

NS**BULLETIN**

OFFICIAL INTERNAL ORGAN OF THE
National Socialist White Peoples Party AND THE National Socialist Youth Movement

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“We sense that in the distant future mankind may be faced with problems which only the highest race, become master people and supported by the means and possibilities of an entire globe, will be equipped to overcome.”

Adolf Hitler, *My Struggle*, II:1



ST group, led by Commaaner Koehl, marching towards monument site.

Party Honors American War Dead

On 20 May, the Commander led a contingent of Stormtroopers from the Arlington and Baltimore units in a public ceremony honoring Aryan Americans who have died in Jewish-instigated wars.

During the brief ceremony, the Commander laid a wreath at a monument commemorating American fighting men who died in the First World War. The monument is located a block from the White House.

Following the wreath-laying, the Commander addressed the ST men and a crowd of onlookers which had gathered. The Commander denounced the fratricidal wars which have claimed the blood of millions of the finest specimens of our Race, and which have served only Jewish interests. He went on to compare the heroic efforts of Rudolf Hess to bring peace to the world with the scheming and war-mongering of such Jewish stooges as Winston Churchill and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

At the conclusion of the address, the Commander led the ST men in a silent salute in memory of those who had fallen. The National Socialists then marched away in formation.



The Commander and Stormtroops salute American fighting men who have fallen in Jewish-inspired wars.

Regulations for Congress Delegates

Those comrades who have been selected as delegates to the Ninth Party Congress should take note of the following:

Attendance: This is a *restricted* Congress, and only those individuals who have sent in their registration forms will be admitted. All appointed Party officers (local, district and regional) are required to attend. Furthermore, all delegates *must* be paid up in their dues and pledges before they will be admitted to the Congress.

Arrival: In order not to miss the opening sessions of the Congress, which will commence on the morning of Saturday, 2 September, all delegates are advised to arrive in Arlington no later than Friday, 1 September.

Registration: All delegates must register at National Headquarters before they may attend the Congress. Registration times will be as follows: Friday, 1 September, 4-10 p.m.; Saturday, 2 September, 9-11 a.m.

National Headquarters: To reach National Headquarters, go to the 2500 block of Wilson Blvd. in Arlington. NHQ is located right on the corner of Wilson and Franklin Road. If you have problems finding NHQ, call the Headquarters phone number, (703) 524-2175, for directions. If you forget this number, it may be found in the white pages of the Northern Virginia phone book, in bold letters.

Grooming

All National Socialists are expected to look and act like members of the Master Race. Matters such as grooming and appearance should not be taken casually. Attending a Party Congress is a *privilege*. This privilege requires that all attendees adhere to certain basic National Socialist standards relating to appearance and dress, as well as conduct and attitude.

Hair Length! — All male attendees must have proper haircuts. This means that hair is to be not more than four inches on the top, evenly tapered off on the sides and back, with sideburns not extending below the lower opening of the ear. Under no circumstances is the hair to touch the ear or collar.

Mustaches — Mustaches on ST

personnel, and all others taking part in the public demonstration, must be neatly trimmed and are not to extend over the lip or below the corner of the mouth. All attendee's mustaches must be well groomed.

Beards — All ST personnel and all those attending the public demonstration must be clean shaven. Other male attendees may have beards, provided they are well-trimmed and groomed.

Male Dress — Suit-and-tie or sportscoat are required for all male delegates (must be in good taste). Party members, ST men and members of the NSYM should also bring along their uniforms for use in ceremonies.

Armbands — No armbands are to be worn off the Congress site premises.

Female Dress — NSWO members should wear proper NSWO dress. Women attendees should wear a dress or skirt and blouse in good taste. Miniskirts (anything over 3" above the knee), "hot pants," shorts or slacks are not proper attire for this occasion, and will not be allowed.

A regular member of the ST is anyone who has submitted an ST application to National Headquarters, and who participates regularly — either on an active or reserve basis — with a local ST unit.

Local Units Hold Paper Sales

As the warming temperatures of spring spread throughout the nation, more and more local units took to the streets to conduct WHITE POWER paper sales. At this stage of the Party's development, paper sales are probably the most effective type of public activity. Not only do they bring in revenue, but they put the Party paper into the hands of people who are willing to pay for it. This in turn brings in subscriptions—and some subscribers go on to become Official Supporters and activists themselves.

Here are the paper sales con-

ducted by local Party units during the first half of May:

6 May—Members of the Orange County Unit held a paper sale near Pomona, Calif. No incidents.

6 May—Milwaukee Unit 1 held two paper sales on this day. The first was in a White residential/business area, and the second was near the left-wing University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Despite some lightweight harassment from local college creeps, the sale went smoothly.

7 May—Chicago unit members held a very successful paper sale, bringing in some \$155.00.

13 May—Comrades from Milwaukee and Chicago joined forces for a paper sale in Milwaukee on this date. The sale went uneventfully enough until a Black police officer decided to arrest comrade Otto Voda, for suggesting that Blacks should return to Africa. Comrade Voda was later charged with "disorderly conduct." The sale continued until foul weather set in.

15 May—TL Doug Flagg led Cleveland comrades on a paper sale outside of John Marshall High School in Cleveland on this date. This was the first uniformed Party activity in Cleveland in several years.

Illinois National Socialists Blast Anti-"Nazi" Law

Because of the antics of a splinter "Nazi Party" to get its name in the headlines, powerful Jewish pressure groups have been able to introduce legislation into the Illinois State legislature which would seriously cripple Party operations. If made law, the legislation would subject White people in general, and National Socialists in particular, to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for up to six months for publicly expressing by word, print or symbol their dislike for Blacks, Jews or any other 'precious' non-White minority group.

The first word of this bill reached the Chicago Party Headquarters in late afternoon of 3 May. On the morning of 4 May, a team of uniformed National Socialists were present at the

Mixed emotions follow Nazis' appearance

By Bernie Schoenberg

Pantagraph legislative writer

SPRINGFIELD—Three young men walked into the Statehouse pressroom Wednesday, one with a stack of press releases.

As with many who walk through the doors, they were hoping that what they had to say would get the attention of media people.

They got attention, all right. Everywhere they went, heads turned, and people didn't quite know what to think.

I didn't see them come in. My area in the pressroom is through a hallway in another room. But as they were standing at the front desk, I passed through on my way to the file cabinets.

All I noticed were a bunch of reporters standing around, which also is not unusual, and three people dressed in black standing in a row. I looked them over quickly. Slicked-back hair, black windbreakers, black pants tucked into Army boots.

Peculiar? Yes. But, after a time at the Statehouse, seeing people dressed in funny clothes isn't unusual. A few weeks back, a couple of young people dressed like Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher made their way all around the building, representing some organization.

So, I just walked on. On my way back through, I saw what was so interesting. On the left sleeve of each of the three clean-cut men was a red arm band with a white circle in the middle, with a black swastika in the middle of that. A large, white swastika surrounded by the words, "White Power," was on the front of each jacket. Their organizations had been talked about a lot in Springfield lately, and now the Nazis had come to have their say.

Jokes

I became one of the crowd hanging around. I didn't want to get close enough for them to notice me, but I wanted to hear what they had to say. All I got a chance to see was them handing over the press releases and the cards. Then they walked out the door.

Everyone left in the pressroom entrance way kind of looked at each other. A few jokes about which legislators might have brought the Nazis to give strong-arm support for bills brought some laughs of release.

In a minute, some reporters were out the door with notebooks. Nobody seemed sure if there was a story there, but the potential meant the work—talking to them, seeing how others reacted—had to be done.

I waited around for a while. I didn't know what to do. I have an obvious bias, but I could write an objective story if I wanted to. I didn't want to write a story though. I hoped at least one of the wire services would do a story, so I wouldn't feel like I had to.

I walked outside—no notebook. It didn't take long to find them. They were on the first floor, surrounded by three reporters sticking microphones at the tall one. He was talking about how legal precedent made a proposed law banning a planned Nazi march in Skokie unconstitutional. These three were from Cicero, a western suburb of Chicago. They are not in the group that wants to march in Skokie June 25. One of them called that plan a "cheap media stunt."

School children

But the bill passed by a Senate committee Tuesday could affect their group as well. It would ban defamation of any ethnic group in a public demonstration. The bill, sponsored by Sen. Howard Carroll, D-Chicago, will next be heard in the full Senate.

The three uniformed men at the Statehouse are from the National Socialist White People's Party—the group that marches in Bloomington every year on George Lincoln Rockwell's birthday. Rockwell, a Bloomington native, founded the group.

Besides reporters, a group of school children stopped and listened. The students looked like fifth or sixth graders. The Capitol has been swarming with school groups since the session began. A teacher hurried the children away.

The reporters said, "Thank you." The men walked on. Everywhere they went, they kept acting as though they wanted to get on with the business of distributing their press releases to senators. However, they took time to ask what station or newspaper each reporter was from, and to ask to be sent copies of any articles printed.

As they made their way toward the statue in the center of the rotunda, people watched, but nobody approached them. Reporters thought they had to. Others didn't know what to think.

Senate mailboxes

I wandered back up to the pressroom to get my notebook. I asked around to see if the wire services, AP or UPI, were doing anything. I didn't get a clear answer. I took off with my notebook.

More reporters were talking to them. I had heard they had gone into the office of Thomas Hynes, D-Chicago, president

of the Senate. They had wanted to use Senate mailboxes to distribute their plea against passage of the law.

Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor Richard Durbin, a lawyer who does work for Hynes, met them.

Hynes has had a policy in the past to review such literature, before allowing it in the mailboxes. Durbin said. He said one criterion is the nature of organization represented. Hynes decided against the group, he said. What he usually considers helping are charitable organizations, and such, Durbin said.

Back in the hallway, still more reporters were talking to them. This time, I went closer, listened in, scratched some notes. The tall, skinny one who wrote the legalese in the press release is 30. He works full time for the party.

The short, stockier one is a truck driver. His expression, almost every time I looked at him, was blank.

"Sonebrog?" the tall one asked. The short one perked up.

my pen, so I also asked questions.

The man of medium height was the toughest looking of the three. He looked angry. One hand was carrying press releases, the other was a clenched fist. I asked him what his position was with the party.

"Storm trooper," he said. The other reporters walked away. They got what they needed. I had more questions.

I was standing alone, surrounded by three people who represent a belief that the world would be better if I were dead. We were under the dome of the state capitol. The thought hit me. I noticed my notebook shaking a little.

The tall one said: "By the way, who are you with?"

"Sorry, should have said. I'm Bernie Schoenberg from the Bloomington Pantagraph."

"Schoenberg," I said. People who watch such things know when they hear a Jewish name.

I went on to the next question. "What does your organization stand for?" I asked the medium height one, whose name is Steve Lynch.

"We stand for the rights of white people," he said.

"What does that mean?" I asked. "You know, Irish, Polish, Italians—basically all Europeans. Except Jews."

I didn't ask what he thought should be done with everyone else. Given the situation, I didn't have the nerve.

Short stories

I thanked them for their time. They went on their way. I went to talk to some reporters. I gave a sigh. They thought it was funny.

Back in the pressroom, I talked it over with AP's bureau chief. Was he doing a story?

"I talked to them," he said, "but I don't know. They wouldn't say how many people they represented. Just because three people dress up in uniforms, does that mean we should give them publicity?"

AP and UPI each ran very short stories about the views of the Nazis concerning the legislation.

A Chicago radio reporter typed out a story and phoned his office. They made the tape. "I called my desk and said I had a story that I didn't want to give them," he said. "They wanted it anyway."

Looking over papers the next day, I saw that very little news was generated by the visit to the Capitol of the three men from Cicero. I am undecided if that is right. I don't know which is better—to ignore or to keep a public eye on every move.

If you have read this, you know which way my decision tilted this time.

The State Journal-Register, Springfield, Thursday, May 4, 1978

Nazis cite free speech, 'legal freak' defenses

by UPI

A Nazi group said Wednesday proposals to outlaw "group defamation" such as anti-Jewish marches planned in Skokie would violate free speech guarantees.

The group, the National Socialist White People's Party, said in a printed statement the efforts are based on a "legal freak."

The reference is to a 1952 U.S. Supreme Court decision

upholding an Illinois law against "group defamation." The law, however, was dropped in a sweeping rewrite of the criminal code.

R-Glenview, barring parades involving quasi-military uniforms or "symbols of political violence."

Sen. Howard Carroll, D-Chicago, sponsored the "group defamation" bill (S1811), which has cleared a Senate Judiciary Committee, 7-0, and gone to the floor. The panel Tuesday also passed, 8-0, S1876 by Sen. John Nimrod,

The Nazi group said the 1952 ruling is a "legal freak" because attempts to include the concept in the United Nations Convention on Genocide were rejected by the U.S. Senate "as being too broad" and thus "dangerous" to free speech.

Illinois Senate votes to block Nazi march

By Daniel Egler

Chicago Tribune Press Service

SPRINGFIELD — Amid arguments that they were treading on thin Constitutional grounds and only "buying time for the people of Skokie," the Illinois Senate Wednesday passed two bills to block the planned march in the heavily Jewish north suburb by members of the National Socialist [Nazi] Party of America.

Two votes came after an hour of emotional debate in which several senators said the Nazis' right to demonstrate is protected by the First Amendment and that the proposed laws are broad enough to include even rallies for and against the Equal Rights Amendment.

"It seems to me that under the terms of Senate Bill 1811, there would have been no antiwar rallies in 1968 or any

other year," said Sen. Philip Rock [D., Oak Park]. "There would have been no anti-Catholic demonstration, no march in Marquette Park, no antipolitician rallies, no massive march on Springfield by the supporters of ERA.

"The bottom-line question is, do we wish to impose this kind of restriction on ourselves? I suggest we should not. This is still America."

THE BILL, sponsored by Sen. Howard Carroll [D., Chicago], is modeled after the state's old group libel law, which was upheld by the United States Supreme Court but later repealed by the legislature. It would create an offense of "criminal group defamation," punishable as a misdemeanor, making it illegal for a person to display in some pub-

state capital of Springfield to lobby against the proposed measures.

A position paper outlining the Party's opposition to the anti-"Nazi" legislation was hand-delivered to 55 of the 59 state senators. In addition, a personal aide to the governor ac-

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Senate votes to bar Nazi march

Continued from page one

lic places any sign, slogan, or symbol which defames the reputation of any group of citizens of any race, color, creed, or religion.

"We are not trying to eliminate free speech," Carroll said. "The issue here is whether or not we the state will pass a law that the courts have said we can pass, whether we will pass a law that says race-baiting and hate-mongering have no place in the public streets of our society . . ."

Carroll said groups such as the Nazis should have the right to say whatever they want in their meeting halls to parade without their uniforms and swastikas, but "it's when you put the two together and they want to come on the streets and spew that filth that it's being prohibited."

BUT SEN. Dawn Clark Netsch [D., Chicago] and others argued that the bills, if approved in the House and signed by the governor, eventually will be overturned in the courts.

"Race-baiting and hate-mongering, as evil as they are, are nevertheless protected by the First Amendment," she said. "I don't think your Constitutional argument will hold up, but I understand what you are trying to do."

Carroll's bill, which also would allow any person affected by such a demonstration to seek a Circuit Court injunction to prevent the crime from taking place," was passed 44 to 10, with three senators voting "present."

Without commenting specifically on the merits of either bill, Gov. Thompson said in Chicago that he would veto any bill he considered unconstitutional.

"The idea of a march is abhorrent to me, and I would do anything I can to stop it," said Thompson, in Chicago for a child-abuse conference. But, he said, "I can't place this march over the constitutionality of a bill. That's not what our system of government is all about."

Some senators who voted against Carroll's bill said there is unanimous sympathy in the Senate for the people of Skokie, but that they opposed the bill on Constitutional grounds.

THE OTHER BILL, sponsored by Sen. John Nimrod [R., Glenview] and approved 40 to 14, would prohibit parades and demonstrations by groups that arouse "reasonable apprehensions" that they are organized for the purpose of using or displaying physical force to promote their beliefs.

3 Nazis lobby on march bills

By G. Robert Hillman
Sun-Times Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Three neo-Nazis dressed in black with red-and-white swastika armbands lobbied here Wednesday against legislation aimed at preventing a Nazi march in heavily Jewish Skokie.

They roamed throughout the Capitol complex, looking for legislators and the governor to explain their opposition to the legislation pending on the Senate floor.

They politely sought — and were politely refused — access to the main areas of the House and the Senate, where the public is not normally allowed. An aide to Gov. Thompson told them the governor was not in.

On the Nazis' lobbying agenda were two measures approved by a Senate Judiciary Committee Tuesday that would give Skokie village officials several new legal weapons in their battle to stop a Nazi march in their suburb tentatively scheduled for June 25.

One bill would create a new crime of criminal group defamation, and the other would ban parades by quasi-military groups such as the Nazis.

The three Nazis who lobbied here Wednesday — re-

presentatives of the National Socialist White People's Party based in Cicero — said they were in no way connected with the National Socialist Party of America, the Southwest Side group that has been trying to march in Skokie.

Nevertheless, Arthur Jones, who is associated with the Cicero group, argued that the legislation is unconstitutional and infringes upon the rights of all Nazis.

"All of this is just one great broadside against the First Amendment," he declared.

"We view this legislation as repressive. We are a legal political party, and we do not intend to stand by and allow any of these political prostitutes here take away any of our civil liberties.

"They don't talk here about the Communist organization that goes out into the streets and raises hell, who goes out and plants bombs and who sits in and destroys public property. They only aim it at us because we're standing up for the right of white America."

Jones said he and the two men with him, both Cicero truck drivers, came here to distribute their literature and a position paper to the senators, but found their efforts thwarted somewhat by crowds that gathered from time to time in the Capitol to stare at them.

cepted the paper with a promise to make sure his boss would see it.

The troopers also talked to numerous newsmen, who were extremely interested in the appearance of uniformed Stormtroopers. In addition to distributing copies of the position paper to them, WHITE POWERS and leaflets were given out.

Substantial news coverage of the lobbying efforts of the troopers was received, some of which is reproduced here.

Future developments concerning this anti-"Nazi" legislation will be reported in forthcoming issues of the NS BULLETIN.

New England Activism

New England Party activist Douglass Knight recently forced the anti-White liberal Establishment to show what it really means by "freedom of the press." Comrade Knight placed an ad in a college paper which simply read: "Anyone who would like free copies of the newspaper 'White Power' or information on the National Socialist White People's Party should see Doug Knight." When the issue of the paper (called *Communication*) subsequently appeared, the college administration had every copy of the paper seized and destroyed before it could be distributed to the student body!

A short while later, the same issue was reprinted—minus Comrade Knight's ad.

Thus the System shows us what it really means by freedom of speech and freedom of expression, and the right for students

to make up their own minds by being exposed to all viewpoints.

They are afraid of us—and with good reason!

Minneapolis Comrades Demand "Free Rudolf Hess!"

A "Freedom for Rudolf vigil was held in St Paul, Minn., on 7 May by members of the Minneapolis Unit, near the state capital building. A 3½' by 2' "Free Rudolf Hess" sign was displayed, which was seen by hundreds of motorists and pedestrians. In addition, many Hess and Franklin Prophecy leaflets were handed out.

On 10 May — the 37th anniversary of Hess' flight to Great Britain — the Minneapolis Unit sent a telegram to

ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF

● The Orange County Unit, assisted by some members of the Los Angeles Unit, demonstrated at the showing of a pro-Communist movie entitled "Chicano" on 4 May. After the demonstration, the troopers went to a local restaurant in uniform for refreshments. There were no incidents.

● The Orange County Unit held a demonstration in support of White prisoners, at the California Institute for Men at Chino on 13 May. The activity received local news coverage, reproduced here.

● In addition to the two demonstrations listed above, 100

President Jimmy Carter, demanding the U.S. release Hess. A weakly-worded letter acknowledging receipt of the telegram was later received by the unit, signed by one "Landon Kite, Staff Assist."

WHITE POWERS were distributed door-to-door in Anaheim by the Orange County Unit on 7 May.

● Comrade Eric Johanson of the Party's Midwest Regional Headquarters in Chicago gave two live radio interviews on 1 May. Comrade Johanson discussed the differences that set the NSWPP apart for other self-styled "Nazi" splinter groups. Station WILY, of Centrailia, Ill., assured comrade Johanson that the Party would always be welcome on their station should we ever be in the area. The other station, WQMC of New York City, was not so hospitable.

White Power

THE REVOLUTIONARY VOICE OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM

TEENAGERS SAY 'NO' TO RACE-MIXING!



Is Smoking Pot Really Dangerous?

NAZI NEWSPAPER is among the materials being distributed by area high school students. The Nazi Party tabloid publication is reproduced here with permission of party officials, who are headquartered in Arlington.

Nazi Party Recruitment Rises at High Schools

by William Holley

In the past six months, recruiters for the Arlington-based American Nazi Party say they have gained "official supporters" in all of Fairfax County's high schools to build the party's membership base for the future.

While party officials refuse to specify which county schools have the greatest number of students involved in Nazi organizing, they do say they have found "a fair number" of students interested "in showing the initiative" to distribute information on the party in every high school in the county.

Fred T. Verdun, a local Nazi Party organizer, stated that the party attempts to keep the involvement of high school students "low key" because "they don't have the civil rights that adults have." Verdun added that students' "greatest asset is the future. We try to educate them as to what national socialism is, to make

sure they know of the positions that they will be facing in the future" when they actively work for the party, he said.

Most county school officials contacted said they were unaware of the stepped-up Nazi Party recruitment in Fairfax schools. Barry Morris, assistant superintendent for school operations, stated that he heard of "concern" from some schools about a tabloid newspaper that had been distributed in at least one school.

"We were inundated" with the tabloid, according to Oaktown High School's director of student activities, Norm Bradford. Bradford said the unauthorized, eight-page newspaper had been circulated in Oaktown around the second week in April. Bradford was one school official who said he was aware of the party's recruiting efforts.

He noted that the Nazi Party is increasing its activity in other Washington, D.C. suburbs. Joe King, director of Area II county

schools, which includes Oaktown, said Oaktown's tabloid is the "only incident that I know of" regarding Nazi Party recruitment.

Any publication that is distributed in a county high school must be approved by the school's principal, according to Morris. Bradford confirmed that the tabloid entitled "White Power" was not cleared at Oaktown.

Local members call the party The National Socialist White People's Party, but according to one spokesman it is more commonly known as the American Nazi Party. Students are "ideologically motivated," said organizer Verdun. Verdun noted that the party gives students uniforms, advice on recruiting, and printed materials to distribute. In exchange, students pay an annual \$2 filing fee and do their best to bring in new members to the party.

Robert Hakke, the corresponding secretary to the commander-in-chief of the Nazi Party, said that students

are responsible for the distribution of the White Power tabloid at Oaktown.

Containing such articles as "Teenagers Say 'No' To Race-Mixing" and a column entitled "Jews in the News," the tabloid espouses white supremacy and racial discrimination. An editorial compares the struggle of George Washington's revolutionary army at Valley Forge in 1778 to the current efforts of the American Nazi Party.

Hakke said that students become National Socialist Youth Movement members when they join the party. He said the youth movement is an official "affiliated movement" to the parent organization.

If an official youth movement exists in county schools is not yet known, Hakke said "absolutely" when asked about its existence there, but school officials said that they are unaware of any party or club affiliated with the American Nazis.

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(The following views are not necessarily those of the CAUPEN CRIER staff or of Central Washington University.)

Nazi supporter speaks his mind

BY TOM SILVERNAIL

He is a Central student. He's 25, a veteran, and a Nazi. He believes in absolute white supremacy. His views in this interview will shock and upset many readers, but in the sense that his beliefs are shared by others, so is his philosophy.

His name is not used. He feels his life and property could be endangered if his identity were known.

He is an "official supporter" of the American Nazi Party. He contributes monthly to the Party. In return he receives monthly bulletins and tracts that espouse white supremacy. For example, he has one bulletin Blacks are portrayed as "grinning black devils" lurking in school hallways, their only intent being to rape white women.

Headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, the American National Socialist Party (Nazis) feel a kinship and roots with the German Nazis of the 1930s and '40s. As expressed in their literature, the organization's main purpose today is to defend the white race against Blacks, Jews and other minorities.

Recently a national television network broadcast MEMORIAL, the story of Nazi persecution of Jews during the period 1935-45. What did you think of that drama? What emotions did you feel during the execution scenes?

"It was highly propagandized. It was written and directed by Jews to gain sympathy for Israel. Holocaust made all Germans come across as monsters, sub-human—which they weren't. Sure, the Nazis had death squads, but they weren't monsters. It was a time of war. They had a duty.

"The execution scenes didn't bother me. It was just a TV show. Nothing on TV bothers me except seeing a nigger kiss a white woman.

The American Nazi Party is a white supremacist organization. Explain the difference, if any, between the Nazis and the Ku Klux Klan.

"The Nazis accept Catholics. The Klan doesn't. Also, the Nazis are an international organization; the Klan is just organized in this country and primarily Southern. But both basically believe in the same things: get rid of niggers and Jews."

Yes, but you are an "official supporter" of the American Nazi Party. What does that mean? What is the difference between a supporter and a member, and under what circumstances would you become a member?

"There's really not much of a difference between being a supporter and a member. Being a member entitles me to wear a uniform, but that wouldn't do me any good. What would I be, a one-man picket?"

"I might change from supporter to member someday if I could join a strong, local organization. And I would, I believe the Nazi party will grow as more and more white folks feel threatened by the likes and noons."

If the Nazi Party ordered you, now, this very minute, to execute a Black or a Jew, would you?

"No, because it's against the law and I'd be put in jail."

There's your answer. The administrators, or policy makers, and the storm troopers, I identify more with the former. Don't consider myself violent. But if I had a choice, I'd kill niggers and Jews. If it was them or me. And that's the way it will be someday."

Within the next hundred years there will be a race war. It'll be the white race against the noons and Jews. We'll win because there's more of us and we're smarter.

At that time it wouldn't bother you to execute great numbers of people, such as gassing thousands a day?

"Sure, it'd bother me. I'm not a monster. But if I had to do it, I'd do it. If it was the only way to protect the white race."

But you say there is a better solution. What is that?

"Rounding up all the jungle bunnies and shipping them back to Africa, and all the Jews and deporting them to other countries. Or we could put them on reservations, like we do the Indians."

Isn't it quite unrealistic and almost childlike, despite to expect Blacks and Jews will one day be shipped out of the country or put on reservations?

"It could come to that. The white race will only tolerate so much. Already we're getting fed up with Jews controlling all the wealth and all the media. And seeing jungle-bunnies feeding around with our women. There will come a boiling point, and then it'll be quite realistic. How will exert the force necessary?"

White folks will. We'll round 'em up, throw 'em on trucks, and ship 'em out."

What if they don't take too kindly to that?

"They're afraid of 'em. You're an extreme white supremacist. Obviously you take your views seriously. Still, why don't you think the different peoples of the world can't learn to co-exist peacefully? Why do you feel race war is inevitable?"

"Because if the white race doesn't do something about it, someday there won't be a white race. Through inter-marriage, the white race will become extinct. Everyone will be part nigger (except the Chinese, they won't allow inter-marriage), and that's what I'm fighting for, to keep the white race from extinction."

There'll be race war because the niggers are demanding too much. The Jews and the communists, working together, are the

...I'm not a weirdo...If someone thinks I'm a weirdo, it doesn't bother me. That's their problem. Everyone's entitled to political beliefs, and I've got mine."

ones getting the niggers all worked up. Look around you. Everything is in favor of the niggers. All the welfare programs. They get preference over jobs—when they feel like working. They have "nigger awareness" day at the college. TV shows are becoming more and more nigger-orientated."

Many who read this will be disgusted, even repulsed by your views. Do you sometimes have feelings of anxiety and fear that you're personally a somewhat fanatic; that you might have psychological problems? In other words, are you a weirdo?

"No, I'm not a weirdo. I have a well-adjusted personality, more rounded out than most. I've been in many environments. I've worked, been in the Navy, gone to school. If someone thinks I'm a weirdo, it doesn't bother me. That's their problem. Everyone's entitled to political beliefs, and I've got mine."

What is it you don't like about Blacks?

"I don't like the way they dress. They're dumb, they live in slums, they expect special treatment from everybody."

What is it you don't like about Jews?

"They're parasites. They suck our money. They control all the media. They keep separating, but at the same time they push race-mixing. They're outgrouping. If I got money, I'd give it to them."

How do you ever know any Jews or Blacks well?

"I don't talk to them. I had no choice but to be around some in the Navy. I had a nigger child, but I couldn't understand his mumbling. And I knew a great little Jew. One day he showed his penis, believing he had V.D. scars. That's how weird he was. In the Navy I had a Jew. One day he showed his penis, supposedly to get white to the niggers. It didn't change me."

Where do Indians, Mexicans and other minorities fit in with your views on white supremacy?

"They don't bother me too much. They keep to themselves. They have their own identity. They don't try to get into the white-man's world, like the niggers do. Also, the Indians are

already on reservations. But we would have to ship the Mexicans back to Mexico. They're taking too many white jobs. Have you ever had any violent confrontations with Blacks?

"No, I've never been in a fist fight in my life."

So you're mostly at home?

"At this time, yes. But that's not to say what the future will be like. I'll get violent if it goes down to the nitty-gritty—and that's preserving the white race."

How did you acquire your prejudices? What shaped you? When did you first become aware of the Nazi Party?

"A friend in junior high showed me some Nazi literature. It fascinated me. I wrote the Party and got more literature. I found I believed what they believed in. I identified right away with their philosophy."

As far as getting my prejudices, I suppose I got them from my parents and neighbors. I remember once a door neighbor hated Jews. He had to work for one during the depression and had some kind of heart operation. I had to do with money, of course, Jews being what they are."

Your parents, other members of your family, and friends know that you are a Nazi? And if so, what do they think about it?

"Yeah, they know. They don't like it. They ignore it. But I don't push my beliefs. It's my business, not theirs. I don't consider myself any different than a Republican or a Democrat."

How do you resolve your inner? What do you get your views on matters discussed in this interview?

"Mostly I've always had these beliefs. The Party literature only reinforces them."

How many Nazi supporters and/or members do you personally know?

"I don't know any personally. But I know there are other supporters and members in this state. And a lot of people who aren't actually Nazis, but believe the same as us."

Don't you feel a little bit small and insignificant, after all, as far as you know you are the only Nazi in the Central campus?

"No, why should I. Just because I'm the only one, which may or may not be true, that doesn't mean anything. It's better to have one representing the Nazi view than no one at all."

Do you have any other political beliefs? Do you have any other views on the Nazi cause that you would like to share?

"I contribute five dollars a month. In return I get pamphlets and bulletins and other literature. And it's never crossed my mind that the Party is a sham. It's well-documented in the Party Bulletin where the contributions are spent. Most of it goes for office rent and supplies. For instance, recently the Party bought a computerized newspaper-circulation program for \$8,500."

Do you have any other political beliefs? Do you have any other views on the Nazi cause that you would like to share?

"I wouldn't bother me. I'm not breaking the law. Let 'em go about it on their own. If they are watching me, it'd be like having bodyguards. If I got money, I'd give it to them."

Do you have any other political beliefs? Do you have any other views on the Nazi cause that you would like to share?

"I don't know any personally. But I know there are other supporters and members in this state. And a lot of people who aren't actually Nazis, but believe the same as us."

Do you have any other political beliefs? Do you have any other views on the Nazi cause that you would like to share?

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Neo-Nazi Publication Distributed

The distribution of a neo-Nazi publication to doorsteps in the Fresno High School area may have been inspired by the recent NBC mini-series "Holocaust," authorities said Wednesday.

Residents of the area reported finding the publication, "White Power," in front of their homes Wednesday and indicated it had been delivered some time during the night. The publication, which bears a Nazi swastika on the logo, was dated April 1975.

An FBI spokesman said he had no idea who might be distributing such material. "That goes under the definition of intelligence gathering and we're not allowed to do that," the agent said.

However, a Fresno police detective said the distribution may have been inspired by the airing of "Holocaust," a controversial mini-series on the plight of Jews in Europe during World War II.

The headline of the publication read in large letters: "We Need a Hitler." The contents were directed mainly against Jews and blacks.

On the paper was stamped an address of the NSWPP, the National Socialist Workers Political Party, listing a Post Office box in Oakhurst.

This prompted a telephone call to Madera County Sheriff Ed Bates as to who in Oakhurst might have sent the material.

His reply: "A bunch of goddamn screwballs. I'm about as conservative a bastard as anyone but to hold something against people because of their color or their race, you have to be a screwball to believe that."

The sheriff said "it is my own particular belief that we are all descended from Adam and Eve."

Bates noted distribution of such material is legal and "we are aware of this stuff. It is perfectly legal and probably should be. I can stand that kind of stuff. This way, it is out in the open and people can take it or leave it. They have to have a screw loose somewhere."

● In addition to all the other activities listed in this Bulletin, the Chicago Unit also found time for a WHITE POWER distribution on 10 May. Several hundred back issues of the Party paper were distributed door-to-door in

Nazi...

Continued from page 1

Fairfax County schools superintendent S. John Davis stated that "all student activities that are associated with the schools" must first be approved by the Fairfax County School Board. Davis said he "wouldn't speculate" on whether the board would approve a Nazi party or club at county schools "It's never come up."

On April 1 an Oakton pupil filed a complaint with the McLean Police substation alleging that he had been threatened with violence by other students if he tried to withdraw his membership in an ad hoc Nazi Party organization at the high school. Police authorities would not release the pupil's name on the grounds that he is a juvenile.

According to a party spokesman, an Oakton student was recently expelled from school for alleged party

organizing. Oakton officials would not comment on the pupil's status except to say that he had been a student at the school but was no longer enrolled.

Area II director King noted that the facts in the case have "never been fully established" as to the extent of the pupil's involvement in party activity, but added that it had been "great enough" to warrant school action.

Dennis Leone, administrative assistant to the Alexandria school superintendent, said the tabloid newspaper has not appeared in Alexandria City schools and he knows of no other Nazi Party activity. A spokesman for Arlington schools was not able to determine if there is any party recruitment there.

Nazis demonstrate at CIM



THESE NAZIS came to CIM Saturday afternoon to demonstrate on behalf of their "solidarity with white prisoners." The demonstration was without incident. — Champion Photo.

Four uniformed members of the American Nazi Party demonstrated outside the main gate of the California Institution for Men Saturday afternoon. The purpose of the uneventful demonstration was to show solidarity with white prisoners, a party spokesman said.

The demonstrators held signs and passed out newspapers outside the prison gates but were "pretty much ignored," prison spokesman Marv Ryer said. He said he did not know what the demonstration was about.

An organizer of the party's prison project for Southern California said last Friday that the demonstration was for the benefit of white prisoners, who he said are blamed for most racial problems in the prison. He also claimed that prison officials keep party literature from white prisoners or give them only what the authorities want them to have.

Mr. Ryer denied that white prisoners are scapegoats in racial disturbances. He said there are spot checks of inmates' mail for security reasons but white prisoners would be allowed to receive Nazi party material unless it advocated overthrow of the government or was inflammatory.

Cicero on this date.

Recruitment efforts by NHQ area NSYM members resulted in the front-page publicity shown here, from *The Globe*, a local Northern Virginia newspaper.

● A Party supporter who is a full-time student at Central Washington University in Washington state gave an extensive interview to the university paper, *Campus Crier*. The interview was featured in the May 4 issue of

the paper.

● Northern California activists conducted two paper distributions during the first half of May. On 8 May 500 WHITE POWERS were distributed in Stockton. Another 500 papers were distributed the next day, 9 May, in Fresno. An article on the Fresno distribution (reproduced here) appeared two days later in the *Fresno Bee*.