

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 CASE ORIGINATED AT <b>DETROIT, MICHIGAN</b>	FILE NO. <b>14-7 DB</b>		
REPORT MADE AT <b>BUFFALO, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-8-44</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2/23, 24/44</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>b7c</b>
TITLE <b>GERALD L. K. SMITH, was.                  THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER                  SEDITION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** JOSEPH H. STOFFEL, President of the Economics League of Buffalo, sought to compel the Buffalo Stadium and the Economics Board to rent the municipal auditorium to on the night of February 21, 1944, a speech by GERALD L. K. SMITH. Board's decision not to rent the auditorium court upheld the purpose. Economics League reported to be composed of this followers of SMITH in Buffalo.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

-RUC-

DATE 10/6/82 BY SP8 BTJ/ML

**REFERENCE:** Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 15, 1943, at Buffalo, New York. b7c

**DETAILS:** AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The following information was obtained from [REDACTED] City Hall, Buffalo, New York: b7c  
b7d

JOSEPH H. STOFFEL, President of the Economics League, Buffalo, applied to the Buffalo Stadium and Auditorium Board to rent the Buffalo municipal auditorium for a meeting on the night of February 21, 1944, in a letter addressed to MR. J. BAXTER SMITH, a member of the Board. STOFFEL's letter indicate that the Ballroom of the auditorium would be used for a celebration and that the speakers would be CHARLES WADDEN of

*see up  
part of  
Sept 15*

**REINDEXED**  
 DATE 10/6/55

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ Bureau 3 Detroit 3 Buffalo (1 Buffalo File 100-4723)		62-113918-431 MAR 7 1944 [Handwritten initials]

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 205 OCT 13 1964**

the American Legion of Pittsburgh, Captain SOUTHARD, Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars, of Illinois, or Honorable CLARE HOFFMAN of Michigan. One of these speakers was to be introduced by GERALD L. K. SMITH of Detroit. This request was denied by MR. SMITH as previous requests had been denied.

Thereafter, through his attorney, MR. JAY T. BARNSDALL, JR., a League which is an unincorporated association consisting of seven or more members, in the Supreme Court of New York at Buffalo, citing the Auditorium Board show cause why it should not rent the Buffalo municipal auditorium for the above mentioned purposes. The petition recited that all members of the League live in Buffalo and that the Ballroom was to be used for the purpose of a celebration in honor of George Washington.

The Corporation Counsel prepared a defense on behalf of the Auditorium Board on the legal grounds among others that the auditorium was municipally owned property over which the City Authorities had complete discretion as to the purposes for which it was used. The court sustained the Board's ruling on this ground. The defense included statements and affidavits of a general nature relating to the activities of SMITH. One particular affidavit furnished by MR. PAUL WAMSLEY, Erie County Americanism Chairman of the American Legion, is set out in part as follows:

"PAUL WAMSLEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says ..... That on May 24, 1943 he attended a meeting conducted by the Economics League at the Fraternal Order of Eagles Hall, located at Pearl and Tupper Streets in said city; that the meeting was addressed by GERALD L. K. SMITH and was attended by about 300 people; that for three hours he harangued and aroused the group to a frenzied, fanatical condition; that he appeared to be bent on reviving the America First Committee; that although he invited questions from the audience, when I stood up and questioned him relative to the difference between the Canadian and American methods of raising an Army, he said 'Shut up, I will have you thrown from the hall'; that he thereafter produced a flag having thirteen alternate red and white stripes as in our American flag, with a cross of which appeared to me to be that of St. George and St. Andrew and which I believed to be a replica of the Cambridge American Flag of 1776-77; that he threw this flag upon the floor and then proceeded to jump up and down on it while the audience yelled its approval.

"Deponent further says that in his talk he attacked rationing, the contributions to our Allies, our leaders and the Austin Wadsworth Bill, and commented adversely upon sending of troops to foreign soil; that he implied that Civilian Defense, particularly

"the Air Raid Warden set-up, was a part and parcel of the Roosevelt 4th Term Campaign, and that he said members of the Civilian Defense and Air Raid Wardens might make visits to the individual homes of our citizens to sell that idea; that he also suggested that these Air Raid Wardens and members of the Civilian Defense should be kicked out if they visited any of our homes for that purpose; that he likewise made statements which inferred that the F.B.I. would soon become a Gestapo outfit and be trained to infringe upon our individual liberties."

[REDACTED] who is also a member of the Buffalo Stadium and Auditorium Board, furnished the writer the following information:

During the controversy over this matter he received a visit by five or six women in his office. They first inquired of him in very crude and profane language as to why he would not rent the auditorium. He said he declined to discuss auditorium business at that time and place. One of the women remarked that he was just another "d— Jew" and that they would not be able to do anything with him. As they left he overheard one of them remark that he [REDACTED] should be hanged along with Roosevelt. At that time [REDACTED] left his office and as he walked down the street this group of women followed him making insulting comments about him with several derogatory references to the Jews. [REDACTED] did not obtain the names of any of these persons but said they were identified with the Economics League.

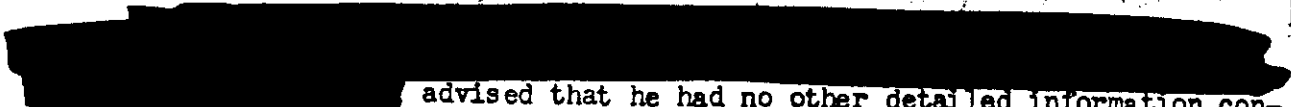
[REDACTED] volunteered the following information:

He is a member of the Economics League though he has not attended any of its meetings for the past several months. He stated that the Economics League is entirely dominated by JOSEPH H. STOFFEL; that STOFFEL's secretary who handles much of the details relating to the organization's work, is ELIZABETH STREISSING (phonetic). Another person prominent in the Economics League is FRANCIS DUCETTE, who owns and operates the Buffalo Scientific Company, a chemical concern, and resides at 168 Dorchester Street. [REDACTED] understood that DUCETTE is actively interested in the Economics League and its work but he has an agreement with STOFFEL that he will take no public part at this time because he has some Government contracts in his business and is afraid that his business might be affected if it becomes known that he is an active follower of SMITH.

[REDACTED] states the Economics League meets every Monday night in the Catholic Library Hall at Main and Virginia Streets and that there are

BU 14-7

frequently in attendance Reverend MICHAEL ANSTETT, Pastor of St. Louis Roman Catholic Church, and Reverend RICHARD O'BRIEN, pastor of Annunciation Roman Catholic Church.



b7c  
b7d

advised that he had no other detailed information concerning recent activities of the Economics League in its efforts to obtain the auditorium for SMITH. During the conversation he pointed out that he had learned indirectly that Father ANSTETT, who was recently made pastor of St. Louis Church, is interested in the activities of the Economics League; that St. Louis Parish owns considerable property including the building in which the Catholic Library is situated and in which the Economics League holds its meetings.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS  
RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: \_\_\_\_\_

VOL: 25

PAGES REVIEWED: 89

PAGES RELEASED: 87

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

FILE NO. **100-7744**

REPORT MADE AT <b>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/9/44</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/16, 21; 2/17, 28/44</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] :HFP</b>
TITLE <b>GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases: Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY (G) SEDITION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject addressed meeting at Curtis Hall, 10th floor, Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 8:15 P.M. on Sunday, 1/16/44. Approximately 350 persons in attendance. SMITH said he was conducting tour over United States trying to give America First group new fuel to pour on fire against New Deal. SMITH said enough supplies were not being sent to MacARTHUR so he would not be victorious and gain popularity. He added if this political manipulation of the Army was going on at cost of hunger and lives of American soldiers, ROOSEVELT and New Deal were guilty of treason. Literature distributed by subject enclosed.

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau File 62-43818.

**DETAILS:**

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

This is a joint report of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer.

RUC. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-8825/mg

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

II.

Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer attended a meeting addressed by subject at Curtis Hall on 10th floor of Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 8:15 P.M. on Sunday, January 16, 1944. The meeting was called to order at 8:15 P.M. by SMITH with approximately 350

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. J. Hayton</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>62-43818-440</b> <b>33 MAR 11 1944</b>	RECORDED & INDEXED <b>34</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 5 Bureau (Enc.) 4 Detroit 3 Chicago <i>9/1 ENCL. BEHIND FILE 3/15/44</i>	<i>37 OCT 19 1964</i> <i>2 J. J. [unclear]</i> <i>cc clerk by [unclear]</i>	

PUBLICATION FILE

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DTC*

Chicago File  
No. 100-7744

persons in attendance. The meeting was opened with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, followed by the Salute to the Flag, and the Lord's Prayer.

SMITH was the only speaker of the evening, and occupied the platform alone. Persons were admitted to this meeting only on presentation of passes which had previously been sent out. Agent [redacted] and the writer were able to gain admission to this meeting by presentation of passes which were furnished to the Chicago Field Division by [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau.

SMITH said that this meeting had not been scheduled, but had been hurriedly planned when he found that he was passing through Chicago.

SMITH stated he had just come from a meeting at St. Louis where he had been well received. He said that he was conducting a tour over the United States, and was trying to give the America First group new fuel to pour on the fire against the New Deal. He advised that this meeting was an intimate visit with the group and not for purposes of his making a speech.

SMITH stated that the entrance of the United States into the war could have been avoided if the Government had been building battleships in 1933 and 1934 instead of bridges in the desert and canals in Florida where there was no need for them. He said that the New Deal was the cause of the United States having to enter the war under these circumstances, and it was apparent that most of his statements made during his talk were either a direct or an indirect attack on the present administration. SMITH said that attempts had been made by the Government to smear and intimidate all America First members and officers who were outspoken in their criticism of the New Deal. The subject stated that the FBI was used to investigate the America First group along seditious lines if they were outspoken and because of his activity they had tried to intimidate him in this way.

In this connection SMITH said there were not fifty men in the United States who had nerve enough to speak a year ago against the New Deal and that he considered himself one of <sup>the</sup> first. He mentioned the names of a few others who were outspoken in this group as being Senator NYE, Governor HIRAM JOHNSON of California, ROBERT REYNOLDS, Col. ROBERT MCCORMICK and Father COGHILL.

SMITH stated he had a son in the Army from whom he had not heard for twelve weeks. SMITH added that his son had spent six years in a military academy and all his classmates were Officers, but his son was leading a unit was not even a Private First Class. SMITH said he had no idea in what the

Chicago File  
No. 100-7744

of war his son was located, but he was out of the country. SMITH added that this was no doubt better as he was responsible only for his own life. In this connection, SMITH gave the example of a Captain in the United States Army he knew who made a wrong decision which cost the lives of two hundred men, and this Captain felt this burden on his heart and later took his own life.

SMITH said that he had a speech scheduled in Denver, Colorado and the City Council had granted the use of the City Auditorium which seated 3,000 people. He said that all the morning papers which came out on the day that his speech was scheduled in the evening, announced that because of the organized resistance of the Jews and Communists, that the permission which had been granted for the use of the Hall had been cancelled by the City Officials of Denver. SMITH said as a result there were so many phone calls made into the Mayor's Office that his switchboard was blocked and he again granted the use of the Hall for the meeting which SMITH was to address. SMITH said that the Communists started picketing the Hall after approximately three hundred people had entered, but that the America First members went out and took care of these Communists.

*Denver  
Roosevelt  
Chicago  
7/11/42*

SMITH said he was approached by the Chief of Police; that the Chief had three hundred policemen at the scene; that the Chief of Police inquired as to the nature of the speech he planned to give. SMITH stated that he replied that he was going to give the New Deal H----. SMITH added that after he had finished his speech the Chief of Police complimented him on it, and wanted to make a speech. However, SMITH stated he discouraged the Chief of Police, and as a result the latter only took a bow before the meeting.

SMITH stated that if the Jews wanted to stop Anti-Semitic attacks being made on them, they should do two things. First, drop WALTER LIPSCHITZ WINCHELL in the Atlantic Ocean, and second, stop the Jewish Rabbis from reviewing the book "Under Cover" before their congregations.

SMITH attacked WILLKIE as being of the Internationalist group saying that it should be remembered that both he and ROOSEVELT pledged themselves against United States participation in the war during their campaigns. SMITH related that WILLKIE had been scheduled to speak at a Presbyterian Conference in Detroit, Michigan, which was picketed by about five hundred members of the America First Committee. SMITH said that this made WILLKIE mad, and he opened with an oath against the America First group. SMITH said that WILLKIE had come to Detroit a day early so that he could make a political speech.



Chicago File  
No. 100-7744

SMITH stated that WILLKIE spent six days in England mingling with the common people and drinking beer in taverns, but in fact he had so many reporters around him that the common people could not get near him. SMITH added that WILLKIE then flew back to the United States and testified before the Senate Committee as an authority on the Lend-Lease program.

SMITH told the group at instant meeting that the New Deal was rumored as having kicked General Marshall upstairs in a political move, and was not giving General MacARTHUR sufficient supplies in order that MacARTHUR would not be too victorious and gain too much popularity. SMITH said he had never publicly expressed himself in favor of MacARTHUR. However, he thought he was a very fine man. SMITH added that if this political manipulation of the Army was going on at the cost of hunger and lives of American soldiers, that ROOSEVELT and the New Deal were guilty of treason.

SMITH said he was the first man to advocate \$50.00 per month for Privates in the United States Army, and he was met by the argument that this would undermine the morale of the Army. SMITH stated that it was not right to pay a man \$10.00 a day for making a gun, while the Government was only paying 60¢ per day to the man who is to use this gun and take a chance of getting shot.

SMITH said that the United States is spending \$6,000,000,000.00 in South America on political projects, and that this money would mean \$1,000.00 apiece to 6,000,000 soldiers when they are mustered out of the Army, if it was used for Americans instead of by the New Deal in foreign politics.

SMITH then made inquiry of the persons present at the meeting if they knew anyone who had been mustered out of the service in the United States Army. When a number of hands went up in the crowd, he said that these persons should have these veterans sign the petitions to Congress on behalf of war veterans which he would later pass out at this meeting.

SMITH said that the soldiers on returning to this country would be forced to go about selling apples in order to make a living because unemployment would be so prevalent after the war.

SMITH then gave the following 7 Point Program or Platform of the America First group:

Chicago File  
No. 100-7744

1. America First in the war, by which he meant that America's welfare should be first in this war as contrasted with Internationalism.
2. Nationalism with no compromise to our sovereignty.
3. Repeal New Deal Fascism.
4. Repeal war boondoggling and policy of cabbuling in world politics.
5. Elimination of use of mails in furtherance of political aims by incumbent office holders at Government expense.
6. No labor draft, or plan that results in penal servitude.
7. Restoration of private enterprise which means restoration of capitalism.

A collection was called for by SMITH, the receipts of which he explained were to defray the expenses of the Hall and traveling expenses of Mrs. SMITH and himself as well as their hotel bill.

A copy of the following report relative to instant meeting on January 16, 1944, was furnished to Special Agent [REDACTED] by the Anti-Defamation League in Chicago on January 21, 1944: b7c

"Gerald L. K. Smith Meeting  
Sunday, January 16, 1944 - 8:00 P.M.  
Curtis Hall - Fine Arts Bldg.,  
410 S. Michigan Ave.

Meeting lasted from 8:15 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, the speaker, occupied the rostrum by himself. Although six large chairs were on the spacious platform, Smith was the only party to occupy same. He is a one-man show. At the conclusion of his talk, he rendered a prayer. Approximately 350 people attended and it was obvious why a room of this size was selected as it appeared very easy to fill. About 55% of the audience were women of middle and advanced ages and the majority of the people seemed to be of a hard-working class. They seemed to be regular "America First" followers who believed in his utterances implicitly.

One of his principal attacks was against Walter Winchell who he referred to as "Walter Lipschultz", giving him a terrific tongue-lashing for his supposedly false utterances and Winchell's efforts in promoting "Union Now".

Chicago File  
No. 100-7744

He displayed the flag that was made up of symbols of all the principal allied nations portraying this to be Winchell's belief of a new flag for America. It brought a lot of jeers.

John Roy Carlson and his book "Under Cover" came in for another lashing. He claimed the book was principally developed and printed for the purpose of selling it to the 'kikes' but they would be the suckers. Of course, everything in the book is a lie.

Smith said the wave of anti-Semitism can be reduced if the Jews do two things: 1. throw Walter Winchell into the Atlantic Ocean; 2. if the Rabbis refrain from discussing and reviewing "Under Cover" from their pulpits. He discussed an incident he experienced in Denver where a meeting had been arranged for him and because of the efforts of the Jews and Communists, the meeting was to be cancelled, but the 'America First' Party heard about it, and they stormed the Council and the meeting was held.

He gave a tirade against the New Deal, President Roosevelt, Hopkins, Ickes, etc., and discussed the Baruch party for Hopkins.

He spoke along Republican lines asking for support of the Republican candidate, except Willkie, and if they did not select a candidate suitable to these people, they would select a candidate of their own.

Smith mentioned that an effort is being made to organize the returning veterans as a division of the 'America First Party.' He said the soldiers returning today are receiving no pay and he criticized this procedure.

Smith is a great student of mass psychology and only a master like himself could have taken up the collection that he did. It appeared everybody from \$1.00 to \$10.00 in a very organized manner which Mrs. Smith supervised. Envelopes were distributed and after they were collected a second set of envelopes were distributed which was supposed to be deposited at the door where Mrs. Smith stood with a few helpers, and he cautioned people to give them to the right party.

Pamphlets and a leather-bound collection of past issues of 'The Cross and the Flag' were offered for sale and I subscribed for a copy of 'Why I was Indicted'.

Chicago File  
No. 100-7744

Smith said there weren't fifty people in this country doing the work he is doing, but if there were that many, he would like to know who they are. William Grace's name was called from the audience.

He asked the audience not to applaud every statement he made - he knew that everything he said deserved applause, but if he had to stop every second it would drag the meeting out too long. He said he would indicate when to applaud and then they could go at it full force.

Smith said there was no bigotry in his system, he is not out to run down any race or religious group, he believes that all should be entitled to their own rights to worship as they see fit. "There is only one thing I am asking of these Jewish gentlemen and that is to leave me alone," said Smith.

I think one of the high points in his talk was his confession that the constant discussions and reviews of 'Under Cover' are bothering him.

A woman at the door tried to get signatures on a petition for McCormick for President, but she seemed to have difficulty in getting signatures."

There is being enclosed to the Bureau with this report, the following material distributed at the meeting on January 16, 1944, by the subject:

1. Envelope for subscription to "The Cross and the Flag".
2. Envelope for pledges to the America First Party.
3. One leaflet purported to be a clipping from the Washington Whirligig by RAY TUCKER.
4. One Petition to Congress in behalf of war veterans.

There are also being enclosed to the Bureau, the following newspaper clippings relative to the meeting addressed by SMITH on January 16, 1944, in Chicago, Illinois:

1. Clipping from Chicago Daily News taken from the issue of January 17, 1944.
2. Clipping from the Chicago Sun taken from the issue of January 17, 1944.

Chicago File  
No. 100-7744

There is also being enclosed to the Bureau the following material received through [REDACTED]

1. One letter soliciting pledges to the America First Party, and envelope enclosed therewith for reply on which postage was guaranteed to be paid by the addressee: Gerald L. K. Smith  
Director and Organizer  
America First Party  
P. O. Box 459  
Detroit 31, Michigan
2. One letter from Gerald L. K. Smith and Certificate of Membership in America First Party issued to [REDACTED]
3. One booklet entitled "And so They Indicted Me!" characterized on the front page as being a story of New Deal persecution by J. EDWARD JONES.

**ENCLOSURES:**

**TO THE BUREAU:**

1. Envelope for subscription to "The Cross & the Flag".
2. Envelope for pledges to the America First Party.
3. One leaflet purported to be a clipping from the Washington Whirligig by RAY TUCKER.
4. One Petition to Congress in behalf of war veterans.
5. One clipping from Chicago Daily News taken from issue of January 17, 1944.
6. One clipping from Chicago Sun taken from issue of January 17, 1944.
7. One letter soliciting pledges to the America First Party and envelope enclosed therewith.
8. One letter from SMITH and Certificate of Membership in America First Party.
9. One booklet entitled "And so They Indicted Me!"

**REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.**

Chicago File  
No. 100-7744

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT:

[REDACTED]. This symbol [REDACTED] was used  
in this report to [REDACTED] of the Chicago Field Divi-  
sion, given by the writer with a small contribution in order that the Chicago  
Field Division be furnished with literature and invitations to future meetings  
to be held by the subject in Chicago:

[REDACTED]

b7D  
b7E

RECORDED

JPH:elc Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark  
62-43818-440  
3/15/44 J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH;  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION.

For your further information in connection with your consideration of this matter, there is attached hereto a copy of an additional report prepared at Chicago, Illinois, on March 9, 1944, by Special Agent [redacted] in the matter entitled "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, with aliases; the Committee of One Million; Internal Security (C); Sedition." b7c

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/6/82 BY P-88/mh

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Acers \_\_\_\_\_
- Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Starke \_\_\_\_\_
- Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED 12  
 MAR 16 1944  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
 MAR 15

MAR 21 1944

*[Handwritten signature]*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CSB:MT

TO : MR. ROSEN *GR*

DATE: 3/6/44

FROM : C. S. Bellino

SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH  
MAIL FRAUD

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	

*WJH*

While talking to Mr. Roy C. Frank, Attorney in charge of the Mail Frauds Section in the Criminal Division, he advised that a 40-page summary was given to him setting forth a possible violation of the Mail Fraud Statute on the part of the above-named individual. He stated that this summary was then briefed to 10 pages, and although he has not carefully reviewed this matter at this time, he contemplates prosecutive action being brought for a possible Mail Fraud violation against Smith.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RECORDED

162-43818-441

DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-8/MS/MSJ/gjllow  
EX-1

F B I  
33 MAR 11 1944  
*3*

*late memo Bellino  
3/8/44 JPH*





Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

March 8, 1944

JPH:WEMJ  
Call: 10:30 A.M.  
Dictation: 11:00 A.M.

- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH; THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY; INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

Reference is made to the attached memorandum dated March 6, 1944, from Mr. Bellino to Mr. Rosen, advising that Mr. Roy C. Frank, Attorney in charge of the Mail Frauds Section in the Criminal Division, has stated that the Department contemplates prosecutive action against Smith for a Mail Fraud violation.

BELLINO

Mr. James McInerney, who handles the Smith case in the Department, while talking with Special Agent Hanratty at the above-indicated time concerning the case, stated that the Department does not contemplate any action against Smith at this time under the Mail Fraud Statutes or any other statutes. He advised that several weeks ago [redacted] of New York City, who is associated with the Anti-Defamation League, came to the Department and in talking with Mr. Lou Schwartz of the Criminal Administration Section, suggested that a Mail Fraud case might be made out against Smith through showing that he has defrauded his followers in collecting large sums of money from them. Schwartz later assigned Attorney William Kasser of the Criminal Division to look over this suggestion and thereafter Kasser prepared a memorandum of some forty pages setting forth data which he thought might be sufficient to show a Mail Fraud violation. Apparently this memorandum included some miscellaneous data furnished by [redacted]

Mr. McInerney observed that he had not even known of the foregoing until Kasser's memorandum was completed and that upon reviewing Kasser's memorandum he is of the opinion that it was absolutely nothing other than [redacted]'s personal viewpoint that Smith is really not sincere and is exploiting his followers by collecting sums of money from them which Smith alleges are being used "to keep America from becoming a bureaucracy." Mr. McInerney pointed out that there has been no showing that Smith is not sincere and stated that the Criminal Division definitely does not contemplate any prosecution at the present time against Smith.

Mr. McInerney indicated confidentially that this entire thing was a "piece of pressure work" by [redacted]. In this connection you will recall that [redacted] has heretofore furnished the New York Office considerable data relative to Smith and other matters and that as concerns Smith this data, although generally informative, has not at all been sufficient to show any substantive violation. Mr. McInerney also intimated that Schwartz, in accepting [redacted] suggestion, did not know the facts of the Smith case and that Kasser was perhaps overenthusiastic and not attentive to legal detail in reaching the conclusion that Smith could be prosecuted for a Mail Fraud violation.

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ENCLOSURE



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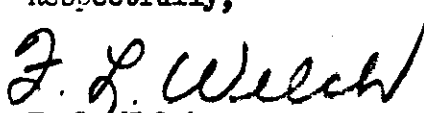
BY SP-100/...

MAR 11 1944

Handwritten initials and signatures, including "ALV 67"

At this time Mr. McInerney also revealed that the Criminal Division has received an extensive report of the Treasury Department's "income tax violation" investigation of Smith. He said that on the whole this report is not reflective of any substantial violation but on the contrary tends to indicate that Smith has not defrauded anyone and has kept his books in fairly good order. Mr. McInerney stated that he intends to send a copy of this Treasury report to the Bureau for informative purposes.

Respectfully,



F. L. Welch



Attachment

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 100-765 b2

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

REPORT MADE AT <b>CLEVELAND, OHIO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-13-44</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2-29-44 3-6-44</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE <b>GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, Gerald L. K. Schmidt THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C SECURITY MATTER SEDITION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

On 2-29-44 at the Ball Room of the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, GERALD L. K. SMITH addressed approximately one thousand persons. SMITH in typical fashion attacked the administration's handling of the war veterans and liberal draft bill. He advised his followers to back MARTIN SWEENEY for Governor of Ohio because he was for "America First". SMITH ridiculed Willkie and warned the assemblage that Communism was attempting to destroy all religion. SMITH announced a National American First Rally at St. Louis, March 25. Guest speaker, DEAN SMITH, emphasized the blunders of the British in the Burma Campaign and attacked our Lend Lease Policy.

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DATE 10/6/92 BY SP-8/BJL**

-RUC-

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file #62-43818.  
Letter from Detroit dated February 16, 1944.

**DETAILS:**

At 8 pm on February 29, 1944, GERALD L. K. SMITH, National Director of the America First Party, addressed an audience of approximately one thousand persons at the Ball Room of the Public Auditorium at Cleveland, Ohio. To gain admission to the hall it was necessary to present a card of

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 4 - Detroit (1 USA) 2 - Cleveland cc <i>clerk</i> 3/2/44	62-43818-442 25 MAR 15 1944 <i>[Handwritten signatures]</i>
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admission. On the platform in addition to SMITH was DEAN E. SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, former head of the Standard Oil Company in Burma, Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, President of the United Mothers of America, Mrs. MONREAL of the United Mothers of America and CLARENCE M. TYLICKI, Campaign manager for MARTIN L. SWEENEY. A transcript of the speech made by SMITH was obtained from [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau which transcript is being set out [REDACTED]

"I want to congratulate you people on coming out here to listen to me on a night when a blizzard is raging. You might know that I could not have a meeting in Cleveland without there being a blizzard or a cyclone. The last time I was here, as I remember, there was a blizzard, and the time before that a near cloudburst. One time, also, you had a tornado here, the worst in 10 years. These things I doubt if they could blame on America First party, although there are some people in this town who would if they could get by with it. b7D

"Some of you people, I understand, did not get invitations to this meeting until very late. They were mailed out 2 weeks ago, but I have talked to some of you who did not get your invitations until today. Those of you who got your invitations late hold up your hands, please. About 20 people, I see. I don't want to condemn the Post Office for this; these things were mailed third class, but Cleveland is the only place where we have any trouble getting them out. In Pittsburgh, people say they have already received their invitations which were sent out one week later than these. Perhaps the reason is a help problem, but if you would elect a Republican who would appoint a Republican Postmaster, it would probably remedy the condition. I don't want to roast the mail carriers, they are the most poorly paid people in America, for they are Civil Service, and cannot mingle in politics.

"Roosevelt will not raise anybody's wages unless you play politics. Roosevelt does not help the soldiers; he was never interested in veterans. Congress was forced to pass the bonus bill designed for the first World War veterans because Roosevelt vetoed the bonus measure twice; And then only after 19 years had gone by since the Armistice. Unless you are a foreigner, you can't get any money in Washington. You've got to be a king, or duke or something like that to get anything in Washington.

"They also finally got a mustering-out pay bill for the soldiers passed, but it was a fight. The American Legion had to fight, the Veterans of Foreign Wars had to fight, and the great people's movements like ours had to say we were going to fight to get this law.

"I checked up in a Detroit Free Press the other morning, and an article

stated that the two-bit flophouses in Detroit were filled with many mustered out, wounded, or sick servicemen. Many of these men are penniless waiting for their benefits.

"Some people say you should not talk politics in a time of war; I wish we did not have to talk politics; I wish we had a president who lived up to the best traditions of the Presidency in the past and did not want to run for a fourth term. As long as he wants four terms, I will fight him, war or not.

"Roosevelt would like to conscript everyone under the Bill #666 and to put you where he wants you, so he can control you at election time this fall. If he puts people around rightly, he can carry any districts for the New Deal. I will talk politics as long as they use politics in their dealings with the armed service.

"My son is now in the Army in India, 12,000 miles from home. We did not hear from him for 4 weeks when he went over. I know he will die for his country and his flag, but he will not die for Franklin and Eleanor, nor to keep them in the White House for 4 more years.

"I want you all to stand, please. Rise from your seats, and let us unite in repeating the Lord's Prayer, as we learned it in our respective churches. (The Lord's Prayer was then repeated in unison).

"The press interviewed me some moments ago and asked me what I was going to do about SWEENEY's candidacy for Governor of Ohio. In both primaries I will support candidates who always put America first, in this and any other campaign. I talked to MARTIN SWEENEY this afternoon, and found him the same courageous MARTIN SWEENEY as before, unafraid to place America first; unless the Democrats have the foresight to place their party in the hands of SWEENEY, WHEELER, and REYNOLDS, the Democratic Party will never come to life again after it is buried this fall. It must have new leadership.

"I have talked to working men, veterans, and many other people, and they all want a policy of putting America first. Mr. SWEENEY could not be here tonight but he was thoughtful enough to send Mr. TYLICKI, his assistant, and I want him to come up and sit here on the platform. Give Mr. TYLICKI a hand, won't you?

"Some of you here tonight who are Republicans will say how can I vote for a Republican candidate if I support MARTIN SWEENEY for Governor. That does not enter into the situation now. Mr. SWEENEY is getting ready for the Democratic primary. Only Democrats can vote for him then.

"Who is this stooge of Burton's who is announcing his candidacy for the Governorship? The Plain Dealer says that Herbert is Burton's man, so it must be that way. You people know that Burton is an internationalist. He was part of the B2H2 group in the Senate and he wants to get us into a super-duper world government, made up of all the races in the world. Of course, the U. S. must have some delegates, to write the checks and pay the bills.

"Burton is the Plain Dealer's man, an internationalist, and a Willkieite. The Willkie group is the deadest political body in America today. It is as dead as the Dodo. Talk about the Japs and their hara kiri; Willkie committed political hara kiri. Roosevelt has been trying to get Congress to pass a big tax bill. He has been trying to ram this bill down the people's throats. When Congress refused to pass it and put through a bill for 1/4 the amount the President wanted, Roosevelt vetoed it and sent a message back to Congress repudiating Congress and questioning its integrity. This act made even Barkley vomit on the floor. Some said that Barkley was a courageous statesman for his speech resigning the leadership but what Barkley wanted much more than his self respect was the votes of Kentucky when he comes up for re-election. Barkley knows that he must do something to get away from Roosevelt to win again in Kentucky.

"When the President's tax veto was overridden, just one Republican in Congress voted to sustain Roosevelt. That man was Burton, but Willkie, that expert timer of political explosions, came out for a tax bill twice as high as the one Roosevelt wanted. If Congress doesn't like Roosevelt, it likes Willkie and his proposal 1/2 as much. That is how Willkie committed political hara kiri.

"We picketed a Willkie meeting in Detroit recently and that stopped him. Willkie threw his hat in the ring in Washington, and St. Louis, and other places, but nobody seems to want to accept it. In St. Louis he had only 700 people at a meeting in an auditorium that will seat 3000. We had more there than Willkie did, and we are going back to St. Louis for our National Rally of the America First Party on March 25th, and we will have 5 times as many people as Willkie could ever get.

"After Willkie's stand on the tax legislation, he is politically dead. He has been sunk in the deep freeze and when he goes down he has a little sinker tied around his neck and Burton is that little lead sinker that will go down with Willkie.

CV. F.O. #100-7463

Should Burton's man, Herbert get the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket and Sweeney get the Democratic nomination, then you can see that even the Republicans should vote for Sweeney. We want the best possible ticket on both sides. If we can redeem both parties the same way, that's good. The internationalists would like to see the tickets with Tweedledee Roosevelt on one side, and Tweedledum Willkie on the other. However, if we could get Wheeler on one side and another good man such as Martin Sweeney on the other side we won't care who wins the election.

"Petitions are now being circulated to get Martin Sweeney's name on the ballot for the Governorship. It takes just 1000 registered Democrats' signatures to get him on. These petitions will each hold about 25 names. How many people here tonight are willing to both sign and circulate one of these petitions? Fine, about 100 people raised their hands. Put that down, Plain Dealer, 100 people will circulate petitions for Martin Sweeney.

"Now, how about those who are willing to sign and not circulate a petition? Probably about 250 of you. If we get these petitions circulated, we'll at least give Ohio a chance to get a man, Martin Sweeney, who places America first, and Martin Sweeney has been for America first right down through the years. I would vote for Martin Sweeney if for no other reason than that he was the man who had guts enough to write a letter to the King and Queen of England and asked them to pay their war debt, when they were here last.

I am always glad to meet and hear from Mrs. David Stanley, who will say something to you now that will take about 2 minutes. Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Monreil and others have kept this United Mothers group going even tho they have been harassed and persecuted, by our enemies. (Mrs. Stanley then gave a short talk congratulating Mr. Smith on his recent birthday and presented him with a silk American flag and a crucifix to represent the "Cross and the Flag".

Mr. Smith again took the rostrum and stated, that sometimes I am tempted to indulge in self pity, because I am accused of many things, but here I am, the fourth generation of pulpit-pounding, Bible preaching Christians. All my relatives were born in America from colonial days on down, and they have been heroes in many wars. Yet I go to Buffalo, and the bureaucrats, who will open the auditorium to Earl Browder and others of his ilk, won't let me into the hall, because they say I am not a good American.

"My idea of a good election campaign this fall would be to change the people's ideas of the national hero from Walter Winchell to Charles Lindberg.

"I want to say that I am one reared in Protestantism; but I am with those who are Christians, of any faith. The Communists and other enemies of democracy are attempting to pit Protestants against Catholics, but do not fall for that propaganda. 'Christians of the World, Unite'. I am going to tell you a little story, and provide you with a little symbolism, to show you how cunning this conspiracy to foment religious intolerance is.

"A few weeks ago there appeared in the "Sunday Visitor", a Catholic journal, a feature article named Lynn. In this piece, he swiped at Huey Long and Gerald L. K. Smith, among others. I immediately sat down and wrote Bishop Nau of the diocese publishing this paper, expressing my objections. The Bishop wrote me a very cordial reply, in which he said that the article had appeared without his sanction and knowledge, and he apologized and said he could not prevent it's having gotten in the paper. He then offered to publish my reply to this article, if I desired.

"Last Sunday, the "Sunday Visitor" printed my answer. It appeared on page 3, the most read page of the "Sunday Visitor", which is the largest Catholic journal published.

"I consider that the great Catholic church stands wedged between the world and Communism and Nazism. It stands as a symbol of opposition to these things, and will destroy them if it can. It is a crime to preach the gospel of the church in the whole of Soviet Russia. If you don't preach the gospel the way Joe Stalin wants you to, you don't preach in Russia.

"I have been condemned because I have placed the cross beside the flag, but if it were not for the cross, there never would have been a flag. Some of my Jewish neighbors do not like me, and some fight me for putting the cross beside the flag. I say, let the Jews have their synagogues and their Star of David; if we deny them this right, we are un-American, for they have a right to their own faith. I would count myself unworthy of that flag if I denied the Jews their liberty. So, why do the Jews fight and harass Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith?

"We are going to have our big National America First Rally in St. Louis on the night of March 25th. A young man has come here all the way from St. Louis. He is Mr. Don LOBECK, and he came here to help arrange the rally. Let's have him get up here on the platform. Give



him a good hand.

"You people will begin to get invitations to the rally, and if you can arrange to come to St. Louis on March 25th, there will be a seat reserved for you there. By that time, we should know how the Republicans and Democrats are coming along. If it looks like they are going to go internationalist, we will make the rally our nominating convention, and nominate someone for the Presidency at that time. But if the Republicans don't stay away from Willkie, they will have an insurgent new party on their hands. I would rather have a party that polled only 10 votes than be doubled crossed by Willkie like we were in 1940.

"Tomorrow night we are having a big rally in Pittsburgh, and the night following, in Philadelphia. Congressman Claire Hoffman will speak with me at the Philadelphia meeting.

"Maybe some of you saw the article appearing in Collier's Weekly, in the current issue. It was a 6 page to 7 page article, on Gerald L. K. Smith, the mysterious rabble rouser from Detroit.

"The article brings out three things: first, the writer of the article says that every Federal Bureau has investigated Gerald L. K. Smith and found his patriotism clean and untouched by subversion and disloyalty. Second, he also says and admits that their survey reveals that we are not subsidized by any rich angels, but by the plain people; our movement is a great people's movement. Third, he also admits (and this magazine is read by about 3,000,000 subscribers) that Gerald L. K. Smith is likely the balance of power in the next Presidential election, and the Republican candidates are all afraid to hurt Gerald Smith's feelings. They are afraid to go toward me or away from me; I am the kiss of death to them. I appreciate that position. Also, the writer of the article discovered that we have over 3,000,000 enrolled members all over the U.S. They are in the areas where they will count the most, and have been scientifically presented in these areas by the party. The most of these 3,000,000 are in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, the balance states. No one can be President unless he takes at least 2 of these states, and they can't be carried by anyone without help of the America First people. We will vote only for those who will really put America first. Churchill puts England first; Stalin puts Russia first; why doesn't Roosevelt put America first?

"Tonight, everyone who has not received a collection envelope, put your hand up. Everyone filling out an envelope tonight will get a

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picture of me, my wife, son, and daughter-in-law, on a calendar. Also, if you don't already have a copy of it, and make a donation, we will give you a copy of Ed Jones' book, "So They Indicted Me". If you already have the book, you will be given the picture calendar.

"To those of you who give \$10 or more tonight, we will send a beautiful bound volume of "The Cross and the Flag", containing all issues from the first one down to the present. Some of these are now selling for \$5 a copy. If you will write your name on the envelope, we will print it on the volume in gold. Now we will pass out the envelopes and have them filled and collected. After you have filled your envelope and sealed it, watch it until it gets into the hands of the collector; some New Dealer may put it in his pocket.

"We find that every time we sent out our invitations in Cleveland third class, they got delivered late, and we have to send third class to get them through all right. I am going to make a report on this to the Postmaster.

"You know, this is not an ordinary political meeting; we are going to organize an ending for the meeting, with prayers, facing the flag, and make it more like a convention of the Catholic Daughters, or church deacons.

"Until the country is run like these meetings, we will always have trouble. Roosevelt has gleaned all the thieves and ballot stealers and given them jobs, and they are the bureaucrats. There has never been such a patronage machine, and there have never been so many election stealers.

"We have a man with us here tonight who is quite a distinguished visitor. He was Standard Oil Company Chief in the Orient for about 20 years, and lived in Rangoon for some time. A few years ago, he quit the company, for he could not understand their imperialistic politics in the East. He was in Rangoon when the Japanese bombed it, and he has lived under the British flag for most of those 20 years. He understands British imperialism and Japanese imperialism, and his speech tonight fits into the America First platform, for he and we are opposed to any world government. We want to keep our government in Washington, and never permit the Communists, or England, or the dictator-minded people of Central Europe to have a hand in our government. Our next president should not be named by Churchill, or our foreign policy be written by Stalin. They are our allies in winning the war, but Churchill has no right to say there will be a disaster if Roosevelt is not re-elected and if Congress goes Republican; And George Bernard Shaw should not tell

us that America never can get anywhere as long as it keeps that "d---- Constitution".

"I present to you a man who will tell you his personal experience over there in the area my son now is in, along with so many others. Mr. Smith, at this time, introduced Dean E. Smith, Chicago, Illinois.

"The guest speaker went to great details describing his personal experience during the Burma Campaign from December 7, 1941 to April 1, 1943. He emphasized the blunders of the British Army during this period and attributed this to the fact that the British acts were smothered by red tape and Bureaus. He warned the assemblage that we would soon find ourselves in that condition if the present administration was not removed. Dean Smith then discussed the unfairness of our Lend Lease Policy which over supplies Great Britain while almost nothing is given to China. Smith explained Great Britain's imperialistic attitude and its treatment of the Chinese.

"Following this talk, a general question and answer period occurred. It resolved into a conversation between Gerald L. K. Smith and Dean E. Smith. Gerald L. K. Smith asked Dean Smith if, after we whip the Nazis, would Britain make a deal with the Japanese, if it served her interests at that time to get out of the war. Dean Smith answered you don't have to wait until you lick the Nazis and stated he wished he were permitted to say all that he could.

"Gerald L. K. Smith asked the speaker if it was not true that the British were such thorough imperialists, that when they got into trouble in Malaya and Burma, with the Japs nobody would help them, not even the Japanese. Dean Smith stated this was true and went on to say that 4 people out of 5 living under the British flag are its unwilling subjects and that even after centuries of colonial rule, Britain had not won the affection of the subject peoples.

"Dean Smith further advised that he had never seen democracy under the British flag, except in some of the Dominions. A few people have an economic stranglehold on the people of England and there is a rigid caste system in England, worse than the one in India. Gerald L. K. Smith stated that we will take all the help we can get in the war, but that he doesn't want anybody telling him that Churchill is a second George Washington and Stalin a Lincoln. Gerald L. K. Smith stated that he asked Standard Oil men in Singapore about the fact that oil for the war in that area was being shipped 14,000 miles from the U. S. when there was plenty of British oil in Arabia only 5,000 miles away, but no body could answer this question. Dean Smith said that there was plenty of Oil in Arabia to supply the whole Far Eastern War. Gerald L. K. Smith said he wanted these facts brought out

CV. F.O. #100-7463

as a key to the game the bureaucrats were playing, giving away money, exhausting oil reserves, and getting us into a world government so the "7-caste boys" can run us.

Smith at this time brought the meeting to a close. The meeting was attended by Special Agents [REDACTED] and the writer. Pledge envelopes were distributed and pledges collected. Subscription envelopes for the "Cross and the Flag," Smith's publication, were also distributed. At the end of the meeting, members of the United Mothers of America sold literature and took up a collection. b7c

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

JPHa:WMLJ  
62-43818  
3-21-44


RECORDED

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark  
J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
SEDITION

For your further information in your consideration of this case,  
there is attached hereto a copy of an additional report submitted by Special  
Agent [redacted] at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 13, 1944.

b7c

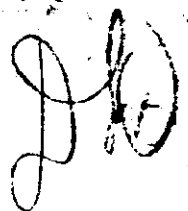
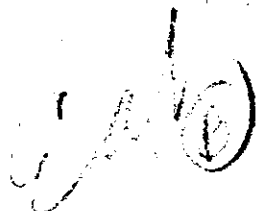

Enclosure 

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- E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Acers \_\_\_\_\_
- Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Starke \_\_\_\_\_
- Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
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 \* MAR 23 1944 P.M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 MAR 28 1944

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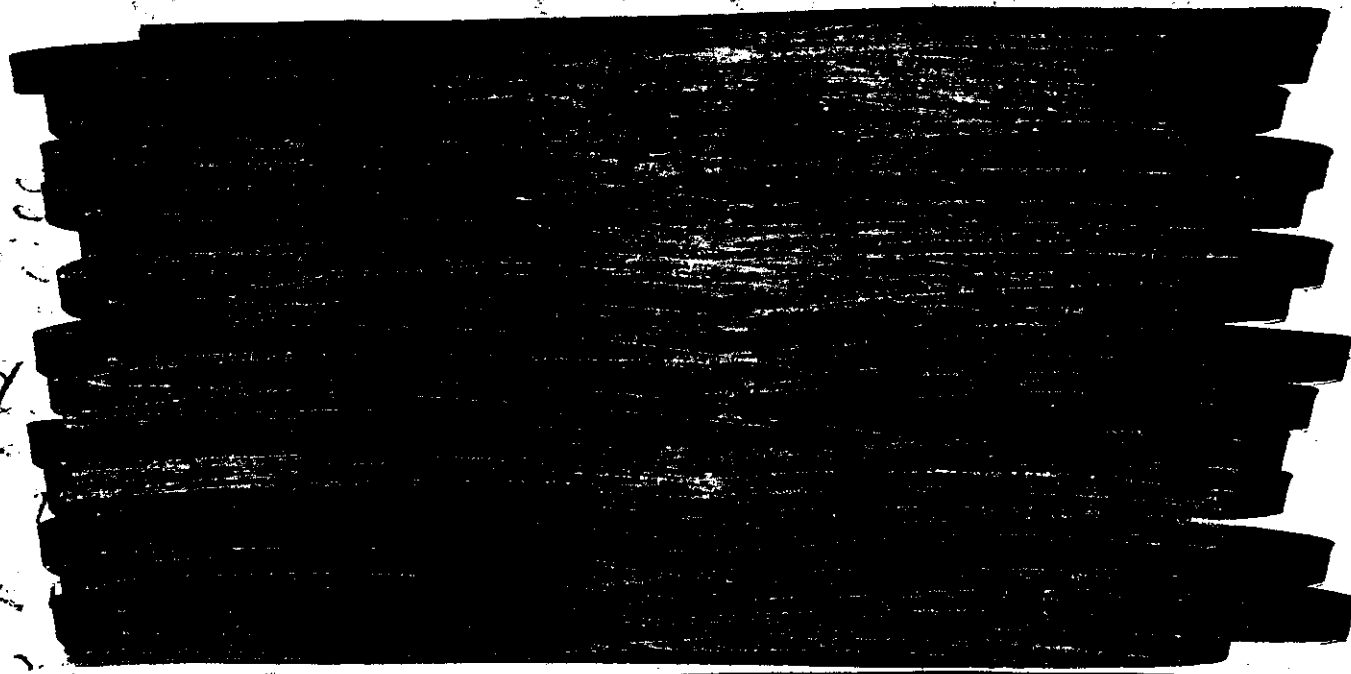
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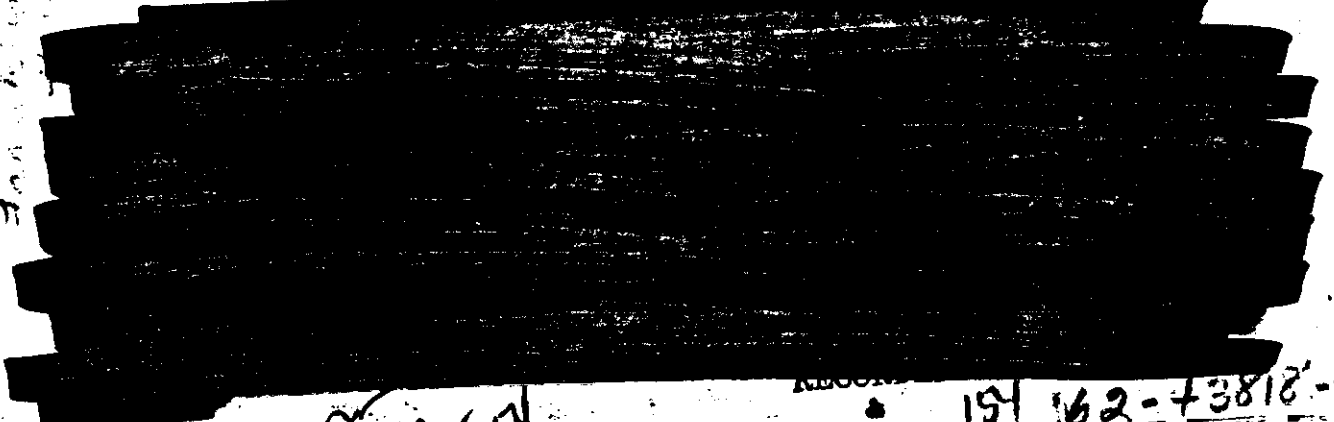
March 20, 1944

Re: 

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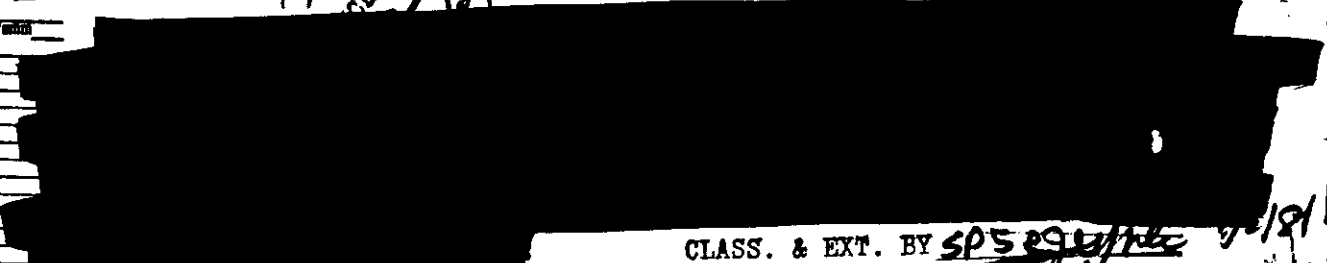
The following information concerning  has been made available by an official of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, Michigan:





*[Vertical handwritten notes on right margin]*  
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154  
157

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
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- Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_
- Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Of further pertinence to this matter is certain information recently received from a confidential source to the effect that J. Edward Jones, described as an oil man in Louisiana, lately contacted Gerald L. K. Smith at Detroit posing the inquiry as to "whether Smith was familiar with the Kent case". No further information is available as to Jones' interest in the matter, but it has been reported that prior to the interview at the Ford Company described above, Jones discussed the Kent case with Smith and Smith thereafter sought to make an appointment at the Ford Company for Jones' interview. Relative to J. Edward Jones, the confidential source of information has stated that this individual is a close associate of Smith and was formerly employed as an official of the N.R.A. Reportedly he resigned this position and was thereafter the defendant in several fraud suits instituted against him by the Government charging dishonesty and fraudulent methods while attached to the government's service. It is reported that Jones has recently published a book "And So They Indicted Me" in which he alleges that he was "framed" and otherwise imposed upon even though these suits were dismissed. b7c

Concerning Gerald L. K. Smith and the Peace Now Movement, both mentioned several times heretofore in this memorandum, it is noted that both have been thoroughly investigated. However, the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has not indicated that the activities of either are sufficient to warrant any prosecutive action under Federal statutes. Smith resides at Detroit and currently is engaged in the promotion of the America First Party, which, he asserts, is a third political party. He issues numerous publications and makes frequent public speeches and from time to time his criticisms of the government and its policies have been alleged to be possibly seditious. The Peace Now Movement, as its name would signify, is a pacifist organization, the objective of which is the realization of an immediate negotiated peace. The headquarters of this organization are at New York City, and according to report its influence has never been extensive, and what little support it once had is rapidly on the wane.

[REDACTED]

The conviction of Kent apparently occasioned some comment in the British Parliament and in this connection there is attached hereto a copy of an article concerning the matter which appeared in the November 12, 1941, edition of the "Washington Times-Herald". It is noted that Jones was reportedly in possession of a copy of this article and displayed it to the official of the Ford Motor Company during the course of the interview recounted previously in this memorandum. b1 b7c

Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



TRUE COPY

Times-Herald  
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1941

COMMONS AIRS CHURCHILL CABLES  
TO ROOSEVELT

Messages Exchanged Behind Chamberlain's Back,  
M.P. Charges

By Arthur Sears Henning

Questions in the British House of Commons yesterday regarding Winston Churchill's cablegrams to President Roosevelt behind the back of Prime Minister Chamberlain brought into the open a subject of much whispering in official circles here.

The question put to the government in the House of Commons was whether a British subject who sent telegrams to Mr. Roosevelt and thereby evaded the censorship had been prosecuted. Thus the reference was confined to communications sent to the President by Mr. Churchill, who at the time was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Chamberlain cabinet.

No Information on Subject

The understanding here is that not only cablegrams from Mr. Churchill to Mr. Roosevelt behind Chamberlain's back but from Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Churchill are involved. The White House in response to an inquiry yesterday professed to have no information on the subject.

The correspondence is supposed to have related to British and American policy regarding the European war. Among the questions touched upon are said to have been a more vigorous prosecution of the war than had been achieved by Mr. Chamberlain and the possibilities of the United States taking an active part in support of Great Britain.

According to one version, the device of the lend lease legislation for circumventing the United States neutrality law and the Johnson Act forbidding extension of credit to Britain as a war debt defaulter was discussed in this secret correspondence between the American President and the British navy head.

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DATE 9/2/81 BY SP5 RQ & ME

~~BY~~  
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

62-43218-443

### Passed Through Embassy

Disclosure of the text of the cablegrams would establish whether Mr. Churchill invited or Mr. Roosevelt made any commitments of the United States Government to a policy of aiding Britain that was not contemplated by existing United States law.

From the outbreak of the war the President had been under fire for permitting, if not encouraging, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, and other American diplomats to encourage France and Poland to get into the war with promises of American support.

The correspondence between Mr. Churchill and the President passed through the American Embassy in London. Tyler Kent, a young American employed as a clerk in the embassy, made copies of the Churchill and Roosevelt cablegrams and showed them to Capt. Archibald Ramsay, a member of the House of Commons.

### Leak Traced to Kent

The leak of the correspondence soon became known and the responsibility therefore was traced to young Kent. The vengeance of the British and American governments for this breach of trust was swift and certain.

Joseph P. Kennedy, then American Ambassador to Great Britain, discharged Kent, and the British government immediately arrested him on charges of espionage. After Kent had been held in jail for some time he was given a trial. The espionage charges fell flat, but he finally was convicted of larceny of government documents and sentenced to seven years in prison, where he now is.

Captain Ramsay, who had been shown or given copies of the correspondence, was placed under detention under the Defense of the Realm Act.

### Morrison's Answer

The question was brought up in Commons yesterday by Richard R. Stokes, a Laborite who is a bitter opponent of Prime Minister Churchill. Answering the question, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said:

"No information can properly be given out about confidential documents which were extracted from the American Embassy, but whatever may have been the nature of the documents in question they do not provide the slightest foundation for the suggestion that someone has been guilty of evading the censorship or contravening the defense regulations."

John McGovern, independent Laborite, then said:

"Cannot the home secretary say whether any of these cablegrams or messages were sent by the prime minister behind the back of the then prime minister (Chamberlain)?"

Horrison said he had nothing to add to his answer.

JPha/pk  
3-18-44

RECORDED 62-43818-443

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Watson:

I am attaching a memorandum setting forth certain data recently received by this Bureau, which indicates that one [redacted] and other persons are attempting to secure large sums of money to be used in securing copies of alleged cablegrams said to have been exchanged between the President and Mr. Churchill.

b7c

These alleged cablegrams are said to relate to the so-called Tyler Kent espionage case in England and reportedly the persons interested in this endeavor intend in "exposing the cablegrams" to embarrass the President and bring about a situation favoring a negotiated peace.

I thought this information should be brought to your attention as of possible interest to the President. No action relative to the matter is contemplated by this Bureau at this time, but in the event further information of pertinence is received, it will, of course, be immediately relayed to you.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

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DATE 9/2/87 BY SPS RJA/ML

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED 12  
 MAR 21 1944 P.M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

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F. B. I.  
SUPPORT DIVISION

MAR 21 3 08 PM '44

61 MAR 21 1944

EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_

JPha:MTP  
100-202534  
62-43818

March 7, 1944

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REASON-FCIM II  
DATE OF REVIEW

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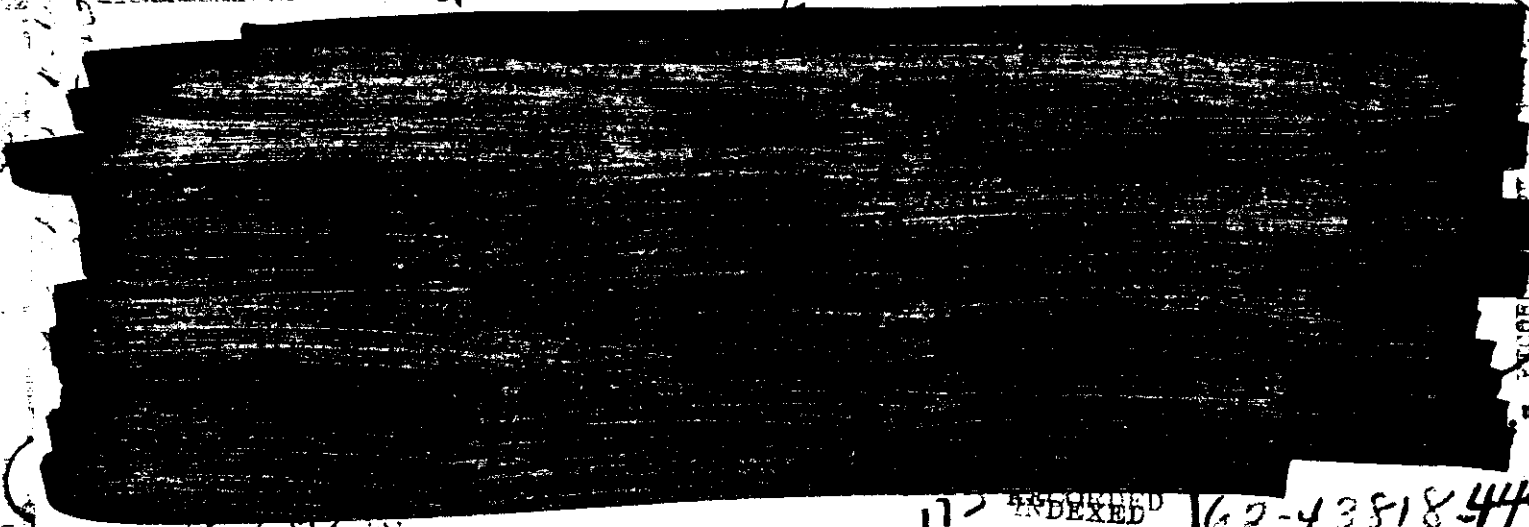
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

*EW*

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
SEDITION

Information has recently been received in connection with this investigation, as well as from other sources, to the effect that certain parties have attempted to secure large sums of money from various wealthy people (in one instance the Ford Motor Company) to be used in securing access to copies of certain reported cablegrams which allegedly passed between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Allegedly these cablegrams showed that the President and the Prime Minister (even before the latter held that position) conspired with one another in an effort to cause America's entrance into the war without proper justification. These efforts relate to the well-known Tyler Kent, Espionage case in England, and it would appear that the persons behind these efforts are interested in embarrassing the President politically and through the publication of these reported cablegrams to discredit the war effort and thereby cause a negotiated peace. In view of the ramifications involved, detailed information which has been received by the Bureau in this regard is set forth in the following paragraphs.

Miss Gandy  
*Handwritten initials*



RECORDED INDEXED 100-43818-44



BUY  
UNITED  
STATES  
SAVINGS  
BONDS  
AND STAMPS

53 APR

Letter to  
Genl Watson  
3/28/44

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*EW*

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Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

W. Gerald P. [unclear]      [unclear]  
Ruston K. [unclear]      Robert K. [unclear]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As to the part played by Gerald L. K. Smith in this entire affair, it is noted that according to what [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] [REDACTED] went over this entire discussion with Smith for a period of about twelve hours. [REDACTED] indicated that Smith was interested and thereafter Smith made an appointment for [REDACTED] to be interviewed by an official of the Ford Company. u

It has also been learned through a technical source at Detroit that on February 11, 1944, J. Edward Jones, an oilman in Louisiana, contacted Smith's office telephonically and inquired of Smith's secretary as to whether Smith was "familiar with the Kent case." At that time Jones advised that he had had a recent conference with Mrs. Kent and wished to discuss this particular case with Smith. It is noted that J. Edward Jones is a friend and close associate of Smith and was formerly employed as an official of the NRA. He reportedly had difficulties with Secretary Ickes and eventually resigned his position. Thereafter, several fraud suits were instituted against him by the Government charging dishonesty and fraudulent methods while attached to the Government

Harold F. Ickes

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b7c b7D 444

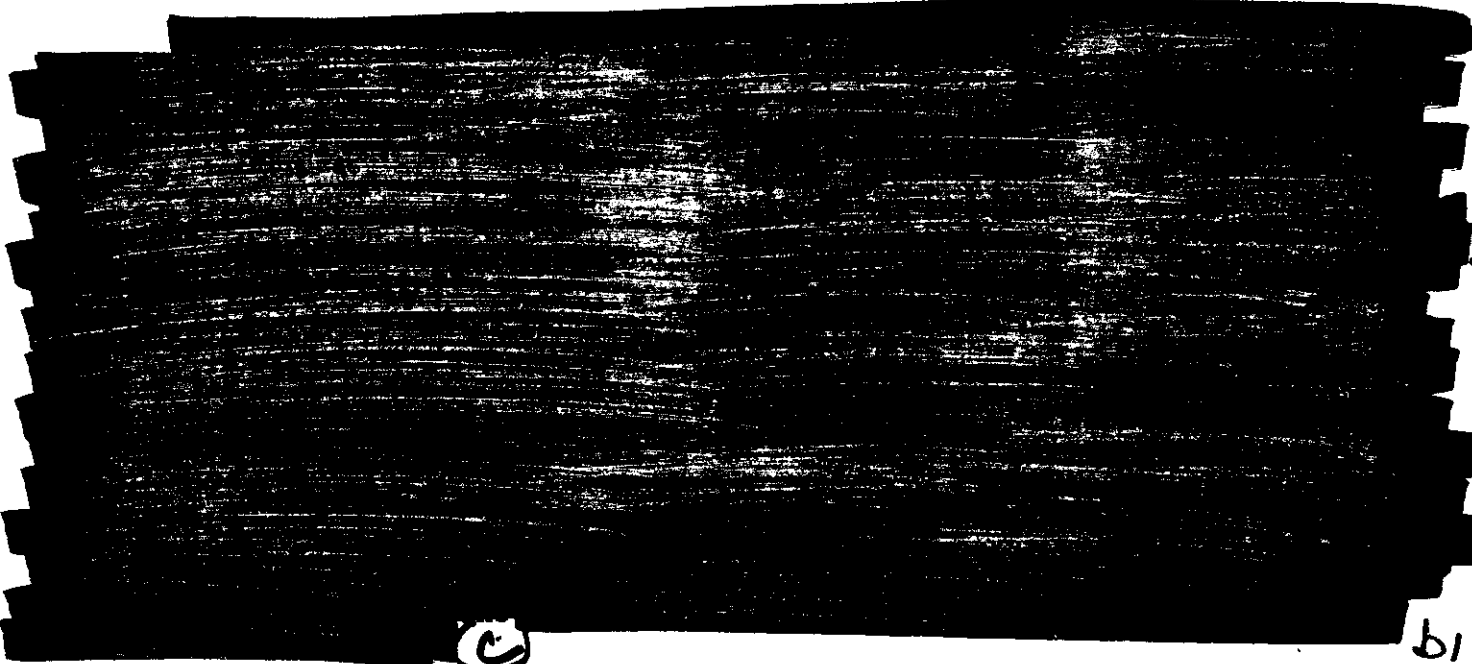
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

service. These suits were later dismissed and recently Jones has published a book with Smith's help (called "And So They Indicted Me") wherein he alleges that Secretary Ickes and other "bureaucrats" are attempting to persecute him. u



b7c  
b7D

Relative to the Peace Now Movement, it is noted that in connection with the investigation previously information has been received from time to time that the leaders of the group are very much interested in the Tyler Kent case and are of the opinion that Kent was unjustifiably convicted. They apparently believe that if they can make an "expose" showing that this was the case and that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt "conspired to cause the war" a great boon can be gained in behalf of the pacifist movement, eventually resulting in a negotiated peace. In contrast to [redacted] s interest in the matter which seems to be entirely political, it definitely appears that the Peace Now Movement's interest is that of promoting pacifism. u



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(c)



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444 b1 (c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm

[REDACTED]

b1

Although nothing appears in the Bureau's files tending to substantiate the allegations of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] it is noted that an article which appeared in the November 12, 1941, edition of the Washington Times-Herald states that at about that time a heated discussion was engaged in in the British Parliament relative to the Kent case. This article indicates that some members of the Parliament asserted that the Kent case had definitely shown that Mr. Churchill had gone "behind the back of Prime Minister Chamberlain" in communicating with Mr. Roosevelt by cablegrams encoded at the American Embassy. A copy of this article was furnished to Mr. Bugas by [REDACTED] and is attached hereto for your information. [REDACTED] also furnished Mr. Bugas with a copy of Miss Rankin's speech made before the House of Representatives on December 8, 1942.

b7c

The Bureau's files are reflective of no information which can be identified with [REDACTED]

b7c

ACTION:

As indicated, the above-set-forth data is brought to your attention for informative purposes. This information is not being disseminated to outside agencies and no specific investigation pertaining to the efforts of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the type outlined above has been made by the Bureau. The Bureau in connection with its investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith and the Peace Now Movement, will probably receive additional information concerning this matter if these individuals continue their activity toward making an issue of the so-called Tyler Kent case, and in that event any further data of significance will immediately be brought to your attention.

b7c

Respectfully,

*[Signature]*  
D. M. Ladd  
*[Signature]*

Attachment

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444



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DATE 9/4/81 BY SP5 RJE/AR

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

A perusal of the Department of State bulletins covering the period from the Atlantic Conference of August 12, 1941, to the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, discloses only a single item relating to Japan—a brief mention of repatriation of American and Japanese nationals in the bulletin of October 11, 1941, page 276—though this weekly journal of the State Department was replete with even trivialities regarding other countries during this period, thus indicating that the American people were not being fully informed as to the negotiations with Japan. On December 15, 1941, a week after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt released a message to Congress purporting to cover the negotiations with Japan.

While candid admission that any of the communications sent Japan constituted an ultimatum is not made, the

1941, it becomes proper to inquire, "From whom are these statistics being concealed?"

As a Member of Congress, I was, of course, able to exercise my congressional prerogative of securing this data from an administrative department. Because of its allegedly confidential nature, I cannot, however, reveal it at this time.

However, a perusal of other sources throws considerable light upon the extent to which the Roosevelt administration invoked economic sanctions against Japan in the months between the Atlantic Conference and the attack upon Pearl Harbor. For instance, in the New York Times of August 17, 1941, page 7, we read:

Vice President WALLACE, the chairman—

Of the Economic Defense Board—  
today confirmed reports that this group was already working on projects for exerting trade pressure on Japan.

Committee on July 24, 1941, as reported in the Department of State Bulletin of July 26, 1941, page 72, and also in the Saturday Evening Post of February 7, 1942, page 26:

Now, if we cut the oil off, they—

The Japanese—

probably would have gone to the Dutch East Indies a year ago, and you would have had war.

Whereupon, immediately after the Atlantic Conference of 2 weeks later, Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to invoke these self-acknowledged war-producing sanctions.

Was it not strange that Mr. Roosevelt, who, by refusing for years to enforce the Neutrality Act of 1936 to prevent shipments of war supplies to Japan despite popular demand, had largely contributed to supplying that nation with the raw materials for the armament now being

hostilities on the part of Japan were momentarily possible. . . . On the same day—

November 27, 1941—

the Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, which stated in substance that the dispatch was to be considered a war warning . . . that Japan was expected to make an aggressive move in the next few days.

Additional warnings were sent November 28, November 29, November 30, December 1, December 3, December 4, December 6, and December 7—the last one arriving in Hawaii after the Japanese onslaught had begun.

Thus, we see that for 2 weeks prior to the Pearl Harbor attack almost daily warnings had been sent, not to mention less frequent precautionary dispatches earlier. What more could have been

done in the way of warnings is hard to see. Indeed, do not the frequency, urgency, the very wording of these warnings, indicate in themselves that the Pearl Harbor attack came as no surprise whatever to the President?

Why, then, were our forces taken un-awares December 7, 1941? Apparently simply because a deep-rooted and traditional sense of overconfidence insulated our Pacific commanders from taking these warnings seriously.

Has Prime Minister Churchill ever admitted attempting to get the United States into this war?

Yes; quite frankly—after we were in. Why was it that previously he said he wanted only the "tools"? In February 1942, in a speech delivered before the House of Commons in an effort to save his administration at the time of the fall of Singapore, this boast was wrung from him—as reported in the New York Times of February 16, 1942, page 6:

When I survey and compute the power of the United States and its vast resources and feel that they are now in it with us, with the British Commonwealth of Nations all

together, however long it lasts, till death or victory, I cannot believe that there is any other fact in the whole world which can compare with that. This is what I have dreamed of, aimed at, and worked for, and now it has come to pass.

A blunt acknowledgment, surely.

Has either Mr. Churchill or Mr. Roosevelt ever acknowledged that the Atlantic conference was the specific occasion of their efforts to get the United States into the war by embroiling us with Japan?

It is hard to see what else the following admission from Mr. Churchill's speech in Parliament, January 28, 1942—as reported in the New York Times of that date, page 10—can be called:

It has been the policy of the Cabinet at almost all costs to avoid embroilment with Japan until we were sure that the United States would also be engaged. . . .

On the other hand, the probability since the Atlantic conference, at which I discussed

these matters with President Roosevelt, that the United States, even if not herself attacked, would come into the war in the Far East and thus make the final victory assured, seemed to allay some of these anxieties, and that expectation has not been falsified by the events.

This would seem to indicate that not only did President Roosevelt accede to Churchill's pressure to send an ultimatum to, and impose sanctions upon, Japan but made a blanket commitment to bring America into the war even if Japan did not attack.

A very curious piece of evidence appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of October 10, 1942, page 9, in an article by Lt. Clarence E. Dickinson, United States Navy, entitled "I Fly For Vengeance." Lieutenant Dickinson relates:

On this cruise we had sailed from Pearl Harbor on November 28—

1941—

under absolute war orders. Vice Admiral Wm. F. Halsey, Jr., the commander of the aircraft battle force, had given instructions that the secrecy of our mission was to be protected at all costs. We were to shoot

down anything we saw in the sky and to bomb anything we saw on the sea. In that way, there could be no leak to the Japs.

Could such orders have been issued by Vice Admiral Halsey except by specific direction from the Commander in Chief, namely, the President of the United States?

In other words, if Lieutenant Dickinson's account is true, did not the President at least 9 days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, without a declaration of war, authorize an identical attack upon the Japanese—also without a declaration of war?

Today approximately 1,000,000 American boys are fighting from three to eight thousand miles away from home. The American people are willing to struggle for the "four freedoms" but we realize that we must retain them at home if we are going to give them to others.

Exercising our traditional right of free speech and free inquiry, we are going to continue to ask and to seek answers to all questions as they arise.

When are we going to get the full story of what happened at the Atlantic Conference? We asked for it then and ask for it now.

When President Roosevelt had so persistently refused to enforce the Neutrality Act against Japan when public opinion definitely demanded it, why did he so suddenly change his policy at the Atlantic Conference?

A year ago, one of my congressional colleagues, having observed for months the adroitness with which President Roosevelt had brought us ever closer to the brink of war in the Atlantic only to be continually frustrated in the final step by a reluctant Congress, seeing fate present the President on December 7, 1941, with a magnificent moral categorical, right out of the blue—a casus belli beyond all criticism—exclaimed in despair: "What luck that man has!"

But was it luck?

(Not printed at Government expense)



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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DATE 9/2/81 BY SP5 Rg/hc

ENCLOSURE

62-43818-444

Some Questions About Pearl Harbor

REMARKS  
OF

HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN

ists? His book, Propaganda in the Next War, published in London in 1938 as one of a series of books on The Next War edited by the well-known writer, Capt. Liddell Hart, was banned from export to America by the British censorship in 1939. A copy had been secured earlier by

friend of the President—make the following significant revelation:  
When they—

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill—  
met in a Newfoundland bight for the Atlantic

Tuesday, December 8, 1942

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, we have been at war a year. During that time the American people have had abundant opportunity to take stock of the Nation's situation and to raise a large number of pertinent questions, not out of any spirit of disunity but in a firm belief that the Nation's welfare requires a vigilant exercise of the traditional American right of free inquiry.

As a Member of Congress who voted against the declaration of war on December 8, 1941, I wish to take advantage of this anniversary occasion to insert into the RECORD a number of historically significant documents bearing upon the hitherto obscure antecedents of the Pearl Harbor attack and to raise a few questions of my own as to the meaning of certain activities which led up to that attack.

Pearl Harbor was the greatest thunderbolt in American history. It is proper to inquire, indeed, whether any responsible American source foresaw the Japanese attack. In this regard I wish to present the following remarkable statement, amounting to a prediction, from the Christian Century magazine of November 19, 1941—3 weeks prior to the Japanese attack—page 1433:

It is no secret that the whole colonial structure of the white empires is threatening to fall apart unless we intervene in Asia. Many British leaders would welcome American involvement with Japan. So the thesis of Sidney Rogerson's pre-war book Propaganda in the Next War—that the surest way Britain can bring the United States to her aid will be to involve us in war with Japan—is being validated by events.

"Show me the motive, and I'll show you the criminal," was a favorite saying of Sherlock Holmes. Here we have an apparently well-defined motive and also a suggestion as to the intended method of realization.

What does Mr. Rogerson, who is an English author, have to say specifically about the plans of the British imperial-

ists? The Library of Congress, however, and now reposes in the rare-book room. On page 148 Mr. Rogerson makes this admission as to the plans of the British imperialists:

To persuade her—

The United States—

to take our part will be much more difficult—

Than in 1914—

so difficult as to be unlikely to succeed. It will need a definite threat to America; a threat, moreover, which will have to be brought home by propaganda to every citizen, before the Republic will again take arms in an external quarrel. The position will naturally be considerably eased if Japan were involved and this might and probably would bring America in without further ado. At any rate, it would be a natural and obvious object of our propagandists to achieve this, just as during the Great War they succeeded in embroiling the United States with Germany.

In other words, 3 years before Pearl Harbor, Britain's imperialists had figured out just how to bring the United States once more to their aid.

But exactly how was Japan to be embroiled with the United States? There is no better way of goading a nation into war than by imposing economic sanctions, especially in the case of nations devoid of essential raw materials. Indeed, at the very time Mr. Rogerson was writing his revealing book, the phrase "economic sanctions mean war"—an echo from the League of Nations' threat to Italy in 1937—was still on everybody's lips. If Britain were merely to induce the United States to sever commercial relations with Japan, who was extremely dependent upon imports of raw materials in exchange for silk and manufactures for the continuance of her economic life, would not that suffice?

Is there any evidence of any specific occasion on which the British Government sold this policy of economic sanctions against Japan to the Roosevelt administration? In the Ladies Home Journal of July 1942, page 17, in an article entitled "How War Came," Forrest Davis and Ernest K. Lindley—an intimate

issue head-on. He asked the President—as the British, Australians, and Dutch repeatedly had besought this Government before—to join in an ultimative declaration to Japan.

Now, an ultimatum is a demand accompanied by a threat. It sets up a dilemma: "Do so and so—or else." In this case the punitive alternative to be offered to Japan was to consist, as we shall see, of an economic blockade—in other words, sanctions—an admitted provocation to war.

But of what demand was the ultimatum itself—the first horn of the dilemma to be offered to Japan—to consist? And what evidence do we have that President Roosevelt actually accepted Mr. Churchill's Atlantic conference request that such an ultimatum be sent?

There seems to be excellent evidence that such an ultimatum was sent by President Roosevelt. No less an apologist for the administration's foreign policy than Mr. Henry Luce, editor of Time, Life, and Fortune, has admitted both that President Roosevelt served such an ultimatum on Japan, and that it was the sending of this ultimatum which resulted in the Pearl Harbor attack. Mr. Luce alleges that the ultimatum was sent out of America's love for China, but inasmuch as it was sent at Mr. Churchill's instigation at a time when Britain desperately needed an ally in Europe as well as in the Orient and not at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war, during which indeed we continually sent to Japan both oil and scrap iron, may not the American public wonder whether it was the interests of the British Empire in the Orient which were primarily at stake? Here is Mr. Luce's historic admission, as found in Life magazine for July 20, 1942, page 30:

The Chinese, for whom the United States had delivered the ultimatum that brought on Pearl Harbor—

Expected large lend-lease shipments, and so forth.

Just what was the wording of the ultimatum, then, since its existence is admitted?

requirement made on September 3, 1941, that Japan accept the principle of "non-disturbance of the status quo in the Pacific" as detailed in the Department of State Bulletin of December 20, 1941, page 538, apparently constituted the gist of the Roosevelt administration's demands.

This requirement was the equivalent to asking Japan to guarantee the inviolateness of the white empires in the Orient, of which the British Empire comprised approximately 90 percent in both area and population. The American people would have been gratified had President Roosevelt demanded assurance that Japan respect the territorial integrity of the Philippines, to whom we had agreed to grant independence in 1946, but the American public may well wonder where President Roosevelt got the authority to conduct our foreign affairs "as if Congress did not exist"—to quote one of my colleagues—and to commit American lives, fortunes, and prestige to securing a guaranty for British and Dutch imperial interests in the Orient—irrespective of the merits of those interests.

Later, more specific guaranties were demanded of Japan as to China, Indo-China, and so forth.

Concurrently, Japan was presented with the other horn of the dilemma hatched at the Atlantic conference; namely, economic sanctions of ever-increasing severity.

What is the evidence that the Roosevelt administration, which had frozen Japanese assets in this country as early as July 25, 1941, rapidly accelerated its economic strangulation of Japan following the Atlantic conference?

To secure an accurate statistical answer, I applied to both the Department of State and the Department of Commerce, asking for month-by-month figures on American exports to Japan in 1941. To my surprise, I received from both Departments an identical response: "Because of a special Executive order, statistics on trade with Japan beginning with April 1941 are not being given out."

Inasmuch as the Japanese certainly know what they received in the way of goods from the United States throughout

In other words, in less than a week after the Atlantic Conference the machinery of economic sanctions was getting under way.

Six weeks later the economic stringency in Japan had become acute, as we read in the New York Times of October 24, 1941, page 36:

Japan's raw-material shortage has been sharply aggravated and her industrial activity seriously disrupted by the cessation of her trade with important foreign countries, the Department of Commerce reported today.

Ship movements and trade between Japan and the United States, the British Empire, and the Netherlands Indies, it is pointed out, have become virtually nonexistent.

By December 2, 1941—5 days before Pearl Harbor—we read in the New York Times of that date, page 6:

Japan has been cut off from about 75 percent of her normal imports as a result of the Allied blockade, the National Industrial Conference Board reported yesterday. In an analysis entitled "The Effects of the Allied Economic Blockade on Japan," the Board asserted that despite the drastic restrictions imposed by that Government to stretch out available supplies, the blockade may ultimately prove disastrous.

"Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan dispatched the Kurusu mission to Washington because Japan today is on the verge of economic collapse . . ." Contemporary China, fortnightly digest of the Chinese News Service, Inc., stated yesterday.

A week before the attack on Pearl Harbor I asked a prominent non-Japanese oriental:

Is the situation in the Pacific as serious as it appears?

Yes—

He replied—

It is serious. Japan has no choice but to go to war or to submit to economic slavery for the rest of her existence.

The question remains, Did President Roosevelt realize that "economic sanctions mean war" at the time he appears to have adopted Mr. Churchill's suggestion to impose them as the punitive alternative for his ultimatum to Japan?

It is hard to see how he could have failed to realize this, inasmuch as he himself had made the following statement to the Volunteer Participation

used against our own troops, after the Atlantic Conference when an incident with Japan seems to have been desired, suddenly changed his policy and not only cut off war supplies but virtually everything required by the civilian population of Japan as well?

As a member of the President's own party, Congressman HATTON W. SUMNERS, of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, remarked in a letter to the Saturday Evening Post, published in that periodical on April 4, 1942, page 26:

We have been a very foolish people, which has made it possible for . . . politicians to get away with murder. This blaming the Pearl Harbor tragedy on the treachery of the Japs is like the fellow who had been tickling the hind leg of a mule trying to explain his bunged-up condition by blaming the mule for having violated his confidence.

Astounding as the Pearl Harbor attack was to the American public as a whole, if it was anticipated by the administration why did the President permit our forces at Pearl Harbor to be taken by surprise? Even if a Japanese attack was desired, certainly no one desired a successful attack.

The answer seems to be that everything possible was done to warn our forces at Pearl Harbor of the extreme likelihood of attack. According to the report of the Roberts commission on the facts of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant General Short, who were in charge of the Hawaiian area, were sent repeated warnings by the War and Navy Departments.

Thus we read in the text of the Roberts report, as given in Senate Document No. 159, pages 6-9, and also in the New York Times of January 25, 1942, page 30, that—

On October 16, 1941, the commanding general, Hawaiian department, and the commander in chief of the fleet were advised by the War and Navy Departments of the possibility of an attack by Japan.

Another warning was sent on November 24, 1941.

The Roberts report continues:

On November 27, 1941, the Chief of Staff of the Army informed the commanding general, Hawaiian department, that . . .

FROM .

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO  
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Send com -  
 to memo on  
 whole situation  
 to Gen. Watson.  
 Point out in cover  
 letters we are not  
 taking any action  
 as we thought it  
 best to call to  
 President's attention  
 first!

See Me \_\_\_\_\_  
 Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_  
 Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/2/81 BY SP3 DB/wh

*Handwritten:* J. A. Watson  
 3/20/44

*Handwritten:* (5) - JMA

ENCLOSURE

62-43718-444

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EAT:DS

DATE: March 9, 1944

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : Edw. A. Tamm

SUBJECT :

*File of  
EAT*

*See also Mr. Stettinius*

Please note the attached memorandum relating to an apparent attempt to finance a program designed to expose certain telegrams exchanged between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill which are allegedly critical of the Soviet, etc.

There would appear to be two courses of action that might be taken in this situation, the first being to refer the matter to Harry Hopkins or General Watson for the confidential information of the President. Secondly, since the Tyler Kent case involved a State Department employee, we might write Mr. Stettinius a comprehensive letter about the situation, and in the meanwhile maintain contact with possible sources of information so that we will be in a position to furnish such further data as are received.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RECORDED 102-43818-4  
Respectfully,  
B I  
32 MAR 28 1944

DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-3 BAC  
53 APR 3 1944

Edw. A. Tamm

March 13, 1944

The Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Official Business  
Washington, D.C.  
Personal: Mr. J.E.H.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/2/82 BY SP-8BJ/MLC

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to certify that a dangerous character is at large in this country, and is soon to make his appearance in this city. He is Gerald L.K. Smith—Facist-minded personification of Adolf Hitler.

The citizens here are profoundly indignant because it appears that legal technicalities will prevent us from having the City Fathers cancel his speech and appearance on the 25th. of this month. In order to get results, we realize that ample justification for such an accusation and subsequent action—necessitates justification, on the grounds of proof and a suspicious record.

Contact [redacted]

[redacted] She, like myself and other suspense-ridden citizens, are on a committee at large—for the one purpose of combatting Gerald L.A. Smith and all he stands for.

It was my pleasure to sit in on a meeting called for the purpose of considering concrete steps to prevent the aforesaid Hitlerite from gaining influence in St. Louis and vicinity through his Nazi propoganda. He is a threat to society and a meance to Democracy. This if nothing else, warrants ample ground for counter-action against him. His followers operate through clandestine meetings; they dare not show themselves in open.

Perhaps it would be well for you to correspond with Mayor Kaufman of this city. We have planned to have him make a personal appearance at our last meeting prior to the 25th. Hoping to see concrete results, and thanking you in advance, on behalf of the American Youth for Democracy, I close:

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

*Personal*  
62-0-19098  
14040

*ack rec 3/22*  
*memo to clerk*  
*3/21/44*  
*WJH*

162-43818-44

27 MAR 16 1944

OBW/JJD

*ALL*  
*b7c*



JFH:WJ  
3-21-44  
62-43818

48652

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH;  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

RECORDED 62-43818-446

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above-entitled matter.

As a matter of information there is attached hereto a copy of a letter addressed to the Bureau by [redacted] of [redacted], under date of March 13, 1944. You will note that this letter concerns Smith's recent activities in Saint Louis and to some extent a meeting Smith proposes to sponsor at Saint Louis on March 25, 1944.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/2/82 BY SP-8 BT/ML

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Acers
- Carson
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Kumford
- Starks
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED 10  
 ☆ MAR 25 1944 P.M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
 MAR 24 7 00 PM '44  
 RECEIVED HEADING ROOM  
 U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

*E*

*[Handwritten signatures]*

*70 APR 15 1944*  
*35-2*

48653

JPH:sWLS

March 23, 1944

[Redacted]

b7c

Dear Sir:

RECORDED 62-43818-446

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 13, 1944.

You may be assured that the information furnished by you has been given careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/7/82 BY SP8 BTJ/mc

*EW*

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Acers \_\_\_\_\_
- Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Quinn \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*amy*

*nm*

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED 9  
 ★ MAR 25 1944 P.M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*John Edgar Hoover*

MAR 25 1944

*John*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

March 24, 1944

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey ✓ *ESC* \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JFB:TD  
9:15 AM  
9:18 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith;  
Sedition

At this time Mr. Buckley received a call from SAC G. B. Norris, St. Louis, regarding the captioned case and pointing out that the subject was due in St. Louis for another stay. He referred to recent conversations between SA Pieper and Supervisor Hanratty relative to the use of the hearing aid known as "Aurex". The contemplated use is in a hotel room next to the one occupied by Smith. This has been utilized before. Mr. Norris stated that arrangements were such that no possible embarrassment could occur to the Bureau and, accordingly, on this basis authorization was granted for the use of the "Aurex".

Respectfully,

*F. L. Welch*  
F. L. Welch

*JFM*

*Fitch*



*67c*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8BJJ/mc

RECORDED

*162-4-812-44*

MAR 29 1944



52 APR 4 1944 *JFB*

*7 ESC 28*  
*5*

JPH:WLS  
62-43818-586  
62-43818-  
3-27-44

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH; THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

For your information there are attached photostatic copies of leaflets headed, "Gerald L. K. Smith Stands Branded as a Traitor," and "The Spirit of St. Louis." The originals of these leaflets were recently furnished to the Bureau by an anonymous source, and as you will note, both leaflets pertain to Smith's recent appearances in St. Louis in connection with his America First Party.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/7/82 BY SP8BJ/MLC

DUPLICATE YELLOW  
MAILED

COPIES MADE  
ON ORIGINAL

RECORDED

62-43818-448  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 30 1944  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Hendon
- Mumford
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

53 APR 11 1944

*MLC*

ORIGINAL FILE IN 100-3-10-1

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DETROIT

FILE NO. 100-7744

REPORT MADE AT <p style="text-align: center;">Chicago</p>	DATE WHEN MADE <p style="text-align: center;">3/16/44</p>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <p style="text-align: center;">2/20/44</p>	REPORT MADE BY <p style="text-align: right;">[REDACTED] :ELM <span style="float: right;">b7c</span></p>
TITLE <p style="text-align: center;">① GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was ① Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt, THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION</p>		CHARACTER OF CASE <p style="text-align: center;">INTERNAL SECURITY - G SEDITION</p>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** America First Party meeting held Fine Arts Building Chicago, February 20, 1944. About 500 in attendance. Speech made by GERALD L. K. SMITH condemning Jews for opposing him and President Roosevelt for his foreign policies. SMITH stated President was a dictator and would try to prevent an election in November, 1944. SMITH accused vice-president WALLACE and Justice FRANKFURTER as being supporters of STALIN. Mrs. ERNEST FUNDEEN, guest speaker, criticized President for not following Washington's Farewell Address and criticized the Government for not sending support to Gen. Mac Arthur.

RUC

REFERENCE:

Detroit letter to Chicago of February 16, 1944.

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

This investigation is predicated upon a Detroit letter to Chicago dated February 16, 1944, requesting information to be obtained concerning the meeting of the America First Party February 20, 1944 in Chicago, at which meeting GERALD L. K. SMITH was to speak.

A meeting of the America First Party was held at Curtiss Hall, Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, February 20, 1944 at 8 p.m., which meeting was concluded at 10:25 p.m. This meeting was attended by reporting agent. Attendance at this meeting was by invitation only. There were approximately 500 people in attendance, many of whom were unable to obtain seats and stood through the entire meeting. At 8:20 p.m. the doors of Curtiss Hall were closed, in order to prevent additional

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 10/2/82 BY SP-6 BTM/c

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-Detroit 2-Chicago		62-48818-449 313 FEB 20 1944 <i>[Signatures]</i>
COPIES DESTROYED 20 JUN 10 1964		RECORDED & INDEXED

people from attending inasmuch as the hall was very much over-crowded. The persons who attended this meeting seemed to be elderly, middle class, working people. Over half of the audience was composed of women. GERALD L. K. SMITH was in charge of the meeting and had as his guest speaker Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN. SMITH in his opening statements stated he knew representatives of Jewish organizations and bureaus of the government were present to hear what went on. He said that the government was trying to get something on him to stop him from making talks about the New Deal, but that some of these bureaus would be dissolved; that the Jews had freedom of speech, but did not want him to have freedom of speech. SMITH stated that all he asked of the Jews was that they leave him alone, and he would leave them alone and stop making derogatory statements concerning them. SMITH stated that the President and his family designed to be dictators; that President Roosevelt was the greatest dictator that ever lived; that he was greater than Alexander, Nero, Cicero, Napoleon, or Hitler. SMITH stated that only persons like Colonel ROBERT MC CORMICK, Senators WHEELER and NYE, Father COUGHLIN, and about ten others in the United States, prevented the President from asserting his dictatorial powers. SMITH stated that he did not have freedom of speech; that if he and about ten other people in the United States had freedom of speech, and were allowed to talk on the radio as they desired, they would tell the public of the United States the truth and they would not stand for the acts of the President. SMITH stated that President Roosevelt and others were trying to delay the election in November, 1944, until November 1945; that even Republican Congressmen desired that the election be delayed inasmuch as they would have one additional year in Congress and would not stand a chance of losing the election in November. SMITH stated that the President does not want the soldiers to vote; that he is using his dictatorial powers to prevent the soldiers of the United States from voting.

SMITH stated that the President did not want to be talked about and may have made statements that the President should not be talked about in war time, but that if the President desired to violate the unwritten law of the United States by becoming a president for a third term and attempting to become a president for a fourth term, he must expect to be criticized. SMITH stated that the people had to get rid of the internationalists and have America first, and if Churchill was president of the United States, he would put America first, and he would by this time have most of the British islands off the coast of the United States under the flag of the United States. SMITH stated that the British desired the President to become president for a fourth term; that they were putting forth much effort in order to have the President elected for another term. The British wanted this because they were getting everything they desired from the United States and were giving nothing in return.

SMITH stated that STALIN did not want an international Communist party and that he was no longer interested in spending the money of Russia to have a Communist party in the United States as it was no longer necessary as STALIN had his support in vice-president HENRY WALLACE and Associate Justice FRANKFURTER.

SMITH stated that WALLACE made a statement in his speech that upon the conclusion of the war, the United States did not have to adopt the Russian form of government in its entirety, but that the United States must adopt some of the Russian policies. SMITH stated that he sent WALLACE a telegram challenging him to a debate on the subject as to whether or not the United States should adopt Russian policies.

SMITH stated that the America First party would support the Republican party if the Republican party did not run WILLKE as a candidate for president. SMITH stated that the America First party could not support WILLKE as he was an internationalist and desired one world.

SMITH stated that he did not like to talk about Jews but that the Jews would not leave him alone; that they tried to prevent his speeches and attempted to degrade him in the eyes of the public. SMITH stated that he rented a hall in Milwaukee but that a Jew held the mortgage on this hall and advised the owner of the hall that if the owner allowed him to speak, he would foreclose and cause the owner to lose the hall. SMITH stated that recently he made a speech in St. Louis, Missouri; that the American Legion in St. Louis attempted to get the mayor of that city to prevent him from speaking in the municipal auditorium. SMITH stated that other American Legionnaires, who were not Jewish had been prevailed upon by the Jewish people to prevent him from speaking in the municipal auditoriums in other cities. SMITH stated that if a rabbi came to Detroit and was unable to obtain a hall, he would not prevent him from obtaining this hall, and if the rabbi requested help to obtain the hall, he would help him.

SMITH also condemned WALTER (LIPSCHULTZ) WINCHELL as being a gossip, and one who was attempting to spread scandal in the United States.

SMITH, during his speech, praised Colonel Lindbergh and stated that Lindbergh spoke the truth; that whoever spoke the truth in the United States was branded a fascist by the Jews; that Lindbergh was branded a fascist by the Jews, and over-night lost his popularity among the people of the United States. SMITH stated that President Roosevelt forced the United States into war by means of his warlike acts while we were supposed to be neutral and at peace. SMITH stated that Churchill made the statement that he worked hard to get the United States into the war on the side of Britain, and that he succeeded in doing so; he stated that the internationalists in the United States wanted to help some countries after this war; that he was very sorry for the destitute countries but that he thought the people of the United States should help the more unfortunate persons in the United States and help the soldiers returning to the United States before they helped any destitute people in foreign countries.

SMITH stated that the Jews and other internationalists in the United States were against the America First party because the party was against the New Deal and against the war, which was wanted by the Jews and the Communists.

SMITH stated that since the United States was in the war, everyone in the United States must do all in their power to fight until victory is won.

SMITH made the statement that he had a son who was in the armed forces in India fighting for the United States and that his son would probably give his life for the United States.

SMITH stated that J. EDWARD JONES, former member of the Federal Oil Conservation Board in the Department of the Interior, was discharged by Secretary ICKES and later indicted; that MYLES LASKER, business manager for Eleanor Roosevelt, offered to introduce JONES to STEPHEN EARLY for \$25,000, and that the indictment against JONES was to be withdrawn if JONES would pay LASKER additional money at a future date. Later another person for a similar amount of money, told JONES that he had been framed and that he could have the indictment against him withdrawn if that money was paid. SMITH stated that this was an example of the operation of the New Deal.

SMITH introduced Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN as the wife of the late senator, ERNEST LUNDEEN, an isolationist who died in an airplane explosion in a very mysterious way, which explosion has never been explained and at the time of the explosion, Senator LUNDEEN was on his way to Minneapolis to head an America First meeting. Mrs. LUNDEEN's contribution consisted mostly of reading Washington's Farewell Address and reading newspaper articles. Mrs. LUNDEEN stated that Washington warned the people of the United States not to get into foreign entanglements, but that the New Deal considered his address as ancient history which no longer applied to this country. Mrs. LUNDEEN condemned Prime Minister Churchill's statement that Roosevelt must be elected again. Mrs. LUNDEEN stated that the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States should not be interested in the soldier vote bill; that he should only be interested in getting supplies to the soldiers. Mrs. LUNDEEN stated that there are approximately 580,000 refugees in the United States who are taking jobs from the Americans and who would take jobs from the soldiers who were fighting to preserve the United States after their return to this country; that these refugees should be sent back to fight the persons they called their enemies. Mrs. LUNDEEN stated that General Mac Arthur was being kept from the eyes of the public, that he was not getting supplies, and supplies were being sent to Russia that could help Mac Arthur win the war. This statement was supported by a newspaper article which set forth statistics on war materials which were sent to the British and Russians prior to the United States' entry into war and also statistics on war material which was sent to Mac Arthur prior to Pearl Harbor. All statements made by Mrs. LUNDEEN during her speech were supported by newspaper articles which she quoted. Mrs. LUNDEEN praised the Chicago Tribune as being one of the finest American newspapers in the United States.

A collection was taken by SMITH during the course of the meeting, at which time he stated that he did not have an "angel" to support him; that the people were his angels who donated at these meetings. The reporting agent also noted that approximately \$25 was given by the ten people sitting in his row. SMITH stated that if a dollar more was contributed by any person



Chicago file 100-7744

there, he would receive a copy of his publication "The Cross and the Flag." If they did not desire this magazine, they could make a notation on their contribution envelope and they would receive a copy of the piece of literature entitled "And so they Indicted Me".

It was noted that most of the people at this meeting seemed to know each other; that they seemed to be very much in accord with SMITH's principles and made statements during the course of the meeting which would indicate they were ardent followers of SMITH.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

JPHa:WMJ  
62-43818  
3-27-44

48647

RECORDED  
Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark  
62-43817-449  
J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SLITH; THE AETHICA FIRST PARTY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

For your further information in your consideration of this case,  
there is attached hereto a copy of an additional report submitted by Special  
Agent [redacted] at Chicago, Illinois, on March 16, 1944.

b7c

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mh

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 12  
★ MAR 29 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REC'D IN READING ROOM  
MAR 29 1 56 PM '44

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

long

552

Good

Handwritten initials/signature

4 APR 4 1944

JPH:WMS

48651

March 22, 1944

SAC, Detroit

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was; AMERICA FIRST PARTY;  
SECURITY MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SEDITION.

Reference is made to the Bureau's letter of February 21, 1944, referring to your letter of February 8, 1944, and pointing out that the enclosure designated as having accompanied your letter was not in fact received at the Bureau.

Pursuant to the request set forth in reference letter, please immediately furnish copies of this enclosure and indicate whether, as it would appear, the enclosure was omitted through inadvertence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-5 BJS/WTH

RECORDED 62-4381-450

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 24 1944  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 10  
MAR 23 1944 P.M.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Acers \_\_\_\_\_
- Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Starke \_\_\_\_\_
- Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS  
MAR 22 4 22 PM '44

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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17  
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Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

FILE NO. 100-5778

REPORT MADE AT <b>PITTSBURGH, PA.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-20-44</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3-1-44</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">b7c</span>
TITLE <b>GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was; THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - G SEDITION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Meeting of America First Party under direction of **GERALD SMITH** held 3-1-44 at Carnegie Lecture Hall, N.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.; attended by some 700 people. Speaker of the evening **DEAN E. SMITH**, topic "Imperialism As I Know It". **GERALD SMITH** denounced the President and his family, **WENDELL WILLKIE** and **HENRY WALLACE**. **CHARLES A. MADDEN** and **MARIE I. LOHLE** were on platform.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mwh**

- RUC *el*

**REFERENCE:** Detroit letter to Pittsburgh, 2-16-44. *me*

**DETAILS:** AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

The meeting of the America First Party which was held under the direction of **GERALD SMITH** on March 1, 1944, at the Carnegie Lecture Hall, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., was attended by some 700 people. This meeting was attended by Special Agent **[REDACTED]** and the writer. Present on the platform were **CHARLES A. MADDEN** and **MARIE I. LOHLE**. b7c

**GERALD SMITH** opened the meeting by "knocking" the New Deal, the President and his family, **WENDELL WILLKIE** and **HENRY WALLACE**. He criticized the third and possible fourth term. He stated that if we had a man in office like Washington, Jefferson or Madison, we would not have a man in office for 12 or 16 years. Mr. **GERALD SMITH** mentioned that he had helped to educate five children. He has a son overseas in service who is a Private, although he had attended officers' training school. All of the boys who were in his class are now officers. **GERALD SMITH** said, "It would D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau 2 - Detroit 2 - Pittsburgh	<div style="text-align: right; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">62-45218-451</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">22 MAR 22</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">COPIES DESTROYED 206 UCI 13 MAR 1964</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">BKS</div>
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	133
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not do to have a son of GERALD SMITH an officer in the United States Army". He mentioned that there was a movement on foot to eliminate the national election for this year covering the President and Congress, and that if the national election were eliminated, our republic would be gone. He stated that he had been checked by every federal agency including the FBI and given a good going over and that he was still around. He claimed that a Washington correspondent stated that he, SMITH, has become a political influence and responsible for many changes in the Congressional seats in the last election. This, SMITH said, would indicate that they were on the road to victory, and now is the time to continue their efforts. He said that foreign leaders always think of their country first - Stalin thinks of Russia first - Churchill thinks of England first - then why not the American people for America first. Before the collection was taken up SMITH stated that their response would determine whether or not he was to continue his work.

The speaker of the evening, DEAN E. SMITH, was introduced by GERALD SMITH as now being retired after having spent 27 years in the east as a representative of the Standard Oil Company. The Subject was "Imperialism As I Know It". The trend of his talk was neglect in not using the facilities in the far east as they existed and the incompetency of those in authority.

DEAN E. SMITH said, "England does not hate Japan. Both have imperialistic tendencies and both want a weak post-war China. China is the best ally and friend the United States has. It is not seeking territorial conquest. At the outbreak of the war in the east there were too many little men in big positions. As a result, there was entirely too much red tape to the actual defense of Burma and Malaya. The Standard Oil Company had large quantities of gas, oil and trucks which they desired to turn over to the Chinese, but due to the red tape involved, this property had been destroyed before it could be turned over to the Chinese. The Standard Oil Company had utilized the 30-inch pony roads in China and transported large quantities of supplies. However, these roads were not made use of.

"As a result of not making the best of existing conditions, there was an unnecessary loss of life and property. England had lost 5 big ships less than one hour's flying time from where land-based planes were located and supplies of bombs, etc., were on hand.

PG 100-5778

"As to the Lease-Lend Program, China was getting only one-half of one per cent, whereas she was actually opposing thirty per cent of the Japanese forces. Japan regards America with hatred because the United States had supplied her with scrap and oil. The United States had actually helped her prepare for war."

DEAN E. SMITH ended his talk by telling of the hardships and travel through the east and his return to the United States.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

JPHa:WMLJ  
62-43818-  
3-30-44

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark  
12-43818-451  
J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RECORDED

GERALD L. K. SMITH  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
SEDITION

For your further information in your consideration of this case,  
there is attached a copy of an additional report submitted by Special Agent  
[redacted] at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on March 20, 1944. b7c

Enclosure *f*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/7/02 BY SP-9605/mb

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM  
FBI  
MAR 31 4 30 PM '44

*B*

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 8  
MAR 31 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Way*

31 APR 5 1944  
937

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM  
MAR 31 6 03 AM '44  
MAR 31 4 30 PM '44

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
J.P. [unclear]  
[unclear]

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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62-43818-452

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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
Post Office Box 2118  
Detroit 31, Michigan  
March 25, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was; AMERICA FIRST PARTY;  
SECURITY MATTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - G: SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 22, 1944 requesting that enclosure previously designated for the Bureau referring to an article prepared by Subject SMITH concerning the Austin-Wadsworth Bill be forwarded to the Bureau.

This enclosure was apparently, through inadvertence not forwarded at the time of reference letter of February 8, 1944 and is being submitted herewith.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/17/82 BY SP-1875/ma**

Very truly yours,

*R. A. Guerin*

R. A. GUERIN  
Special Agent in Charge . 453



Enclosure

OP-2

4 APR 1 1944

RECORDED & INDEXED 162-43818  
F B I  
36 MAR 29 1944

TESTIMONY OF GERALD L. K. SMITH PRESENTED TO THE MILITARY AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE IN OPPOSITION TO SENATE BILL  
NO. 666, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE AUSTIN-WADSWORTH BILL.

February 5, 1944

The Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate  
U. S. Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Chairman

Gentlemen:

I appear before you as an official representative of the following groups  
and organizations:

1. THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000, which has more than 3,000,000  
enrolled constituents in the 48 States. More than half of  
these constituents are located in Illinois, Michigan,  
Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and upstate New York.
2. THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY, which has Committees, Organizers,  
and active workers in each of the 48 States.

This statement not only represents my personal opinion, but has been ap-  
proved in leadership rallies which we have conducted in all the major  
centers of population, including Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Philadelphia,  
Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Denver. In  
each of these meetings we brought together typical leaders of the  
AMERICA FIRST MOVEMENT from surrounding cities and communities. It is  
our conviction that these people represent literally millions of our  
patriotic citizenry.

Our people are willing to pay any price and make any sacrifice necessary  
to a military victory. Our sons and daughters are in the armed services,  
and our people, though frequently victims of persecution and un-  
favorable publicity, have not only sacrificed during this war, but in  
most instances have sacrificed and given in blood and money more than  
their accusers. In fact, a survey will reveal that the centers of popu-  
lation where we are the strongest have actually led in bond sales,  
volunteer enlistments, and those other manifestations of patriotism re-  
quired to win this war.

My own son, Gerald Smith, Jr., is serving in some foreign theater of war.  
He left America, October 31, and we have no knowledge of his whereabouts.

Our organization is now emphasizing the following seven basic issues:

1. America must be put first in war and peace.
2. There must be no compromise with our national  
sovereignty.

al bureaucratic fascism.

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DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mrc

62-43818-453  
ENCLOSURE

4. Fight New Deal communism.
5. Less money for foreign countries and more for discharged soldiers.
6. No labor draft.
7. Restoration of the system of private enterprise.

(Note: These seven issues are developed in the January issue of the magazine, THE CROSS AND THE FLAG, of which I am the Editor. We have paid-up subscribers in every state of the Union.)

The importance of our activities is emphasized in a recent article by Mr. Ray Tucker, the eminent Washington columnist, who on November 14 said in his column, entitled "Washington Whirligig," the following:

"Gerald L. K. Smith, aide to the late Huey Long, has become a far more important political factor than most people realize. A flamboyant orator, he has been campaigning throughout the country against the New Deal. He was largely responsible for the anti-Roosevelt landslide in many sections on Nov. 2."

Reasons for Opposing Senate Bill No. 666

We Nationalists oppose President Roosevelt's plan for a National Service Act for many reasons, among which are the following:

1. We oppose the drafting of women.

I receive thousands of letters from our leaders all over the United States. They shudder at the thought of women being drafted. Millions of housewives have never worked outside their own homes. They live a cloistered life. Millions of young women are reared under the gentle influence of Christian homes in the country and in the city. They never have occasion to contact individuals who are profane, vulgar and coarse.

They graduate from these Christian homes into wifehood and motherhood. They virtually live and die in the environment of innocence.

Millions of other women who grow up in a more or less sophisticated environment are protected by a careful selection of their associates and their places of work. They are met following their working hours by sweethearts, husbands, or parents. They never think of attending public functions where strangers are likely to be present, except in the company of a chaperon, a boyfriend, or a parent.

153

These millions of wholesome, clean, Christian young women constitute the foundation on which the home life of tomorrow must be built. If they are conscripted by a National Service Act out of their well-guarded environment into a world of profanity, crude conversation, vulgar talk; if they are forced by their government to associate with people who use the language of the underworld and scoff at the things which are fine and noble, our nation will pay the price for such an error in the generations yet unborn.

Our people still believe that there is such a thing as the innocence and purity of womanhood. True enough, such has been done by propaganda and filthy films to besmirch this priceless heritage; but in spite of these satanic influences, we still have millions of clean, wholesome, innocent young women.

I would not say that contact with rougher elements destroys the purity of womanhood, but it does subject her to contacts and vocabularies designed to tear down rather than build up the gentle intangible qualities so necessary to pure and undefiled womanhood and motherhood.

2. We question the integrity of certain politicians in power.

Our people are very suspicious of certain powerful personalities in Washington. They believe that even the President himself is a politician first, an internationalist second, and an American third. We believe that when the President asked for a National Service Act in his address on the welfare of the Nation before Congress in January, 1944, that the whole speech was saturated with politics in its lowest and most obvious form.

Our people do not trust Harry Hopkins. They might consent to a limited form of national compulsory service if they thought that the enforcement of this act was to be in the hands of professional soldiers such as MacArthur and Marshall, and men of similar stand in the Navy. But our people do not have the impression that these men would enforce a National Service Act. They have the impression that it would be enforced under the direction of Harry Hopkins, Frank Knox, and the so-called 'palace guard.'

Our people cannot forget that it was Harry Hopkins, while directing relief expenditures and WPA enterprises, who permitted these government bureaus to be used and exploited ruthlessly by the New Deal political machine. Our people have the impression that under a so-called National Service Act during an election year, men and women would be compelled to play politics in order to avoid being transferred against their will from one job to another, or from one community to another.

453

3. Ruthless politicians might exploit this act for the purpose of shifting populations.

My observation of the conduct of this Administration convinces me that there is nothing too brazen for them to do in order to remain in power. There are many Congressional Districts in the United States where the shift of 500 voters in or out of a District would change the results of a Congressional election. Five hundred New Dealers could be conscripted into a community and 500 anti-New Dealers could be conscripted out of a community in such a way as to elect a Congressman satisfactory to the Fourth Term machine. The same trick could be employed in the choice of Presidential electors. The shift of 1,000,000 negroes and whites out of the solid South into certain Northern industrial communities might easily determine who would be the next President of the United States. I must confess that I believe there are certain politicians in Washington whose Machiavellian nature is equal to any diabolical trick necessary to exploit a National Service Act politically.

4. Would menace home life.

I find among my people an attitude which almost approaches panic at the thought of husbands and wives being separated. For a politicalized Administration, such as we now have in Washington especially, to be given the power to separate a husband from his wife constitutes a menace beyond description. We, of course, assume that military conscription will do this to a limited degree, but the thought of it being practiced on a nation-wide scale is too impossible to imagine.

The moral fibre of many men depends largely on the refining influences of their wives. Even the man will admit that to be separated from his wife for a period of weeks constitutes a hazard to the tranquility of his home life.

This need not be developed. The facts are obvious. Many women live and die good wives because of the balancing influences of a steady, logically-minded husband. Without the daily association of a husband, many of these women would face decisions which would be unwisely made. There would be no end to the complications. Any separation of husbands from wives necessary to win this war must be limited to the demands of the armed services. The way to build the America of tomorrow is not to break up the homes of today, especially when such men as Harry Hopkins would be in charge of the breaking-up process.

153

5. A universal draft of citizens would not increase production.

I live in Detroit. Detroit is recognized as the national capital of this World War arsenal. Of course, certain things have happened in Detroit to the discredit of organized labor, government agencies and organized business. It is agreed that mistakes have been made. At times labor has been accorded liberty that has bordered on license.

Even so, 95% of the workers in Detroit are good, sound, honest American citizens, and they have produced more materials of war than any community on earth in any similar period of the Nation's history. There are, of course, some isolated instances in this city and other industrial centers where labor as well as management has been unfair, but we must not penalize the whole Nation for the sake of a few outlaws.

President Roosevelt's request for a National Service Act (universal conscription of citizens) does not sound convincing in the light of the facts concerning production of war materials. Our system of free enterprise and of free labor cannot be discredited when we recognize the fact that we are now virtually producing as much as all the other warring nations combined. Most of them have slave labor and conscripted labor. Furthermore, if we must have slavery in order to win a war, what have we won when we win it?

6. A survey of religious denominations will reveal that a National Service Act would run counter to the teachings of most churches.

It is a matter of record that numerous dignitaries in the Catholic Church have expressed great apprehension concerning the possibility of a universal conscription of citizens. One Bishop even announced his opposition to all female branches of the armed services, and advised his parishioners and constituents that the place for a young woman was not in the Army but in the home.

Before preparing this Testimony, I contacted the Pastor of the largest Baptist Church in a Western state. He is the chairman of a special committee representing some 3000 Protestant preachers. He told me that he did not know of a single preacher within his circle of acquaintance who was not bitterly opposed to the Austin-Wadsworth Bill.

This preacher pointed out that he was very much impressed by the fact that the number of this Bill was "666," and then he quoted for me the three last verses in the 13th Chapter of the Book of Revelation (the last book in the Bible). These verses read as

457

follows:

Verse 16: And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads:

Verse 17: And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name.

Verse 18: Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six.

7. Snacks of the Russian system.

Recently I conferred with a husband and wife who had been in Russia. He had been an important engineer in connection with the construction work in the Donets Basin, Kharkov and Leningrad. These people, when they returned from Russia shortly before the war, were shocked and surprised to see how many of the Russian ideas had been embraced by our Washington bureaucracy. They were especially shocked at the thought of a National Service Act. Said they: "If the Austin-Wadsworth Bill passes, Russia won't have anything on us."

Why, gentlemen, is it that our government has lost confidence in the American citizenry? Why are we compelled to support this and support that? Why are we not given an opportunity to volunteer our services and our lives?

I point out that our good neighbor Canada, to the North, has no sign of a National Service Act. She does not even draft her sons for overseas service. But can you question the loyalty of the Canadian people? I am informed that the same freedom enjoyed by the citizens of Canada is enjoyed by the Australians, the New Zealanders, and the South Africans.

8. Could easily be used as an instrument of persecution.

I was with Huey P. Long when he was assassinated. I know what certain New Deal politicians will do in order to stop opposition. There are many communities and even entire states in this Union where certain political leaders could be drafted out of their home communities or states just in time to dissipate their political leadership.

458

I am 46 years of age. I have had some experience with certain government bureaus within the last four or five years which convinces me that if Harry Hopkins or any other similar leader in Washington thought that my leadership could be destroyed by moving me across the Nation prior to the campaign, they would do it.

During the lifetime of Huey Long, we actually discovered, and Mr. Long brought it out on the floor of the Senate that there was a plan on foot to move enough Huey Long voters out of the State of Louisiana (in the name of resettlement) to win the next election for the Roosevelt partisans.

(Note: See Congressional Record for August 9, 1935.)

9. Could become involuntary servitude.

If one American citizen can be compelled by his government to work for another American citizen who is making a profit on his toil, that is involuntary servitude. There is no limit to the abuses that would be worked on labor by certain employers, if once we placed in their hands this bludgeon.

10. Will create disunity.

Beneath the surface and buried deep in the hearts of our people is a resentment toward anything that looks like involuntary servitude. Such an act would so embroil our people that I doubt if their bitterness and belligerency could be accurately estimated in advance of the passing of such an act. One Civil War was fought in this country to abolish slavery. The introduction of a service act, which would produce slavery in a new form, carries with it potentialities that no citizen can calculate.

11. Would menace morale of armed forces.

Students of morale among servicemen reveal that nothing breaks morale quicker than anxiety about the folks at home. Cheerful letters from home build morale as nothing else. Families are even exhorted to write nothing in their letters to worry the men and women in uniform. Correspondence from overseas reveals that many of our soldiers, sailors, and marines shudder at the thought of their sisters, wives, sweethearts, mothers and fathers being drafted and separated from their hearthstone. The men in the armed services believe that their family is being kept intact during their absence. To separate the family and disorganize the home during their absence might result in fatal consequences.

453



12. Bureaucrats would attempt to keep it in force after the war.

We hear much talk among the Washington Bureaucrats about the continuation of rationing and other bureaucratic functions after the war. We have no reason to believe that these ambitious 'commissars' would be anxious to surrender their authority over our private lives if once they got a chance at us through the National Service Act.

13. Destroys patriotism.

If the time should come that our patriotism became nothing but a legal compulsory function, then there would be nothing left to challenge our self-respect or to develop the finer emotions involving sacrificial service. It has been demonstrated on many occasions that the American people resent regimentation. It reduces their efficiency, morale, and patriotic zeal.

14. It would be exploited by the Fourth Term propagandists.

Our people are convinced that Mr. Roosevelt will be a Fourth Term candidate. He is now the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. If we pass a National Service Act, it will vitually make him the Commander in Chief of everybody between 18 and 49 among the women folks, and between 18 and 65 among the men folks. This includes the largest percentage of our voters.

Anyone familiar with the techniques of such political machines as Tammany Hall, the Hague machine of New Jersey, or the Kelly machine of Chicago, or the Crump machine of Memphis, could not imagine these political bosses overlooking any of the opportunities that such a labor draft as No. 666 would afford.

We would witness millions of instances where private citizens would somehow come to believe that opinions freely expressed might somehow cause them to be moved or shifted. Other millions would grow to believe that the way to get along would be to shout for the Fourth Term candidate.

Back in the old days of relief and WPA, it was generally believed that the way to stay on the payroll and the way to keep in the trough was to be for the 'right man,' and the 'right man' was always Roosevelt's man.

The same politicians that ran the relief machine would run this 'national service machine.'

God save America!

Gentlemen of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate:

We Nationalists believe in America and her traditions. We admit that

453

Page nine —

we are provincial and narrow-minded. We believe that the traditional principles on which our Nation was founded cannot be broadened or toyed with if we are to remain free. The multiplication table cannot be broadened. We cannot play fast and loose with the law of gravity, with the honor of manhood, or with the purity of womanhood. Neither can we broaden the principles which made America rich and free and great and abundant.

We believe in individuality and its encouragement. We believe in free enterprise. We adhere to the political philosophy which has grown out of the teachings of Christ; namely, that there is nothing as valuable on this earth as one human soul. A high respect for the dignity of one human being, no matter how lowly or how rich or how poor, constitutes the acme of accomplishment among Christians and the builders of a free Republic.

Our people are concerned. They are apprehensive. They scrutinize measures which ordinarily would be accepted because they have lost confidence in certain Washington personalities. They believe that there is an organized effort being put forth to limit our personal freedom, to regiment our private lives, and to control our daily existence, not only during this war but after this war.

No good can be accomplished by the passage of this Bill No. 666. It inflames our people. It depresses our citizenry. It arouses smouldering resentments. It means something to our people which is not expressed in its language.

In God's Name, I implore you to report this Bill out, unfavorably. Prevail upon the governing Administration and the directors of this war to be temperate and patient with our people. They have already endured much at the hands of a bureaucracy because of their patriotic desire to preserve unity and to win victory.

The saturation point is being approached. The passage of this law might break the 'camel's back.'. God give you wisdom as you deal with this vicious, un-American, liberty-destroying, home-breaking, morale-menacing, piece of legislation.

157

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.  
Detroit, Michigan  
March 21, 1944

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Acers	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Starnes	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Files	.....

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DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mh

[REDACTED]

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
SECURITY MATTER  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There is being set forth hereafter the results of information obtained from [REDACTED], whose identity is known to the Bureau, during the period from March 5, 1944, through March 16, 1944. b7D

On March 6 Informant advised that SMITH had received a telegram from [REDACTED], of Tulsa, Oklahoma, in which telegram the [REDACTED] suggested to GERALD SMITH that the NBC Radio hook-up be sued for alleged libel statements made by one SAINT JOHNS over their radio network. b7C  
el

On various occasions Informant has advised the Detroit Office that SMITH has stated to his constituents that the meeting scheduled for March 25, 1944, in St. Louis, Missouri, is to be designated as a rally and it is the hope of SMITH that this rally will lay the groundwork for a future election policy to be followed by the America First Party.

On March 11 SMITH was contacted by [REDACTED] an Informant of SMITH, at which time [REDACTED] stated that he had attended a recent COUGHLIN meeting and that at that meeting comment was made to the effect that the National Service Act would create chaos and that it would be used as a bayonet in labor's back to allow the Administration to take all over \$25,000.00 that the Unions had. b7C

At this meeting it was stated that the National Service Act was not feasible inasmuch as England had one and that England had strikes; that the Executive could refuse to execute the laws of Congress and if he did not execute the provisions of the Smith-Connally Act, what would they do with the execution of the National Service Act? N  
17120

FOR DEFENSE



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INDEXED 3162-43818-454  
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Letter to the Director  
March 21, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY; Et al

[redacted] continued by relating that at the meeting it was advocated that the members read the book entitled, "Father Lamy (phonetic)". This book is allegedly published by Burns, Oats and Washburn, and is supposed to relate how France would be after the war. It was allegedly stated at that meeting that all bonds over \$2,000.00 denomination should be torn up inasmuch as the opinion was put forth that if we couldn't pay for the war now, how would we be able to pay for it during a depression; that we were fighting for a lost cause. It was also stated at the meeting that Churchill and Stalin would not let the Americans go into Berlin and were playing with TITO; that Churchill and Stalin were supposed to be all through with President Roosevelt as they knew that he could not deliver the goods.

Shortly after this and during the course of the conversation SMITH advised [redacted] that "COUGHLIN's friends were his friends all over the country". SMITH in a conversation with [redacted] of St. Louis, Missouri, in discussing the convention to be held at St. Louis on March 25, advised that he, SMITH, was using this meeting as a means to keep the Republican Party in line and that he would use the meeting to announce a bigger National meeting where they would either nominate their own candidate or state their labor support.

In a conversation with [redacted], of Cleveland, Ohio, SMITH was advised by MONREAL that an individual by the name of [redacted] (phonetic) had contacted the Cleveland organization and that he had discussed with Mrs. STANLEY, of the United Mothers of America, the ideas behind the Cleveland organization; that STANLEY had given him a "tablet". [redacted] is supposed to be the individual who gave this tablet to [redacted] (phonetic) and that [redacted] later contacted Mrs. STANLEY and others in the United Mothers of America in Cleveland, at which time [redacted] questioned STANLEY quite closely relative to the Cleveland organization, and that Mrs. STANLEY had become suspicious of her. There apparently was an article in the Cleveland paper speaking in rather derogatory terms about the SMITH organization.

On March 14, SMITH in a discussion with [redacted] at Baltimore, Maryland, relative to the matter of securing a proper meeting place in Baltimore, Maryland, was advised by [redacted] that they had secured the Alcazar Auditorium which was owned by the Knights of Columbus in Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of this conversation SMITH advised [redacted] that he wanted to arrange a meeting with one WALTER-RIDDLE, of Maryland; that RIDDLE was desirous of running for the Senate and wanted to seek the advice of SMITH. This meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, is to take place on April 13, although there is a possibility that it will take place on a later date.

ALL  
b7c

Letter to the Director  
March 21, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY; Et al

There is also to be a meeting in Minneapolis the night of March 22, which meeting is more or less sponsored by Mrs. LUNDEEN, well known to the Bureau.

On March 15, 1944, SMITH contacted the Ford Motor Company and at that time he related that [redacted] had met SMITH at the Statler Hotel in Detroit and at that time [redacted] wanted to secure SMITH's unlisted telephone number, expressed a desire to see Father COUGHLIN, and wanted SMITH to see a copy of the indictment, bill of particulars, etc., that had been returned against [redacted] SMITH was under the impression that [redacted] was trying to get in contact with others and might be the campaign on some "smear" artists like WALTER WINCHELL.

Informant advised that SMITH recently attended a meeting at the Central Methodist Church, which meeting was addressed by MAX LERNER, and that after the speech given by LERNER, SMITH had gone up to the stage and challenged LERNER to a debate, at which time they became involved in somewhat of an argument and SMITH claims that the meeting broke up in a "near riot".

On March 16, 1944, SMITH received a letter from the St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, the substance of the letter being that the people connected with the St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore were more or less in favor of his Baltimore meeting.

On March 16, SMITH was engaged in a conversation with one [redacted] of Detroit, at which time [redacted] stated he was a disabled World War I Veteran residing at 5031 Lincoln Avenue, Detroit. During the course of this conversation SMITH mentioned to [redacted] that he was trying to organize a Veterans Committee in the America First Party and that SMITH was desirous of securing the aid of a Veteran from this war who had been mustered out and who would be sympathetic to the cause to serve on the Committee. SMITH at that time was promised by [redacted] that he, [redacted] would attempt to locate such an individual. At a later date [redacted] contacted SMITH and advised him that he would get in touch with [redacted] at the Veterans Hospital and that [redacted] had promised to get in touch with the Commander of Post 45, apparently the American Legion, in an attempt to locate an individual who would help SMITH.

Very truly yours,

*R. A. Guerin*

R. A. GUERIN, SAC

[redacted]  
62-1126



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
 Saint Louis, Missouri  
 April 4, 1944

*D-15121*

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE** 10/7/82 **BY** SP-8875/mk

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases  
 THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY;  
 SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There is being forwarded herewith a letter which reportedly was sent out by the AMERICA FIRST PARTY. Inasmuch as only seven of these letters have been referred to the St. Louis Office and they are anonymous, it would probably be rather difficult to determine who actually prepared it and mailed it. However, should it actually have been sent by representatives of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY there are some very good suspects in [redacted] and [redacted].

The St. Louis Office has developed, while SMITH was in St. Louis, that SMITH denied having anything to do with this letter himself or having any knowledge of it. On the other hand, there is some indication that this letter may have been put out by the Communist Party in order to discredit the AMERICA FIRST PARTY.

Therefore, it is requested that this letter be presented to the Department so that they may judge whether it in itself contains seditious language which would be a basis for prosecution. It is requested that the St. Louis Field Division be advised if the Bureau feels that any useful purpose would be served in trying to determine the author and distributor of this letter.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-455

Very truly yours,

G. B. NOHRIS,  
 Special Agent in Charge

APR 13 1944

*Let Joe  
 St Louis  
 4-11-44*

JJP:dck  
 100-6013

Enclosure: Envelope addressed to [redacted] and ditto letter signed, "THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY".



59 APR 24 1944

INDEXED LAB FILE BY RETURN OF [redacted] FILE 43 7/18/44

*b7c*

*E.P. [redacted] b7c*

*b7c*

TRUE COPY

Dear Fellow American:

You must realize by now that you were duped into this war by a gang of Jewish war mongers in Washington to save the British Empire, Communist Russia, and a mass of stupid chinese coolies. Under the leadership of Roosenfeld and his d-gooders we plunder our natural resources to save foreigners, we gag the press & radio, we force wage-earners into labor unions, we deprive the employer of his right to manage his own business, we deprive the farmer of the right to manage his land and dispose of his crops, and we send our boys to fight European wars.

America needs a new leadership.

This new leadership is rising like a wave of the future in the wake of great newspapers like the Chicago Tribune and brave congressmen such as the Hon. Burton K. Wheeler, the Hon. Gerald P. Nye, and the Hon. John E. Rankin.

Foremost in the revival of American Nationalism is Gerald L. K. Smith who has a great following of loyal Christian patriots which will form the backbone of the New America dominant in world power. America is the No. 1 country of the world without us nothing is possible.

Mr. Smith will address the convention of the America First Party at the Kiel Auditorium March 25. You are urged to attend and hear his program for the New America.

We must look at the war in a new light. We have seen how the new disciplined national states can overwhelm the so-called Democracies. Only when greatly out-numbered are they forced to give way. What could we not do if America with her vast population and resources were disciplined?

If the United States is good enough to save the world, we should be good enough to lead it, instead of our rushing out with promises, the world should be made to come to us. We should not be too concerned over British and Russian casualties since the weaker they become the stronger we remain.

The young vital nations like German, Italy and Japan are only doing what all nations have done in the past -- expanded to overcome population pressure and gain raw materials. We have unwittingly opposed this natural growth, this God-made law of survival, and therefore we suffer.

But a new day dawns for America with --

THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/7/82 BY SA908/wh

62-43818-455  
ENCLOSURE

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

4/11 1945 4

- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Alden
- Mr. Burton
- Mr. Callan
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Cunningham
- Mr. Fitch
- Mr. Strickland
- Mr. Timm

- Mechanical Section
- Ident. Division
- Technical Lab.
- Crime Statistics
- Crime Records

- MR. F. L. WELCH
- MR. J. F. BUCKLEY
- MR. J. A. SIZOO

*Mr. Martin*

SUPERVISORS

7326

- W. H. Alexander
- R. W. Black
- E. P. Brown
- G. L. Carroll
- J. P. Coyne
- R. C. Davis
- C. H. DeFord
- R. B. Dunlap
- E. P. Ferris
- J. S. Gilmore
- J. P. Hanratty
- W. K. Harvey
- K. C. Howe
- J. G. Keenan
- R. O. Kittelsen
- C. C. MacCartee
- H. MacMillan
- K. R. McIntire
- J. W. Mowbray
- C. G. Stetter
- F. G. Tillman
- J. I. Waller
- L. Whitson
- E. H. Winterrowd

*Report out 5/2/45 WSP b2c*



- Files Section
- Appropriate action
- Send References

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/2/82 BY SP-8/BJM

*pls compare with mat encl in Nat. slip file - the 6 stacked envelope + letter - write memo J. P. HANRATTY SUPERVISOR*

*rept. - not to go to full*



JPHa/pk

RECORDED

62-43818-455

April 11, 1944

SAC, St. Louis

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. E. SMITH with aliases;  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY;  
SEDITION

Reference is made to your letter of April 4, 1944, transmitting a mimeographed letter signed and purportedly issued by the America First Party. You will recall that the particular letter you made available was addressed to [redacted] in an envelope postmarked at St. Louis, March 23, 1944, this envelope setting forth no further identifying data. b7c

In your letter you commented that several other copies of this letter had been brought to your attention and you observed that although the letter was reported to have been issued by the America First Party, there is some indication that the letter may have originated with the Communist Party or persons sympathetic to the Communist Party at St. Louis.

In answer to your request the Bureau does not desire further specific investigation at this time relative to this letter, but both the St. Louis Office and the Detroit Office should be on the alert for any additional information concerning the letter which may come to the attention of those offices in connection with their coverage of the Smith investigation and general Communist Party activities, particularly at St. Louis.

For the information of the Detroit Office there are attached hereto copies of your letter of April 4, 1944, as well as the form letter purportedly issued by the America First Party.

cc Detroit  
Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/82 BY SP8 BTJ/ma

APR 12 5 58 PM '44

RECEIVED

APR 12 11 05 AM '44  
TELETYPE UNIT ROOM

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED 8  
 APR 12 1944 P.M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

ST. P FILE NO. 100-4156

REPORT MADE AT <b>ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/31/44</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/21, 22, 23/44</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;"><i>b2 ✓</i></span>
TITLE <b>GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was AMERICA FIRST PARTY</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - G SECURITY MATTER SEDITION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** SMITH spoke before closed meeting of America First sympathizers on 3/22/44 at the Gustavus Adolphus Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Attendance estimated at 600 persons. Again lashed at the Internationalists, Bureaucrats, WILLKIE, Minnesota Senators JUDD and GALE, Communists, President and Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, WALTER WINCHELL, lend-lease aid to Great Britain and defended his stand in regard to the Jewish race as a whole by saying "The American people will never underwrite all the sinners in any race or creed". Revealed that CARLSON, author of "Undercover" had been found by the MARTIN DIES investigators to be a traitor to his country and should be indicted by Department of Justice. Quoted DIES as having said 60% of WINCHELL's statements in broadcasts were fabrications; that he, SMITH, had instituted libel proceedings against WINCHELL. Recommended men like RICKENBACHER and LINDBERGH in the White House to restore free speech. Also appeared in filled Minneapolis Council Chamber on 3/23/44 before Public Grounds & Building Committee hearing on petition for use of Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium on 5/24/44. Opposed by labor representatives who were Communist inspired. Would support CHARLES A. LINDBERGH for president if he would accept nomination.

- RUC - ~~REDACTED~~ *RECORDING*

**REFERENCE:** Bureau file 62-43818;  
Letter from Detroit Field Division dated March 16, 1944; *D*  
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**, Detroit, Michigan,  
dated March 27, 1944. *b2c*

*mmh*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5--Bureau 2--Detroit 3--St. Paul (1--100-1878)  <i>cc Tom Clark in report with name 4-8-44 jpk</i>  COPIES DESTROYED 205 OCT 13 1964		62-43818-456	15 APR 3 1944 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BJS/mc
		INDEXED	

DETAILS: AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA:

SMITH spoke before a closed meeting of the America first sympathizers on March 22, 1944 at the Gustavus Adolphus Hall, 1628 East Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The meeting was attended by approximately 600 persons and it was sponsored by Mrs. ERNEST LUNDEEN, widow of the late Senator ERNEST LUNDEEN of Minnesota. Reporting Agent, under pretext, determined from the custodian of the hall that he had received a check from Rev. CARL O. STADSKLEV of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in payment for the rental of the hall on March 22, 1944.

SMITH's speech again followed very closely the same theme as contents of previous speeches reported by this office and subject again lashed at the Internationalists, Bureaucrats, Minnesota Senators JUDD and GALE, Communists, WILLKIE, the President and Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, WALTER WINCHELL, lend-lease aid to Great Britain and defended his stand in regard to the Jewish race.

The meeting was scheduled on the mailed invitations sent to various members of the America First Committee and sympathizers and was to have started at 8:00 P.M. This meeting was a closed meeting and only those who carried invitations or came with people having invitations, would be admitted. Reporting Agent obtained from a confidential source an invitational letter, a copy of which is being retained in the St. Paul Field Division file on subject. The hall was completely filled at approximately 7:35 P.M. and SMITH opened the meeting at approximately 7:45 P.M. On the platform were seated GUST H. CACHIARAS, Dean of the Minnesota Bible University, 1507 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Rev. CARL O. STADSKLEV. Mrs. LUNDEEN, wife of the late senator and the most prominent of the SMITH satellites, arrived with her daughter and took her place on the platform. Her entrance had been prefaced by an eulogy by SMITH extolling her fortitude in the face of persecution by vicious scandalmongers. The crowd responded to SMITH's request, for an ovation to Mrs. LUNDEEN when she arrived at the hall, and the crowd responded accordingly when she entered. SMITH then led the crowd in the singing of one verse of the Star-Spangled Banner, after which Rev. STADSKLEV gave a brief prayer.

SMITH opened his talk by explaining that his return to Minneapolis was rather premature and the reason for his returning to Minneapolis was to defend himself; that if he were absent his enemies might misconstrue the fact and he wanted to show the Communists that he had the courage to come to Minneapolis and answer any questions about himself which might be asked, while the Minneapolis City Council's action was pending on his request for the use of the Municipal Auditorium.

SMITH advised that "when the time comes for the great rising tide to deny us the use of free speech and the use of the radio, then the strength is weakening and victory is ours because the great constructive spirit of this crusade is sweeping the nation. We're not going to allow the world to be

politicized into a fourth time scheme".

SMITH then explained his previous efforts to obtain the use of the Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium at which time Mrs. LUNDEEN, Mrs. SMITH and himself had met Mr. ADAMS, Manager of the Auditorium, at which time ADAMS explained that there should be no difficulty whatsoever in SMITH's obtaining the auditorium, but that it was up to the City Council in Minneapolis to decide.

SMITH then discussed at length the Americanism of various people who were to talk on the proposed program of the Northwest Rally of the America Firsters on May 24, 1944 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He said that it wasn't the speakers whose Americanism was being questioned "It's that big, bad, boogey man SMITH whose Americanism is being questioned". He then told of other meetings which he had held throughout the country. He mentioned particularly that he had some opposition in Cleveland about a year ago and that the Mayor there at one time had announced "never again will SMITH talk in the auditorium". Recently this same mayor said "Under no circumstances deny the auditorium to SMITH".

SMITH then moved closer to the microphone and in a confidential tone whispered, this same Mayor is running for Governor and still thinks that I should have free speech. It's funny how these politicians change around election time.

SMITH then turned to the subject of a fourth term saying that ROOSEVELT had almost assumed the attitude that we need him for the fourth term. SMITH then went on to tell how in Philadelphia on the roof garden of the prominent hotel where he had held a meeting that so many people had come to hear him that in order to comply with the city fire ordinances the hotel quit running the elevators and over 200 people walked up 18 flights of stairs "to hear a man with 'guts' talk about old-fashioned Americanism, that's encouraging" (Tumultuous applause).

Rev. STADSKLEV was mentioned as having completed his plans to visit Washington, D. C. and to contact the Federal Communications Commission in regard to his having been denied the use of a broadcast period with Station WDCY in Minneapolis, Minnesota. SMITH then continued "all we need to restore free speech is the right man in the White House," which men he mentioned as being RICKENBACHER and LINDBERGH. He then blasted the two Minnesota Senators JUDD and GALE and advised that JUDD had been brought up in Shanghai, had spent practically all of his adult life in China and that China was not the place to learn how to be a Congressman. In regard to GALE, he mentioned that he took a free trip with MARSHALL FIELD, owner of the newspaper P.M., and stated "don't forget they don't give free trips for nothing!" He then dwelt on GALE's internationalist tendencies stating "I wish that we had a President that thought as much of America as CHURCHILL does of England and STALIN of Russia". "You have two Congressmen, one from Shanghai, the other from London. Why not elect a Senator from Minnesota? I would like to see you send Mrs. LUNDEEN to take

St. P 100-4156

the place of GALE, the Internationalist. Everybody who thinks that's all right, say I. Double it. Give that a hand". He then told how WINCHELL and PEARSON were engaged in a campaign of vilification against Mrs. LUNDEEN.

SMITH then stated "I am prepared to report the best in Washington, D. C. The Bureaucrats are on the run. HARRY HOPKINS is hunting for a job; ELEANOR is trying to get in her last trip. The Bureaucrats are really beginning to get scared. ELEANOR doesn't know whose nose she is going to rub next. I understand she is consoling the wounded soldiers. If I ever am wounded I don't want to have to look up at that puss. I would rather bleed to death than die of fright. During her husband's administration she has gathered a profit of \$3,000,000 in cash."

He continued "If ROOSEVELT goes back for another four years, he will completely loot the public treasury and control the Supreme Court. Conservative students of government have told me that we can kiss our republic goodbye if ROOSEVELT gets in again. The ROOSEVELTS will never want to give it up then; probably will want to bring ELLIOT in next. I hope that we have enough courage to enact a law making it unlawful for any man to seek the presidential chair for more than two terms. We have two attitudes: one on the part of the Bureaucrats who are facing defeat; and the other on the part of the America Firsters and Anti-New Deal Democrats who are over-confident - that over-confidence is a bad thing".

Mention was then made in regard to the stealing of the soldiers' vote by the issuing of a blank piece of paper for a vote to the soldiers. This subject had previously been reported in reports from this office.

He stated "they are shipping plows and farm machinery to Europe. Well, asbad as they need the machinery, we don't have to donate it to them, do we?" "Those European nations have billions frozen in the United States. There is 7 billion dollars invested in the United States by British citizens. I oppose lend-lease because it gave the President too much money to control. They are taxing incomes now of \$10 a week. Why not take the 7 billion the British have to pay for the goods they are getting. They have spent 6 billion in South America. Why not give \$1,000 cash to 6 million of our boys when they are mustered out of the armed forces, instead of squandering this money in South America. Why, we are handing our boys a mere \$200 - that's enough to live on for about four weeks - then what? They don't go into war plants unless they can pass a physical examination - they don't want them without arms, etc." He then mentioned the case of the soldier with his hands shot off as has been reported in his last speech made in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SMITH then discussed at length the "White Slave Traffic Bill" as he called it, referring to Senate Resolution #666 (National Conscription Bill). He then declared that this bill would break up families, send young girls away

St. P 100-4156

from their homes which would bring about an increase in youth delinquency. He also called the act a penal servitude etc. and stated if it had passed, they would have used the act to transplant populations in order to control elections. HUEY LONG had mentioned that they were going to try to move populations out of Louisiana to Alaska to control the elections there. This can be found in the Congressional Record of August 9, 1935. SMITH talked for awhile advising that there was no conscription in Australia and Canada and that the Canadian and Australia boys were not conscripted and that he doesn't want the British to question our patriotism. Also mentioned that there was plenty of meat in Canada which could be obtained without the use of stamps etc.

He then mentioned that at a prior meeting held in St. Louis, the Communist Party had circulated 24" x 16" sheets and stated that SMITH was a traitor and signed at the bottom, Communist Party of Missouri. He then told about a Communist who had appeared before the St. Louis Council to oppose SMITH and when asked if he would let JOE STALIN talk in the St. Louis Auditorium, this Communist said Yes. They then gave SMITH the auditorium with an almost unanimous majority. He also mentioned that the Communists were attempting to have LINDBERGH Boulevard in St. Louis, Missouri changed to Victory Highway, Cohen Street or something. Of 3000 telephone calls made in St. Louis, SMITH advised that only some 20 people were opposed to his speaking there and SMITH went on "I think you will find it's the same in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Des Moines".

"They say that Vesuvius has blown up, well, that will look like a two-for-a-penny fire cracker when the American people get ready to blow up the New Deal." SMITH mentioned the forth-coming hearing on March 23, 1944 of his application for use of the Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium in Minneapolis, Minnesota before the Public Building and Grounds Committee of the Minneapolis City Council which would be held at 2:00 P.M. on that date. He requested that the American First sympathizers to be there one hour earlier - at 1:00 P.M. He then stated that he did not come to Minneapolis to drum up a crowd for that meeting, but he mentioned that he didn't want anyone in the audience to think he would be insulted if they all came to that meeting.

He then spoke regarding his Anti-Semitic attitude. "Many people think that I am anti-Semitic because I am against WINCHELL. Mr. ROOSEVELT is an Episcopalian and so was GEORGE WASHINGTON. I am against ROOSEVELT and for WASHINGTON, but that doesn't mean I am against the Episcopal Church. I attack HAROLD ICKES, FELIX FRANKFURTER and HARRY HOPKINS. There is a certain type of Jew that will say 'that man attacks LEHMAN because he is a Jew.' The American people will never underwrite all the sinners in any race or creed. You have never heard a man speak that was raised by better Christian people than my father and mother. One of the things that my father taught me is that it is wrong to persecute any man for his religion. There are crooks among the Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians - I have even known a few Episcopalians you couldn't trust.

St. P 100-4156

Just the moment that I suggest that there might be some Jews some place that might have made a mistake, I am smeared - it's an intolerant attitude.

"Under Cover lists the people that are supposed to make up the political underworld. MARTIN DIES investigators have discovered that this man CARLSON is a traitor to his country and should be indicted immediately by the Department of Justice. Born of Armenian parentage in Greece. I thought there was something wrong when an immigrant tries to run out native born Americans out. Think of listing HIRAM JOHNSON and Dr. RILEY in Undercover as enemies of America, and one of America's top citizens, HENRY FORD. Just to show you how ridiculous this CARLSON is with his six aliases, he was in Detroit and began talking about the Fascism of HENRY FORD and GERALD SMITH. A good man in the audience stood up and said, 'Mr. CARLSON, I want to ask you a question - where were you born?' 'I was born in Greece'. 'Do you think you are a better American than HENRY FORD?' CARLSON was said to have stood up and said 'yes', I don't agree with HENRY FORD's policies (mentioned FORD's prediction about the war ending), but I do believe that he is a great American, and if the time ever comes when we have to list HIRAM JOHNSON, RILEY and HENRY FORD as enemies of America, then we had better investigate the people that are listing such men as enemies of America. That book 'Undercover' has been reviewed by too many Jewish Rabbis. Do you know why? In the whole book they don't list one single Jew. Are all the Jews perfect? Brother LIPSHITZ (WINCHELL) is slipping. Mr. DIES has concluded that there is a conspiracy in America to break down the faith of the people in our legislative government, and he (DIES) declared that WINCHELL is a part of this conspiracy. Think of it. WINCHELL calls the House of Representatives, the House of Reprehensibles. HOFFMAN has been led to believe by important people that the Department of Justice has evidence to prove that the Jergens Company, which pays WINCHELL \$5,000 for 15 minutes on the air, is tied closer to Germany than anyone WINCHELL wants to indict and therefore WINCHELL pulls out \$250,000 from Jergens knowing this. DIES is investigating this."

"Prominent Jewish leader told me the first thing he would do to allay anti-Semitism would be to silence WINCHELL. Quoted DIES as having said "60% of WINCHELL's statements in broadcasts were fabrications and he (SMITH) had instituted libel proceedings against WINCHELL."

SMITH then quoted from an article in the Collier's Magazine, issue of March 3rd last, regarding an article by WALTER DAVENPORT and amplified on the statements contained therein.


SMITH then told of how the Internal Revenue Department had checked his income tax returns over a period of ten years and that there had been 40 men investigating this, three of them had desks in his office for six months. Letters were said to have been sent to every bank in the country attempting to see

St. P 100-4156

if he, SMITH, had a lock box. They had come to SMITH's house, looked at the pictures on his walls and also scrutinized a pair of Mrs. SMITH's rhinestone rings which SMITH said he paid something like \$12 for them. They went to all the apartments in Detroit to see if he was keeping another woman. When they got all through the government had spent about \$125,000 to investigate me and they found out that I had made a little error in taking an exemption and that he owed them \$200; that they assessed him a little over \$200 due to his enemies protesting.

Subject then stated that he had been called on about three months ago by a WILLKE representative who said "Come on GERALD, why don't you and WENDELL get together, I can arrange a secret meeting - there is money in it." Less than 60 days ago, WILLKIE sent another agent to me who said "I am authorized by one of the 15 richest men in the world to offer you anything you want GERALD, if you will cooperate with WILLKIE. We can work out a plan where you can help WILLKIE on the 'Q.T.' without hurting him in the East". Hell hath no greater fury than a woman - or a WILLKIE scorned. "He can't fool us, we know he belongs to the International Clique, Hollywood, Wall Street and the Whiskey Trust". SMITH stated that he had heard rumors that there might be a possible freezing of the present officers of the administration in their office for one year if a second front is opened in the near future against Germany. He also stated that small metal buttons were being passed out in the new conquered territory with the photograph of ROOSEVELT imprinted thereon. SMITH stated that even Nye and himself couldn't get metal buttons stamped because the metal was on the priority list, but ROOSEVELT was able to further his political stand.

A collection was then take up from the persons in his audience and the closing prayer was given by REV. STADSKLEV, after which a salute to the flag was given by everyone in the audience and the meeting closed at approximately 10:15 P.M.

 b7c  
b7D  
entitled "FREEDOM OF SPEECH DOES NOT INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO DESTROY OUR DEMOCRACY! Tell the City Council: FASCISTS MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO DESECRATE OUR MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM!" A copy was obtained by the Reporting Agent and is being made a part of instant file.

On the last page of this pamphlet are the words "GERALD SMITH branded TRAITOR" and statements were printed thereon by ALBERT ESNOUGH, CIO Co-Chairman Labor Coordinating Committee, Business Representative, Textile Workers Unions Joint Board; RAYMOND WRIGHT, AFL Co-Chairman Labor Coordinating Committee Secretary, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Locals Joint Executive Board and FRANK M. BALCOM, Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and representatives of the



St. P 100-4156

University of Minnesota Student League for Democracy spoke against SMITH and the use of the auditorium.

The following representatives were identified by the Reporting Agent who spoke in opposition to SMITH's use of the Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium: ALBERT ESNOUGH, Business Agent of Twin City Joint Board of Textile Workers and Co-Chairman of the Labor Coordinating Committee, CIO, Minneapolis; VERN BUCK, organizer for Teamsters Union Local 544, AF of L; WILLIAM HAUSETH, Member of the Minnesota State Industrial Union Council, CIO and key figure of the Communist Party, District #9; ERMA CLAREY, negress and formerly known to be connected with the Young Communist League; EARL CLUKA, Financial Secretary of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union Local 1145 and Communist Party member; LEONARD LAGELAN, member of the Hennepin County Industrial Union Council and member of the Communist Party Bureau of District #9; RAYMOND WRIGHT, Business Agent, Hotel & Restaurant Employees, Local 665 and key figure of the Communist Party District #9; HUBERT W. PHREY, Political Science professor and former candidate for Mayor; EUGENE LARKIN, member of U. of Minnesota Student League for Democracy, a Young Communist League front organization; RUTH SALZMAN, member of University of Minnesota Student League for Democracy, a Young Communist League front organization; ESTHER WILLNER, University of Minnesota graduate student and member of the Minnesota Student League for Democracy and REV. C. S. SPARKES of the Forest Hill Congregational Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Reporting on the article of the Minneapolis Daily Times on Friday, March 24, 1944, the following is the context of SMITH's speech at the hearing. "I am accused of being anti-Negro. The first attack against HUEY LONG and GERALD L. K. SMITH was due to the fact that we advocated equal educational opportunities for negroes in Louisiana. They accuse me of being a member in the Silver Shirts. In 1933 both my wife and I got complimentary membership cards from DUDLEY PELLEY, but we sent them back. They accuse me of being anti-Jewish. I have here a letter from RICHARD GUTSTADT, director of the B'nai B'rith's anti-defamation league that says that that organization does not so accuse me. I'll tell you what all this accusation business is. It's the old Communist Party line. How many who were witnesses against me here this afternoon are opposed to the Fourth term? Stand up. (No one stood) Am I anti-Episcopalian because I am against ROCSEVELT? Am I anti-Jewish because I am against FELIX FRANKFURTER? Way, this GERALD L. K. SMITH you've heard described here by these witnesses this afternoon is a stranger to me and to my wife. The wizard of the Klan tried to run me and HUEY LONG out of Louisiana, but we ran him out instead".

SMITH continued "I'll tell you what", addressing himself directly to the committee members, "you'd like to get off this hot seat. Name three outstanding rabbis, have them investigate; if they say I shouldn't have the auditorium we'll withdraw the request. Name three outstanding Negro clergymen; put it up to them. You see, it's old Communist party line. It seems to be a bad now, that if you're opposed to the fourth term and opposed to collectivism - if you would

St. P 100-4156

favor development of private enterprise - you're called a Fascist. The chief champion of that seems to be our vice president, HENRY WALLACE".

Alderman WALTER J. MURPHY, member of the Committee asked SMITH the following question: "Who are you supporting for President?" SMITH answered: "We haven't agreed, but in our discussions we have talked about it, if he'd accept it. It's CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, a native of your own state".

-----REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-----

62-43618-456

RECORDED

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY  
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

For your further information in connection with your consideration of this case there is attached hereto a copy of an additional report submitted by Special Agent [redacted] dated March 31, 1944, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

b7c

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/7/92 BY SP-8 BTJ/ML

APR 11 1 34 PM '44  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 12  
☆ APR 11 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

23 APR 18 1944

Handwritten signatures and initials, including a large 'G' and 'D'.



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 United States Department of Justice  
 Post Office Drawer V, Plaza Station  
 Saint Louis 1, Missouri  
 April 5, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH,  
 with aliases;  
 THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY  
 SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter (62-43818) dated March 28, 1944, returning three of the copies designated for the Bureau of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Saint Louis, Missouri, dated March 6, 1944, so that it could be rewritten in order to eliminate all indications which would show that the information had been obtained by constant observation and coverage. *b7c*

Three copies of the revised report are being forwarded to the Bureau, two to the Detroit Office, and one to the Oklahoma City Office. Saint Louis Office file copies have been changed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/uc

[redacted] *b7c*  
 100-6013

cc Detroit (Enc.)  
 cc Oklahoma City (Enc.)

Very truly yours,

*G. B. Norris*  
 G. B. NORRIS, SAC



*Right not attached  
 2 copies  
 7/11/44  
 153*  
 APR 11 1944

RECORDED

62-43818-457  
 APR 7 1944

*[Handwritten initials]*

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Local 43, I.U.M.S.W.A., C.I.O. at its regular membership meeting, Sunday, April 21

WHEREAS, the American people and the peoples of our Allies are working, fighting and dying to put an end to aggression and the causes of aggression such as Hitlerism, Nazism, Fascism and Japanese Militarism.

WHEREAS, We the shipyard workers of Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard are working long and arduous hours to build ships to bring this war to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

WHEREAS, we are determined that there shall not be any obstruction, physical or psychological permitted to stand in the way of our efforts to win the war and the peace.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that Local 43, I.U.M.S.W.A., C.I.O. does hereby protest the scheduled secret meeting which has been called by one, Gerald L. K. Smith, who, by both word and deed has allied himself with the advocates of a negotiated peace with Hitler and has been revealed by John Carlson according to his recent book "Under Cover" to also be an advocate of the same Fascist methods which Hitler and his storm troopers used to destroy the last vestige of democracy in Germany.

Be it further resolved that the proper authorities of the City, State, and Federal Governments make a thorough investigation of this Gerald L. K. Smith and those with whom he is consorting.

*Handwritten note on left margin: "Gerald L. K. Smith is a member of the I.U.M.S.W.A. Local 43."*

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/7/82 BY SP-805/abc

*Handwritten notes: "Winn to Clark 4-24-44" and "H.A."*

EX-10  
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33 APR 8 1944  
*Handwritten initials: mha*

JPHa/pk  
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4-27-44

- 458

48645

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

GERALD L. K. SMITH  
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY  
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

For your information there is attached a copy of a resolution concerning subject Smith reportedly adopted by Local #43 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Baltimore, Maryland, at its regular meeting held on April 2, 1944.

A carbon copy of this resolution was recently received by the Bureau in an envelope postmarked at Baltimore, Maryland, April 6, 1944, this envelope bearing the return address "Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, 31 South Calvert Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland" but neither the envelope nor the copy of the resolution has any additional identifying data. The receipt of the copy of the resolution has accordingly not been acknowledged by the Bureau.

Enclosure *A*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/1/02 BY SP8 BTJ/ML

DEINDEXED  
DATE: 10/24/59

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Benton
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 6  
APR 29 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
APR 29 1944  
FBI  
RECEIVED-NY  
APR 29 1944

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F309

*[Handwritten initials and signatures]*  
cat  
M