

that had been set up at an intersection of Fifty-first and 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 Margarete Rittershaus.

There were cheerleaders 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 Espe, 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.

G. W. Kunze, national public relations director of the Bund, was the speaker to mention the President's name.

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."

Fritz Kuhn, national Fuehrer of the Bund movement since 1935 and one of Hitler's original followers in Munich in 1923, as the chief speaker of the rally, declared that he and his followers were determined to protect themselves, their children and their homes against those who would turn the United States into a bolshevik paradise.

He denounced the "campaign of hate" he said was being waged against the organization in the press, the radio and the cinema "through the hands of the Jews."

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

From the rostrum 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 policemen immediately took charge and carried him struggling through an opening directly behind the stage. His trousers were torn off in the process.

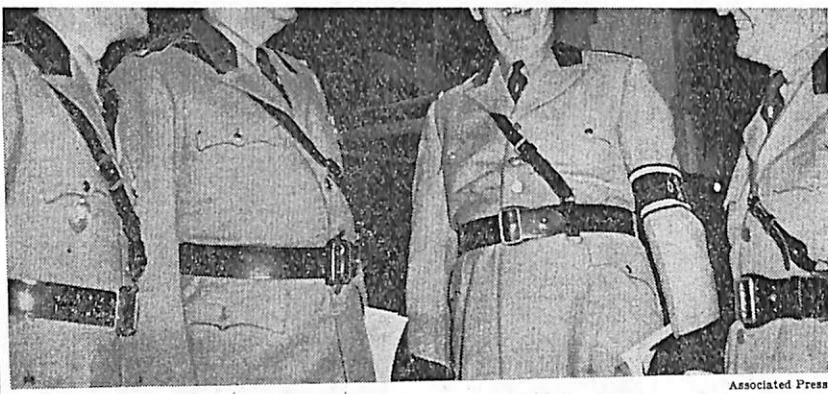
The man was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station, where he gave his name as Isadore Greenbaum and his address as 83 Ten Eyck Walk, Brooklyn. He was booked on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Other speakers at the meeting were George Froebese, 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 Fifth 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



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.

The police at first merely linked arms and refused to let them through but as flashlight bulbs and movie flares were set off, attracting many onlookers and creating excitement among the demonstrators as well as the police mounts, several minor scuffles occurred.

Mostly the police contented themselves with pushing individuals back into the crowd but doubled fists and flailing arms could be seen here and there, indicating that a few policemen were taking and giving a few blows. It was soon under control, the mounted police slowly forcing the crowd back onto the sidewalks to let traffic through.

**Groups Carry Banners**  
"Smash Anti-Semitism," "Drive the Nazis Out of New York," said two of the crudely lettered banners, their sentiments echoed by shouts from the demonstrators. One slightly inarticulate man in a checkered mackinaw kept shouting, "What for is democracy?"

After the demonstration had been continuing intermittently for fifteen minutes to half an hour, Mr. Costuma ordered Fifty-first Street closed to traffic east of Eighth Avenue and advised the demonstrators the area was theirs.

"Several of them seemed to want to talk," he explained, "so we thought we'd let them."

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 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 500 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 headed the group off and Saunders grabbed the bridle of 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 300 shouting, "Keep the Nazis out of New York."

Others arrested for disorderly

## 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, 971 Farragut Road, Brooklyn; Peter Shopes, 22, 72 Overlook Avenue; Lionel Shepard, 26, 246 Roebbing Street, Brooklyn; Abe Dollinger, 27, 220 East Twelfth Street, and Erim 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 counts.

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 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 Flieger 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 spectator seats were filled. Three thousand uniformed Bund members, known as Ordnungsdienst 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 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 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, committee said it was of their opinion that the Bund was "comparatively anti-American and anti-Semitic." The letter, signed by Harry S. Greenbaum, chairman of the survey committee of the A. J. C. Jewish Committee and dated Feb. 18, was received at the Garden today.

"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

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 spokesman has taken the same view as that expressed by Hitler's spokesman with reference to the election of a new Pope."