

TABLE I
IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES
(Quota and Nonquota)

	1952 ^a	1951 ^b
Quota		
Ethnic Germans	42,786	
DP's	77,196	
Normal	74,265	
Total	194,247	156,547
Non Quota		
Natives of nonquota countries	48,418	
Spouses of U.S. citizens	16,851	
Others	6,004	
Total	71,273	49,170
Grand Total	265,520	205,717

^a Refers to the fiscal year July 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952.

^b Refers to the fiscal year July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951.

SIDNEY LISKOFKY

ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION

THOUGH with less attendant publicity than during the early part of the Presidential campaign of 1952 (see AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1953, [Vol 54], p. 90-91), anti-Semitic agitators in the United States continued their operations during the period under review (July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953).

Third Party

Frustrated by the nomination of Dwight D. Eisenhower to run for President on the Republican ticket, the anti-Semites turned to the exploitation of the third party idea. Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Party (CNP) and the Constitution Party both nominated General Douglas MacArthur for President, without his consent. The total national vote (ballot and write-in) for MacArthur did not exceed 20,000. Some tallies for the Constitution Party were: Colorado, 2,181; Texas, 730; North Dakota, 751. Significant tallies for Smith's CNP were: Washington State (where Smith supporters were particularly active), 7,290; California (long a chief local of Smith activity), 3,326; Missouri (Smith's headquarters were at St. Louis), 302; Texas, 833.

Attacks on Republican Administration

The aftermath of the election found anti-Semitic agitators changing their propaganda lines. To be sure, they retained their basic theme equating Jews with Communism. However, for the first time in twenty years, they were deprived of their familiar New Deal-Fair Deal target. Nevertheless,

within a few months after his election, attacks upon President Eisenhower and his administration bade fair to equal those against his predecessors in viciousness and volume. Thus, *The Cross and the Flag* (G. L. K. Smith) as early as January 1953 charged that "Behind the Truman machine and behind the Eisenhower machine stands a Baruch." Conde McGinley's *Common Sense*, September 1, 1953, issue extended its vituperation to the President's family: "Milton and Arthur, like their brother Dwight, were veterans of political intrigue and confidential agents of the Jewish Gestapo in America for years." *Williams' Intelligence Summary* (October 1953) described the President's foreign policy as "get along with Communist governments—to build a world government." Lyril Van Hynning's *Women's Voice* (September 24, 1953) inveighed against the President's "stupidity" because he "failed to recognize the sinister anti-Christian deeds" of Jewish organizations; inevitably, the bigots headlined all official appointments of persons of Jewish background, with accompanying items of anti-Semitic content.

Appeals to Xenophobia

During the period under review the anti-Semites continually appealed to crude xenophobia. This appeal took the form of attacks upon the United Nations (UN) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and of adroit "support" of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Anti-Jewish agitators depicted the UN as an attempt to subvert American sovereignty to the control of Communists, Zionists, and Jews; they distorted the findings of official investigative bodies into mass indictments; they listed UN employees of purported Jewish background as "proof" of Jewish domination of that body; the UN, Israel and Soviet flags and insignia were compared for their hidden significance. UNESCO was invariably portrayed as the Communistic, atheistic, propaganda arm of UN, whose aim was to corrupt American schools and school children. By avoiding racist statements, several of the rabble-rousers acquired a larger audience in respectable quarters. Notable among them was W. Henry MacFarland, Jr., who headed the American Flag Committee in Philadelphia. MacFarland's previous venture, the Nationalist Action League, had been listed by the United States Attorney General as "subversive" in 1949. MacFarland's "Report to the American People" attacking UNESCO as subversive, had found its way into the Congressional Record in 1951, and continued to be extensively circulated during the period reviewed. Others who launched similar attacks were Allen Zoll (National Council on American Education), Joseph Kamp (Constitutional Educational League), and Merwin K. Hart (National Economic Council).

Anti-Semitic "partisanship" for the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act took the form of attacks upon those who sought its repeal or revision. Anti-Semites played on popular fears lest the United States be flooded by worthless immigrants; they asserted that the Jews wished to secure the admission of millions of their co-religionists in order to acquire domination of the United

States. The fact that Christian church groups, both Catholic and Protestant, were also opposed to the new immigration law was made light of, if not completely ignored.

Reaction to Soviet Anti-Semitism

The Prague trials and the institution of a flagrantly anti-Semitic policy by the Soviet Union and her satellites during the latter half of 1953 (see p.) puzzled the agitators only temporarily. With typical irrationality they advanced many contradictory "explanations": the Prague trials were a "family quarrel between Reds and Zionists, built up into a massive fear campaign by Jew propagandists" (Frank Britton's *American Nationalist*, December 25, 1952); "The Jews had outlived their welcome in a revolutionary movement" (Leon DeAryan's *The Broom*, December 22, 1952); the Czech purge was "a Red smokescreen," and "a Jewish move to stampede us into World War as in 1939 . . ." (Conde McGinley's *Common Sense*, December 1, 1952); Lyril Van Hyning's *Women's Voice* of December 25, 1952, held that the trials were "phony" and merely an effort by the Jews "to clear themselves of Communist crime. . . ."

Other Propaganda Themes

During the period reviewed, the word "Zionist" became more firmly entrenched in the anti-Semitic lexicon as a synonym for Jew. "Zionist" was joined by "Khazar," a relative newcomer, promoted by John Beaty, Conde McGinley, and others. The Khazars were a Tartaric tribe of the Ukraine, no longer existent, which embraced Judaism in the eighth century. Propagandists employing the word boldly asserted that the present-day descendants of the Khazars dominated Russia and most of Europe, coerced the United States government, and conspired for world control. The term appeared to be used in the hope of avoiding charges of anti-Semitism, since the Khazars were not Semites. Such expectations, however, were invariably vitiated by frequent references to prominent Jews within this context.

Noted, too, was an increased interest in such staples of the anti-Semitic trade as the infamous *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, and its equally discredited offshoot, *The International Jew*. A diabolical, if crude, adaptation of the Protocols theme was given wide currency. Up until the middle of 1953 charges of Jewish control of the atom for world domination were extensively exploited, then declined for the balance of the period.

Significant Activities

Representative of activities in the anti-Semitic and related movements during the period under review were the following:

GERALD L. K. SMITH

The Presidential elections over, Gerald L. K. Smith began to attack the UN with greater force. In February 1953 he called a two-day Conference to Abolish the United Nations, which was held at San Francisco, and was attended by 300 persons. The speakers at this event included Smith, Wesley T. Swift, a leading agitator from the Los Angeles area, and California State Senator Jack B. Tenney. This assemblage passed a resolution calling for a mass "pilgrimage to Washington" in June 1953 to propagandize against further American participation in the UN. This project was not carried out; Smith held a meeting at a Washington hotel on July 1 which was attended by fewer than seventy-five persons.

Another front of Smith's was the Save the McCarran Act Committee.

In May 1953, Smith transferred his headquarters from St. Louis, Mo., to Glendale, Calif., near Los Angeles. During this move he severed relations with his long-time associate Donald Lohbeck, who appeared to have taken over the printing plant for private business. Though former Smith headquarters had been located at New York and Detroit, his most effective rallies had always been held in Los Angeles. Undoubtedly, the fact that Senator Tenney joined his forces was another factor in this change of location. In addition, in 1953 Missouri enacted a more stringent election law that required a candidate to submit a larger number of petitions, and one with more state-wide representation, to secure a place on the ballot.

JACK B. TENNEY

Long a member of the California Legislature, and at one time head of its committee to investigate subversive activities, Senator Jack B. Tenney in September 1952 accepted the Vice Presidential nomination of the Christian Nationalist Party, Gerald L. K. Smith's personal enterprise. (Yet only five years before, in 1947, Tenney had asserted that Smith merited "the most severe public criticism and condemnation for his contribution to racial agitation.")

During 1951 Tenney had been chairman of America Plus, a movement formed to further the introduction of a "Freedom of Choice Amendment" to state constitutions. This amendment was calculated in effect to repeal all fair employment practices, equal public accommodations, and other laws designed to eradicate discrimination. Tenney resigned his leadership later that year to campaign unsuccessfully for a Republican Congressional nomination. During 1952 he began to publish attacks upon Jewish organizations, which he distributed widely in the form of leaflet reprints from a small weekly. Early in 1953 a pamphlet, *Zion's Fifth Column*, appeared; it consisted of citations from various items of literature put out by Jewish defense and communal agencies, accompanied by Tenney's "interpretations." In July 1953 Tenney published a sequel, *Zionist Network*. Sections of *Zion's Fifth Column* were reprinted and prominently featured in Gerald L. K. Smith's *The Cross and the Flag*.

ROBERT H. WILLIAMS

One of the more energetic of the agitators was Robert H. Williams of Santa Ana, Calif. In addition to his *Williams Intelligence Summary*, Williams published during the latter part of 1952, a pamphlet entitled *Can the Police Protect Us?* This publication expounded the thesis that important officials of the Federal Civil Defense Administration were under the influence of the UN, Jews, and Zionists. This pamphlet was widely mailed, many of the recipients being police and Civil Defense officials.

FRANK L. BRITTON

Frank L. Britton, Los Angeles publisher of slick-paper, multi-colored essays in anti-Semitism such as the pamphlet, *Behind Communism*, began publication in December 1952 of his semimonthly *American Nationalist*, which promoted anti-Semitic and anti-Negro canards. Most of its issues attacked opposition to the McCarran Act as paving the way for "a huge Jew invasion from [the] Iron Curtain." Its September 10, 1953, issue attempted to prove the pseudo-scientific thesis of the inferiority of the Negro.

Britton's anti-Semitic boycott movement, *The New Confederates*, made little or no headway, despite its extensive distribution of lurid, hate-inciting cartoons.

ELIZABETH DILLING

Elizabeth Dilling confined her output to distortions of Talmud passages and vicious "interpretations" of the Hebrew ritual. Her principal achievement during the period reviewed was a leaflet called *Brotherhood*, attacking the interfaith movement. Thousands of these pamphlets were mailed to general lists, timed to coincide with preparations for Brotherhood Week (February 15-22, 1953).

CONDE MCGINLEY

Conde McGinley's *Common Sense* (Union, N. J.) acquired its own building in March 1953, an event celebrated by a meeting on the premises attended by 125 of his supporters. Claiming over 20,000 subscribers, he shipped copies far in excess of that number in bulk. The publication during the period provided a forum for a variety of authors, including Merwin K. Hart, Kurt Mertig, Robert H. Williams, George W. Armstrong, Elizabeth Dilling, and Eustace Mullins. Equipped with its own press facilities, *Common Sense* published a large reprint edition of *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* in October 1953. Often using general mailing lists for extensive distribution of special topical issues, the publication's issue No. 191 (dated August 15, 1953) was received by many residents in the Cincinnati area during October.

The Neo-Nazis and Their Associates

Neo-Nazi and German anti-Semitic groups in the United States endeavored to fuse German-Americans into solid racial voting blocs. The remnants of the old German-American Bund, joined by younger bigots (often non-German in extraction), had formerly adopted a line of sympathy for the German people, with their anti-Semitism subdued. They had bewailed the "cruelty" of the Morgenthau Plan, the "ruthless bombing" of German cities, the "rapacity" of Allied troops (German soldiers were described as gallant). The German bigots had received considerable support from nativist elements and organizations, with which they were in close contact. With the economic recovery of Germany, several of these groups became boldly Nazi during the period reviewed.

NATIONAL RENAISSANCE PARTY

Headed by James Madole, the National Renaissance Party (NRP) staged weekly street meetings in the Yorkville section of New York during the spring and summer of 1953. Attendance at these meetings grew from 30 to between 75 and 100 persons; they were often accompanied by disturbances. Assisting Madole were Kurt Mertig, Dan Kurtz, H. Keith Thompson, and Eustace Mullins. Mertig's organization, the German-American Republican League, had been listed by the United States Attorney General as "subversive" in 1949; Kurtz was the self-styled Christian Front leader of Queens County (N. Y.); H. Keith Thompson was exposed in 1952 as a registered agent for the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party of West Germany (which later dissolved in the face of a government ban); the activities of Mullins are discussed below. Madole told his open-air audience on May 1, 1953:

I am proud of being a fascist and a Nazi. . . . They [the Jews] have got to get the same concentration camps as they got in Germany and Italy. . . . We've got to get rid of them, the sooner the better. . . .

NRP's monthly, *National Renaissance Bulletin*, in its issue for May 1953, declaimed:

Although Adolf Hitler is dead his philosophy lives again in the growing strength of Fascist forces in America, Europe, and the Middle East. What Hitler accomplished in Europe, the National Renaissance Party shall yet accomplish in America.

During September 1953 a squad of NRP members appeared at meetings in storm-troop attire. Despite NRP's viciousness, its membership did not exceed 200, although NRP's *Bulletin* often was distributed in the several thousands, most of it gratis.

EDWARD A. FLECKENSTEIN

Edward A. Fleckenstein, who headed the Voters' Alliance of Americans of German Ancestry (New York City), visited West Germany in the spring of

1953, and spent much of his sojourn there addressing extreme rightist elements. Before a national rally of delegates of thirty-two extremist groups, Fleckenstein declared, "Democracy is the glorification of mediocrity." In August 1953 Fleckenstein's passport was invalidated on the charges that he had interfered in the internal politics of a foreign nation. West German authorities then ousted him from the country.

EUSTACE MULLINS

Eustace Mullins early in 1952 announced his plans to have the Aryan League of America (ALA) function as "an underground organization to protect our families from the bloodbath of Jewish terrorists." Representative of his writings was an article, "Adolph Hitler: An Appreciation," that appeared in NRP's October 1952 *Bulletin*. Mullins' most significant activity during the period under review was his promotion of the infamous "Rabbi Rabinovich" canard. This purported to be the "text" of an address by a rabbi before an "Emergency Council of European Rabbis in Budapest, January 12, 1952," supposedly detailing plans for the subjection of the world through a third world war. Originally printed in *Common Sense*, the article was reproduced by Einar Aberg, anti-Semitic publicist of Norrviken, Sweden, and widely distributed through the mails.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WESTERN CULTURE (ACAWC)

The ACAWC was formed in the spring of 1953 by H. Keith Thompson, Madole, and F. C. F. Weiss. Pretentiously announced as "a dynamic pressure group," the group made little headway, and appeared to be moribund in August 1953.

Ku Klux Klan

Ku Klux Klan (KKK) activity throughout the South reached its lowest ebb since 1945, when the late Grand Dragon Samuel Green had revived the hooded order. This decline was largely attributable to the conviction, in 1952, of seventy-three KKK men on various charges of involvement in violence and terror, by Federal and state courts in North Carolina. Many received jail sentences, including Carolina KKK leader Thomas L. Hamilton, who was given four years at hard labor. Florida KKK leader Bill Hendrix all but abandoned his version of the Klan, the American Confederate Army. There was no evidence of KKK organizing activities in northern areas such as had been projected in 1952. While the Florida bombing outrages of 1951 (see AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1953 [Vol. 54], p. 96-97) still were unsolved, a Federal Grand Jury in Miami indicted three men (December 1952) for having denied KKK membership in their testimony; a prominent woman was also indicted for having denied that she had consulted Klansmen about barring Negroes from the Carver Village housing development. In June 1953, a Miami Federal Grand Jury indicted six persons for having committed perjury by denying KKK membership or participation in a series of violent incidents in central Florida during the period from 1949 to 1952.

The Courts

The plea of William Dudley Pelley, former Silver Shirt leader, to have his sedition conviction expunged was denied in Federal Court, Indianapolis, Ind., on September 1, 1953. Pelley, who had served eight years of a fifteen-year sentence, was then on parole.

A charge under Illinois' group libel statute lodged against Lyril Van Hyn- ing, editor of *Women's Voice*, was dropped at the prosecutor's request, in November 1952, with leave to reinstate.

Other Literature

The general quality of printing, layout, and typography of anti-Semitic periodicals and publications continued good during the period reviewed, although mimeographed material ranged from clear to illegible. Distribution of John O. Beaty's *Iron Curtain Over America* appeared to have declined sharply, although many activists pushed its sale at reduced price. In Sep- tember 1953 Kenneth Goff, a former member of G. L. K. Smith's group, published a sixty-four-page pamphlet, *One World a Red World*, attacking the UN. After a silence of more than a year, Lawrence L. Reilly, at Lowell, Ariz., in the fall of 1953 published a paper-bound book, *The Sedition Trial*. Long inactive, Robert P. Edmondson, pre-Pearl Harbor propagandist, recom- piled some of his more vicious leaflets and published them as a cloth-bound book during the summer of 1953.

GEORGE KELLMAN