



U.S. Department of Justice

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 14, 2021

MR. JOHN GREENWALD, JR.  
SUITE 1203  
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD  
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1487945-001  
Subject: KUHN, FRITZ JULIUS

Dear Mr. Greenwald:

The enclosed 45 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- ☒ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.
- ☐ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**
- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration  
Special Access and FOIA  
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500  
College Park, MD 20740-6001



Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above. Please reference the following file numbers in your correspondence.

100-HQ-403453 Serial 1  
 100-HQ-11151 Serial 79  
 61-HQ-9981 Serial 87  
 61-HQ-10355 Serial 300  
 61-HQ-7560 Serial 8494x  
 61-HQ-7560 Serial 8197x  
 61-HQ-7560 Serial 11029  
 61-HQ-7560 Serial 10938  
 61-HQ-7560 Serial 8144  
 61-HQ-7560 Serial 11560  
 61-HQ-7560 Serial 11561  
 61-HQ-7055 Serial 106  
 61-HQ-7055 Serial 125  
 61-HQ-7055 Serial 134  
 100-HQ-15982 Serial 16  
 100-HQ-226834 Serial 1  
 100-HQ-20234 Serial 19  
 100-HQ-221465 Serial 1  
 100-HQ-221465 Serial 2  
 100-HQ-2205 Serial 32  
 100-HQ-2205 Serial 60  
 100-HQ-2205 Serial 65  
 100-HQ-2205 Serial 68



One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.



Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.



Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. G. Seidel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information  
Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit [www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records](http://www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records).
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.


### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault

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The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)  
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are  
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages  
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

**Discover the Truth** at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

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 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
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G. I. R. -3

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MUNICH, GERMANY--FRITZ KUHN, WHO BECAME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND FORMED THE NAZI-LIKE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND, DIED ALONE HERE MORE THAN A YEAR AGO, HIS FORMER LAWYER SAID.

ATTORNEY OTTO GRITSCHNEDER SAID KUHN DIED DEC. 4, 1951, AT THE AGE OF 55. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW THE CAUSE OF DEATH, AND CAROLINUM HOSPITAL OFFICIALS REFUSED TO GIVE OUT ANY INFORMATION.

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## Fritz Kuhn's Death In Munich Disclosed

By the Associated Press

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 2.—The death of Fritz Kuhn, once the noisy United States leader of the Nazi German-American bund, was disclosed yesterday more than a year after he died here in obscurity.

Otto Gritschneider, Kuhn's former lawyer, said in answer to inquiries that Kuhn died December 14, 1951, at the age of 55. Mr. Gritschneider did not know the cause of his death.

Kuhn ended his checkered career as a poor chemist. His death was not reported by the newspapers.

He made big headlines in the 1930s, however, when he strutted in America in a storm trooper's uniform and thundered the praise of Adolf Hitler. He went to the United States from Germany in 1928, was naturalized two years later and became national leader of the bund in 1936.

Kuhn was convicted in 1939 by a New York jury of stealing bund funds and imprisoned. In 1945, he was deported to Germany.

W. I. R. 3

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Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star ☒  
 N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

A.M. Edition  
 Date: 2-2-53

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# **U.S. Won't Let Kuhn Return, Officials Say**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP). — Justice Department officials said today that Fritz Kuhn, one-time leader of the German-American Bund, doesn't stand a chance of returning to his country. If and when he asks such permission, he will be turned down cold. The Bund "Fuehrer" was born in Germany 53 years ago, but was naturalized in Detroit in 1934. As a "dangerous alien," his citizenship was revoked and he was deported to Germany after the war.

Freed from a German prison after serving two years of a 10-year sentence for Nazi activities, he told newsmen he would seek to return here.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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*Baumgardner*

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**FEB 23 1949**

New York Daily Mirror  
Page 3

# 'Hotsy-Totsy Nazi' Fritz Kuhn Prefers Our Stars and Stripes

By BOB CONSIDINE

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (INS).

**S**IDE GLANCES: Fritz Kuhn's wish to return to the U. S. from Germany and take up American citizenship cannot be listed under "today's best bets," but it indicates that the guy is as vain and arrogant as he was during his trial in New York a decade ago.

That was quite a show. The witnesses for the defense (Fritz was accused and convicted of blowing the German-American Bund's funds on a hefty blonde girl friend) were an astonishing lot of goofs and knuckleheads, including one youth who looked like a starved sparrow and who held his head far back when he spoke and let the words ooze down to his chin. He testified that fat Fritz was his God and that he could spend the treasury as he saw fit.

George Dixon dubbed Fritz "the-hotsy-totsy Nazi" and when Fritz's girl friend took the stand to put a blast on him and introduce the fumbling passion of his love letters, Fritz flopped into the witness chair to lodge a counter-blast that had the room in a roar. Dixon that day started his piece, "Hell hath no fuehrer like a bund-leader scorned."

P.S.—Whatever became of interesting trials?

**I**N HIS remarkable new book on Clemenceau ("The Tiger of France," Duell, Sloan & Pearce), Wythe Williams paints the picture of a man whose fiery personality and bitterly spoken decision changed the face of Europe and the course of western civilization.

But Mr. Williams, who knew "The Last Great Frenchman" so well, has not neglected the personal side of the man.

Clemenceau had his own religion and was critical of all others. He and his American wife, Mary Plummer, battled tempestuously for seven years and then separated for all time. He was hardly cordial to their children, but he adored their grandchildren (one of whom is a New Orleans business man today) and respected his elder sister, Sophie, whose temper was as explosive as his own.

Clemenceau was a man whom many found completely unapproachable, yet he enjoyed a joke, if it were intricate enough. Once he rented a circus horse, painstakingly trained it to lie down at the sound of his whistle, invited Sophie to ride with him in the Bois De Boulogne and, with a whistle, deposited her on the tanbark.

**T**O reverse an old refrain, spring will come a little early this year. In fact it opens today with a burst of green at a Jewish local cellar named the Copacabana, where Phil Regan

begins singing for a while. For my dough, the former New York cop has the kind of voice that carries me back to old county Clare where, a recent letter writer informed me, many a Considerine is still living in trees.

Phil didn't expect or want any monetary reward out of being chosen to sing the national anthem from the steps of the Capitol before President Truman's inauguration. But he was a bit astounded on his return from Florida to learn that a comedian whose stuff keeps causing Joe Miller to revolve in his sarcophagus, was just about the hottest thing in New York "because he has been mentioned in two columns."

**E**VERY once in a while someone comes up with a story that Margaret Mitchell, whose "Gone With the Wind" saved 149,713 novelists from continuing to try to write the great American novel, is writing another book.

Saw her last week at her favorite convention, that of the Georgia Press Institute. Regret to say she is not writing another novel, nor anything else. Her concern in life remains the complete recovery of her ex-newspaperman husband, John Marsh, a good egg who now handles public relations for the Georgia Power and Light company.

Marsh has made a remarkable recovery from heart trouble. His appearance at the institute this year was a cause of many celebrations, in too many of which I joined with unwarranted enthusiasm, gaddooks.

GWTW, as all southern journals call it, continues to be a best seller, in case you didn't know. It is being read so eagerly today in places you never heard of that it remains the world's second most popular book, just behind the Bible.

In its manuscript form GWTW once was so voluminous and so casually regarded by friends of this Atlanta newspaper couple that the friends used it as a spare stool or couch at the Marsh parties. The movie version, whose technical adviser was Sue Myrick, of Macon, Ga., good friend of Miss Mitchell, has grossed about \$40,000,000. There is no second worth mentioning in that department.

GWTW was sold outright to Selznick for \$50,000.

File

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George Dixon

G. I. R. 6-7

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NOT RECORDED  
44 MAR 17 1949

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This clipping is from  
the morning edition of  
The Washington Times Herald  
2-24-49  
Date

# Kuhn, Nazi, Freed

MUNICH, Feb. 22.—Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German-American bund in the United States, was freed today by a German appeals court which reduced his sentence for being a major Nazi from 10 years to two and released him in consideration of time already served. Kuhn said he would try immediately to regain his United States citizenship which was revoked during the war, and return to America.

## RETURNS PROPERTY

The court also ordered confiscation of only 20 percent of Kuhn's property. This too was a drastic reduction of sentence. The lower court had confiscated all his property except for \$500.

In setting him free, the appeals court took into consideration the time Kuhn served in a labor camp, since May 1945, after he was deported from the United States to Germany, and his imprisonment in the United States after 1943. Apparently no mention was made of his escape from prison and subsequent recapture.

Kuhn held a brief press conference after the verdict. The former Bund leader stalked away when author John Roy Carlson, who testified against him, joined the conference.

Carlson told the court he joined the Bund to gather information for his book Under Cover, and said most of the Bund members called Kuhn "the fuhrer."

FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 22.—Several former German steel barons may be named to a board of trustees which will run the crucial Ruhr steel industry under Allied supervision, an authoritative source disclosed today.

A ranking Allied official said top men from Germany's leading pre-war steel firms may be included



KUHN

among the trustees of the Ruhr organization. He said their participation is regarded by military government officials as both "a certainty and a necessity."

Creation of the board of trustees was ordered by Gens. Lucius D. Clay and Sir Brian Robertson, American and British military governors in Germany last November.

The official said veteran steel bosses must have a large voice in the new Ruhr "because they are the only ones that have the know-how—they ran the industry efficiently before."

G.I.R.-7

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44 MAR 17 1949

This is a clipping from  
Page 3 of the  
Daily Worker

Date 2-23-49  
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# Kuhn Is Freed by German Court, Seeks to Regain U. S. Citizenship

By The Associated Press.

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 22—A German appellate court today freed Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader and convicted major Nazi, by cutting his ten-year prison sentence to two years already served.

Kuhn grinned at the decision. He said that it was a fair trial. Then he heckled John Roy Carlson, a prosecution witness and author of the anti-Fascist book "Under Cover," in a corridor encounter.

"Get that Communist out of here!" Kuhn shouted. "Get him out. I don't want to talk to a Russian. It is finished."

Mr. Carlson, an American citizen of Armenian birth, grinned broadly at Kuhn and shook his head.

Kuhn, who was born in Munich in 1896, said that he would try to regain the American citizenship that he lost June 1, 1943. Kuhn had obtained citizenship by naturalization at Detroit. The United States District Court of New York later had canceled it on grounds of

fraud in connection with Bund activity.

"No more organizations, no more anything," Kuhn said in reply to a question whether he planned to start another Bund. He said that "it feels very, very good" to be free.

Kuhn said that he had turned over the story of his life to the United States Department of Justice and that he would try to get it published. Asked if he would follow Hitler's lead and call his book "Mein Kampf," Kuhn grinned and said: "I might. It's good propaganda, eh?"

The appellate court ordered 20 per cent of Kuhn's property confiscated, but Kuhn said that he had no holdings in Germany. He said that he and his family would remain in Munich for the time being.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Kuhn faces a long fight if he attempts to follow through on his announced intention to seek rein-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Continued From Page 1

statement of the American citizenship that he lost by court order in 1943.

Recovery of lost citizenship is possible, but officials here recall no exact precedent for Kuhn's case.

When the New York court denaturalized him and ten other Bundists in 1943 as a result of Bund activity, the finding was that they never had actually been Americans at all because they had mental reservations when they took the oath of allegiance to this country.

At the time Kuhn was serving a five-year term for theft of Bund funds. When he was paroled from Dannemora Prison, New York, he was interned as an enemy alien and then deported to Germany at the end of the war.

Officials informally expressed the view that on the basis of this background Kuhn probably would have to start his campaign for American citizenship as though seeking it for the first time. This procedure begins with first papers and involves a process covering two to five years.

Senate Inquiry Asked

As a result of the freeing of Kuhn, Franz von Papen and other Nazi figures, the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League yesterday requested the United States Senate to make "a comprehensive and public investigation of the entire conduct of army and civilian authorities responsible for American policies in the Government of Germany."

EX-69

61-7574-A

NOT RECORDED

44 MAR 15 1949

INDEXED - 94  
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This is a clipping from  
page 1 of the  
New York Times for

2-23 1949

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Fritz Kuhn Is Freed by German Court

Munich, Germany, Feb. 22 (AP).—A German appellate court today freed Fritz Kuhn, former German-American bund leader and convicted major Nazi, by cutting his 10-year prison sentence to 2 years already served.

Kuhn grinned at the decision. He said it was a fair trial. Then he heckled John Roy Carlson, a prosecution witness and author of the anti-Fascist book "Under Cover," in a corridor encounter.

"Get that Communist out of here," Kuhn shouted. "Get him out. I don't want to talk to a Russian. It is finished."

Carlson, an American citizen of Armenian birth, grinned broadly at Kuhn and shook his head.

Kuhn, who was born in Munich in 1896, said he would try to regain the American citizenship he lost June 1, 1943. Kuhn had obtained citizenship by naturalization in Detroit. The United States District Court of New York canceled it on grounds of fraud.

"No more organizations, no more anything," Kuhn said in reply to a question whether he planned to start another bund.

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WASHINGTON POST

Page 3

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2 GOES FREE AS COURT PARES SENTENCE

DAILY MIRROR WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY



# Kuhn Freed, Hankers for U.S.

By RICHARD K. O'MALLEY

MUNICH, Feb. 22 (AP).—A German appellate court today freed Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader and convicted major Nazi, by cutting his 10-year prison sentence to two years already served. Kuhn grinned at the decision. He said it was a fair trial. Then he heckled John Roy Carlson, a prosecution witness and author of the anti-Fascist book "Under Cover," in a corridor encounter.

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Kuhn, who was born in Munich in 1896, said he would try to regain the American citizenship he lost June 1, 1943. He had been naturalized in Detroit. The U. S. District Court of New York canceled his citizenship on grounds of fraud.

Former Bund leader Fritz Kuhn, pictured as his appeal was heard in Munich court, was set free yesterday. (International Photo)

"No more organizations, no more anything," Kuhn said in reply to a question whether he planned to start another Bund. He said: "It feels very, very good" to be free.

## Sailed for Theft

He has been in prison or in internment almost steadily since Nov. 29, 1939, when he was convicted in New York on six counts of grand larceny and forgery, including misappropriation of Bund funds. He was sentenced to a term of two and a half to five years. The U. S. interned him as a dangerous enemy alien on his release from prison June 1, 1943, and deported him to Germany in September, 1945. Here he ran into the denazification courts.

Kuhn said he had turned over the story of his life to the U. S. Department of Justice and that he would try to get it published. Asked if he would follow Hitler's lead and call his book "Mein Kampf," Kuhn grinned and said: "I might. It's good propaganda, eh?"

The appellate court ordered 20 percent of Kuhn's property confiscated, but Kuhn said he had no holdings in Germany. He has been working in a medical laboratory in the Langewasser prison camp. He said he and his family would remain in Munich for the time being.

"The most important thing is to get them out of Germany as soon as I can," he said.

Kuhn's wife and teen-age son, Walter, were returned to Germany from the U. S. before he was sent back.

Before the court convened, Kuhn was pessimistic. He ranted against "German justice."

"They'll give me the limit," he said.

His release came just one day after the 10th anniversary of the German-American Bund's biggest rally in Madison Square Garden.

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# GERMAN SOCIALISTS EYE NATIONALISM

Christian Democratic Leader  
Also Reports Young Members  
Are Leaning Toward Idea

## TREND TODAY MODERATE

Upsurge Seen After Western  
Area Learns Pre-War Economy  
Cannot Be Reached Again

By DREW MIDDLETON

BERLIN, Jan. 28—The new nationalism has not yet conquered any of the major political parties in Western Germany.

Yet it has supporters in all of them.

Two experienced officials of the United States Military Government have expressed their concern over the nationalist trends within the Social Democratic party.

"If nationalism continues to grow," one said, "it is possible that the Social Democrats may espouse it as a means to complete power in the proposed Western German state instead of forming a government in coalition with the Christian Democrats."

"Then you would have Socialist nationalism instead of National Socialism."

"Certainly from the time when Dr. (Kurt) Schumacher was the active leader of the party, it has been nationalist. At the moment it is a moderate nationalism as far as party leaders are concerned."

"That's true," said the other official, "but there are reports of extra-party organizations for foreign affairs, intelligence and so forth that seem dangerously akin to the extra-party groups built up by National Socialism before it came to power."

### Christian Democrats Alarmed

There are signs of nationalism also within the Christian Democratic party. Konrad Adenauer, Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia and president of the parliamentary council in Bonn, has confided to United States officials his fears of the younger, nationalist elements within his party.

Perhaps, as some observers claim, Herr Adenauer's fears are based not upon nationalism itself, but on the prospect that the "Young Turks" of the party may go too far, too fast.

Many members of the party show a qualified enthusiasm for the entry of a Western German state into the Western Union. Is this genuine or is it based, as some believe, on an expectation that the state will become inevitably the most powerful member of that union, able to swing its weight East or West?

The owners of the great industrial baronies of the Ruhr are temporarily off stage. But many of their lieutenants in the managerial class have returned to work. British intelligence officers suspect these men mirror the desires of the owners and are in constant contact with them.

This means the possibility that long-range industrial planning is starting; planning against the day when extremist nationalism triumphs and needs the Ruhr, as it has always done, to further its militant nationalism.

The nationalist trend, in both its extreme and moderate aspects, runs through reports to United States survey groups on German states of mind and has appeared in a number of newspapers.

At times it seems merely to reflect a desire to assuage the memory of defeat with boasts about Germany.

### U. S. Soldiers Called 'Louts'

"Look at those louts," said a former officer watching United



The former German-American Bund leader gestures with pencil as he appears before a three-man German Appellate Court in Munich to appeal the ten-year sentence he received as a major Nazi offender.

Associated Press Radio

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 15 (AP)

A recess until Friday was ordered today in the appeal of Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader, from a ten-year sentence on conviction of being a major Nazi.

The appeal, before a three-man German court, opened yesterday with Kuhn as his own chief counsel.

Kuhn contends that his organization was not affiliated politically with Adolf Hitler's Third Reich.

States soldiers drill, "why, we would have swept them off the earth." (He forgot now that he had had numerous chances or perhaps, as in many such cases, he had fought only on the Eastern front.)

"The party quarreled all the time, Hitler did not trust the generals. And England mobilized the whole world to fight against us." Thus a girl of 18 to the writer recently.

"Germany is still stronger than the rest of Europe and as long as you and the Russians are enemies you will need us," said an engineer quoted in one report.

A great many conversations mentioned what would happen when the troops have gone and emphasized that Germany would hold "the balance in the world."

The occupation has fed nationalism. But it is folly to consider everyday protests against occupation as evidence of some sinister plot. One military government report labels talk such as the above "national egotism."

### Doubts Trend Is Extreme

A great pothole has been raised about nationalism in the German press in the Western zones. Certainly it exists. But here again there is a tendency to accept its facile aspects as dangerous.

For instance great concern was shown recently when The Neue Zeitung, the United States Military Government newspaper, published four letters protesting the establishment of the International Authority for the Ruhr.

This act certainly has strengthened the nationalist movement. But why get excited about four letters. Surely no one expected Germans to write the newspaper praising the International Authority.

There are factors that argue against the complete triumph of extreme nationalism.

Another factor that may delay the acceptance of nationalism is the xenophobia that has developed in Western Germany during the occupation. Balancing nationalisms are a fairly strong movement for Bavarian independence, a refusal

to cooperate economically on part of rural and urban areas, a general tendency toward vill or urban self-sufficiency and quiet life.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor, said: "Eventually the Western Germans are going to have to realize that cannot return to their old pre-standard of living."

The day when that realization general will be a day of danger. For at that time the extreme nationalists can give a new meaning to their slogans about a "united Germany" or the return of the Rhine or the Oder-Neisse lands. The meaning will be the promise of their prosperity.

All discussion of German nationalism should include one salient fact: The country best equipped to employ it for its own ends is with the fewest moral scruples about employing it is the Soviet Union.

German nationalism is a nightmare to the West. It is an opportunity to the East.



# Kuhn Assails 'German Justice' In Appeals Move

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 14 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, 52, former German-American bund leader, angrily protested today against German justice on appeal from his 10-year sentence as a major Nazi offender.

Kuhn—haggard and jittery—appeared before a three-man German appellate court. He was sentenced in absentia after he escaped from prison at Dachau, near Munich. He later was recaptured and has been held since in a prison camp at Nurnberg.

Questioned about the purposes of the German-American bund, Kuhn denied it had political ties with the third German Reich, and said it strove only to cement relationships between the two countries.

## Jewish Bias Explained

He insisted that the organization fought Jews not because they were Jews but because they hated Germany.

The swastika, he asserted, was "only a symbol" used by the bund, and that it was an old American Indian design.

"It was always displayed behind you, the leader," a judge remarked dryly.

Kuhn's son, Walter, was his only relative to appear in court. His counsel said his wife was too excited to appear.

At a court recess Kuhn gestured angrily and cried: "This German court justice, it is not justice. You don't get justice in a German court."

Asked if he would prefer an American court, he replied loudly, "Anytime an American court, anytime."

His son talked briefly with Julius Harf, prosecutor, and Harf told him to leave.

## Refuses to Leave

"I will not leave," the teen-aged youth said heatedly. "This is freedom." Then with tears of anger in his eyes he shouted:

"My father's been in jail years already, why doesn't he leave him alone?"

Less than 30 spectators watched as Kuhn testified.

Asked if he would make an attempt to return to America if freed from his sentence, Kuhn said:

"America, excuse me, I am too nervous to talk about that now. These German courts. This is the first time I ever have appeared before a German court. It is not justice here."

This clipping is from  
the evening edition of  
The Washington Times Herald

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58 MAR 30 1949

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# KUHN GETS NEW TRIAL

Former Bund Leader Will Go  
Into German Court Jan. 10

MUNICH, Germany, Dec. 29 (AP) — Fritz Kuhn, former head of the German-American Bund, was granted a new trial today on his appeal from his conviction as an active Nazi. The trial was set for Jan. 10 in Munich.

Kuhn was convicted in absentia and sentenced to ten years at hard labor while he was a fugitive from the police last April. He was expelled from the United States during the war.

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Ex-Bundist Fritz Kuhn  
Granted New Trial

MUNICH, Germany, Dec. 30 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, former head of the German-American bund, was granted a new trial today on his appeal from his conviction as an active Nazi. The trial was set for Jan. 10 in Munich. Kuhn was convicted in absentia and sentenced to 10 years at hard labor while he was a fugitive from police last April.

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This clipping is from  
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The Washington Times Herald  
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# **Fritz Kuhn Is Recaptured in French Zone As He Tries to Open Chemical Laboratory**

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times

MUNICH, Germany, June 17—Fritz Kuhn was back in the toils today after his escape from the Dachau internment camp in February. He was recaptured yesterday after he had tried to obtain a permit to operate a chemist's laboratory.

He met United States and German correspondents this afternoon in Munich's police presidium and chatted at length about his predicament and the circumstances that led to his detection in a small town in the French zone two days ago. He protested that his arrest had resulted from trying to earn an honest living.

When he took French leave from the Dachau camp it was as much a surprise to him as to anyone else, he said. He had not planned it that way.

"The gate just happened to be open, and various visitors were leaving," he said. "Of course there was a guard on it, but I just walked through with the rest, and nobody stopped me."

With a slight grin, he disclosed that he had taken a train from Munich the same night for the French zone, where he said vaguely he had "stayed with friends" and finally settled in Bernkastel on the Moselle.

There he worked at odd jobs at intervals and finally decided to try to re-establish himself in business by setting up a chemical laboratory. Strict supervision of German national under the occupation foiled him. He had to get a permit and made the mistake of registering his former place of employment as Munich.

When the Munich equivalent of a chamber of commerce received an inquiry on the political or possible police background of "G. Kulm" and found no such man listed, they passed the inquiry to the United States public safety officer, Capt. Seth Palagi, who noted its place of origin and found that it rang a bell. He remembered Bernkastel only because it was the home town of Kuhn's German girl friend, Hedwig Munz. He suggested that a



Fritz Kuhn  
The New York Times

fingerprint and identification expert be sent to check on "Kulm."

Two German experts identified Kulm as Kuhn and returned him to Munich yesterday. He wept as he was escorted back to a cell here. But he had recovered his poise before he faced the interviewers, to whom he disclosed that his extramarital romance was ended.

"I am going to stay with my wife," he declared.

He would still be at large, he said wistfully, if he had resorted to the black market for existence. But the necessity of possessing legal identification under the occupation rule defeated him. He had not expected his papers would be cleared with Munich.

Asked how he managed get to Munich from Dachau on escaping, he retorted with some surprise:

"Why, I just took the bus."

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## Fritz Kuhn, in Absentia, Given 10-Year Term by Munich Court

MUNICH, Germany, April 20 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, missing former leader of the German-American Bund, was convicted in absentia today by a Bavarian denazification court as a major Nazi offender. The 51-year-old German was sentenced to serve 10 years in a labor camp if he is ever found. He escaped from an internment camp at Dachau last Feb. 4.

The German court reached its verdict after a five-hour trial made conspicuous by the absence of not only Kuhn but also of his lawyer and witnesses.

The trial was carried out entirely by the presentation of documents which purported to show that Kuhn had close ties with Hitler's third German Reich and that he had tried to transplant its ideology into the United States.

For his activities in the United States, Kuhn got into trouble and was convicted of embezzling the funds of his own bund.

Then he was deported to his native Munich, and his American citizenship was canceled.

He was jailed in July, 1944, and was held at Dachau until his escape.

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## Fritz Kuhn Convicted In Absentia as Nazi

By the Associated Press

MUNICH, Germany, April 20.—Fritz Kuhn, missing former leader of the German-Munich Bund, was convicted in absentia today by a Bavarian de-Nazification court as a major Nazi offender.

The 51-year-old German was sentenced to serve 10 years in a labor camp if he is found.

He escaped from an internment camp at Dachau last February 4.

The German court reached its verdict after a five-hour trial made conspicuous by the absence of not only Kuhn, but also of his lawyer and witnesses.

Trial was carried out entirely by the presentation of documents which purported to show that Kuhn had close ties with Hitler's Third German Reich and that he had tried to transplant its ideology into the United States.

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The Evening Star, Wash., D.C. 4/20/48

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## Munich Court Convicts Kuhn In Absentia

MUNICH, Germany, April 20 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, missing former leader of the German-American bund, was convicted in absentia today by a Bavarian denazification court as a major Nazi offender. The 51-year-old German was sentenced to serve 10 years in a labor camp if he is ever found. He escaped from an internment camp at Dachau last Feb. 4.

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 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Baumgardner*

# **Kuhn's Girl Friend Revealed as Waitress**

By United Press

MUNICH, Feb. 7—The mysterious girl friend of Fritz Kuhn, fugitive leader of the old German-American Bund, was revealed today to be pretty, blue-eyed Hedwig Munz, 32-year-old divorced waitress whom Kuhn met in a restaurant a year ago. Because of the housing shortage, she shares quarters with her sister, her brother-in-law and her former husband.

Mrs. Munz insisted she was engaged to Kuhn and introduced herself as the future Mrs. Kuhn, despite the fact that Kuhn's wife, son and daughter live only a few blocks away.

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 Mr. Egan  
 Mr. Hendon  
 Mr. Pennington  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm  
 Mr. Nease  
 Miss Gandy

# Munich Blond, 32, Engaged To Missing Fritz Kuhn

By the Associated Press.  
 FRANKFURT, Germany, Feb. 7.  
 A blond Munich woman of 32 said today she is engaged to Fritz Kuhn and hopes to marry him soon.  
 Talking by telephone from Munich to a reporter here, Miss Hedwig Munz backed up a story quoting her to that effect in the soldier newspaper Stars and Stripes.  
 Kuhn, 55, former leader of the German-American Bund in the United States, escaped Tuesday from the Dachau German internment camp, where he was waiting for a denazification trial.  
 He has a wife, 42, and daughter and son, American educated, who live in a Munich suburb.  
 Miss Munz, snack bar waitress at the United States Air Force's Oberwiesenthal base near Munich, said that before she went to work this morning German police questioned her in her apartment in Nymphenburg Munich suburb, but she could not tell them where Kuhn is.

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 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Kuhn's Girl Friend Sought; U. S. Joins Search for Nazi

By United Press

MUNICH, Feb. 6—American troops today joined the hunt for Fritz Kuhn, one-time Nazi Bund leader in the United States, while German police pressed a search for a girl friend who wrote Kuhn a love letter the day before he escaped.

Kuhn escaped from Dachau internment camp at noon Tuesday, one day before he was scheduled to go to Nuernberg as a witness in current espionage trials.

German police said Kuhn's mysterious girl friend is 25 years old, attractive, and has a home in Munich. Police said the girl tried to visit Kuhn in Nuernberg jail when he was held there for questioning. She said she was his fiancée, but prison officials reminded her that Kuhn's wife, who lives in Munich, had just paid him a visit.

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 Page 14

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**KUHN STILL ELUDES  
POLICE OF GERMANY**

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 5 (AP)—  
Searchers intimated tonight Fritz  
Kuhn might be hiding out with  
some of his former colleagues in  
the German-American Bund. His  
escape from the Dachau internment  
camp was announced Wednesday.

United States constabulary units  
and German policemen, in a wide  
search over Western Germany,  
concentrated on the homes of for-  
mer residents of the United States  
who were deported after the Bund  
had been closed.

Up to tonight they had failed  
to uncover a trace of him and were  
not able to explain how he had  
escaped from the camp where he  
was being held for trial by a Ger-  
man denazification court.

Authorities had not even estab-  
lished the exact time of his escape,  
although it apparently had occur-  
red Tuesday.

United States authorities were  
particularly interested in his re-  
capture because of the possibility  
that he might be used as a witness  
in war crimes trials in Nuremberg.

The Bavarian Ministry of Spe-  
cial Affairs began a separate in-  
vestigation to determine if camp  
director Anton Zirngibl had been  
negligent in guarding the pris-  
oners.

Kuhn's confinement orders had  
carried a warning that there was  
danger of his trying to escape and  
that he might destroy pertinent  
evidence if he did escape.

Some German authorities specu-  
lated that Kuhn might have fled  
into the Soviet zone, reasoning  
that he could be extradited more  
easily if captured in the British  
or French zones.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES  
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# Bavarian Minister Holds Kuhn Escape Is Inconsequential

By the Associated Press

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 6.—Dr. Josef Mueller, Bavarian Minister of Justice, brushed off the escape of Fritz Kuhn as inconsequential today. He said too many people were imprisoned in Germany for "politics" only.

Imprisonment without trial, he said, is breeding "eventual enemies."

Kuhn, deported leader of the German-American Bund in the United States, strolled out of the prison at Dachau Tuesday and hasn't been seen since. Investigators have been unable to turn up a trace of him.

Asked how it was possible for a man like Kuhn, who has been deprived of his American citizenship, to be in prison awaiting denazification since July without a hearing, Mueller asked the inquiring reporters:

"Who is Kuhn?"

Thousands Held in Jail.

He appeared sincere in a statement that he had never heard of the man. But Mueller added the case of Kuhn is multiplied in Germany now.

He refused to estimate how many thousands are in jail awaiting trial as Nazis, but declared there are "too many." Such persons, Mueller added, never would become good citizens under such conditions.

"Concentration camps don't make believers of democracy nor good citizens," he declared.

He said he believed Germans should face trial only in what he called the normal courts. If they are accused of crimes, he continued, they should be jailed. If political questions are involved, they should be made to pay more taxes.

Other German authorities speculated today that Kuhn might have fled to the Soviet occupation zone.

They said Kuhn might have reasoned it would be harder to extradite him from the Russian sector than the British or French zone.

American constabulary units and German police widened their search over Western Germany for the man who before the war led the pro-Nazi Bund which flourished in the United States. He was deported in 1945.

The search was centered on the homes of former residents of the United States who were deported after the Bund was dissolved.

The Bavarian Ministry of Special Affairs has begun an investigation to determine if Camp Director Anton Zirngibl had been negligent in guarding the prisoner.

Mr. E. M. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

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WASHINGTON STAR  
Page 2

5 1 FEB 21 1948

A. I. R. -4

## Fritz Kuhn Mysteriously Escapes From Dachau While Awaiting Trial

By The Associated Press.

MONICH, Germany, Feb. 4 — Fritz Kuhn, deported former leader of the German-American Bund, escaped Tuesday under mysterious circumstances from the Dachau internment camp.

Police searched southern Germany for Kuhn, who was being held by Bavarian denazification authorities for possible trial as a Nazi.

No one seemed to know how he got out of the German-operated prison camp. Prison inmates were the first to report his disappearance.

Kuhn, whose voice once thundered praise of Adolf Hitler at Bund rallies in Madison Square Garden, was sentenced to jail in 1939 for grand larceny and forgery involving misappropriation of Bund funds.

In 1943 he was deprived of his citizen ship. He was ordered deported to Germany in 1945 as an alien enemy "dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States."

United States Military Govern-

ment authorities arrested him upon his arrival in Germany, but he was released in April, 1946. Last July he was jailed by the Germans and held for trial as a Nazi offender.

Dr. Otto Gritschneider, attorney for Kuhn, said he had not learned until this afternoon of his client's escape. No trial date had been set for Kuhn despite his long imprisonment.

Bavarian denazification officials declared Kuhn would be tried in absentia if he were not recaptured by the time they were ready to begin his case. He was transferred to the Dachau Camp Jan. 24 after having been held temporarily in Nuremberg for questioning by United States war crimes trial investigators.

A controversy has raged over whether Kuhn legally could be tried as a Nazi in Germany. Some German attorneys said there was a question whether Kuhn should be

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

When You Think of Writing Think of Writing-Advt.

## ESCAPES IN GERMANY



Fritz Kuhn  
The New York Times

## FRITZ KUHN FLEES CAMP IN GERMANY

Continued From Page 1

regarded as "stateless" rather than a German or American. The issue has never been settled.

When Kuhn was released by the United States authorities in April, 1946, he expressed a desire to return to the United States. He set up residence in Munich with his wife and two children. He had previously expressed a wish to retire from any kind of political activity.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES  
Date 2-5-48  
Page 147

I.R.-4

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Cappie

# Hunt Kuhn

## Scour Bavaria for Bundsman

MUNICH, Feb. 5 (UP).

German police threw a dragnet throughout Bavaria today in the hunt for Fritz Kuhn, onetime leader of the German-American bund in New York who escaped from Dachau prison Tuesday under mysterious circumstances.

Police were placed on the alert last night after a 36-hour search failed to uncover any clues that might lead to Kuhn's hiding place.

The police said they were making a concentrated search in the Dachau area and that the Dachau camp had been placed on an alert to prevent additional escapes.

American authorities maintained a hands-off policy since Kuhn was held for denazification trial by Germans in a German court.

### U. S. MAY STEP IN.

However, since German police handled the manhunt in a routine manner, since Kuhn was unknown in Germany as a leader of Nazi activities in the United States, it was possible that American authorities might step in to speed his recapture.

It was believed that Kuhn fled to avoid testifying as a witness in the trial of 21 former German Foreign Office heads in Nuernberg, where he was deeply implicated in testimony yesterday.

Among witnesses called was Fritz Gissel, Kuhn's predecessor as head of the "Friends of New Germany" in the United States.

Continued on Page 7, Column 2.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED

74 MAR 12 1948

Fritz Kuhn  
German

MAR 27 1948

CLIPPING FROM THE

Journal American  
FEB 5 1948

# Bavaria Scoured For Fritz Kuhn

*Continued from First Page*

ich later became the German-American Bund. Gissibl testified that the German Embassy in the U. S. acted as agents for Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels as early as 1935 by distributing documents and speeches.

## PLACED BY KUHN

After describing how the "Friends of New Germany" cooperated with the Embassy in distributing Nazi literature from the Propaganda Ministry, Gissibl related how he was replaced by Kuhn.

He said he had to resign as head of the group in 1935 when German agents were ordered to withdraw from propaganda activities.

"I proposed that an American citizen should take over the management," he said. "I nominated Kuhn and he accepted." Among the defendants at the Arnberg trial is Lt. Gen. Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, former chief of the Nazis' foreign organization which sought to establish fifth columns abroad.

It was believed documents link-

ing Kuhn to Bohle's organization were among the 40 tons of Nazi party records seized in Munich by American troops when Germany fell.

The Nazi plans were understood to call for domination of the U. S. by 1951. They were so complete that a flag was designed for a Nazi-dominated United States. The flag kept the same red and white stripes but the stars were replaced by the Nazi swastika.

## Journal Articles Exposed Kuhn

In the Fall of 1940, the N. Y. Journal-American, in a series of articles exposed Fritz Kuhn, Fritz Gissibl and others active in Hitler's local branch, the Friends of New Germany.

The exclusive series, based on personal observations and experiences of this newspaper's reporters who "joined" the Nazi movement to gather secret information, called the attention of the State Department to the identities of leaders not registered as foreign agents.

Among those cited—and this was before the U. S. Government and the American public recognized the far-reaching menace duplicities—were:

Fritz Kuhn, Bund "fuhrer."

Fritz Gissibl formerly employed in the German consulate in Chicago and then working in the American propaganda division of the Nazi Party in Stuttgart.

The series also revealed that Hitler's deputy leader, Rudolph Hess, sent cablegrams to officials of the Friends of New Germany, giving party orders and "instructions" on how to dupe unsuspecting Americans in forming the movement.

The expose also called attention to the closely guarded Nazi secret that in 1936 Kuhn and his cohorts of U. S. Nazi promoters were summoned to Berlin to confer with Hitler.



**ERNST WILHELM BOHLE**  
*Chief of Nazi Fifth Columns Abroad*



**FRTTZ GISSIBEL**  
*Replaced by Kuhn as Bund Leader*

CH

## Mystery Escape

# Kuhn Flees Prison Camp At Dachau



Associated Press WIREPHOTO  
FRITZ KUHN.

Munich, Germany, Feb. 4 (AP).—Fritz Kuhn, deported former leader of the German-American Bund, escaped Tuesday under mysterious circumstances from the Dachau internment camp.

Police searched southern Germany for Kuhn, who was being held by Bavarian denazification authorities for possible trial as a Nazi.

No one seemed to know how he got out of the German-operated prison camp. Prison inmates were the first to report his disappearance.

Kuhn, who once thundered praise of Adolf Hitler at Bund rallies in Madison Square Garden, was sentenced to jail in 1939 for misappropriation of Bund funds.

In 1943 he was deprived of his citizenship. He was ordered deported to Germany in 1945 as a dangerous alien enemy.

Military government authorities arrested him upon his arrival in Germany, but he was released in April, 1946. Last July he was jailed by the German government.

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Egan ✓  
Mr. Gurnea ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Pennington ✓  
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓  
Mr. Nease ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*[Handwritten signature]*

### Kuhn Still Free

MUNICH, Feb. 5—German police threw a dragnet thruout Bavaria today to recapture Fritz Kuhn, one-time leader of the German-American bund in New York who escaped from Dachau prison Tuesday under mysterious circumstances.

American authorities maintained a hands-off policy since Kuhn was held for denazification trial by Germans in a German court. However, since German police handled the manhunt in a routine manner because Kuhn was unknown in Germany as leader of Nazi activities in the U. S., it was possible American authorities might step in to speed his recapture.

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MAR 13 1948

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS  
CITY EDITION  
DATE 2/5/48

62 MAR 31 1948

# Kuhn Flees Dachau Camp; South Germany Combed

MUNICH, Feb. 4 (AP).—Fritz Kuhn, deported former leader of the German-American Bund, has escaped under mysterious circumstances from the Dachau internment camp. Police searched southern Germany for Kuhn, who was being held by Bavarian denazification authorities for possible trial as a Nazi.

No one seemed to know how he got out of the German-operated prison camp. Prison inmates were the first to report his disappearance, which occurred Tuesday.

Kuhn, who once thundered praise of Adolf Hitler at Bund rallies in Madison Square Garden, was sentenced in 1939 for grand larceny and forgery involving misappropriation of Bund funds.

In 1943 he was deprived of his citizenship. He was ordered deported in 1945 as an alien enemy "dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States."

## Released in 1946

American Military Government authorities arrested him on his arrival in Germany, but he was released in April, 1946. Last July he was jailed by the Germans and held for trial as a Nazi offender.

Dr. Otto Gritschneider, attorney for Kuhn, said he did not learn until this afternoon of his client's escape. No trial date had been set for Kuhn despite his lengthy imprisonment.

"Kuhn probably thought he had to wait too long for his trial and preferred to await his acquittal in a more comfortable place," Gritschneider commented.

Bavarian denazification officials declared Kuhn will be tried in absentia if he is not recaptured by the time they are ready to begin his case. He was transferred to the Dachau Camp Jan. 24 after being held temporarily in Nuernberg for questioning by U. S. war crimes trial investigators.

## Status in Question

A controversy has raged over whether Kuhn legally could be tried as a Nazi in Germany. Some German attorneys said there was a question whether Kuhn should be regarded as "stateless" rather than a German or American. The issue has never been settled.

When Kuhn was released by American authorities in April, 1946, he expressed a desire to return to the U. S. He set up residence in Munich with his wife and two children. He had previously expressed a wish to retire from any kind of political activity.

He had left Germany in 1923. He lived with his wife in Mexico from 1924 to 1928 before entering the U. S.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Ex-123

FRITZ IS ON THE LOOSE AGAIN



Fritz Kuhn...  
being hunted  
in southern  
Germany.

(AP Photo)

*File*

# Fritz Kuhn Flees German Prison

## Bund Chief Was to Testify at Nurnburg

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 4 (UP)—Fritz Kuhn, deported head of the German-American Bund in the United States, escaped early yesterday from Dachau internment camp and tonight police spread a dragnet for him across the American occupation zone.

Authorities believe he may have fled to avoid testifying in the trials of Nazi bigwigs at Nurnburg.

A Nurnburg dispatch said Kuhn was to have been taken there today to testify against his former

boss, Lt. Gen. Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, one-time chief of the Nazis' foreign organization which sought to establish fifth columns in the United States and other countries.

Munich police officials said tonight they had no clue regarding Kuhn's escape. They said they would guard Dachau more closely to prevent other, and possibly more dangerous, inmates from breaking out.

American military police are not searching for the Bundist leader. They said it was a strictly German affair.

Kuhn, who was deported from the United States at the outbreak of war, was regarded as one of the chief Hitlerite agents in America.

He was arrested by occupational forces after the defeat of Nazi Germany and turned over to denazification authorities who recently sent him to Dachau for detention pending full investigation of his background and activities.

### Bribery Rumored

Strong reports persisted that Kuhn had bribed his way out of the Dachau camp, the once notorious institution where thousands of Jews and political prisoners were executed in gas chambers during the Nazi regime.

News of Kuhn's escape caused a sensation in both German and American circles. The much-publicized ex-Nazi agitator apparently achieved the virtually impossible, for few indeed were the prisoners of Hitler who managed to make their way out of Dachau.

The huge concentration camp lies on the remote outskirts of a tiny village south of Munich.

The entire area of the camp is surrounded by electrically-charged barbed wire. There are countless pill-boxes and sentry posts. Every few yards along the enclosure there are huge signs painted in German and English warning that any inmate attempting to scale the enclosure will be shot immediately.

In addition to these precautions, the camp is divided off into open-air "cells," with numerous heavily padlocked gates that must be opened before guards, inmates or visitors may pass from one section to another.

Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Leonard  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

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FEB 5 1948

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# Fritz Kuhn Escapes From Dachau Camp

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 4 (UP).—Fritz Kuhn, one-time head of the German-American Bund in the United States, escaped early yesterday from Dachau internment camp. American officials said today.

A Nuernberg dispatch said Kuhn was to have been taken to Nuernberg today to testify against Lt. Gen. Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, former chief of the Nazis foreign organization which sought to establish fifth columns in the United States and other countries.

Kuhn, deported from the U. S. in September, 1945, and released in 1946, was arrested by the Germans.

The once-corpulent Bundist, who boasted he would be dictator of the United States, went to the United States after World War I. He first got into trouble with American authorities in 1939—not for fascistic utterances, but because of dishonesty in connection with Bund funds. On Dec. 6, 1940, he was sent to Sing Sing for two and one-half years for forgery and grand larceny.



KUHN

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43 FEB 21 1948

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This is a clipping from  
Page 5 of the  
Daily Worker

Date 2.5.48  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

50 MAR 5 1948

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# Bund Chief Breaks Out Of Dachau

Reported to Have  
Fled From Guards

pg 25

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. (AP)—The Bavarian denazification ministry announced that Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German-American bund in the United States, escaped from a German internment camp at Dachau this morning.

Kuhn was jailed in July for possible trial as a Nazi offender. He has been held since without trial.

Kuhn, who had become a United States citizen by naturalization, was deprived of his citizenship in 1943 and deported to Germany in 1945.

## Escaped From Guards

First reports from the German-operated internee camp said Kuhn escaped from guards as he was being taken from his cell. Unconfirmed reports said he was to be transferred to Nurnberg as a possible witness in American war crimes trials there.

Kuhn had lingered in Dachau since last July 24, when denazification authorities seized him for possible trial under the German denazification law.

At that time Munich public prosecutor Julius Herzs said the 50-year-old ex-bund leader would be charged "on account of his extraordinary support of the Nazi regime by propagandist means."

## Object of Bitter Debate

Kuhn was freed by American authorities in Asperg, Germany, April 25, 1946, after six and a half years as a prisoner of the U. S.

Ever since he was interned a bitter controversy has raged in Bavarian government circles over whether Kuhn really could be tried as a Nazi in Germany.

German attorneys felt there was a question whether Kuhn should not be regarded as "stateless" rather than as a German or an American.

The issue never has been settled.

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# **Fritz Kuhn, Waiting for Trial As Nazi, Escapes From Dachau**

**Former Bund Leader  
Flees From Guards  
In Jail Transfer**

By the Associated Press

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 4.—The Bavarian Denazification Ministry announced today that Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German-American Bund in the United States, had escaped from a German internment camp at Dachau this morning.

Kuhn was jailed in July for possible trial as a Nazi offender. He has been held since without trial.

Kuhn, who had become an American citizen by naturalization, was deprived of his citizenship in 1943 and deported to Germany in 1945.

First reports from the German-occupied internment camp said Kuhn escaped from guards as he was being taken from his cell. Unconfirmed reports said he was to be transferred to Nuernburg as a possible witness in American war crimes trials there.

Kuhn had lingered in Dachau since last July 24 when denazification authorities seized him for possible trial under the German denazification law.

At that time, Munich Public Prosecutor Julius Herzs said the 50-year-old ex-Bund leader would be charged on account of his extraordinary support of the Nazi regime by propagandist means.

Kuhn was freed by American authorities in Asperg, Germany, in April 25, 1946, after 6½ years as a prisoner of the United States.



**FRITZ KUHN**

Pictured in jail at Neudeck, Bavaria. —AP Wirephoto.

Ever since he was interned a bitter controversy has raged in Bavarian government circles over whether Kuhn could be tried as a Nazi in Germany.

German attorneys felt there was a question whether Kuhn should not be regarded as "stateless" rather than as a German or an American. The issue never has been settled.

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WASHINGTON STAR

Page 1

# Fritz Kuhn Escapes Reich Prison Camp

By United Press

MUNICH, Feb. 4—Fritz Kuhn, deported leader of the German-American Bund, escaped from the Dachau internment camp last night, according to American authorities.

Kuhn was awaiting trial before a German denazification court in Bavaria on the basis of documents sent to Germany from the U. S.

Kuhn was deported to Germany from the U. S. Sept., 1945, and worked for a while at a Munich chemical plant. He was scheduled to be tried on a charge of having been a ward chief in the Nazi Party.

As a major offender he would have been subject to a maximum prison sentence of 10 years.

Kuhn was arrested on his arrival in Germany, later released, and arrested again last July. During freedom he lived with his wife, Elsa, and son, Walter, who were deported to Germany in February, 1944.

During late 1947 Kuhn was held in the Nuremberg jail, awaiting call as a witness at the war guilt trials. His status was similar to that of a "trustee" in American jails, and he occupied his time peeling potatoes and hauling garbage.

Kuhn was born in Munich in 1896, went to the U. S. after World War I and became a naturalized citizen in Detroit in 1934.

He became a leader of the German-American Bund in New York in the 1930's and arrogantly preached Nazi principles.

In November, 1939, he was found guilty of dishonesty in handling Bund funds and sentenced to 2½ to 5 years in Sing Sing. His citizenship was revoked in 1943 and he was deported two years later.

Officials disclosed they had slight evidence against Kuhn to present to a denazification court. The main evidence was a group of pictures showing him in the Nazi Storm Trooper uniform during party rallies in the United States.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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51 FEB 27 1948

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# Fritz Kuhn, Disgusted in Prison, Tells of Bund Work in U. S.

By RALPH MCGILL

BERLIN—(By Air Mail)—He was sitting at the table when I came in, a heavy dull-looking man with no apparent fire in him, although later I was to see there was.

He was square-faced and his head heavy and blocked in the manner which caused our soldiers of World War I to call the Germans "Kraut Heads." There were signs of acne or smallpox in the rockmarks on his face, but I think it was acne, because there

still were the red, puffed-up bumps of old infections.

I remembered him, of course from the days when I saw him in the Yorkville, N. Y., newsreels and in the still pictures of him dressed in Nazi Storm Trooper uniform, addressing rallies of the New York German Bund, or the Summer rallies in one of the parks.

## ONCE IN SUN

So, when we three, who had found him by asking, came into the small office room of the German in jail, and saw him, I could hardly believe that it was Fritz Kuhn, who once had his brief hour in the Hitler sun.

He is now the Number Two potato peeler in that jail, where he presently is held as a witness. There are no American charges against him. He has been stripped of his citizenship and he now is a citizen of a wretched, hungry Germany which wants to try him on charges of being a Nazi. He will be so tried, but he was such a stupid oaf, and so small a would-be Hitler, that even the Germans are unlikely to take him seriously.

When we had got settled, I asked the military interrogator, to whom Kuhn had submitted in voluntary interview, if I might ask a question not related to the German matters. He agreed and so did Kuhn.

"Mr. Kuhn," I said, "I would like to ask you, because of a personal, regional interest, if you and your organization of the German Bund, in the years when you opposed American preparation for war and supported instead the Hitler philosophy ever worked with the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia or any other State, in such pro-Hitler activities?"

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. Glavin.....  
Mr. Ladd.....  
Mr. Nichols.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Tracy.....  
Mr. Egan.....  
Mr. Gurnea.....  
Mr. Harbo.....  
Mr. Mohr.....  
Mr. Pennington.....  
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....  
Mr. Nease.....

*W. J. [Signature]*  
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EX-121

61-7574-A

76 JAN 15 1948

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, DEC. 18, 1947

59 JAN 22 1948

#### KKK VIEW

"I never did," he said. "I always thought the Ku Klux Klan a contemptible organization based on masks and cowardice. So I opposed them when they wanted to work with us on an anti-Jewish basis. But my successor in the Bund did invite them to join and they did have some conferences and agreements. How far it went, I do not know because about that time I was put into jail."

That was that. We turned to the matter at hand.

The interrogator was Robert M. W. Kempner, legal adviser in the pre-Hitler days to the Prussian State municipal administration, former judge in the Berlin courts, and a pioneer enemy of the Hitler regime, on the Hitler death list all the way.

There were many questions, and many stoppages. But, out of them I will try to put together a story in narrative form, without indicating, save where necessary, the question and answer form.

#### BUSINESS ANGLE

Out of it was to come the fact that the clumsy ox Kuhn, trying to help his insurance business, formed the Bund, even as the former Klan organizer, Simmons, formed the Klan as an insurance selling racket.

Out of it, too, was to come the fact that he and Hitler were really kin. Kuhn had an ego that matched that of Hitler's. He was proudest of the fact, not that he had met Hitler, but that the "whole world" had written and talked about it.

Kuhn, too, had served in the German army in World War I and, to give the devil his due, had a good record.

From the beginning, his story added up to be this:

"Since I have been back I have learned a lot. I will never again be interested in politics. No, never again. It doesn't pay.

"I did not organize the plan to send American specialists from tool shops and highly specialized industries to Germany in the period from 1930-36. Actually, as leader of the Bund, I was against it and my speeches will so show.

"Sure, I know why they were sent... Germany wanted workers for her industries to prepare for war, although I swear I thought it was merely to prevent her being attacked. I never believed he (Hitler) would lead us into war.

#### WHAT I KNOW

"I admit I knew they were sending men from armament factories and that their expenses were being paid to Germany. It was organized by the GAB (German-American Bund). I can only tell you what I know.

The German consulate at Detroit was heavily in it because of the industry there. Baker (first name not recalled) was head of it there. I don't think it was the real headquarters.

Yes, now and then I was called to the German Embassy in Washington. Also at Boston to the Consulate. There was Shultz there. I did not know until later he was also an officer in the SS, as were some of the men at Detroit and Washington. I did not know that until I got here.

"You ask me about my trips to Germany? The first one was in 1936. It was paid for by the party—the Bund—and I paid some of the expenses because I brought

my wife and a friend along. I was here again in 1938.

#### NO BIG WELCOME

"Yes, I did come to Nuernberg in 1936. No, I did not get a big welcome. There were many on the train. There was a billeting room at the Grand Hotel and we went there and got rooms. The city was very crowded and we got small rooms out from town."

(It could be noted this always was Hitler's way. He demanded proof of loyalty and Kuhn was taken care of, but only in a small way, leading him to expect larger things.)

"Yes, that was the year I saw Hitler. You are mistaken, it was not all prepared for me. The Bund in New York had issued a pamphlet saying I was to see the Fuehrer and talk with him about the Olympiad. When I got to Berlin, before Nuernberg, I was embarrassed to learn nothing had



**FRITZ KUHN**  
When Headed for Sing Sing

been arranged. It had been promised me. (The interrogator did not ask by whom, but apparently someone at one of the German consulates had told Kuhn it would be arranged.)

"I went to the Embassy to register, and I got to see Ambassador Dodd. I told him of my embarrassment and asked him to notify the German officials. This he promised to do.

#### SAW HITLER

"I assume he did because I did see Hitler.

"That was Aug. 2, 1936.

"I was greatly impressed.

"I was not alone. There were five of us from America and there were a half dozen or so party officers milling around. All were in uniforms.

"I do not know who introduced me. One of the officers stepped forward and introduced us. He (Hitler) asked us what we thought of Germany holding the Olympiad and I told him we had made propaganda for it. I then gave him the Golden Book with the \$3,000 the Bund had collected for the German Winter relief. All the names of the subscribers were in the Golden Book. It was in \$100 bills and it was in an envelope. It was sealed at the customs when we landed in Hamburg. He thanked us for it and asked us a few questions and we retired.

"It was a big moment for me. The whole world talked of it. We were all impressed, mostly by his eyes and his voice."

Kuhn's face lighted and he ob-

viously re-lived the glory of that moment.

#### SHAKEN IN 1939

"I first became shaken about Hitler in 1939. I was sure he wanted peace. The papers and radio had made my organization bigger than it was in membership, but we were working hard for the party in America. Yes, I knew the League for Germany Abroad. Gunther Orgel was head of it out on Staten Island. We worked for him and with him."

Kuhn, who talked with a mixture of frankness and shrewd evasement, kept insisting he believed only in a peaceful Hitler. At last, after many questions, he grabbed the desk before him with both hands, clutching so tightly the knuckles of his work-roughened hands were white, and leaned across the desk, almost shouting:

"You know, doctor, I have been persecuted. I was three years in Donnemara (the New York Alcatraz) for something of which I was not guilty. Shortly before my trial, I got out of the Bund and stayed out. When I got out of jail I did not talk of it, even to my wife. I would help you if I could. I came out of the first war and from Hitler I got this dream of a New Germany. I was remembering going to school hungry and cold and I believed in him.

#### VIEWPOINT CHANGED

"Now, I tell you, once I thought field marshals and diplomats were great people, someone to look up to. But, now, seeing them here in prison, arguing who has the largest piece of bread—I tell you

doctor, it is disgusting. I am fed up to here—". Kuhn stopped and drew a hand swiftly across his throat.

Kuhn, like all who take American citizenship and then begin working for another power, refused to see anything wrong with such hypocrisy. Yet, one knew that if he could get back his U. S. citizenship he would be willing to kiss the flag and cheer it on the hour, every hour. But it is too late.

He asked if he could have some help about a gall bladder condition, which he said required an operation.

Then the guard took him away, a heavy, stodgy figure, in the shabby dress of the poor civilian in Germany, despised by most Germans, respected by none, to go back to peeling potatoes and watching field marshals of the Third Reich quarrel over their slices of bread. He who had once worn the Nazi uniform and heard the cheers of American haters in Madison Square Garden.

## Five 'Fritzes' To Go On Trial

MUNICH, Aug. 20 (UP)—Fritz Braun, father of the girl Hitler loved unto his death, is one of five more or less famous "Fritzes" who have been scheduled for de-Nazification proceedings in the near future in the Munich courts.

Among the others are Fritz Kuhn, known to Americans as "Fuehrer" of the German-American Bund until his detention and then deportation from the U.S., and Fritz Weidemann, once Nazi Consul-General in San Francisco.

Eva Braun's father, according to de-Nazification officials, will be tried "in writing" on charges of being a class II Nazi, membership in the Storm troopers, the Nazi party and five more assorted Hitlerite groups. He also will be accused specifically of "having consented to the liaison of his daughter with Hitler and accepting presents (from Hitler)."

Kuhn's charges, officials said, will be based on his activities in the U.S. as Bund leader. Specifically, he will be accused of "Propagandizing Nazi and anti-semitic ideologies in America." Although the charges have been prepared since Kuhn arrived in Munich's Neudeck Prison from the U.S. earlier this summer, the court is awaiting additional evidence from America before opening the trial.

Weidemann has been under arrest since July 23, at which time Munich de-Nazification officials overruled the local board in Weidemann's home town of Pfaffkirchen and picked him up despite the local officials' opinion that he was not "eligible" for de-Nazification proceedings.

Weidemann will go to trial in about six weeks, Munich officials said, on charges of being a lieutenant-general in the "NSKK," a special branch of the Storm troops established after the Rohm putsch. His positions as adjutant to Hitler and "special deputy to the reich leader" will also be specified in the charges.



FRITZ KUHN  
The Bund "wagon" ...

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OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE  
AMERICAN EMBASSY  
LONDON, ENGLAND

THE ROME DAILY AMERICAN  
London, England  
August 21, 1947

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

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Mr. E. A.  
 Mr. Clegg  
 Mr. Glavin  
 Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Nichols  
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 Mr. Pennington  
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 Mr. Nease  
 Miss Gandy

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**JAILED**—Fritz Kuhn, 50, former leader of the German-American Bund, partially covered his face while in Neudeck prison, Munich, where he is awaiting possible trial as a "Nazi offender" before a German court. Kuhn, who was deported from the United States, was arrested Monday. —AP Wirephoto.

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# NO TURKEY FOR FRITZ KUHN

Ex-Leader of Bund Lives Drably  
in Munich, Almost Unknown

MUNICH, Germany, Nov. 28 (P) — Thanksgiving meant nothing to-day to Fritz Kuhn, former leader of the German-American Bund.

While Americans all over the world celebrated, the German who lost his American citizenship for his pro-Nazi rantings went to work quietly in Munich and came home tired, and almost the "forgotten man" he said he wanted to be.

Today it was six months since Kuhn—known to millions of Americans but virtually unknown in Germany—was released from more than six years' imprisonment and was deported to the ruins of the "New Germany" he had supported.

Now he lives drably with his wife, two children and two other families in a sparsely furnished Munich house.

Back in Detroit, Mich., Kuhn had worked as an industrial chemist. He is back in a laboratory, dressed in an old dark suit and worn shoes. Kuhn said he had opened his "own laboratory" with a small group of other chemists and with "scrunged" instruments and equipment.

G.I.R.-5

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

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This is a clipping from  
page 32 of the  
New York Times for

161-7594 sub A

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45 Jan 17-1947

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Government.

56 JAN 23 1947

# Hitlerism on the Grill

## Repercussions of La Guardia's "Chamber of Horrors" Proposal Cause Diplomatic Incident

By ARTHUR T. WEIL

(Washington Correspondent of THE AMERICAN HEBREW)

GERMANY last week settled the question of when an insult is not an insult. To wit; When it is directed at a Jew.

To the protests of American Ambassador to Germany William E. Dodd against vilifications of American womanhood and American institutions too vile for publication in THE AMERICAN HEBREW, German Foreign Minister Konstantin Von Neurath has replied they were not meant to offend. No insult to the United States nation was intended.

There was no apology. There were not even the cold, formal regrets that diplomatic usage calls for ordinarily. In effect, Germany simply acknowledged receipt of this country's protestations and filed them away in the cabinet for useless papers.

This, however, is all that perhaps could have been expected inasmuch as this country asked for no such formal apology as did the Reich at the beginning of this now celebrated incident when Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, in addressing the women's section of the American Jewish Congress, suggested making "a certain brown-shirted fanatic" the prize exhibit in a Chamber of Horrors at the forthcoming World's Fair in New York. Ambassador Dodd, in his call upon the German Foreign Office, sharply rebuked the Reich in what is officially reported to be "unusually forceful language" for the slurs which the government-controlled press of Germany has heaped upon the United States as a result of LaGuardia's vitriolic sarcasm. But that was as far as he could go diplomatically, State Department officials here said.

So ends the "affaire LaGuardia." Or doesn't it?

ALREADY Germany is talking of boycotting the World's Fair (which it may be devoutly hoped she will do).

Certainly she will renew more fiercely than ever her boycott of German Jewry, as has been announced from Berlin last week.

It certainly is more than a coincidence that a few hours before Ambassador Dodd carried out his instructions, Boris Smolar, a veteran journalist, a naturalized American, and the chief correspondent in Europe of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, was served with an expulsion order from the police president of Germany, ordering him to leave Germany within 72 hours.

The reason given was, "Your presence in this country tends to endanger the domestic security of the Reich." The State department immediately interceded in Smolar's behalf, requesting the American Consul at Berlin "to investigate and assist Smolar in every appropriate way." As a result, the time for Smolar's departure has been extended.

The German diatribes, however, may have still further repercussions. To many, the Jewish-American boycott against Germany, which has not been as successful as some might have wished, will receive renewed impetus as a

result of the Nazis' torrent of abuse against the United States.

The Third Reich for months has been clamoring for new export outlets, without which they are unable to finance purchases of essential raw materials. The State Department which, from Secretary Cordell Hull and Ambassador Dodd on down, bears no love for Nazism, even now has an inter-departmental committee studying the feasibility of negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement with Germany that would remove many of the present barriers to German-American trading.

Trade between nations does not flourish in an atmosphere of hate but Germany, presumably, has not learned her lesson of the World War. Already, many persons, many newspapers which considered Mayor LaGuardia's remark as indiscreet and which deplored the original incident as perhaps an unnecessary, intemperate utterance, have swung around to berate Germany roundly for her vicious counter-attack.

Today whatever slight disposition there may be on the part of this government to improve German-American trade relations may be said to be dissipated sharply as a result of the Nazi insults. We need Germany's exports far less than she, in her present condition, needs ours. The one definite way for Germany NOT to improve her international relations is to heap insult after insult upon a good customer.

GERMANY must have received the full import of this when Ambassador Dodd told the German Foreign Minister that this country was wholly unable to account for such sweeping, vituperative and unfounded statements and attacks on American womanhood and institutions as those which have appeared in the German press.



Boris Smolar



Representative Enoch Nourse Rogers

Dodd went on to say that the language employed was probably unparalleled during the World War in its coarse and indecent character and was staggeringly shocking to all decent minds because there had been no human provocation to justify it. Dodd reminded him of Secretary Hull's policy of conducting official relations with other nations on the basis of complete and mutual respect for each other's rights and sensibilities.

For more than a hour the two talked—and a half hour is a long time diplomatically. Von Neurath, of course, attempted to explain away some of the stigma by saying the LaGuardia remarks had created "understandable" indignation throughout Germany. With this, Dodd was unable to agree.

This country, he told Von Neurath pointedly, guarantees the right of free speech to its citizens. For that reason, as the State Department declared in its apology, it could not censor the remarks of the Mayor of New York. But the German press, unlike the American press and the American people, is under the thumbscrew of the German government. What the German government does not want printed does not get into the German papers. Thus, the German nation today knows nothing of the American protests made by Dodd. The German government decided they were not "news."

Der Angriff, which contained the most savage attacks upon this country and which had the unmitigated gall to threaten "We might take an interest in American affairs that could be distinctly unpleasant," speaks officially for the German Labor Front and is the former property of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda.

Dodd carried copies of it when conferring with Von Neurath. When the latter misguidedly referred to the many American newspaper attacks on Germany's policies as a possible excuse for Germany's present vituperativeness, Dodd quickly pointed out the difference between official Nazi opinion, as expressed in the enslaved German press, and that individual American opinion guaranteed under the American Constitution.

While the State Department's protests were made as a result  
(Continued on Page 1036)



## News from American Communities



Samuel Rudow, an important factor in the needle industry in Philadelphia, was specially honored last Sunday evening at a banquet tendered on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. The event was sponsored by the Philadelphia Men's Clothing Contractors' Association, of which Mr. Rudow is Executive Director, as well as by a number of friends and admirers of Mr. Rudow. More than five hundred guests were present.

### CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES — One of this city's most prominent Jewish communal figures Adolph Sieroty died here last week after a brief illness. He was a noted industrialist who founded the Eastern-Columbia group of stores in southern California, and was manager of this firm's property in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, Hollywood, Huntington Park and Belvedere.

He was a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and a number of fraternal orders. The Zionist organization in this city is planning to plant a grove in Palestine as a memorial to him.

### CANADA

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — L. S. Matlin has been chosen provincial magistrate in the Province of Manitoba. He is a graduate of the Manitoba Law School, served as executive secretary of the Canadian Zionist Convention in 1927, and is former editor of the *Jewish Post*, Anglo-Jewish weekly here.

### HAWAII

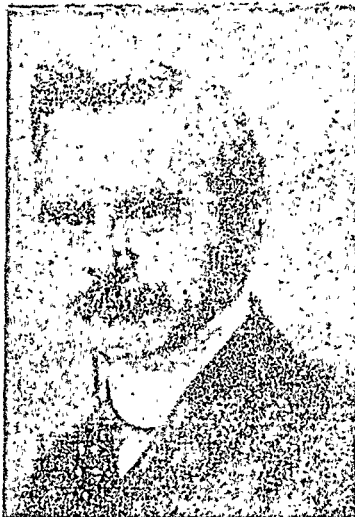
HONOLULU — Lewis Browne, famous Jewish author and Sigmund Spaeth will teach here in the Summer session of the University of Hawaii,

June 28 to August 6. Mr. Browne will give a course in the Bible as literature and a course on "The Ordeal of Modern Civilization, 1815-1937." He is the author of "This Believing World," "How Odd of God" and other works on religion and Judaism.

### IOWA

CEDAR RAPIDS — A month's program of activities, dedicated to Temple Judah in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, marked the observance and celebration of the tenth anniversary of the building of the Temple.

The anniversary dinner on March 11th, at the Hotel Roosevelt, with Rabbi Solomon Goldman, of Chicago, as principal speaker, culminated that series of anniversary month events. Attended by about one hundred ten men and women, and with more than a half dozen visiting rabbis from over the state as special guests, the climax to the month's activities was one of the most fascinating and dramatic in the history of the Cedar Rapids Jewish community. Rabbi David Polish, Hebrew



An early photograph of Jacob de Haas, who died last week. He was a leading Zionist, and American representative of Vladimir Jabotinsky, New Zionist Party leader. Born in England of Dutch-Jewish parentage, he became a newspaper man. He was once secretary to Dr. Theodore Herzl, and wrote a biography of the founder of Zionism. He came to America in 1902 where he became active in journalism and Jewish affairs. He was the first to approach and interest Louis D. Brandeis in the Zionist cause and accompanied the latter on two trips to Palestine. He was part author of the Balfour Declaration, edited Herzl's "The Jewish State", wrote a biography of Justice Brandeis, was author of various other books and of numerous stories and articles, and in 1934, was editor of the *Encyclopedia of Jewish Knowledge*

Union College graduate, is the present spiritual leader of the congregation.

The program included an anniversary dinner, a concert of Hebrew melodies, roll call of presidents by the Sisterhood and congregation, and addresses by Rabbi Albert Goldstein of Rock Island, Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer of Des Moines, Iowa, Dr. Moses Jung of Iowa City, Rabbi Albert Goldstein, Rabbi Solomon Goldman of the Temple, and Rabbi Harold Gordon of Waterloo, Iowa, who gave the benediction.

### MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY — A bill introduced into the Missouri Assembly, aiming at banning German-Jewish refugee physicians from the state failed of passage. The bill was proposed by State Health Commissioner Henry G. Parker, and its provisions for requiring physicians to be naturalized citizens was looked upon by the Jewish members of the Assembly as an attempt to Hitlerize medicine. At a public hearing, the Health Commissioner admitted the true purpose of the bill which was of an anti-Semitic character.

### NEBRASKA

OMAHA — In keeping with its program to stimulate a finer Jewish consciousness among the youth of America, Aleph Zadik Aleph, the junior order of B'nai B'rith for boys between 15-21, again sponsored its international Sabbath services last week.

The Supreme Advisory Council of the A. Z. A. reports that over 200 chapters in virtually as many cities will this year participate. Rabbis are giving whole-hearted cooperation in the sponsorship of the youth services.

At the "Bar Mitzvah" camp-convention of the A. Z. A. to be held at Napanoch Country Club, Napanoch, N. Y., this summer, an international award will be given to the boy who has done the most to promote the Jewish religion during the past year.

### NEW YORK

NEW YORK — Sir Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Council for German Jewry, will speak from London over a trans-Atlantic broadcast on Saturday evening, March 27th, in a special Passover program over the Columbia Broadcasting System, under the auspices of the United Palestine Appeal. The program also features an address by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal and choral music symbolic of the Passover holidays.

Another overseas radio broadcast from Paris on March 25th carried the Passover address of Baron Robert de Rothschild of the French branch of the famous banking house to American listeners. The broadcast was sponsored by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. Baron de Rothschild is head of the French committee assisting German-Jewish refugees.



# American Nazi Fuehrer Exposed

Another Piquant Glimpse into the Morals of an "Aryan" Chieftain Who Contaminates Decent Germans

By VIGILANTE

(Continued from Last Week)

IS A would-be bigamist the better type of citizen? The following account of verifiable facts concerning Kuhn should help jog his memory. In our first article, last week, we reproduced the letter of a woman who was employed as a seamstress in the Ford Hospital. The letter made plain that Kuhn had let this woman pay his debts for him. One day Kuhn came with this seamstress to see a German automobile engineer and passed himself and his companion off as an engaged couple. This engineer had occasion some time later to fix the car of another German friend. The bill for the repairs came to \$10. But the friend only wanted the repairs done after Kuhn had paid him back some money which he had lent him.

When the name "Kuhn" was mentioned, the following dialogue ensued:

"Kuhn? Has this scoundrel been borrowing money from you, too?"

"That depends upon whether your Kuhn is the same as ours. What does he look like?"

"He is about 40 years old."

"So is the Kuhn we know."

"He has a grayish complexion, a long, heavy nose, some front teeth out, and is of average size."

"Our Kuhn looks like that, too."

"He is a chemist at Ford's."

"So is the man we know."

"He is engaged and is going to get married soon."

"Then it can't be the same man, because the one we have in mind has a wife and two children. But we have pictures here with Kuhn in them; can you recognize him there?"

"Oh, yes, that's the man who came to see me with his fiancée."

"About this time when this engineer was ill in bed, he received a visit from Kuhn, and his 'fiancée.' The couple sat at his bedside for some time, kissing each other and acting like a real engaged couple. After they had gone the engineer's wife said to him: 'Ugh, what a disgusting creature that Kuhn is!'"

SOME TIME later Kuhn brought his car to the engineer's shop. He wanted a new battery put in it. Kuhn didn't have the money and promised to pay later. But as the engineer needed the money, he sent his helper a few months later to Kuhn's "fiancée" whom he knew, to collect the money. But the prospective "bride", a widow, was not at home, only her twelve-year-old son who told the helper: "Mother is working now at the Ford Hospital and Mr. Kuhn doesn't come here so much any more because he is very busy. But he and mother are going to get married soon."

Then came the letter from the seamstress — which was reproduced last week, in our first article, enclosing one dollar and promising to send the rest the following week; but this was not forthcoming. So the engineer betook himself to Kuhn's residence to collect the money and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether Kuhn, the prospective "bridegroom", was identical with the man living there who was a husband and father of two children. It was on a bitterly cold night in January that the engineer went to Kuhn's house. He rang the doorbell, and Kuhn shrank visibly when he opened the door and saw him there. Then, after Kuhn had hastily closed the door, the following conversation took place outside the house, out in the icy cold street:

"To what do I owe the honor of your visit?"

"You'll soon find out. Give me my money."

"Didn't my fiancée pay that? I thought it had been settled long ago. I feel very badly about it."

"It doesn't reflect much credit on you, not to pay me after I helped you out when you were in need."

Kuhn, who is never at a loss for a lie, explained in an agitated voice what a hard time he was having; he had been ill for a long time and had not been working, and had not even paid for his room and board. Then, perceptibly ill at ease, he asked all of a sudden:

"Won't you please tell me where you got my address? From a mutual acquaintance? Or maybe from Ford's?"

"Let's just skip that question for the time being. First give me my money, then perhaps I'll tell you."

"Next Tuesday is pay-day; I'll come then and give you the money."

"I'll expect you on the dot, else I'll be right back here."

ON THE appointed day Kuhn came punctually with the money and the first thing he wanted to know was who had given the engineer his address. It was one of Kuhn's many creditors with whom Kuhn had at this time left his auto as pledge for his debt. The car didn't belong to him, however, because he still had a considerable payment to make on it. Kuhn, ever-ready with a good lie, told his friends and acquaintances that the car had been stolen from him.

KUHN, questioned about continual blood-tests at a "doctor's", replied that the doctor used to pay him well but now he wasn't getting any money from his patients and was having a hard time to get along. In return for his assistance, Kuhn received his meals, was taken into partnership with him and received some small gifts, as for instance a beautiful scarf for Easter.

Even on *Silvesterabend* (New Year's Eve) this "better type of citizen" left his family alone, because he had to go to the "doctor's". Long after midnight he reappeared with a new umbrella, the "doctor's" Christmas present to him.

The unsuspecting Mrs. Kuhn did not know what had long been common knowledge to the family's circle of acquaintances; that is, that Kuhn was lying about the reason he stayed away from his family for days at a time when he said it was due to midnight work at the doctor's and Sunday work at Ford's from early morning until late at night. Kuhn spent all this time with his "bride-to-be" who had told her friends that Kuhn had given her the diamond ring she was wearing and that he had promised to marry her. Her friends had warned her that she had fallen into the clutches of a crook and swindler, but she wouldn't believe them.

The ring, incidentally, was bought on the instalment plan, from a Jewish jeweler, named Friedberg.

Whoever wishes further information about this "better type of citizen", should inquire at the parsonage in Saline, Michigan. For here, one Sunday, Kuhn held the company at dinner spell-bound with an account of his war experiences. Yes, indeed, the *Bundesfuehrer* of the Nazi Party in America must be a man who has looked death straight in the eye without fear, just like the Fuehrer Hitler himself.

But Kuhn forgot during the recital that he was in respectable company in

(Continued on Page 1063)

*Would be hard to put a garnishment on his wages. But my husband hesitates to do so because he does not want that Mr. Kuhn loses his job on account of his 2 undernourished children.*

*My husband had to quit work on account of his health and now I have to go to work despite my own poor health in order to make a meager living. Mr. Kuhn and his wife are playing the role of big shots and forget all about their debts here and there - everywhere.*

A victim of "Bundesfuehrer" Fritz Kuhn tries to recover money lent to that parasite of the Swastika

# American Nazi Fuehrer Exposed

Fritz Kuhn, "Better Type of Citizen," Sets Example of "Aryan" Dishonesty

By VIGILANTE

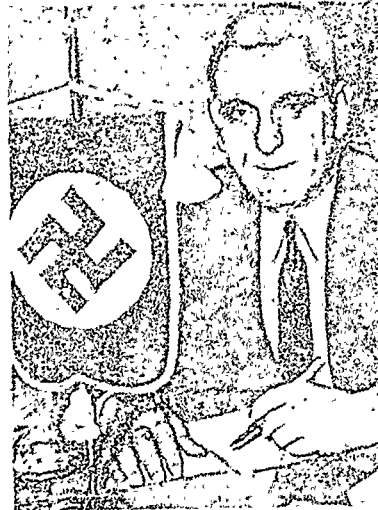
(In a news item from Detroit the "N. Y. Times" announced that Fritz Kuhn, chemist in the Ford plant and head of the Amerika-Deutsches Bund (German-American League) had made the following answer to the charges brought against him by Congressman Samuel Dickstein in the House Committee in Washington: "Dickstein, not I, is one of the country's biggest enemies. I think he is a spy for Soviet Russia. Dickstein is a Jew born in Russia. I consider myself a better type of citizen than he is." We are in a position to bring to light several articles which will hold up this "better citizen" to the mirror of truth. The articles are based on facts furnished by a man who, for years in closest touch with Kuhn's private and political life, was able to check up on him. Other anti-Semites will be similarly exposed to the public. Today we begin the first in our series of exposures.)

EARLY IN February, there took place in Detroit a conference of Nazi leaders of the *Hitler-Stammlisch*, an intimate group accustomed to gather about their own table at the "Rheingold, Tiger." Two prominent Detroit Nazis, a man named von Haller and Gerhardt Haag conducted the meeting. The object of the confidential confab was to find a way of rendering Fritz Kuhn, leader of the Bund, harmless as quickly as possible, in the interests of the honor and reputation of National Socialism, because his corrupt past and his unethical mode of life had become a byword in Detroit. According to the

statutes of the German-American Bund the head of it can be removed only by a new election. The nineteen prominent Nazis present were unanimously of the opinion that they could not wait until the end of the year, because by that time so much damaging information about Kuhn's personal life would have been made public. They, therefore, decided to force by means of a detailed report, Kuhn's recall to Berlin where he had been held in great esteem by Hitler; or, failing that, to take steps to found a new party. Through these proceedings, the "better type of citizen" was exposed to full view not through Kuhn's opponents, but by means of the innermost circle of the members of his own party.

What did the Nazis in Detroit have against Kuhn? Why was it believed necessary, in the interest of the Nazi movement in America, to get rid of Kuhn as quickly as possible? For what reason did they see in Kuhn not only a scoundrel, whose past if revealed must ruin the Nazi party in America, but also a Bund-Fuehrer of whose regime a still more lamentable end was to be expected than his predecessor Gissibl?

It is generally known in Detroit, that Kuhn, to put it mildly, was not too particular about money matters. Although as a chemist at Ford's he received an adequate income, in his private life, through constant swindles he had cheated dozens of little people out of larger or smaller sums of money. We have in our possession a letter in



And here is our big brave Nazi himself, brazenly posed behind a life-sized Swastika. The deep circles under his eyes would indicate that the life of an American "Fuehrer" is not altogether a bed of roses

which the dishonest practices of one of their employes was brought to the attention of the Ford works in Detroit, with a plea for redress.

It is well-known in Detroit how unscrupulous Herr Kuhn was in fleecing even those people who hardly had enough to keep body and soul together and had been reduced to desperation by Kuhn.

Then, early last year, there was a Winter-relief campaign headed by Kuhn. It amounted to \$3,000 collected in part penny by penny from the poorest people. In July, Kuhn and his wife went to Berlin to attend the Olympics and to present to Hitler the \$3,000 in person together with an expensive book in which 6,000 Hitlerites in America had inscribed their names.

There lies before us the New York organ of Herr Kuhn, the *Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter*, of August 13, 1936. This issue of Kuhn's paper contains a cable from Berlin of August 5, which reads as follows: "Chancellor Adolf Hitler has turned over the \$3,000 presented to him last Sunday together with the Golden Book from German-Americans to the relief fund for the amelioration of the distress of German refugees from Spain. In this way the contributions from our fellow-Germans in the United States has been put to an ideal use. Germans abroad are helping Germans abroad through the medium of the old home, and the sense of belonging together, reawakened by Adolf Hitler, of all men of German blood, is evidenced through this act."

But sooner or later everything is brought to light. We have before us also the August 4th issue of the *Voelkische Beobachter* (North - German edition, edition A) containing an item about Kuhn's reception by Hitler. This item reads literally:

"The group of tourists from the Amerika-Deutsch Volksbund, which is staying now in the capital in connection with the Olympic games, gathered Sunday morning at the Potsdam station and proceeded with an S. A. (Storm Troop) band at their head, to

(Continued on Page 1034)

Mr. Hagener  
I am very sorry Mr. Kuhn. has overlooked this account. Enclosed please find \$100 I will send you the rest next week.  
Yours truly

This letter, the signature of which appears in the original (in our possession) and is being withheld in order to shield the woman writer, clearly indicates some of Fritz Kuhn's defalcations and parasitic practices

## American Nazi Fuehrer Exposed

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a minister's house, and not with his Nazi boon companions, as he confided to the worthy people in the parsonage: "All that I and the others wanted after we were through fighting was women and eats."

IT IS INDICATIVE of the character of the *Bundesfuehrer's* wife that one day, while visiting friends, she said imperturbably: "Our neighbor, Mr. G., told us that we certainly were stupid because, although we were always in need of money, we didn't make some ourselves!" (Kuhn is a chemist.) Apparently she wanted to find out what her friends would think of this. But such a criminal proposal was nipped in the bud and Mrs. Kuhn was given the stern warning not to talk any more about such proposals. What she had already said, they told her, made her and Mr. G. perpetrators of a punishable offense.

The document with which we are illustrating this article and another (in our possession) should serve to round out our picture of the *Bundesfuehrer* of the Nazis in the United States, in his "moral" and "human" stature. The first principle of the Nazis is: *Gemeinnutz geht vor Eigennutz*. That is, common welfare comes before individual welfare. How much *Bundesfuehrer* Kuhn thinks of this principle is made plain by letter (reproduced) which the wife of a workman, whom Kuhn had done out of a sum of money, wrote on January 20, 1934, to the manager of the Ford Company. This letter ended with the words:

"The only way to get our money, after waiting for almost three years, would now be to put a garnishee on his wages. But my husband hesitates to do so because he does not want Mr. Kuhn to lose his job on account

of his two undernourished children. My husband had to quit work on account of his health and now I have to go to work despite my own poor health in order to make a meagre living. Mr. Kuhn and his wife are playing the role of big shots and forget all about their debts here and there—everywhere."

AND WHEN this poorest of the poor, whose money Herr Kuhn had gotten from her fraudulently without ever bothering to pay it back, threatened him with a law-suit, she received a letter from Mrs. Kuhn, on January 25, 1933, which reads:

"If your husband wants to go to court, we won't do anything to stop him. At all events, it would be impossible for us to pay any kind of costs. Yours sincerely, E. Kuhn."

So, when it comes to deceiving and cheating other people, the *Bundesfuehrer*, appointed by Adolf Hitler and his wife, work hand in hand to get their hard-earned money.

Certainly, they are "the better type of citizens!"

AUG 14 1947