it alive. During the struggle, the crowd rose to its feet and shouts rang out from all sections. The crowd booed when the police took the youth in charge. Greenbaum was within six feet of Kuhn when he was felled.

Greenbaum was held in \$100 bail when arraigned later before Magistrate Alfred M. Lindau in Night Court. He wore a pair of blue trousers with "Postoffice" stenciled on them, apparently the fruit of rummage efforts by the police. He gave no explanation of his behavior. He said that he lived with his wife and child and refused to accept the aid of a lawyer representing the Communist party. He will be arraigned to day in West Side Court.

Kuhn, meanwhile, resumed his speech at the Garden. He denounced the Jews and went back through American history to place the blame for many things on their shoulders. He assailed "the Jewish-controlled press," which, he said, would try to misinterpret his motives and those of the Bund.

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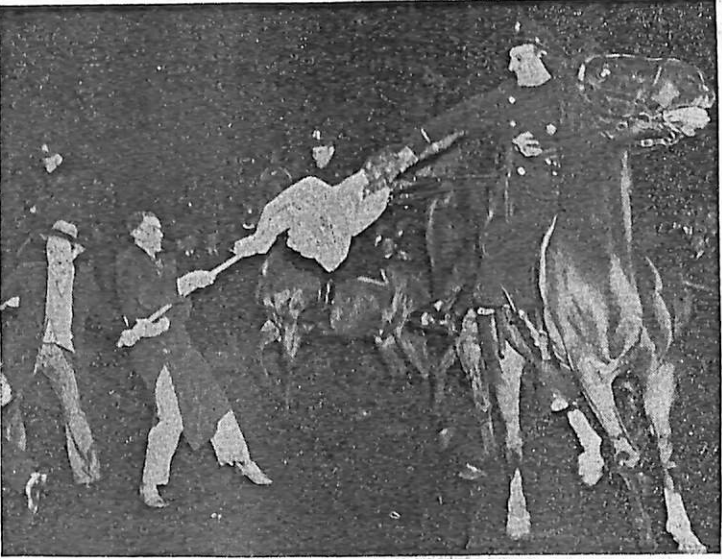
As Greenbaum reached the stage, nine or ten troopers knocked him to the floor. Greenbaum, shouting "Down with Nazism" and "Down with Hitler," fought ferociously. The police had some difficulty in climbing the high platform and by the time they reached Greenbaum, his coat and trousers had been torn from him. He was taken out through the back entrance of the Garden to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

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Despite an official denial, police could be seen posted even on the roof of the Garden, equipped with what appeared to be either rifles or tear-gas guns. Except for the mounted men, none of the police carried nightsticks. Inside the Garden there was estimated to be one detective or patrolman for every twenty-five spectators.

Police began assembling at 2 p. m., with the arrival of fifty patrolmen and five sergeants under Lieutenant Charles R. Beach. The number was increased by 700 at 4 p. m. and was swelled to 1,745 by 6 p. m. Chief Inspector Louis F. Costuma had charge until 7 p. m., when Commissioner Valentine arrived.

The police had orders to permit no picketing. To enforce this, they watched all buses, streetcar, "El" and subway lines with stations between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, Broadway and Tenth Avenue, and stopped all persons carrying a placard considered provocative of trouble. Persons carrying small packages underwent special scrutiny because of the fear of bombs.

So strict were the police that even persons living or working within the guarded area were banned unless they could convince the police of their identity. This caused some grumbling among residents of the area. Many spurious press cards were torn to pieces by the police and their bearers escorted back to the police lines.

The police began having trouble with the crowds at 6:30 p. m. when 250 men and women, carrying placards of the "Socialist Workers party," charged a barrier of mounted patrolmen in Fifty-first Street, just east of Eighth Avenue. A bursting red flare was the signal for the charge. The demonstrators forced the police back twenty feet. Despite

the rearing of the horses, no one was hurt. Four men's hats and a woman's shoe, all lost in the scuffle, were left in the street as tokens of the battle.

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The only cross-town traffic permitted before and during the rally was that of buses and mail trucks bound to and from the postoffice station in Fifty-second Street, west of Eighth Avenue. Whenever the police opened their lines to let a mail truck through, some of the crowd tried to push their way in the wake of the truck and the police had difficulty stopping them.

Reports that demonstrators would be bombarded with garbage, bricks and bottles from houses in Forty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, opposite the Garden, prompted a police search of all buildings in the block. The police found plenty of what seemed vegetable ammunition in readiness. They placed guards in the doorways and stopped persons from entering or leaving.

Another police precaution was to forbid the broadcasting of speeches from inside the Garden. At 7:40 p. m. they were startled to hear a loudspeaker blaring from a three-story building at Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. The voice was denouncing the Nazis.

The police found that the voice came from a phonograph set with a device timed to start going at 8 p. m. Police of the alien squad confiscated the phonograph.

At the Bund rally there were obvious efforts to stress that the Bund was an American organization. The picture of Washington, forty feet high, dominated the stage. Around the balcony were several signs. One said "Stop Jewish Domination of Christian Americans." Others said "1,000,000 Bund Members by 1940" and "Wake Up America. Smash Jewish Communism."

The rally ceremonial started at 7:50 p. m. when a drum and bugle corps of the Ordnung Dienst, comparable to the Nazi storm troopers, marched to the stage. The drums rattled as a colorguard of sixty flags, half of them American and half German and Bund flags, took their places at the back of the stage. Then 400

members of the Ordnung Dienst marched down the aisles.

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The greatest ovation of the night, however, followed the mention of Father Coughlin, whom Froboese praised. There were more boos as the speaker assailed Walter Lippmann, newspaper columnist, and Leon Blum, former Socialist Premier of France.

Unemployment and labor troubles in the United States, he said, were the fault of "those confounded Jew agitators and labor leaders." Before the rally began, former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein, a lawyer, made a futile attempt to get into the Garden to serve a summons on Kuhn. He said that the summons was for a libel suit, but did not disclose the details. The police refused to admit him.

The crowd outside the Garden possibly was kept down in size by radio appeals issued by most stations in the city early last night at the request of Newbold Morris, Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. His appeal follows:

"In the interest of public order I want to urge all citizens having no business at the meeting to remain away from the Garden and its immediate vicinity. Public order can best be protected by the police force of our city under the capable direction of Commissioner Valentine. The best way to show your support of our democratic institutions and of your concern for the preservation of our democracy is to shun this assemblage as one would a pestilence."

The bomb warning to Mayor LaGuardia, it was learned yesterday, was sent from the Grand Central Annex postal station on stationery of the "Alparolists League." The writer said that "my league" would plant three time bombs in the Garden.

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"As a matter of fi laughing matter. If racy allows a moveme organization and patt is made by a govern hostile to the America to organize, set up a and propagandize on are plain spats. If it police to protect thi against the opposition citizens who believe in tion of Independence, ting a crime against it ing the way for disast "I repeat that a publi cludes rights for the attend it—the right to the speaker and expr agreement by vocal so agreement is express sounds.

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heard. The press pictured all as excited by the "new peace-disturber Roosevelt" "theatrical coup in the 'Nachtausgabe' asked 'ceaseless war' gossended to push Europe aid the American arms

"Boersenzeitung" called Roosevelt "a man who ly seized all means to rocing position in the world in order to sow ark forces which support

aus Deutschland" said: d in Berlin that this is st time there has come hington to certain papers and Paris the cue for umpaign against certain a states and aimed at their policies at any

many this opportunity is ow what a critical In- aggressive policy of the President exercises on the the Western powers."

Anzeiger" asked: "What President have in view new trick?" and then wants to weaken the op- cause it indicates that t the opposition has the cision in the foreign po- tion. He wants to push nament program still the foreground.

ld like—and this is the affair which interests us his allies in the world ag about a new unrest ions."

e Diplomatisch-Politische lenz," mouthpiece of the fice, said the impression g in the Wilhelmstrasse resent Administration in States has a conscious maintaining or even in- sion among European

Rally Is Branded on of Democracy

R. Miller Discusses Bund at Luncheon

last night of the Ger- man Bund in Madison rden was characterized y Dr. Clyde R. Miller, of College, Columbus Uni- a violation of "American in every one of its con- s." Dr. Miller, of the ary of the Institute of a Analysis, was the t a Brotherhood Week t the National Conference ns and Jews at the Town 123 West Forty-third

his address, Dr. Miller several questions concern- o broadcasts by the Rev. Coughlin. One question the propaganda preached est was not combated on by Dr. Franklyn Dunham, ed- director of the National g Company, one of the t Father Coughlin had ed to take part in the the air," on which many expounded, but that he d.

r said, "If Father Cough- lized there really is not for worry that he has followers."

ith reference to Nazism, said: "Americanism as azis actually means con- ifications of German That is, it means the fo- hatred, based on racial us differences. It means n of the specific freedom press and assembly set r Constitution. In short, m as practiced by the d be the very opposite of m as set forth in our t of Independence and in- tion. Americanism really mocracy, the democracy ler has again and again terms of contempt and n."



Massed flags of German-American Bund being paraded through arena at Madison Square Garden last night as audience salutes in Nazi style



Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader, just before start of last night's meeting

Bund Rallies Amid Tumult At the Garden

(Continued from page one)

to laugh. Police hustled her and friend to a lobby, but they were soon back in the press section. Miss Thompson said that the police had allowed her back in "when I explained to them that I had as much right to laugh as they had to talk."

On her return Miss Thompson resumed laughing. A ring of storm troopers moved menacingly near the press section and again there were cries of "Throw them out!" Miss Thompson's laughs were clearly audible through much of the Garden. Police ordered the storm troopers back, however, and Miss Thompson laughed at the speaker, addressing himself to "fellow white Americans and other non-parasitic guests," demanded that Jews be eliminated from American life.

After remaining ten minutes Miss Thompson, under police escort, left the Garden to attend the dinner of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, at the Astor.

The bund rally, described as a celebration of George Washington's Birthday, started off with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," with brown-uniformed storm troopers standing in the aisles and with a gigantic picture of Washington on the stage, flanked by American and swastika-adorned bund flags.

Then came a procession of orators, culminating in Kuhn. The speakers divided their time between apostrophizing "Christian Americanism" and denouncing American leaders deemed unfavorable to Germany. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, was castigated as "dictatorial, arrogant, bilious."

After the Thompson incident a group of storm troopers remained near the speaker's platform. It was through this line of guards that Greenbaum fought his way later when he made his attempted attack on Kuhn.

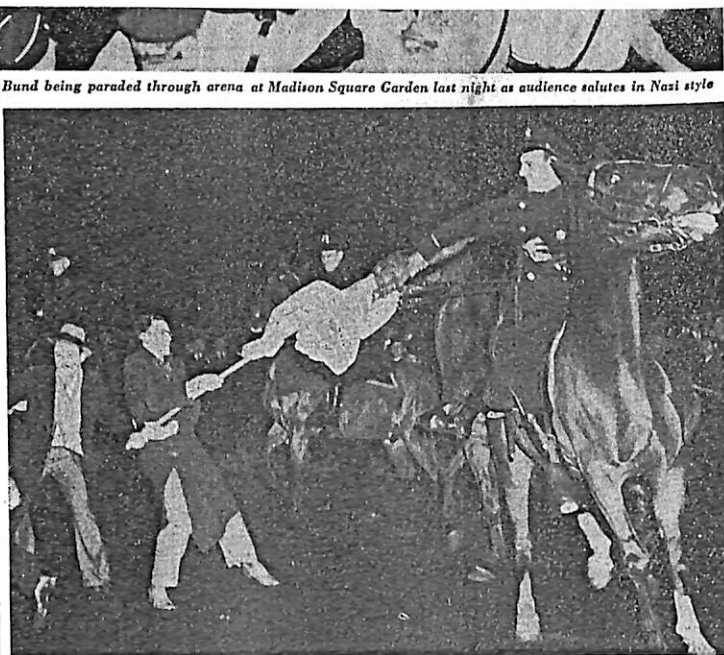
As Greenbaum reached the stage, nine or ten troopers knocked him to the floor. Greenbaum, shouting "Down with Nazism" and "Down with Hitler," fought ferociously. The police had some difficulty in climbing the high platform and by the time they reached Greenbaum, his coat and trousers had been torn from him. He was taken out through the back entrance of the Garden to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

As he was carried out, he shouted, "I'm not a Communist." Those who watched his attempt to attack the Bund leader were amazed that he had come out of it alive. During the struggle, the crowd rose to its feet and shouts rang out from all sections. The crowd booed when the police took the youth in charge. Greenbaum was within six feet of Kuhn when he was felled.

Greenbaum was held in \$100 bail when arraigned later before Mayor's court Alfred M. Lindau in Night Court. He wore a pair of blue trousers with "Postoffice" stenciled on them, apparently the fruit of rummage efforts by the police. He gave no explanation of his behavior. He said that he lived with his wife and child and refused to accept the aid of a lawyer representing the Communist party. He will be arraigned to day in West Side Court.

Kuhn, meanwhile, resumed his speech at the Garden. He denounced the Jews and went back through American history to place the blame for many things on their shoulders. He assailed "the Jewish-controlled press," which, he said, would try to misinterpret his motives and those of the Bund.

"We are German-American cit-



Mounted policeman attempting to take an American flag away from one of the demonstrators outside the Garden last night, as Bund members and sympathizers met inside

zens with American ideals," he said, in a deep accent. "We will not fall in doing all in our power to break the grip of the Jewish Communists in our schools, our universities and our very homes."

Kuhn made a great point of his right to talk as he pleased. He said that "the louder our Jewish friends bellow and bleat" the greater would become public interest in the Bund.

The content of the speeches, however, was overshadowed by the feeling of possible riot which hung over the meeting. Although serious trouble failed to materialize, most of those inside the Garden knew that only a few hours before police had searched the building for bombs. An anonymous letter warning of this possibility was sent to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia last week and was largely responsible for the police precautions.

Kuhn admitted that he and his organization were prepared for a riot, though they hoped one would not develop. Commissioner Valentine, who passed much of his time standing in the main Garden entrance, said: "I've got enough men here to stop a revolution if necessary."

The police cordon extended roughly from Broadway to Ninth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Streets. The lines along Broadway and Ninth Avenue were not particularly firm, and many demonstrators filtered through, especially from Broadway, into the side streets approaching the Garden. As they neared Eighth Avenue, however, they met solid lines of police, and none, except persons with business in the Garden, penetrated these last police barriers.

Despite an official denial, police could be seen posted even on the roof of the Garden, equipped with what appeared to be either rifles or tear-gas guns. Except for the mounted men, none of the police carried nightsticks. Inside the Garden there was estimated to be one detective or patrolman for every twenty-five spectators.

Police began assembling at 2 p. m., with the arrival of fifty patrolmen and five sergeants under Lieutenant Charles R. Beach. The number was increased by 700 at 4 p. m. and was swelled to 1,745 by 6 p. m. Chief Inspector Louis F. Costuma had charge until 7 p. m., when Commissioner Valentine arrived.

The police had orders to permit no picketing. To enforce this, they switched all buses, streetcar "T" and subway lines with stations between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, Broadway and Tenth Avenue, and stopped all persons carrying a placard considered provocative of trouble. Persons carrying such placards underwent especial scrutiny because of the fear of bombs.

So strict were the police that even persons living or working within the guarded area were banned unless they could convince the police of their identity. This caused some grumbling among residents of the area. Many spurious press cards were torn to pieces by the police and their bearers escorted back to the police lines.

The police began having trouble with the crowds at 6:30 p. m. when 250 men and women, carrying placards of the "Socialist Workers party," charged a barrier of mounted patrolmen in Fifty-first Street, just east of Eighth Avenue. A bursting red flare was the signal for the charge. The demonstrators forced the police back twenty feet. Despite

the rearing of the horses, no one was hurt. Four men's hats and a woman's shoe, all lost in the scuffle, were left in the street as tokens of the battle.

Scuffle in Streets

Lesser fracas took place intermittently until the Bund meeting began at 8 o'clock. Doors to the Garden were closed forty-five minutes later, as the last of the seats were filled.

The few placards which did appear among the demonstrators had been carried underneath coats. Those borne by the groups, which charged the police at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-first Street read: "Smash Anti-Semitism" and "Smash Nazism." The demonstrators chanted the same sentiments and demanded what they called their constitutional right to picket.

The largest crowds of demonstrators gathered in Fifty-first Street, following the disorder there, and north of the police line at Fifty-second Street. Sidewalks in Eighth Avenue north of the barrier were massed solidly by persons who apparently had tried to approach the Garden from Columbus Circle.

Twice before the rally began there were brief parades of men carrying American flags in this area, but the police broke up the parades before they caused trouble. One parade carried banners for "German-Americans of Yorkville," and their bearers said they were anti-Bund Germans.

The only cross-town traffic permitted before and during the rally was that of buses and mail trucks bound to and from the postoffice station in Fifty-second Street, west of Eighth Avenue. Whenever the police opened their lines to let a mail truck through, some of the crowd tried to push their way in the wake of the truck and the police had difficulty stopping them.

Reports that demonstrators would be bombarded with garbage, bricks and bottles from houses in Forty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, opposite the Garden, prompted a police search of all buildings in the block. The police found plenty of what seemed vegetable ammunition in readiness. They placed guards in the doorways and stopped persons from entering or leaving.

Another police precaution was to forbid the broadcasting of speeches from inside the Garden. At 7:40 p. m. they were started to hear a loudspeaker blaring from a three-story building at Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. The voice was denouncing the Nazis.

The police found that the voice came from a photograph set with a device timed to start going at 8 p. m. Police of the alien squad confiscated the photograph.

At the Bund rally there were obvious efforts to stress that the Bund was an American organization. The picture of Washington, forty feet high, dominated the stage. Around the balcony were several signs. One said "Stop Jewish Domination of Christian Americans." Others said "1,000,000 Bund Members by 1940" and "Wake Up America. Smash Jewish Communism."

The rally ceremonial started at 7:50 p. m. when a drum and bugle corps of fifty members in uniforms of the Ordnung Dienst, comparable to the Nazi storm troopers, marched to the stage. The drums rattled as a colorguard of sixty flags, half of them American and half German and Bund flags, took their places at the back of the stage. Then 400

members of the Ordnung Dienst marched down the aisles.

The Bund had promised the management of the Garden that there would be no anti-Semitic remarks by any speakers, and through the opening address, made by J. Wheeler-Hill, national Bund secretary, this promise was kept. The speaker addressed his listeners as "Fellow Christian Americans," however, and received a big hand. He asked "all our guests" to remain seated "if any rowdyism is attempted."

Rudolf Markmann, Eastern Department Bund leader, then led the audience in pledging allegiance to the flag. He pointed out that the Bund had taken the liberty of changing the opening of the pledge to read, "I pledge undivided allegiance," explaining that they believed this necessary.

The next speaker was the Rev. S. G. Von Bessy, Lutheran minister from Philadelphia, who was the first to interject the Jewish question. He said that Washington, if alive today, would be a staunch friend of the Germans, and warned, amid a chorus of boos, that "the dangers lie in the direction of the Sons of Judah." He also advised the United States to stay clear of entangling alliances.

The attack on the Jews increased in vehemence with the next speaker, George Froboese, of Milwaukee, Mid-Western leader of the bund, who pleaded for a "financially and economically independent and Jew-free America." He told how Italy, Hungary, Austria and Spain had succeeded in "freeing themselves" and warned against "the Oriental cunning of the Jew Karl Marx Mordecai." A mention of the name of Hitler drew loud cheers, which grew even louder when he mentioned Benito Mussolini.

The greatest ovation of the night, however, followed the mention of Father Coughlin, whom Froboese praised. There were more boos as the speaker assailed Walter Lippmann, newspaper columnist, and Leon Blum, former Socialist Premier of France.

Unemployment and labor troubles in the United States, he said, were the fault of "those confounded Jew agitators and labor leaders."

Before the rally began, former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein, a lawyer, made an attempt to get into the Garden to serve a summons on Kuhn. He said that the summons was for a libel suit, but did not disclose the details. The police refused to admit him.

The crowd outside the Garden possibly was kept down in size by radio appeals issued by most stations in the city early last night at the request of Newbold Morris, Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. His appeal follows:

"In the interest of public order I want to urge all citizens having no business at the meeting to remain away from the Garden and its immediate vicinity. Public order can best be protected by the police force of our city under the capable direction of Commissioner Valentine. The best way to show your support of our democracy is to remain at home and concern for the preservation of our democracy is to shun this assemblage as one would a pestilence."

The bomb warning to Mayor LaGuardia, it was learned yesterday, was sent from the Grand Central Annex postal station on stationery of the "Alpharolist League." The writer said that "my league" would plant three time bombs in the Garden.

also "protected" by the police of the German Republic. Three years later the people who had been in charge of that meeting were in charge of the government of Germany, and the German citizens against whom, in 1931, exactly the same statements had been made as were made tonight by Mr. Kunze, were being beaten, expropriated and murdered.

"I listened to Mr. Kunze speak. Every word he said—except for his application to America instead of to Germany—I had heard in just such a meeting in 1931. Every word that he said was made in Germany by the Nazis, who are openly and avowedly engaged in making a worldwide counter-revolution against republican and democratic government."

Storm Troopers "Husky"

"The whole technique of organizing the meeting was copied in detail, as though by blueprint, from the German Nazis. The meeting was policed by New York policemen. It was also policed by Storm Troopers. Exactly as in Germany, they were chosen for their huskiness. They did not wear brown shirts, but gray shirts, with black Sam Brown belts, arm bands, caps copied after the American Legion and black trousers. In other words, the meeting, a public meeting, was in charge of a private army. They did not have guns. Neither did the German Storm Troopers. They had fists and a program."

"I went to the Garden between a broadcast and a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society which I had been invited to attend and address. When I entered, Mr. Kunze was speaking. His entire speech was an incitement to persecution against all American citizens who are not 'Aryans.' Whenever he made one of his blanket indictments against all Americans not purely Aryan, the audience applauded and howled with joy. Between Mr. Kunze's speech and a wholesale pogrom is a very short step."

"In the midst of it, while extolling the inborn racial virtues of all white gentiles, he said that while gentiles lived by the Golden Rule, since the Golden Rule is that we should do unto others as we would that they should do unto us, this seemed to me a highly comic statement, and I laughed."

Laugh Was Designed

"But I did not laugh wholly spontaneously. I laughed for a purpose. I laughed because I wanted to demonstrate how perfectly absurd all this defense of 'free speech' is, in connection with movements and organizations like this one. Free speech is an instrument of democratic government. Its object is to promote discussion of public problems. This is a public meeting, and in a public meeting the audience has rights as well as the speaker. I established that by laugh the fact that in the City of New York I may not exercise my constitutional right to laugh at ridiculous statements in a public hall. The nineteen thousand other Constitutional rights to applaud and cheer. I exercised mine to express my contempt and disapproval. I did not laugh loudly nor hysterically. I just laughed. But I was immediately seized by two policemen, whose salaries as a New York taxpayer I help to pay. I was also set upon by a husky uniformed Storm Trooper, whose movement is following detailed instructions of a foreign power. I was roughly hustled to the door. Outside it, I asked the policeman whether it was a rule of free assembly that everybody in a public meeting must either applaud the speaker or be silent. He assured me that that was I want to know who makes that rule. Does Mayor La Guardia make it?"

"I want to know since when a laugh in a public meeting can be interpreted as inciting to riot. I know who would be responsible for the riot if one should ensue—the hundreds of uniformed strong-arm boys who were prepared to set upon a woman or the woman who laughed."

"As a matter of fact, it is no laughing matter. If this democracy allows a movement, the whole organization and pattern of which is made by a government openly hostile to the American democracy, to organize, set up a private army and propagandize on this soil, we are pledged to resist. I mobilize the police to protect this movement against the opposition of American citizens who believe in the Declaration of Independence. It is committing a crime against itself and paying the way for disaster."

"I want to demonstrate that no such free assembly was allowed last night."

"There is a statute on the books of this nation that it is forbidden to organize a conspiracy to deprive any American citizen of his Constitutional rights. That statute was violated last night by every speaker. The immediate object of the Bund is to deprive all non-Aryans (according to their own interpretation) of their Constitutional rights. This conspiracy—an open conspiracy—is protected, heaven help us, by the American Civil Liberties Union!"

Fists Fly in Clashes as Anti-Fascists March On



A. F. Photo.
Mounted police formed solid line outside Madison Square Garden last night to hold back throng of thousands of demonstrating anti-Nazis.



One luckless bund member, resplendent in his uniform, didn't get behind the protecting lines in time. So he got a beating from some of the anti-Fascists.

Cops Repel Attack On Rally of Bund

(Continued from Page One)

Greenbaum, an unemployed plumber, leaped from his seat near the speakers' platform while Fritz Kuhn, bund fuhrer, was speaking and managed to get within six feet of him before being overpowered by the uniformed bund members on guard. Greenbaum fought back, inflicting one scalp wound which had to be treated, and in the struggle was dispossessed of his trousers and coat. Police charged him with disorderly conduct and sent him to Bellevue, where it was found he had no injuries other than bruises and lacerations.

Greenbaum was unarmed. This morning in West Side Court he pleaded guilty and Magistrate Harry G. Andrews sentenced him to \$25 fine or ten days in jail.

"Do you realize, Your Honor, that this man is unemployed?" his lawyer, Irving Manesh, asked, while Greenbaum's wife, Gertrude, 29, and their 16-months-old son, Gerald, cried.

Greenbaum had explained that he had no intention of making a demonstration, but that the insults heaped upon his religion by Kuhn had caused him to lose his head.

"Do you realize that people might have been killed and that a riot might have occurred?" the Magistrate sternly demanded, and Greenbaum said "Yes, sir."

Later Greenbaum's fine of \$25 was paid by a friend who arrived at court with Mrs. Greenbaum in a taxi. They left court with their lawyer, declining to talk with reporters.

They'll Complain to Mayor.

Charges of police brutality in defending the bund were aired today when the Socialist Workers' Party announced its intention of calling at the Mayor's office to protest. Police slugged and rode down anti-Fascist demonstrators, they asserted, and this, in their opinion, was a betrayal by the Mayor of hundreds of thousands of labor voters.

Inside the Garden one other incident marred the harmony of the meeting. This occurred when the persistent laughter of Miss Dorothy Thompson, a columnist, was considered provocative and caused her ejection.

Miss Thompson, allowed to return to the meeting, laughed a little longer and retired voluntarily.

Later Miss Thompson explained that her laughter was not entirely spontaneous. "I laughed for a purpose," she



Anti-Nazi barred by police from marching to the Garden to demonstrate clashed with police at 51st St. and Broadway. While men slugged, the girl at the left tried to kick policemen on the shins.

as "Rosenfeld." Others on the bund list of hate included Harry Hopkins, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Samuel Untermyer, Bernard M. Baruch and Frances Perkins.

Names which drew approbation of the throng were Father Coughlin, Herbert Hoover, Adolf Hitler and Senators Gerald P. Nye, Hiram Johnson and William E. Borah.

As a backdrop to the speakers' platform, a painting of George Washington towered thirty feet. It was flanked by American flags. Beyond these flags hung the bund flag, whose principal motif is a golden swastika on the Nazi model.

Horst Wessel Song.

The uniform of the evening was a gray military tunic, set off by a Sam Browne belt. This was worn by Kuhn and his adjutants, as well as by 3,000 members of the bund's "Ordnungsdienste."

The meeting went off with precision, beginning with a life and drum corps fanfare and ending with the Horst Wessel song while the declared advocates of Americanism stood at attention, their arms raised in the Nazi salute.

Following a hockey game at the Garden Sunday night, police searched

48th St. in Eighth Ave. about 8 P. M. Police closed in, took his flag away and dispersed his followers. Two were arrested. At the W. 47th St. station they said they were John Doe and Lawrence Palardi, and were booked as disorderly.

Held for Hurting Horse.

A determined charge by about 500 persons got under way at 50th St. and Ninth Ave. about 9:30. This led to the arrest of Peter Saunders, 34, a Negro, of 222 W. 127th St. The charge against him was disorderly conduct and cruelty to animals. He seized the bridle of a police horse. It was charged, and wrenched it so forcibly as to hurt the horse's mouth. He also hit Patrolman Harold Lee, of Troop D, the rider, on the mouth. It was charged.

George Mason, 19, an artist, of 2,719 Sedgwick Ave., the Bronx, offended the law at 10:15 P. M. He is charged with seizing Patrolman William Mitchell and shouting "you ought to be proud of yourself." With that, Mason darted away, crashing into the plateglass window of a restaurant at 756 Eighth

Margaret Rittenhaus sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

James Wheeler-Hill, the bund's national secretary, drew the first loud cheer when he addressed the meeting as "My fellow Christian Americans." He introduced the Rev. S. G. von Bosse, a Lutheran minister, of Philadelphia.

Persons attending had paid as high as \$1.10 for seats at the rally, and a collection was taken up to extend the bund newspapers, Wheeler-Hill explained.

He announced the collection as \$8,476.50.

The bund has four newspapers, he said, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles. The bund purposes to add three English language newspapers, in Minneapolis, Boston and Seattle, and a German-language paper in Chicago, supplementing the one now published there in English.

G. W. Kunze introduced the first hilarious note by referring to the President as "Rosenfeld." This was much appreciated by those present.

"America," von Bosse explained, "is not a democracy. It is a republic. What America needs is a return from democratic misrule to the republican principles for which Washington stood. The battle lines are not drawn between democracy and Fascism but between Communism and Fascism. There is no in-between line."

Zionism was another ism, he declared, to be attacked. Rudolph Markmann, eastern district fuhrer of the bund, denied that the aim of the organization was Nazism.

"We have never claimed to be Nazis," he cried, "knowing that Nazism is something reserved for Germany and not for our country. To us Americanism means that we will fight international Jewry, closely interwoven with Bolshevism, and fight for God and country."

George Froebese, of Milwaukee, made a prolonged attack on Jewry. The Soviet Russian system, he declared, is "the result of the Oriental cunning of the Jew Karl Marx Mordecas."

The greatest ovation of the evening was reserved for Kuhn. His speech, however, seemed to be marred by the attack of Greenbaum, which occurred as he was assailing "the Brandelses, the Baruchs and the Untermeyers."

Greenbaum suddenly ran from his seat and vaulted to the platform.

Apparently bewildered by the suddenness of the attack, Kuhn turned him over to coat and trousers. He was much hurt when he fell. Kuhn brought Kuhn rather precipitately to the police cordoned off the area.

Lewis Is "P Of Miss Tl

By the Associated Press.

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (AP)—Miss Dorothy Lewis said today she was "of his wife, Dorothy, who was ejected from American Bund rally last night for laughing at the fuhrer."

Lewis is appearing in theater with his sister, Is Twenty-two.

"This is the second time she has been thrown out of Hitler," he said. "The third time of her swastika-crowned (she) will not be from Washington."

As Anti-Fascists March On German Bund Rally



Jubilant anti-Nazis hold up their American flag, which they regained after mounted police wrested it from demonstrators.



One luckless bund member, resplendent in his Storm Trooper uniform, didn't get behind the protecting lines of police fast enough. So he got a beating from some of the more indignant anti-Fascists.

Nazis Link Attack On Kuhn to Killings Paris Due to Yield To Franco's Terms

Assail "Authorized Voices" in America

Reported Dropping All Conditions

By the United Press.
BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Der Angriff, organ of the Nazi Labor Front, today ranked the attempted assault on Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, in Madison Square Garden, with the assassinations of Wilhelm Gustloff, Swiss-German Nazi leader, and Ernst vom Rath, secretary of the German Embassy in Paris.

Under a front page banner line, "Jewish Onslaught on Leader of German-Americans in New York," Der Angriff said the "German nation and all civilized nations learn with indignation of this new attempt of Jewry for the criminal expression of their feeling of hatred and revenge."

"These direct actions are by Jewish Communism and terrorism," it said. "Two years ago a Jew fired a shot at Davos (Switzerland), three months ago at Paris, and now a third Jew is trying it at New York—the Jewish lust for murder always concentrates upon the Germans."

"It is necessary now to establish who are the backers of this would-be assassin—who are the moral and intellectual instigators."

"Such an investigation might afford surprising facts as to where this Jew when authorized, as well as unauthorized, voices in the United States may dare again to hurl accusations and calumnies at the totalitarian States—accusations which criminal and Jewish elements must look upon as a brief for their crimes."

The press bitterly assailed Senator Key Pittman today, afternoon newspapers characterizing his speech attacking dictatorships last night as a "disturbance of the peace."

By the United Press.
ROME, Feb. 21.—Press attacks against President Roosevelt were renewed today, with all Italian newspapers participating. The Regime Fascista, published by Roberto Farinacci, charged the President with desiring to provoke war.

"Israel, under the leadership of the supreme head of Jewry—the great democrats—is preparing for war in order to become the ruler of the world," the newspaper said. The newspaper continued:—

"Roosevelt wants war in order to remain in power; in order to make Americans forget the disastrous results of the New Deal; in order to make America leader of the democratic world; in order to crumble the British Empire and become hereditary successor to the dominions and clear, unquestioned leader in international finance, and, finally, in order to give a big boost to cannon merchants."

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Foreign Minister Bonnet was reported today to have bowed to General Franco by dropping all the conditions on which France had sought to make formal recognition of the nationalist regime contingent.

France at first sought guarantees from Franco that foreign troops would quit Spain after the war and Spanish government leaders would not be subject to reprisals, but Franco refused to outline his future policy.

Pushed by Great Britain and anxious to send an Ambassador to Burgos to work against Italian and German influence, Bonnet was said by diplomats to have instructed his semi-official envoy, Senator Leon Berard, to meet Franco's terms.

When Senator Berard returns to Burgos tomorrow from St. Jean-de-Luz, he is expected to tell the nationalist Foreign Minister, Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, that full diplomatic recognition would be forthcoming from France without further discussion.

By the Associated Press.
BARCELONA, Feb. 21.—Generalissimo Franco made a triumphal entry today into Barcelona, captured January 26 by his troops.

He was accompanied by General Fidel Davila, commander in chief of the northern nationalist army, and was escorted by a Moorish bodyguard. The cheers of 750,000 persons greeted him.

The general public was not informed about Franco's entry until all arrangements had been completed shortly before 9:45 A. M.

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The greatest ovation of the evening was reserved for Kuhn. His speech, however, seemed to be marred by the attack of Greenbaum, which occurred as he was assailing "the Brandises, the Baruchs and the Untermeyers."

Greenbaum suddenly ran from his seat and vaulted to the platform.

Apparently bewildered by the suddenness of the attack, the Storm Troopers did not get into action until Greenbaum was six feet from Kuhn. Then they overpowered him, although he did some damage. They turned him over to police minus his coat and trousers. He didn't seem much hurt when questioned at the West 47th St. station.

Kuhn brought his oration to a rather precipitate halt, the meeting sang the "Horst Wessel" song and quietly disbanded with the help of the police cordon.

Lewis Is "Proud" Of Miss Thompson

By the Associated Press.
DETROIT, Feb. 21.—Sinclair Lewis said today he was "extremely proud" of his wife, Dorothy Thompson, who was ejected from the German-American Bund rally in New York last night for laughing at the local fuhrer.

Lewis is appearing at a Detroit theater with his stage play, "Angela Is Twenty-two."

"This is the second time Dorothy has been thrown out of Germany by Hitler," he said. "I hope that the third time of her ejection from swastika-crowned German territory will not be from the Capitol at

On Rally of Bund

(Continued from Page One)

baum, an unemployed plumber, leaped from his seat near the speakers' platform while Fritz Kuhn, bund fuhrer, was speaking and managed to get within six feet of him before being overpowered by the uniformed bund members on guard. Greenbaum fought back, inflicting one scalp wound which had to be treated, and in the struggle was dispossessed of his trousers and coat. Police charged him with disorderly conduct and sent him to Bellevue, where it was found he had no injuries other than bruises and lacerations.

Greenbaum was unarmed. This morning in West Side Court he pleaded guilty and Magistrate Harry G. Andrews sentenced him to \$25 fine or ten days in jail.

"Do you realize, Your Honor, that this man is unemployed?" his lawyer, Irving Manesh, asked, while Greenbaum's wife, Gertrude, 20, and their 16-months-old son, Gerald, cried.

Greenbaum had explained that he had no intention of making a demonstration, but that the insults heaped upon his religion by Kuhn had caused him to lose his head.

"Do you realize that people might have been killed and that a riot might have occurred?" the Magistrate sternly demanded, and Greenbaum said "Yes, sir."

Later Greenbaum's fine of \$25 was paid by a friend who arrived at court with Mrs. Greenbaum in a taxi. They left court with their lawyer, declining to talk with reporters.

They'll Complain to Mayor.

Charges of police brutality in defending the bund were aired today when the Socialist Workers' Party announced its intention of calling at the Mayor's office to protest. Police slugged and rode down anti-Fascist demonstrators, they asserted, and this, in their opinion, was a betrayal by the Mayor of hundreds of thousands of labor voters.

Inside the Garden one other incident marred the harmony of the meeting. This occurred when the persistent laughter of Miss Dorothy Thompson, a columnist, was considered provocative and caused her ejection.

Miss Thompson, allowed to return to the meeting, laughed a little longer and retired voluntarily. Later Miss Thompson explained that her laughter was not entirely spontaneous.

"I laughed for a purpose," she said in a statement. "I laughed because I wanted to demonstrate how perfectly absurd all this defense of 'free speech' is, in connection with movements and organizations like this one."

A Parallel in German.

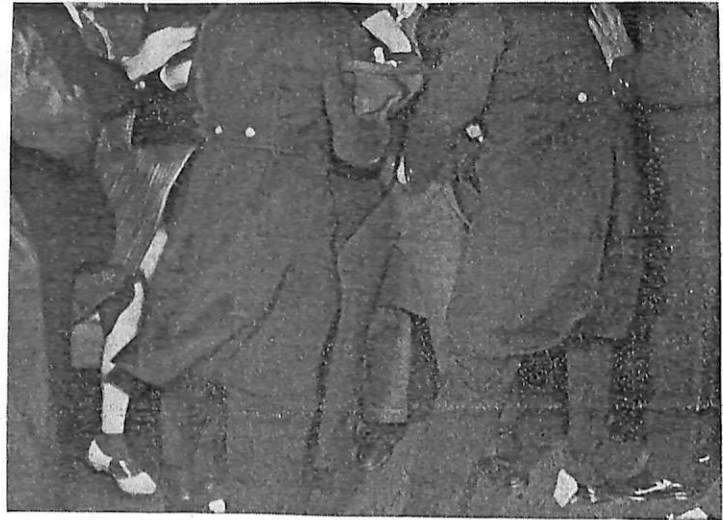
Describing the meeting, she pointed out a similarity to one she attended in the Berlin Sports Palast in 1931.

"That meeting," she said, "was also protected by the police of the German Republic. Three years later the people who had been in charge of that meeting were in charge of the government of Germany, and the German citizens, against whom, in 1931, exactly the same statements had been made as were made tonight by Mr. Kunze, were being beaten, expropriated and murdered."

Former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein ran against a solid wall of blue when he tried to approach the Garden to serve a summons on Fritz Kuhn, the Bund Fuhrer, and was unable to do so. He had obtained the summons earlier in the day, charging that Kuhn had libeled him in the official Bund organ, Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter. The paper in question vied with Father Coughlin's periodical, Social Justice, in popularity of sales in the lobby of Madison Square Garden.

Although Garden officials had declared that when the bund hired the hall there had been a specification forbidding Jew-baiting, the Garden was hung with banners of anti-Semitic import and speeches during the evening harped on the theme.

Those present at the rally voiced definite likes and dislikes among persons in public life. Chief antagonism was demonstrated for President Roosevelt, referred to generally



Anti-Nazis barred by police from marching to the Garden to demonstrate clashed with police at 51st St. and Broadway. While men slugged, the girl at the left tried to kick policemen on the shins.

as "Rosenfeld." Others on the bund list of hate included Harry Hopkins, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; Samuel Untermyer, Bernard M. Baruch and Frances Perkins. Names which drew approbation of the throng were Father Coughlin, Herbert Hoover, Adolf Hitler and Senators Gerald P. Nye, Hiram Johnson and William E. Borah.

As a backdrop to the speakers' platform, a painting of George Washington towered thirty feet. It was flanked by American flags. Beyond these flags hung the bund flag, whose principal motif is a golden swastika on the Nazi model.

Horst Wessel Song. The uniform of the evening was a gray military tunic, set off by a Sam Browne belt. This was worn by Kuhn and his adjutants, as well as by 3,000 members of the bund's "Ordnungsdienst."

The meeting went off with precision, beginning with a file and drum corps fanfare and ending with the Horst Wessel song while the declared advocates of Americanism stood at attention, their arms raised in the Nazi salute.

Following a hockey game at the Garden Sunday night, police searched for three time bombs which a letter to Mayor La Guardia declared would be placed there. Everybody entering the Garden during yesterday afternoon was inspected. By 6 P. M. there were 1,700 policemen on hand, with emergency squad trucks doubly manned and equipped with tear gas; mounted men, motorcycle men and detectives who mingled with the throng gathering inside.

Valentine in Charge. Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine took charge at 6 P. M. with Chief Inspector Louis F. Costuma.

The first assault in force commenced about 6:30 P. M. at 51st St. and Eighth Ave. This, observers said, apparently was organized by the Socialist Workers' party, a small Trotskyist group, which had assembled several hundred demonstrators. Police pushed them back with minor scuffles.

By that time the streets about the Garden were filled. Thousands of sightseers and others had filtered through the loose police lines as far east as Broadway and began fetching up against the heavier line strung around the Garden area.

When the meeting was adjourned the heaviest attack occurred. This started in 47th and 48th Sts. when police lined up to protect the Bund members from possible antagonists. Here most of the arrests occurred, and most of the injuries.

Between those principal demonstrations others took place. Several hundred persons lined up in 52nd St. behind an American flag and started a surge toward the Garden. Met by mounted police who turned them aside at 51st St. and Eighth Ave., the leaders shouted that they were war veterans.

A man carrying an American flag started a march northward from

48th St. in Eighth Ave. about 8 P. M. Police closed in, took his flag away and dispersed his followers. Two were arrested. At the W. 47th St. station they said they were John Doe and Lawrence Palard, of Lloyd's, Drydock, Shady-side, N. J., and were booked as disorderly.

Held for Hurting Horse.

A determined charge by about 500 persons got under way at 50th St. and Ninth Ave. about 9:30. This led to the arrest of Peter Saunders, 34, a Negro, of 222 W. 127th St. The charge against him was disorderly conduct and cruelty to animals. He seized the bridle of a police horse, it was charged, and wrenched it so forcibly as to hurt the horse's mouth. He also hit Patrolman Harold Lee, of Troop D, the rider, on the mouth, it was charged.

George Mason, 19, an artist, of 2719 Sedgwick Ave., the Bronx, offended the law at 10:15 P. M. He is charged with seizing Patrolman William Mitchell and shouting "you ought to be proud of yourself." With that, Mason darted away, crashing into the plateglass window of a restaurant at 756 Eighth Ave., breaking it. When booked at the W. 47th St. station for disorderly conduct, he refused medical attention.

Others arrested during the evening on charges of disorderly conduct were Stephen Carmalt, 20, of New Haven; Robert Lee, 39, of 161 Madison Ave.; J. Walter Flynn, 32, of 260 Riverside Dr.; Michael Nardich, 26, of 901 Farragut Rd., Brooklyn; Peter Shopes, 22, of 72 Overlook Ave.; Lionel Sheppard, 26, of 246 Roebing St., Brooklyn; Abe Dolinger, 27, of 220 E. 12th St., and Efrim Fadew, 50, of 631 E. 11th St.

Having run the gantlet of massed disapproval in the streets, members of the bund were in subdued mood as the meeting began. The Storm Troopers, who had worn overcoats over their uniforms outdoors, shed them inside and expanded in their Sam Brownes.

Placards in the Garden read, "Wake Up, America—Smash Jewish Communism!" "1,000,000 Bund Members by 1940." "Stop Jewish Domination of Christian America."

The fifes and drums started things off. The crowd stood while Miss

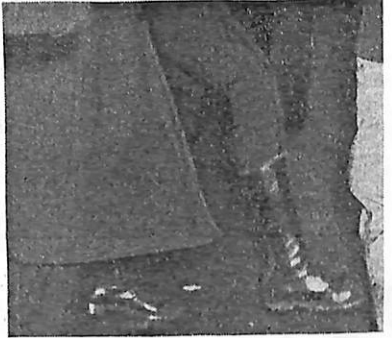
Margaret Rittenhaus sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

James Wheeler-Hill, the bund's national secretary, drew the first loud cheer when he addressed the meeting as "My fellow Christian Americans." He introduced the Rev. S. G. von Bosse, a Lutheran minister of Philadelphia.

Persons attending had paid as high as \$1.10 for seats at the rally, and a collection was taken up to extend the bund newspapers, Wheeler-Hill explained. He announced the collection as \$8,476.50.

The bund has four newspapers, he said, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles. The bund purposes to add three English language newspapers, in Minneapolis, Boston and Seattle, and a German language paper in Chicago, supplementing the one now published there in English.

G. W. Kunze introduced the first hilarious note by referring to the President as "Rosenfeld." This was much appreciated by those present.



One luckless bund member, resplendent in his S uniform, didn't get behind the protecting lines of enough. So he got a beating from some of the anti-Fascists.

"America," von Bosse explained, "is not a democracy. It is a republic. What America needs is a return from democratic misrule to the republican principles for which Washington stood. The battle lines are not drawn between democracy and Fascism but between Communism and Fascism. There is no in-between line."

Zionism was another ism, he declared, to be attacked. Rudolph Markmann, eastern district fuhrer of the bund, denied that the aim of the organization was Nazism.

"We have never claimed to be Nazis," he cried, "knowing that Nazism is something reserved for Germany and not for our country. To us Americanism means that we will fight international Jewry, closely interwoven with Bolshevism, and fight for God and country."

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Anti-Nazi demonstrators outside Madison Square Garden. A photographer's flare is seen at the left.



Police holding the crowds in check

22,000 NAZIS HOLD RALLY IN GARDEN

Continued From Page One

that had been set up at all cross-town streets from Fifty-first to Forty-seventh on both Eighth and Ninth Avenues, apparently had been successful in barring all but pro-Bund members from the inside of the Garden.

There the meeting started off peacefully, distinguishable from any other George Washington Birthday celebration only by the anti-Jewish, pro-Nazi banners, the uniformed Bund members and the Bund emblems and flags, with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Miss Margaret Bittershaus.

There were cheers as James Wheeler-Hill, national secretary of the Bund, opened the meeting with the salutation, "My fellow Christian Americans," and introduced the Rev. S. G. Von Bosse, Lutheran minister of Philadelphia, who pleaded for a renunciation of all "isms," including Nazism.

The cheers turned to jeers and boos, however, as other speakers mentioned President Roosevelt—made to sound as though it were spelled "Rosenfeld"—Harry Hopkins and others who have been outspoken in their denunciation of Nazi Germany. Cheers, however, greeted the names of former President Herbert C. Hoover and Senators Gerald P. Nye, Hiram Johnson and William E. Borah.

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He said the country was in a deplorable state "When Henry Morgenthau takes the place of an Alexander Hamilton and Franklin D. Roosevelt the place of a Washington."

It was announced that a collection would be taken up and the 3,000 uniformed Bund members, called Ordnungsdienst men, began passing through the audience, whose members had paid from 40 cents to \$1.10 for their tickets. The amount that was collected was not immediately announced.

It was an enthusiastic audience that gave close attention to every speaker, and roared a mass response when called on to pledge allegiance to the flag. The word "undivided" was added to the usual pledge to make it "I pledge undivided allegiance to the flag."

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"We do not say all Jews are Communists," he continued, "but we do say that the Jew is the driving force of communism."

From there he went on to read the roll of Jewish leaders whom he blamed for many of America's troubles past and present, mentioning among others Haym Solomon, the Jewish financier of the Revolutionary War, Bernard M. Baruch and Samuel Untermyer.

As Mr. Kuhn neared the end of his speech a young man in a blue suit made a single-handed attempt to scale the platform. A dozen gray-shirted Bund members grabbed him as he reached the rostrum and threw him to the floor. Several



Fritz Kuhn, second from left, national leader of the bund, and Gustave Elmer, third from left, national director of organization, with other uniformed members, just before the meeting began.

Socialist Workers party, converged at Fifty-first Street and Eighth, pulled banners from under their coats and attempted to break through the police lines. Onlookers estimated the number of active participants as between twenty-five and thirty, most of them young, several of them women.

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From then until the meeting began at 8 o'clock there were several other unsuccessful attempts to get through the police, but all were unavailing. One group, which formed at Fifty-second Street and started to march behind an American flag down the west side of Eighth Avenue toward the Garden, identified itself as one of war veterans. Mounted men headed them off before they reached Fifty-first Street and turned them back toward Seventh Avenue in Fifty-second Street.

Two other attempts were made to break through the lines farther south, at Forty-eighth Street, between 7 and 8 o'clock, but they also failed. One delegation was led by a burly man carrying an American flag, who was quickly deprived of

Bund Rally Bomb Rumor Fails to Worry Mayor

By The Associated Press

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 21.—New York's Mayor La Guardia, commenting on reports that time bombs had been planted for a German-American Bund meeting in New York tonight, said today: "If they bomb it, we'll catch the bombers."

Mr. La Guardia said he had received protests against the meeting "but I held that if we are for free speech we have to be for free speech for everybody, and that includes the Nazis."

Stopping here on his way home from Little Rock, Ark., Mr. La Guardia was asked if he would run for President next year.

"I wouldn't even get a ticket to a gallery seat of either convention," he replied.

conduct said they were Stephen Carmalt, 20, 103 Cottage Street, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Lee, 39, 161 Madison Avenue; J. Walter Flynn, 32, 260 Riverside Drive; Michael Naradich, 26, 871 Farragut Road, Brooklyn; Peter Shopes, 22, 72 Overlook Avenue; Lionel Sheppard, 26, 246 Roebling Street, Brooklyn; Abe Dollinger, 27, 220 East Twelfth Street, and Efrim Lidew, 50, 631 East Eleventh Street.

When the thirteen were arraigned before Magistrate Alfred M. Lindau in Night Court, 314 West Fifty-fourth Street, later in the evening, one received a suspended sentence, five paid fines and the others were held over for other courts.

Carmalt received the suspended sentence. Palardi and Fred Ryde, who had given the name of John Doe when first arrested, each paid \$2 fines, while Flynn, Lee and Mason each were fined \$10.

One of the most mystifying disturbances came from a blaring loud-speaker set up in a second-floor room of a rooming house at the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. Shortly before 8 o'clock it began blaring out a denunciation of Nazis and

ture of George Washington behind the speakers' stand, Bund flags and many banners, most of them derogatory to the Jews.

"Wake Up America—Smash Jewish Communism," said one. "1,000,000 Bund Members by 1940," declared another. "Stop Jewish Domination of Christian America" said a third. Although Major Harold Dibles, booking manager of the Garden and assistant to Colonel John Reed Kilpatrick, president, said the big amphitheater had been rented to the Bund only on condition that there be no anti-Semitism either in banners or speeches, the Bund members doing the decorating were not interfered with.

Elaborate Guard in Hall

The police preparations inside the sports hall were no less elaborate than those outside. More than 600 uniformed men and detectives were scattered through the hall, at every entrance and in every aisle. More than 150 policemen and thirty-five firemen with hose lines were held in reserve in the basement.

One minor incident, which went almost unnoticed by all except the police and reporters was the arrival of former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein with a summons for Fritz Kuhn in a criminal libel suit Mr. Goldstein has filed in Bay Ridge Court, Brooklyn.

As the former magistrate climbed out of a taxi in front of the Garden he practically walked into the arms of Chief Inspector Costuma, who ordered him to leave.

"I told you you couldn't do that here," Mr. Costuma told him.

Protesting that his rights as an American citizen were being infringed Mr. Goldstein was gently shooed down the street and away from the Garden. He had no ticket but said he planned to buy one. An effort to serve the summons at bund headquarters, 178 East Eighty-fifth Street, was unsuccessful, he said.

Before any one was admitted to the Garden a painstaking search had been made of it by members of the bomb squad, a precautionary measure decided on after receipt by Mayor La Guardia Wednesday of a letter threatening to set off three time bombs if the bund meeting was allowed.

BACKS NAZIS' RIGHT TO MEET

Jewish Group Supports Stand of

Square Garden for a meeting of the German-American Bund on Feb. 20," it said.

"The German-American Bund is, in our opinion, completely anti-American and anti-democratic. It is a foreign-inspired organization endeavoring to arouse in the United States the same hatreds which in Germany have brought the condemnation of the entire civilized world.

"Nevertheless, because we believe that the basic rights of free speech and free assembly must never be tampered with in the United States, we are opposed to any action to prevent the Bund from airing its views.

"It is natural today, when our American system is being attacked from many sides, that people should seek to suppress their enemies. We are confident, however, that citizens of the United States will reject all un-American propaganda without resorting to any such violation of the liberties guaranteed to all by the Bill of Rights."

The only policemen whose injuries received any official notice were Lieutenant Michael Flynn of the Third Inspection District, who was knocked down by a horse and bruised; Patrolman Paul Schuchman of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who was jammed against a brick wall and sprained his shoulder, and Patrolman Charles Kammerman of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, Brooklyn, who was kicked on the shin.

A man who gave his name as Edward Grove of 14 West 100th Street, and who said he received his injury in some unexplained manner inside the Garden, was treated for scratches of the forehead at Poly-clinic Hospital.

MILLER ASSAILS BUND ON 'AMERICANISM'

Describes Its Use of Term as Connoting German Fascism

Use of the term "Americanism" by the German-American Bund to describe its Madison Square Garden rally last night is a typical Nazi propaganda device, Dr. Clyde R. Miller, secretary of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, declared yesterday. Dr. Miller, who was the principal speaker at a Brotherhood Week luncheon at the Town Hall Club, sponsored by the New York Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, asserted that actually the rally "violates American democracy in every one of its concrete aspects."

"Americanism," as used by the Nazis, actually means concrete manifestations of German fascism," Dr. Miller asserted. "That is, it means the fomenting of hatred, based on racial and religious differences. It means violation of the specific freedoms of speech, press and assembly set forth in our Constitution. In the actual American term, as set forth in the basic law of our land, 'Americanism' really means democracy, the democracy which Hitler has again and again reviled in terms of contempt and vituperation."

The Nazi propaganda plan, Dr. Miller continued, is designed to promote suspicion, distrust and hatred among racial and religious groups in other countries.

"If Hitler can make millions of Americans believe that the Pope is on his side he will have succeeded in transferring to American Catholics the onus of being in league with Hitler in German fascism's program of expansion in the Western Hemisphere," he added. "Mussolini's propaganda has been the same

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that had been set up at an intersection of town streets from Fifty-first to Forty-seventh on both Eighth and Ninth Avenues, apparently had been successful in barring all but pro-Bund members from the inside of the Garden.

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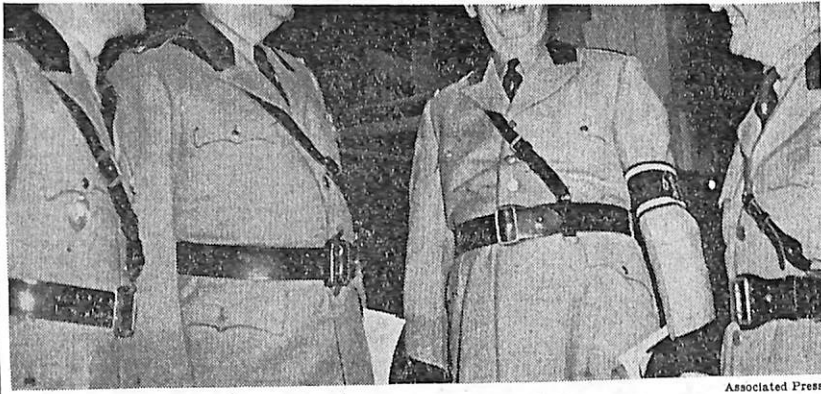
The man was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station, where he gave his name as Isadore Greenbaum and his address as 93 Ten Eyck Walk, Brooklyn. He was booked on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Other speakers at the meeting were George Froese, Midwestern Bund organizer, and Rudolph Markmann, Eastern leader.

Police on Hand at 4 P. M.
The police began taking up their stations about the Garden at 4 o'clock, setting up their lines from Seventh to Tenth Avenue and from Forty-eighth to Fifty-first Street. The mounted men took up their stations in West Forty-ninth adjoining the Garden.

Members of the Bund and other ticket holders began arriving at the Garden before 6 o'clock, 200 being gathered in the Eighth Avenue lobby at that hour when the doors were opened. At the same time the police began clearing loiterers from adjoining streets.

The first flurry to send the police into action came at 6:30 when a minor auto accident at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street caused a crowd to collect. It was no sooner cleared away than the first of the anti-Nazi demonstrators, identified by their banners as members of the



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Two other attempts were made to break through the lines farther south, at Forty-eighth Street, between 7 and 8 o'clock, but they also failed. One delegation was led by a burly man carrying an American flag, who was quickly deprived of his standard and hustled off down the street. The first arrests occurred there, two men who gave the names of John Doe and Lawrence Palardi, and their address as Lloyd's Drydock, Shadyside, N. J., being booked at the Forty-seventh Street station on charges of disorderly conduct.

Peter Saunders, 34 years old, a Negro, of 222 West 127th Street, was arrested charged with disorderly conduct and cruelty to animals when at 9:30 P. M., with about 500 other anti-Nazi demonstrators, he tried to break through a police line at Fiftieth Street and Ninth Avenue. Mounted policemen grabbed the group off and the horse of Patrolman Harold Lee of Troop D. He hit Lee in the jaw before other patrolmen came to the rescue. The horse was badly bruised about the mouth and taken out of service.

In his haste to escape from Patrolman William Mitchell at 10:15 P. M. after he was alleged to have seized the policeman and shouted, "You ought to be proud of yourself," George Mason, 19, an artist of 2,719 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, ran into and smashed the plate-glass window of a restaurant at 756 Eighth Avenue. Then he caromed off that window into one next door. He refused medical aid at the West Forty-seventh Street station, where he was booked for disorderly conduct. Mason was in a group of 800 shouting, "Keep the Nazis out of New York."

Others arrested for disorderly

Bund Rally Bomb Rumor Fails to Worry Mayor

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MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 21.—New York's Mayor La Guardia, commenting on reports that time bombs had been planted for a German-American Bund meeting in New York tonight, said today: "If they bomb it, we'll catch the bombers."

Mr. La Guardia said he had received protests against the meeting "but I held that if we are for free speech we have to be for free speech for everybody, and that includes the Nazis."

Stopping here on his way home from Little Rock, Ark., Mr. La Guardia was asked if he would run for President next year. "I wouldn't even get a ticket to a gallery seat of either convention," he replied.

conduct said they were Stephen Carmalt, 20, 103 Cottage Street, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Lee, 39, 161 Madison Avenue; J. Walter Flynn, 32, 260 Riverside Drive; Michael Naradich, 26, 971 Farragut Road, Brooklyn; Peter Shopes, 22, 72 Overlook Avenue; Lionel Sheppard, 26, 246 Roeboling Street, Brooklyn; Abe Dollinger, 27, 220 East Twelfth Street, and Efrim Lidew, 50, 631 East Eleventh Street.

When the thirteen were arraigned before Magistrate Alfred M. Lindau in Night Court, 314 West Fifty-fourth Street, later in the evening, one received a suspended sentence, five paid fines and the others were held over for other courts.

Carmalt received the suspended sentence. Palardi and Fred Ryde, who had given the name of John Doe when first arrested, each paid \$2 fines, while Flynn, Lee and Mason each were fined \$10.

One of the most mystifying disturbances came from a blaring loudspeaker set up in a second-floor room of a rooming house at the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. Shortly before 8 o'clock it began blaring out a denunciation of Nazis and urging "Be American, Stay at Home."

A rush of policemen to the house found the room untenanted, the voice coming from a record attachment that had been set off by a time clock.

Acting Lieutenant James Pyke of the Bomb Squad quickly established that the room had been rented on Sunday night to two men who gave their names as Karl Fleger and Murray Wein. In the room the police found the time clock set for 7:55 and a twenty-inch record. The record, the clock and the receipt showing they had paid \$2 on account toward the \$5 weekly rental were sent to the police crime research laboratory.

In an attempt to quiet unruly crowds in Forty-eighth Street near the Longacre Theatre at about 8:40 P. M. the orchestra from the show played "I Must Love Someone," and a male chorus in that play stood outside of the theatre and rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner."

In the Garden itself meanwhile all was quiet. At 7 o'clock only a few hundred were in their seats, but it began to fill rapidly then and by 8 o'clock, when the exercises began, the police estimated 15,000 were in their seats. An hour later all but a few hundred of the 18,990 spectators' seats were filled. Three thousand uniformed Bund members, known as Ordnungs dienst men, acted as ushers in seeing they got their right seats.

The Garden was decorated with American flags, a thirty-foot pic-

ture of George Washington behind the speakers' stand, Bund flags and many banners, most of them derogatory to the Jews.

"Wake Up—America—Smash Jewish Communism," said one. "1,000,000 Bund Members by 1940," declared another. "Stop Jewish Domination of Christian America" said a third. Although Major Harold Dibles, booking manager of the Garden and assistant to Colonel John Reed Kilpatrick, president, said the big amphitheatre had been rented to the Bund only on condition that there be no anti-Semitism either in banners or speeches, the Bund members doing the decorating were not interfered with.

Elaborate Guard in Hall
The police preparations inside the sports hall were no less elaborate than those outside. More than 600 uniformed men and detectives were scattered through the hall, at the entrance and in every aisle. More than 150 policemen and thirty-five firemen with hose lines were held in reserve in the basement.

One minor incident, which went almost unnoticed by all except the police and reporters was the arrival of former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein with a summons for Fritz Kuhn in a criminal libel suit Mr. Goldstein has filed in Bay Ridge Court, Brooklyn.

As the former magistrate climbed out of a taxi in front of the Garden he practically walked into the arms of Chief Inspector Costuma, who ordered him to leave.

"I told you you couldn't do that here," Mr. Costuma told him. "Protesting that his rights as an American citizen were being infringed Mr. Goldstein was gently shooved down the street and away from the Garden. He had no ticket but said he planned to buy one. An effort to serve the summons at bund headquarters, 178 East Eighty-fifth Street, was unsuccessful, he said.

Before any one was admitted to the Garden a palmstalking search had been made of it by members of the bomb squad, a precautionary measure decided on after receipt by Mayor La Guardia Wednesday of a letter threatening to set off three time bombs if the bund meeting was allowed.

BACKS NAZIS' RIGHT TO MEET Jewish Group Supports Stand of Garden in Renting Hall

In a letter sent to the management of the Madison Square Garden, the American Jewish Committee of 386 Fourth Avenue said it was "opposed to any action to prevent the Bund from airing its views" and indicated that it believed the management of the Garden was right in permitting the Bund to use the Garden for the rally.

At the same time, however, the committee said it was of the opinion that the Bund was "comparatively anti-American and anti-deists in its views." The letter, signed by Patrick S. Greenbaum, chairman of the survey committee of the American Jewish Committee and dated Feb. 18, was received at the Garden yesterday.

"We on the American Jewish Committee have considered the question raised by the plot which you have received in connection with the leasing of the Garden."

"Nevertheless, because we believe that the basic rights of free speech and free assembly must never be tampered with in the United States, we are opposed to any action to prevent the Bund from airing its views."

"It is natural today, when our American system is being attacked from many sides, that people should seek to suppress their enemies. We are confident, however, that citizens of the United States will reject all un-American propaganda without resorting to any such violation of the liberties guaranteed to all by the Bill of Rights."

The only policemen whose injuries received any official notice were Lieutenant Michael Flynn of the Third Inspection District, who was knocked down by a horse and bruised; Patrolman Paul Schuchman of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who was jammed against a brick wall and sprained his shoulder, and Patrolman Charles Kammerman of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, Brooklyn, who was kicked on the shin.

A man who gave his name as Edward Grove of 14 West 100th Street, and who said he received his injury in some unexplained manner inside the Garden, was treated for scratches of the forehead at Polytechnic Hospital.

MILLER ASSAILS BUND ON 'AMERICANISM'

Describes Its Use of Term as Connoting German Fascism

Use of the term "Americanism" by the German-American Bund to describe its Madison Square Garden rally last night is a typical Nazi propaganda device, Dr. Clyde R. Miller, secretary of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, declared yesterday. Dr. Miller, who was the principal speaker at a Brotherhood Week luncheon at the Town Hall Club, sponsored by the New York Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, asserted that actually the rally "violates American democracy in every one of its concrete aspects."

"Americanism," as used by the Nazis, actually means concrete manifestations of German fascism," Dr. Miller asserted. "That is, it means the fomenting of hatred, based on racial and religious differences. It means violation of the specific freedoms of speech, press and assembly set forth in our Constitution. In the actual American term, as set forth in the basic law of our land, 'Americanism' really means democracy, the democracy which Hitler has again and again reviled in terms of contempt and vituperation."

The Nazi propaganda plan, Dr. Miller continued, is designed to promote suspicion, distrust and hatred among racial and religious groups in other countries.

"If Hitler can make millions of Americans believe that the Pope is on his side he will have succeeded in transferring to American Catholics the onus of being in league with Hitler in German fascism's program of expansion in the Western Hemisphere," he added. "Mussolini's spokesman has taken the same view as that expressed by Hitler's spokesman with reference to the election of a new Pope."