



GOOSE STEPPING
IN LONG ISLAND:
CAMP SIEGFRIED







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EXHIBIT CURATED AND TEXT WRITTEN BY:
RABBI ISIDORO AIZENBERG, SCHOLAR-IN-RESIDENCE

ARTHUR FLUG, ED.D., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
THE HARRIET AND KENNETH KUPFERBERG
HOLOCAUST RESOURCE CENTER AND ARCHIVES

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MARVIN. D. MILLER, AUTHOR, *WUNDERLICH'S SALUTE*
KAREN MOUZAKES, HISTORIAN, YAPHANK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

IN *THE PLOT AGAINST AMERICA*, his 2004 novel, Philip Roth imagines that it is 1940, and that, as incredible as it may seem, a Hitler ally rules in the White House. He also recalls how his father used to curse the existence of a beer garden in the middle of town. The beer garden, he writes, “had something to do with the German-American Bund, the German-American Bund had something to do with Hitler, and Hitler, as I hadn’t been told, had everything to do with persecuting Jews” (p. 10).

Roth’s imagined political plot was not entirely a fantasy. While in reality it was Franklin Delano Roosevelt who occupied the White House, the German-American Bund had organized in 1936, evolving from a number of nationwide German-American groups formed after World War I.

“Not surprisingly, the Bund (not to be confused with the Jewish socialist Bund) commanded its largest following in cities with large and influential Jewish populations and equally large German immigrant communities: for example, in New York, and across the Hudson River in New Jersey, in Union City, Passaic, North Bergen, Hackensack, Fairfield, and Newark” (Sander A.

Diamond, *The Nazi Movement in the United States 1924-1941*, p. 234).

This exhibit tells its frightening story focusing on a German-American run summer camp in our own backyard in Yaphank, Long Island.

Nazism wasn’t only a German story but an American one too.



DATED FEBRUARY 20, 1939, THIS IMAGE PORTRAYS ONE OF THE MASSIVE BUND GATHERINGS, THIS ONE AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, WHERE IT HELD ITS ‘PRO-AMERICAN’ RALLIES. AMERICAN FLAGS AND A PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON FORM THE BACKDROP ON THE STAGE. OUTSIDE THE GARDEN POLICE RESTRAINED AN ESTIMATED EIGHTY THOUSAND ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATORS.

COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, REGIONAL HISTORY CENTER

MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND SALUTE THE NAZI STANDARD AS IT IS PARADED THROUGH THE HALL IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DURING THE BUND'S FEBRUARY 1939 'PRO-AMERICAN' RALLY.



COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, REGIONAL HISTORY CENTER



*Adolf Hitler Geburtstagsfeier
20. April 1935
Deutsches Haus, Los Angeles, Cal.*

COURTESY CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

THE BUND'S stronghold was in the northeast, but it had a geographic district or *Gaus*, with Los Angeles, California, as its headquarters, and Gauleiter (party leader of a regional branch) Hermann Schwinn.

Members of the German-American Bund are portrayed above celebrating Adolf Hitler's birthday at the Deutsches Haus (German House) in Los Angeles, April 20, 1935. Note the swastikas in the front, the German eagle on top of Hitler's portrait, and the honor guard.

Die Ortsgruppe NEW YORK des Bundes

FREUNDE DES NEUEN DEUTSCHLAND

ladet Freunde und Anhänger der Bewegung ein
zur FEIER von

HITLER'S Geburtstag

SAMSTAG, 20. APRIL 1935
ABENDS 8:30 UHR

YORKVILLE CASINO
210 EAST 86th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Eintritt im Vorverkauf 50c; an der Abendkasse 75c

MILITAERKONZERT der KAPELLE RAPSCH
VORTRAEGE UND DEUTSCHER TANZ

stehen auf dem der *Geburtstagsfreude* und *Fröhlichkeit* gewidmeten Programm

Vorverkaufsstellen:

Hindenburg Cafe, 220 East 86th St.	Ambrosius's, Herrmannsbld., 1431 Third Ave., near 83rd St.	Reimann & Brasse, 1645-1649 Third Avenue, (92nd Str.)
Europa Import, 209 East 86th St.	Germania Book Specialty Store, 1517 Dritte Ave.	J. Henry Peters, Inc., 217 East 86th Street
Cafe Vernet, 1648 Second Ave., near 86th St.	Alfred Heiler, Schuhgeschäft, 1630 First Avenue	Jos. Fischl, 1442 Third Avenue, (82nd Str.)
Freie Sigel's Restaurant, 146 East 85th St.	Belle & Detsel, 1495 Third Avenue, (84th/85th Str.)	Eldenda (Bundesleitung), 205 East 85th Street, Room 301
		Pfeiler Hof, 1611 Second Avenue
		Simon Schadler, 657 Teendale Place, Bronx

HACKL PRESS, 300 E. 63rd ST., N. Y. C.

COURTESY USHMM/NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, COLLEGE PARK

AT THE SAME TIME AND IN THE SAME YEAR A POSTER WAS DISTRIBUTED ADVERTISING THE UPCOMING CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF HITLER'S BIRTHDAY IN THE HEAVILY GERMAN YORKVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD OF MANHATTAN, SPONSORED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE NEW GERMANY.

MEMBERS OF the German-American Bund hoist a large swastika above an outdoor display on the grounds of Hindenburg Park, in April 1936. The park, named after Germany's president Paul Von Hindenberg, was in La Crescenta, California, privately owned by the German-American League, an association of local organizations that eventually merged into the Bund.



COURTESY CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

CLOSE-UP OF a membership sticker for the German-American Bund placed on the dashboard of a high school student's car in Omaha, Nebraska, in November 1938.



COURTESY USHMM/ LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND activities were not limited to massive gatherings and street marches. Street posters such as the one shown here from as early as 1934 were produced as anti-Jewish propaganda. Entitled "Heil! Heil", it called on all "Germans and Aryans of Pure Nordic Blood." The announcement advocated the boycott of theaters screening films with Jewish actors, and the elimination of Jews from all industry and it also urged new members to join the 'Legion', probably the German-American Bund.

HEIL! HEIL!

All Germans and Aryans of Pure Nordic Blood!

We Have the JEWS on the Run!

Let Us Keep Up the Good Work!

DO NOT ATTEND

**Any Theater showing pictures with any of these
Jews or Jew Lovers:**

Claudette Colbert is married to a Jew; Norma Shearer was married to a Jew; Margaret Sullivan was married to a Jew; Eddie Cantor is a Jew; Al Jolson is a Jew; Sylvia Sydney is a Jew; Ruby Keeler is married to a Jew; and Ricardo Cortez is a Jew.

This is only the Beginning to an End:

WATCH ALL FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

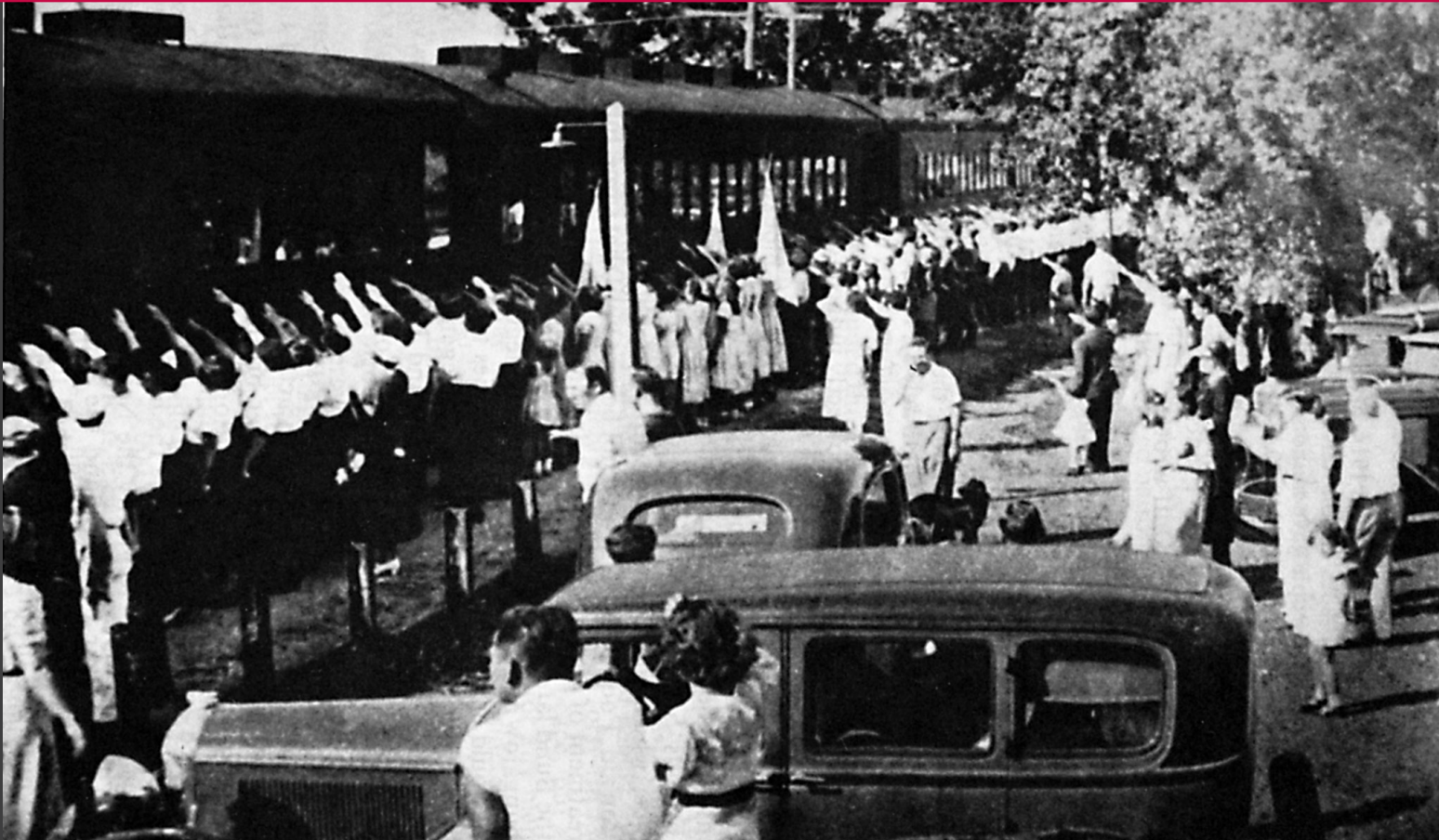
Join any one of our country wide organizations and clubs chartered for the purpose of eliminating the enemy – the JEW from all Industry!

Become a member of this Legion to make this great country of ours safe from the Jew and Russia.

HEADQUARTERS: San Francisco, California

Charter No. 12

**The CCC Camps would make good Concentration Camps
for the Jews!**



IN ADDITION to these countrywide activities, one of the Bund's most successful enterprises was the running of about 15 Nazi summer camps nationwide. One of them was Camp Nordland in Andover, New Jersey, and the crown jewel of them all, Camp Siegfried in Yaphank, Long Island, New York. Opened in 1935, the 54-acre campsite was set in the woods on the shores of Upper Yaphank Lake, just a few miles away from today's exit 67 on the Long Island Expressway. Named after the blond Aryan hero from Wagnerian opera, Camp Siegfried came particularly to life on summer Sundays. It was then that a specially reserved Long Island

Rail Road train leaving from the Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, station, the "Siegfried Special," would fill up to capacity with excited campers, family members, and supporters.

Upon arrival at the Yaphank station, the visitors were welcomed by stiff-armed *heil* saluting young, all-male uniformed Siegfrieders. Sunday departures on the same "Siegfried Special" was a candlelight procession more gleeful than the arrival.



COURTESY THOMAS R. BAVES COLLECTION OF THE LONGWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE CAMP'S leadership encouraged sympathizers to join. One such invitation read:

When the weekend approaches, we are just longing to leave the pavements, the crowded thoroughfares, the dust, the noise of the city behind us to find peace and health restoring recreation at some quiet retreat among people whose friendship we treasure.

"Camp Siegfried" at Yaphank, L.I. is just that! Located along the picturesque banks of the Mill River, surrounded by shady woodlands, on hilly ground...it is a spot as beautiful as you would wish to see...For at the camp you will meet people that think as you do...cheerful people, honest and sincere, law abiding!

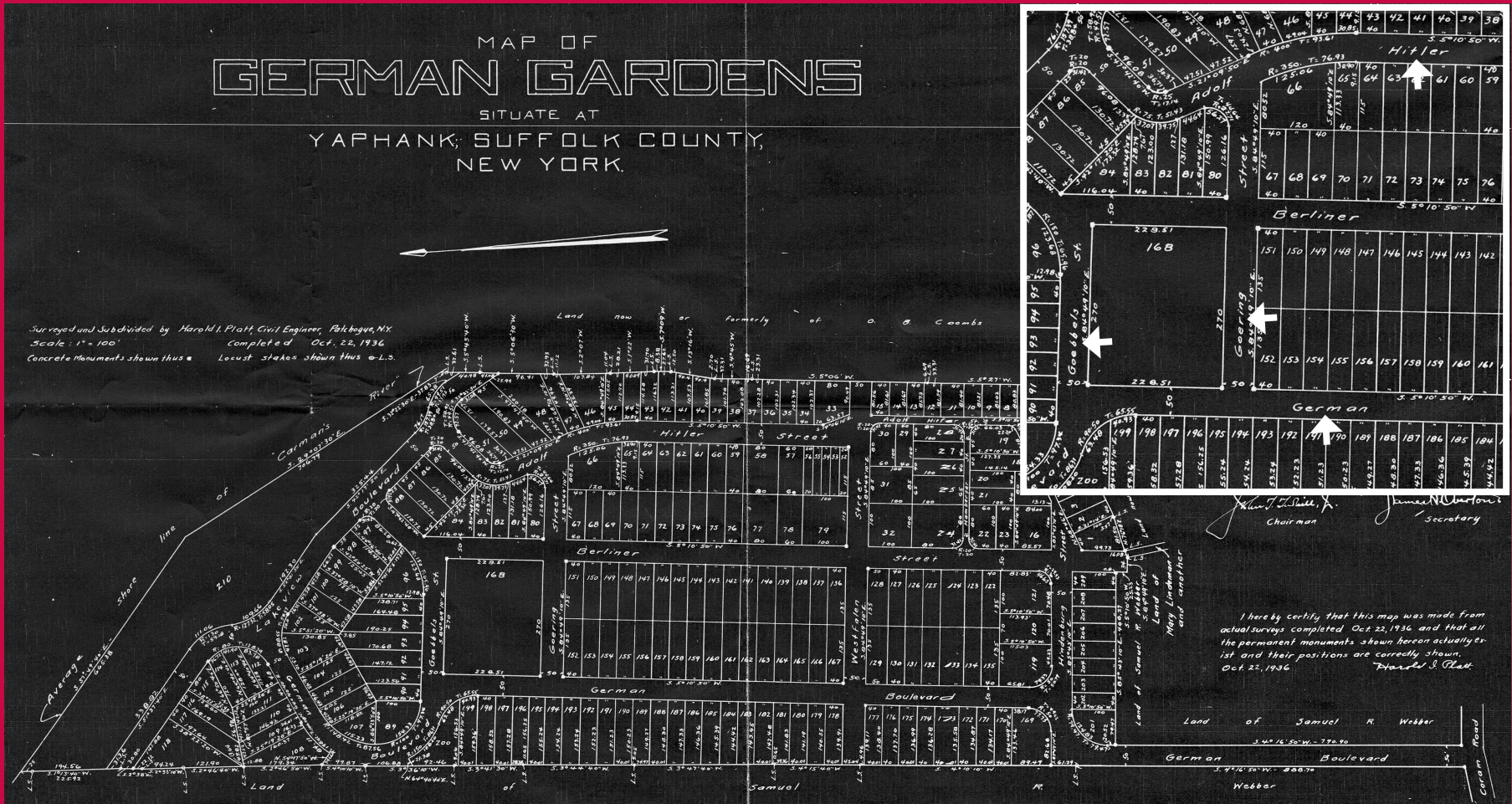
The invitation was signed by Ernst Mueller, the German-American Settlement League president (*Wunderlich's Salute*, p. 1).

Indeed, as a Camp Siegfried postcard of the time recorded, the bucolic scenery looked inviting: people milling around one of the houses on the camp's grounds, and others around picnic tables, while an American stars and stripes fluttered above a Nazi swastika flag.

ANOTHER POSTCARD of Camp Siegfried looked inviting on a hot summer day. Most of its visitors were German-Americans immigrants who had arrived to the United States following World War I. The activity on the campgrounds was not limited to adults. The German-American youth groups were located on tented platforms, segregated by sex and age.



COURTESY THOMAS R. BAYLES COLLECTION OF THE LONGWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY



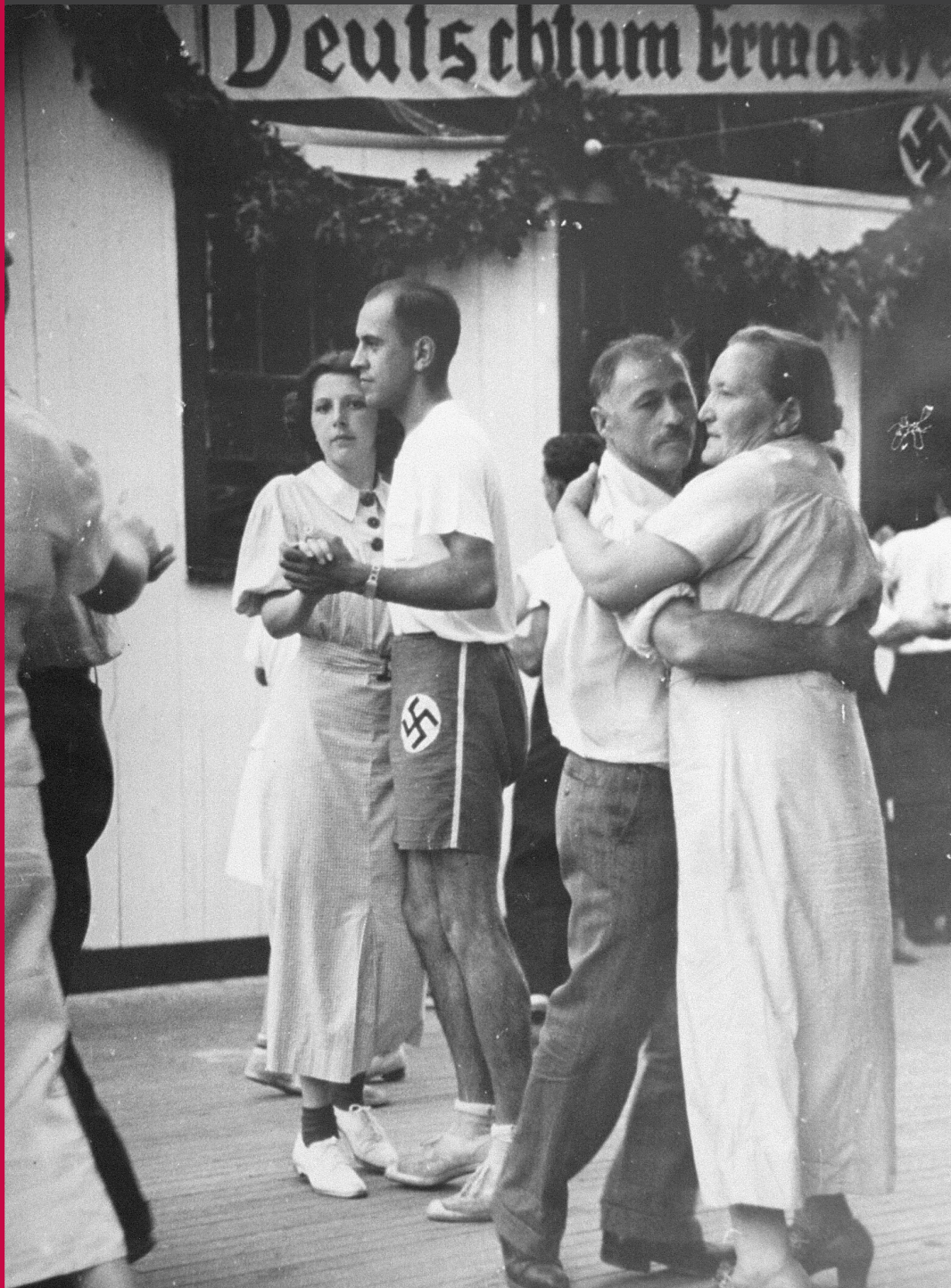
COURTESY SUFFOLK COUNTY CLERK

THE CAMP'S organizers provided entertainment and other amenities that would keep visitors coming again and again. While the *heil* welcoming ceremony at the Yaphank train station was already an indication of Camp Siegfried's agenda, it became more pronounced as one entered the camp. Not only was a Nazi flag fluttering at the camp's entrance, but the streets also were named after the foremost Nazi leaders: Adolf Hitler Street, Goebbels Street, and Goering Street. On the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II a dispute arose in Yaphank: whether or not to keep the old names of the Nazi leaders that "showed up in parentheses next to the newer names when newcomers [bought] into the neighborhood and [received] maps of their lots" (*Newsday*, 5/14/1995, p. A8). The decision was that the old maps would be kept as an historical document while the new maps would be printed with the updated names only.



THE MAIN inn and restaurant building also made sure that no one missed Camp Siegfried's underlying message, with a swastika emblazoned at its entrance. Another house on the grounds had the swastika worked into the stone masonry above its main entrance





UNDER A Nazi banner bearing the slogan “German [people] Awake,” Siegfrieders danced to the strains of German folk music. Not only was the swastika displayed under the banner, but one of the male dancers also had one sewn on his shorts.

COURTESY USJMW/NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY



FOR BOTH the young people and its older visitors, Camp Siegfried often displayed and resembled the formations and marches that had become a distinctive signature mark of Nazi Germany. Teenagers, sons, and daughters of Bund adherents were indoctrinated with Nazi thinking and the incessant display of Nazi symbols.

In this 1937 image, teenagers, members of the German-American Bund go through their drill at the Camp Siegfried encampment. The formations are separated by gender, all wear a similar uniform, and display the swastika on a flag. Very often, both the young and the adults sang the *Horst Wessel Lied*, “Nazidom’s other national anthem, which was sung in German”:

The flag sinks before dead men who still live,
 The S.A. [*Sturmabteilung*, Storm Troops or Brownshirts]
 swears with clenched fist
 Some time the day will come,
 Then retribution will be paid and no forgiveness
 When Heil [Hail] and Sieg [Victory] resound throughout
 the fatherland.

(*Wunderlich’s Salute*, p. 2)

This song also included the chilling lines: “When Jewish blood drips from the knife, Then will the German people prosper.”



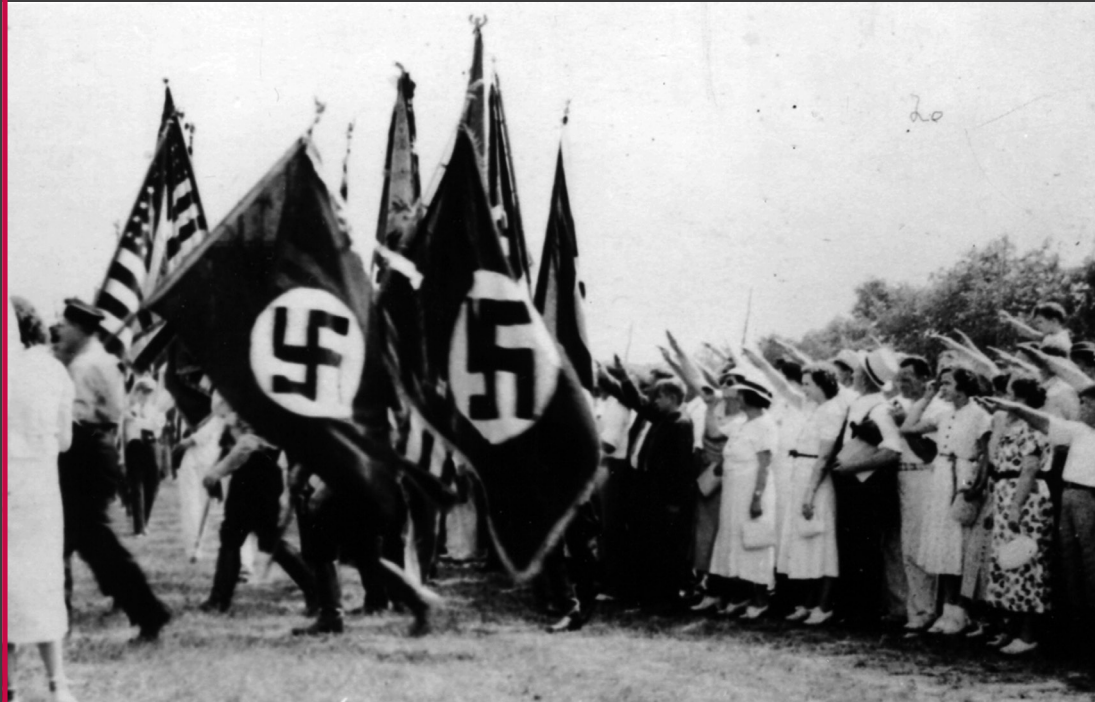
COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MORE OMINOUS than the teenagers' formations were those of the adults. In this 1937 Camp Siegfried image, Nazi and fascist sympathizers give the Nazi salute at a joint assembly of the German-American Bund and an association of Italian-American fascists. All the participants in the pseudo-military formation wear black pants, gray shirts, black ties, garrison caps, and Sam Browne belts.



THE MILITARY MARCHES were part of the rituals performed at Camp Siegfried, as was the case when “German Day in Long Island” was celebrated. In this image adult Siegfrieders dressed in Nazi regalia march to the tunes of a band, while an elegantly dressed audience of men and women watch the parade.

AT ONE POINT in the parade, the participants passed by the audience carrying flags emblazoned with swastikas and American flags, prompting the attending audience to stretch their arms out in the classic Nazi *heil* salute.



COURTESY THOMAS R. BAYLES COLLECTION OF THE LONGWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY



THIS PHOTO shows a mass gathering in front of a grandiose stage in celebration of the 1937 “German Day in Long Island.” The German text of “German Day” was inscribed in large bold letters on the column erected behind the speaker’s stand; on top of it was a spread-winged German eagle, flanked yet again by Nazi and American flags. Although not seen on the photo, there was yet another large-lettered phrase below the speaker’s stand. It read: “Wir wollen sein ein einzig Volk von Brüdern,” that is, “We want to be one exclusive people of brothers.” Speakers often included well-known Bund leaders, including the Nazi-American Führer himself, Fritz Kuhn.



BUND AND CAMP SIEGFRIED ACTIVITIES were supported not only by the visitors who were asked to contribute to the Nazi cause, but also by the campers' parents, by businesses owned or managed by German-Americans and by others who did not oppose the organization's agenda, or weren't aware of the Bund's true intentions. Among these were the Hamburg-Amerika Linie ship company, the German Railroads Information Office (then located on 665 5th Ave. in Manhattan), and the Munich-based beer brewery Löwenbräu (meaning lion's brew), owned today by the Belgian company Anheuser-Busch InBev. (*Amerikadeutlcher Volksbund*, 1938 yearbook. Courtesy Marvin D. Miller). Other advertisers included the Gulf-Texaco gas station, the Sinclair gasoline station and Rankin's Grocery, all located in Yaphank (from *Ein Sommertag in Camp Siegfried* [A Summer Day in Camp Siegfried] pamphlet, p. 60). The Löwenbräu advertisement card was issued to coincide with the commemoration of "German Day" at Camp Siegfried.



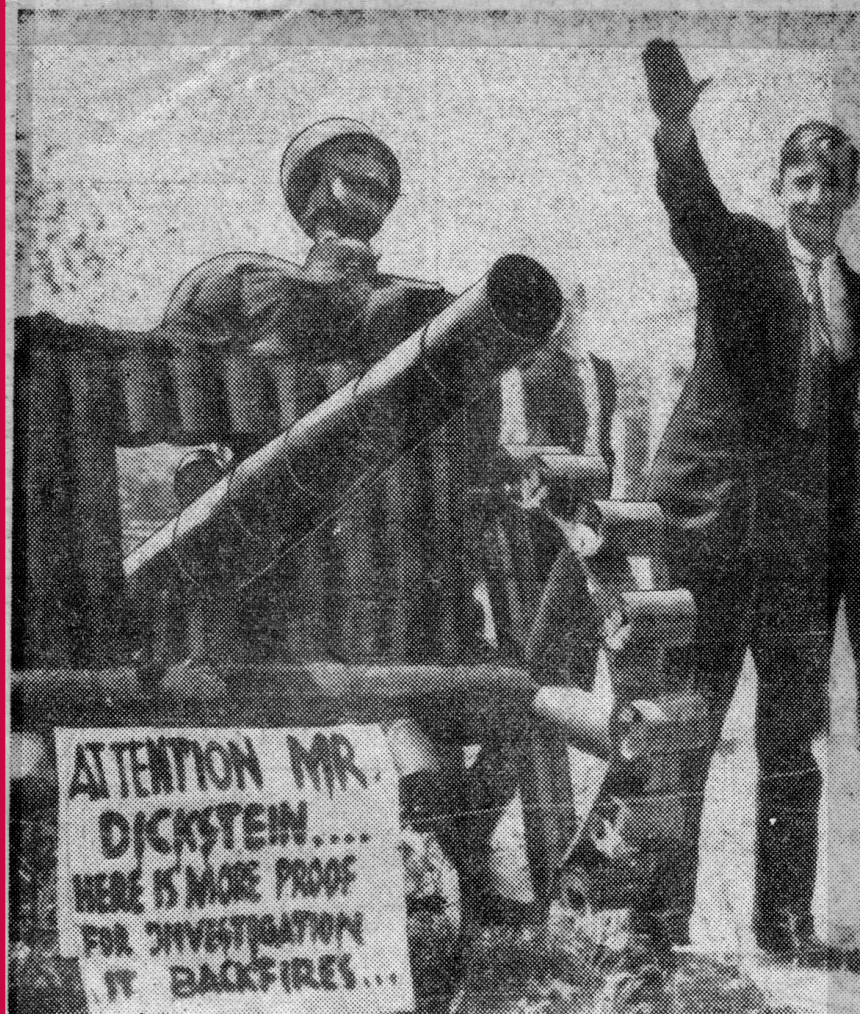
INITIALLY, AFTER the German American Settlement League bought the Yaphank property in 1935 and started making preparations for opening the camp, the merchants in the neighborhood viewed its establishment as an economic boon for the entire community. One neighboring farmer turned his fields into a parking lot for 500 cars, at 25 cents a car.

Among the camp's supporters was also Gustave Neuss Sr., a Brookhaven town board member and a judge from 1934-37. He spoke German fluently and became a Siegfried friend. "As they [the Siegfrieders] displayed their pro-Hitler, anti-Semitic leanings he became their nemesis," deciding to identify as many of them as possible and bring them to the attention of the federal government (paper by Gustave Neuss, November 2002, "The German American Bund"). Neuss's local opposition to the Bund was matched nationally by N.Y. Democratic Representative—or as Bund publications made sure to underline *des jüdischen Kongressmannes*, "the Jewish Congressman"—Samuel Dickstein, who was part of a committee investigating un-American activities, including those of the Bund.

In response to Dickstein's relentless anti Bund campaign, Camp Siegfried counter-attacked in the press and through other media. It also set up a mock Dickstein Cannon near the Camp Siegfried Willkommen banner sometime in 1937.

A postcard image of a second Dickstein Cannon set up in 1939 includes the sign "Attention Mr. Dickstein and other Snoopers, Nazi munition camp." To the right of the cannon another sign reads "Danger, ammunition," and to the left a third sign reads "A. Krupp, Made in Germany," making reference to the famous German steel, ammunitions, and armaments factory.

A NEW YORK TIMES article and photo showed further mocking of Representative Dickstein's efforts. A *heil* saluting young man stands near the cannon where another poster proclaims "Attention Mr. Dickstein...Here is more proof for investigation. It backfires..."



Bund Camp Opens With Accessories

This mock cannon made from tin cans, intended as a jibe at Representative Samuel Dickstein, was the first thing that greeted visitors to Camp Siegfried at Yaphank, L. I., Sunday, the German-American Set-

tlement league's new outing ground. Dickstein has made repeated proposals for investigation of alleged nazi activity by members of the bund.—AP Wirephoto.

*Gesture of contempt of
• U.S. Government*

444

GERMAN AMERICANS! ALL AMERICANS! STAND UP AGAINST PERSECUTION!

Help Fight the Mad, Infamous Hounding of Fritz Kuhn
by the Hate-Blinded, Desperate International Jew
and His Politician-Slaves!

The war-mongering international Jew and his creatures are enraged that the members and sympathizers of the Fighting Movement of the German-blooded Americans have so wonderfully expressed their faith in their Leader and their supreme contempt for his persecutors as to put up the tremendous sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to cover the outrageous bail under which he is being held!

And that in the face of the almighty Dewey's charge that Fritz Kuhn "stole" some fourteen thousand dollars from these very members and sympathizers! Isn't it heart-rending to see the unsolicited "concern" being shown by the Deweys of Jew York for the safety of the German American Bund's money?!

The Bund and its members have absolute faith that ALL of Fritz Kuhn's acts and expenditures have been undertaken in the best interests of the organization and within the powers granted him in 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939 and specifically reaffirmed each year, despite the insolent charges of meddling politicians with an axe to grind! **Fritz Kuhn is the Bund!**

The "chosen" defenders of the "only true Democracy and Americanism" will be ranting and tearing their hair at the thought that their intended victim is free again to properly prepare his defense; they will be trembling in their boots to find him again free to carry forward the Bund's battle for a CHRISTIAN, NATIONALISTIC and FREE U.S.A., a CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC TRULY INDEPENDENT OF EUROPE, in which the Bill of Rights will apply for the German Element as well as for others! They live in deadly fear of the force of Fritz Kuhn's arguments before the American People! They and the cheap politicians at their beck and call **want him and his co-fighters behind bars, regardless of how this may be achieved! They want him destroyed and his organization blasted!**

Counter-arguments and other honorable methods being unavailing to silence him, Fritz Kuhn's bail may be increased beyond the unheard of sum already set, the increase again being the result of a Jewish assistant district attorney's whispering in a judge's ear! His assistants may be arrested and placed under bond as "material witnesses" or what not (insofar as this has not already been done), so as to further hinder his organized support! We can prepare for everything conceivable which could serve to place an impossible financial load upon his defense!

Bonding firms apparently NOT being free to act in THIS case, CASH must be held available for bail! The entire weight of a political machine apparently being mobilized against the Bund, excellent and capable counsel must be retained! **It is a matter of honor for American Freemen and particularly for the German Element to CONFOUND FRITZ KUHN'S ENEMIES!**

**GRANT US LOANS TO COVER BAIL BONDS!
CONTRIBUTE TO THE FIGHTING FUND TO COVER DEFENSE COSTS!
MOVE YOUR FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES TO DO LIKEWISE!**

✉ Telegraph Funds to: WILHELM KUNZE, City Hall Tavern Hall, 754 Palisade Ave., Union City, New Jersey, or deliver them to any Unit Leader of the German American Bund!

FRITZ KUHN PERSONIFIES THE PERSECUTED GERMAN ELEMENT! HE SHALL WIN!

Free America!

German American Bund

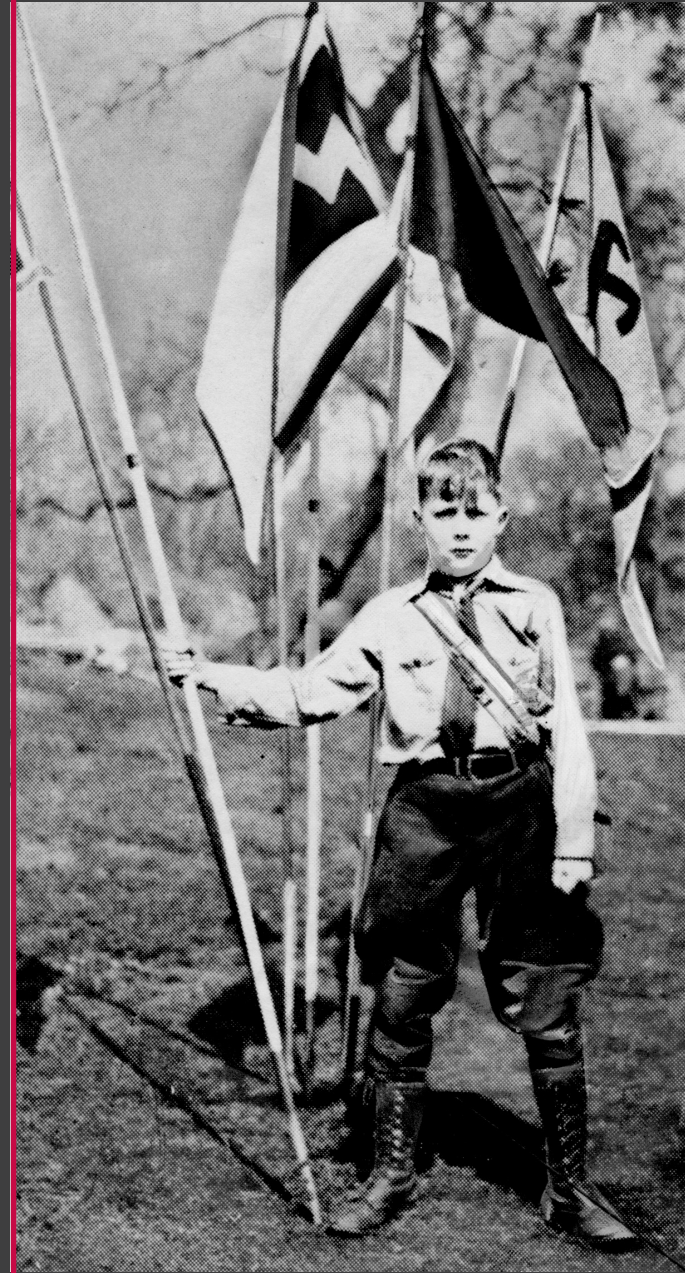
Wilhelm Kunze, National Vice-Leader
August Klapprott, Eastern Department Leader,
George Froboese, Midwestern Department Leader
Hermann Schwinn, Western Department Leader

James Wheeler-Hill, National Secretary
Gustav J. Elmer, National Organizing Director
Willy Luedtke, National Economics Director

Read the "DEUTSCHER WECKRUF UND BEOBACHTER" and "THE FREE AMERICAN" for truth!

WHEN FRITZ KUHN was accused by the U.S. government in 1939 of stealing funds from the German American Bund itself, he still had followers who defended him. They issued an announcement requesting donations to support his defense. Not surprisingly, it accused the "International Jew" together with their "Politician-Slaves" of a conspiracy against Kuhn. In the end, Kuhn was disgraced as a thief. Just before the war, he was convicted of grand larceny. He was eventually stripped of his citizenship, and spent the war in a detention camp with about 40 Siegfrieders. In 1945 he was deported to West Germany and sentenced to 10 years in prison for his prewar Nazi activities. He died in Munich in 1951.

CAMP SIEGFRIED'S 1937-8 glory days were epitomized by the image of the very young Theodore Dinkelacher Jr., U.S. Youth Führer in full Nazi regalia standing at attention in Camp Siegfried on July 4, 1937, holding a flag, and another swastika flag behind him.



COURTESY AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

WHILE REP. Dickstein made reference to two hundred thousand Bund followers and Fritz Kuhn agreed with this number, a more conservative estimate placed the number at less than twenty thousand. But the fact that the number existed at all should not surprise us. The German-American Bund flourished at a time when the Ku Klux Klan reportedly included “one out of every seven people in Suffolk,” by the beginning of 1924 (David M. Chalmers, *Hooded Americanism, The First Century of the Ku Klux Klan: 1865 to the Present*, p. 256) and marched hooded in many other American cities; Henry Ford, author of *The International Jew*, was awarded the highest medal Nazi Germany could bestow on a foreigner, the Cross of the German Eagle, in honor of his 75th birthday; Roman Catholic Father Charles Edward Coughlin spewed anti-Semitism through his weekly radio broadcast; and the Jim Crow Laws were still in full force targeting African-Americans’ segregation in buses, restaurants, and schools.

It was Paul Berman who published a review in the *New York Times Sunday Book Review* (Oct. 3, 2004) of Philip Roth’s *A Plot Against America*. He wrote: “The novel is sinister, vivid, dreamlike, preposterous and, at the same time, creepily plausible.” This exhibit raises the question of how a Camp Siegfried existed, and whether anything similar in our own backyard is still fearsomely possible.

American Nazi Fritz Kuhn wearing a new German-American League uniform, modeled on that of the American Legion is shown at right.

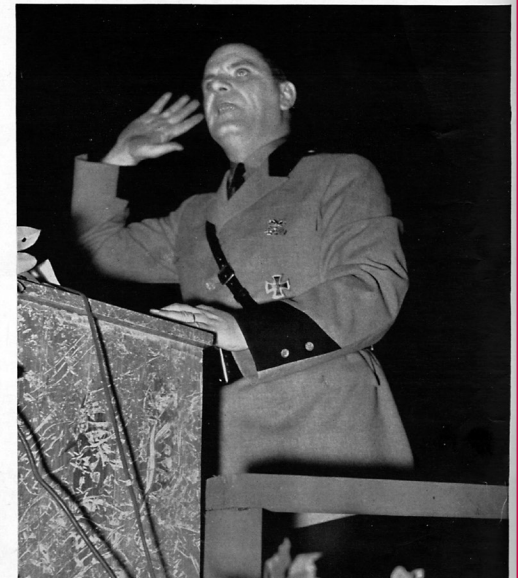
LIFE ON THE AMERICAN NEWSFRONT: THE “AMERICAN NAZIS” CLAIM 200,000 MEMBERS

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The name-calling contest between New York’s Mayor LaGuardia and Adolf Hitler was widened on March 15 to include General Hugh S. Johnson and the “American Nazis.” At an anti-Nazi mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, the General stormed: “Nazis boast that 10,000 storm troopers are already enrolled in this country. We even have Nazi youth camps where little uniformed Nazi cherubs learn to goose-step and see how far they can horn into the Boy Scouts.”

The Nazi organization in the U. S. is the German-American League, formerly known as the Friends of the New Germany. Its leader (führer) is the square-jawed orator at the right, a former chemist named Fritz Kuhn. Far from denying General Johnson’s charge, Führer Kuhn amplified it by declaring that his League numbers 200,000 members. It has headquarters in Detroit but its stronghold is the Yorkville section of Manhattan. During the past three years the League has made news chiefly through the rowdiness of its meetings, which are always “disciplined” by squads of *Ordnungsgelien* or storm troopers. The League’s declared objectives are fighting Communism, Jews and the American Jewish boycott of German goods. Presumably it is also in favor of an American Fascist dictatorship. To its members the League offers fiery speeches, stirring songs, comradeship, beer and pretzels—all dear to the German heart. In the summer it runs camps, not only for youth but for all League members. One of these is Camp Siegfried, on Long Island, where some of the pictures on these pages were made.

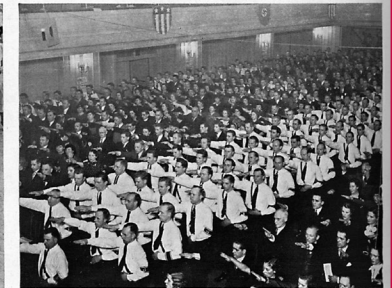
The American Nazis have no more bitter enemies in the U. S. than non-Nazi Germans. The day after General Johnson’s speech the counsel for the anti-Nazi German-American League for Culture obtained a court warrant for Kuhn on a charge that his League had failed to file a statement of its purposes, in accordance with New York State law. Apparently welcoming publicity, Führer Kuhn sought more by decreeing a new uniform for his storm troopers. Instead of white shirts and black trousers, the troopers will henceforth wear uniforms like the one which Kuhn is wearing at right.



No. 1 American Nazi is Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the German-American League. Kuhn was a machine gunner in the War. He came to the U. S. in 1933, worked as a chemist at the Ford Motor Co. in Detroit and became a U. S. citizen. In the picture above he is wearing the new League uniform, modeled on that of the American Legion.



Band music is found useful in stirring Nazi spirit at outdoor meetings of the German-American League.



Storm troopers and other members of the League give the Nazi salute at a meeting in New York City.

LIFE, MARCH 29, 1937, P. 20

SUGGESTED READINGS

Sander A. Diamond, *The Nazi Movement in the United States 1924-1941*.

This volume is not only a history of the Nazi movement in the United States—its origins, leaders, members, and ideology—but also a study of the ideas that prompted Germany to embark on its ill-fated adventures in the United States.

Marvin D. Miller, *Wunderlich's Salute*.

This is the only and most comprehensive history of Camp Siegfried detailing its activity and relationship with the German-American Bund.



A POSTER OF THE TIME advertising Camp Siegfried had a young man looking with confidence into the future as a rising light (probably Nazism) shined on his face.

In spite of this optimism, Camp Siegfried's lifespan was no more than three years. By the summer of 1939 it had lost its liquor license and many of its followers. When the Nazis invaded Poland in September, the woodland campground was shut down, deserted, and put out of business.

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TELEPHONE: 718-281-5770 • FAX: 718-631-6306 • E-MAIL: KHRC@QCC.CUNY.EDU
WEBSITE: WWW.QCC.CUNY.EDU/KHRCA

EXHIBIT CURATED BY

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg

TEXT WRITTEN BY

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg

DOCENTS AND VOLUNTEERS

Ellen Alexander Hanne Liebmann
Esther Katz Linda Ramirez
Jane Keibel Joachim M. Schorr
Kathy Lewis

DESIGNER / COVER ART

David Arroyo

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For information, contact: Dr. Arthur Flug, Executive Director.

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