

PHILADELPHIA FILE #100-22780

Well, this young man held a position in the American Embassy and his job was to decode messages which traveled back and forth between London and Washington. Suddenly he discovered something was wrong. A minor member of the British government was using the code to send messages to Roosevelt in Washington. Remember at that time, Chamberlain was Prime Minister and Churchill was in a minor position.

Well, this young man handled more than 1500 messages in which Stalin was referred to as that son of a b---- in Moscow, and the old b----- in the Kremlin. He became scared, knowing something was wrong and took some of the messages, determined to get them to the U. S. and put them in proper hands.

But the New Deal has a Gestapo in London and KENT was found out. He was discharged and as he walked down the Embassy steps he was seized by British Police, given a secret trial and imprisoned for seven years. He has languished in a British prison for four years. Mind you, this man had a Diplomatic immunity and still was seized and tried by the British.

I claim that this is part of a giant conspiracy between Roosevelt and Churchill to secure world domination and I demand that this boy be brought home and given a public trial in America. Mind you, he admits taking the messages to prove his claim, so that the only charge they had against him was Larceny.

His mother, frantic at what had happened, gave a friend \$5,000 and asked him to go to England and find out just what happened. This man did and through diplomatic channels was able to see young KENT on the Isle of Wight where he was imprisoned. He came back with a friend and the next day the friend was found mysteriously murdered in his hotel room. This effectively sealed this man's lips and the man who had talked to KENT refused to talk in fear of his life.

Well, I heard about this and went to see MRS. KENT. She told me the whole story and it has been prepared in pamphlet form which I want everyone of you to read. Don't take these people too lightly. My life has been in danger on several occasions as I have traveled about the country. How many of my true friends here will see to it that get safely into a taxi after this meeting to go back to my hotel. All right that's fine, when the meeting is over, just gather up around here and I will appreciate it, that you my true friends will get me safely to a cab.

I have told you a lot of things tonight and how many feel that we have had a real America First meeting. All those who think so say "Aye". Well, these things which I have told you must be explained. They are

PHILADELPHIA FILE #100-22780

reasons which people cannot vote for Roosevelt, why they can't vote for Dewey. I challenge them to satisfy the minds of the voter, that is why I am for America First, let them come to us.

Now I would like to stop here and go home, but if I do the work will not be kept up. You know when you come to America First meetings, put your carfare in one pocket and give the rest to us to carry on the work. Now the envelopes which the ushers have passed. Hold them up. All right, write down the amount you can give each month. You know I can't come back each month to take up a collection. If you want to make a cash contribution, just put it in and mark it cash. Write your name and address on the envelope.

Now everyone who puts in a dollar will receive the pamphlet on TYLER KENT. If you put in \$5.00 you will receive this handsome leather volume containing the last 12 issues of CROSS AND FLAG. That's the magazine you must read to keep informed on what is going on.

Now, pass your envelope to the aisle, don't try to hold onto them, the ushers will take them from the person on the end. By the way, if any member of the audience has a car and you can identify yourself to MRS. PARKS or MRS. BROWN I will be delighted if you will be kind enough to give us a lift back to the hotel.

Now the only requirement is that you be properly identified by MRS. PARKS, or MRS. BROWN. I want to go for a ride but not a long one, some people would like to take me for a ride.

Now, remember, MRS. DILLING will be selling copies of Senator LANGERS address and the money will be solely for the victims of the sedition trial in Washington, and GEORGE VOSE will be selling subscriptions to CROSS AND FLAG in the lobby. He gets \$.50 for each 6 months subscription and a dollar for each one for a year. We are taking this means to increase the circulation of CROSS AND FLAG and are going to give ex-service-men a chance to make some money at the same time.

Now, my friends, will you rise please and recite the Lord's Prayer. We are taught to say it in different ways but we all say it and that is what counts.

The meeting closed at 11:30 PM.

The following circulars are being forwarded to the Bureau as enclosures: two circulars distributed at the GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA FILE #100-22780

held October 1, 1944 by the NATIONAL BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA, one entitled "Bring the Boys Home" and the other entitled, "Dewey-Roosevelt, versus Tweedle de - Tweedle dum".

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU: Two circulars distributed at meeting held 10-1-44 by Blue Star Mothers of America.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Dewey - Roosevelt

versus

TWEEDLE DE - TWEEDLE DUM

Thomas Dewey, Republican Candidate for President, is an internationalist. His master mind and Advisor is John Foster Dulles, an internationalist lawyer of New York City, who represents the British Government in America.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is also an internationalist. Both men are puppets of the same internationalist. We fear their plans are to restore us as a colony of the British Empire — the blood of our brave sons will have been spilled in vain.

Is there any hope in the two-party system? None whatever. Next November, herd-government will give us a full-dress exhibition. We shall see two immense herds of voting citizens, whipped to the polls by Republican and Democratic cowboys, whose only knowledge of political science consists in knowing how to drive the cattle to market. Such conditions precede revolutions. They indicate great wrongs and abuses.

HOW LONG WILL WE BE SLAVES TO POLITICANS?

American Nationalists will support for public office those men who have the welfare of the United States of America at heart and who will look after this country's interest before giving consideration to the welfare of other nations of the world. We believe in America first and not in America second.

Let's elect men to public office who have the courage to speak out in the interests of America, first.

NATIONAL BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA

Harrison Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Distributed by Blue Star
Mothers at 8215 Smith
Avenue - Phila
10/1/44 JRS*

BRING THE BOYS HOME

If we allow the International Bankers to "city slick" our Nation into a World State after this war, hundreds and thousands of our boys will be permanently exiled. If we have a World Police Force after this war as is wanted by the Internationalists, your son may not be brought home after this war. He will be kept in Asia, Africa or Europe, to enforce the will of the super state. He will be ordered around by the President just as the chief of police orders riot squads to move here and there within a city.

Keep your eyes open. Don't be deceived. Let us repeat this slogan until every ear in America has heard it:

BRING THE BOYS HOME !
BRING THE BOYS HOME !
BRING THE BOYS HOME !

"While our boys are away from home fighting in foreign lands... the slickest gang of racketeers that ever operated are taking over the American government..."

"The Communists, Socialists and fellow-traveling New Dealers in both the Democratic and Republican Parties who have taken possession of the people's government, are rapidly changing our American form of democracy into a dictatorial form of government, whereby the people are rapidly losing their freedom, their liberty and their constitutional form of government."

—Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel, Democrat of Texas

World Government Commonly Called World Federation Could Mean Only Perpetual War For America

We who cherish our independence must realize that our form of government is in greater danger from this TREASONABLE Betrayal which is in the making, than from our ENEMIES on the BATTLEFIELD.

We who love America and desire to perpetuate our free institutions must oppose this serpent of INTERNATIONALISM with all our strength.

*Americans demand an investigation of
the sponsors of this movement*

Don't let them haul down the STARS and STRIPES

WORLD GOVERNMENT —

Will cancel the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE and destroy our CONSTITUTION.

WORLD GOVERNMENT —

You become a slave to INTERNATIONAL politics.

Our fleet would be required to police the seven seas. American troops would be called to police the world and defend Alien possessions.

Write your State Representatives at Harrisburg, Pa.

Write your Senators and Congressmen in Senate and House Office Building, Washington, D. C., opposing WORLD FEDERATION.

— Preserve Your Republic, Constitution, and Freedom HERE —

NATIONAL BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA
Harrison Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Distributed by Matt
Blue Star Mothers
at 461 K Smith
meeting in P.S.
10/1/44*

JFH:WML
11-27-44

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

EX-38

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

For your additional information in your consideration of this case there is attached a copy of a further report submitted by Special Agent [redacted] at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 31, 1944. b7c

As pointed out in a previous memorandum, this report reflects that George Vose, one of Smith's associates, continues to appear as a public speaker attired in the uniform of an American soldier. This is true despite the fact that Vose was reportedly discharged from the Army in August, 1944.

Military authorities are aware of this fact and unless you so request, no action by the Bureau is contemplated with reference to this particular phase of the matter.

Enclosure *[handwritten flourish]*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/8/82 BY SP-8BJT/mr

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
★ NOV 20 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

DATE: 11-4-44

SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was.-
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G;
SECURITY MATTER; SEDITION

I am enclosing herewith copies of a report in the above-entitled matter by Special Agent [redacted] dated October 31, 1944 at Philadelphia. *b7c*

The attention of the Bureau and the Detroit office is directed to Page 10, Paragraph 5, of the enclosed report, wherein it is stated that GEORGE VOSE appeared as a speaker at the GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting in Philadelphia in the uniform of an American soldier.

Attention is further directed to the statement made by VOSE appearing on Page 12, Paragraph 4 of the enclosed report, wherein VOSE states that with his uniform it is possible to visit canteens.

In the absence of Bureau or Detroit instructions of the possible violation of the Illegal Wearing of Uniform Statute, no investigation of this matter is being conducted by this office.

Enclosure
gbg:gak
#100-22780
cc: Detroit

Li
DEFERRED RECORDING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/8/82 BY SP-EB/mb

HANDLED BY
TOP DESK

100-43819-612
NOV 24 1944

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26

Memo to Clark
11/17/44
[Signature]

133

5
[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases;
THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION

DATE: November 3, 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/15/82 BY SP6 BJA/oms
204,433

~~PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten initials and signatures:
P.W.
Happ...
b7D

There is being set out below pertinent information received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, during the period from October 16, 1944, to October 30, 1944, inclusive.

The Subject is proceeding with his campaign in the State of Michigan and has made talks at various towns in the State. Other persons on the state ticket including Reverend LELAND MARION, candidate for governor, and GEORGE VOSE, candidate for lieutenant governor on the America First Party ticket, have also spoken at these rallies. Subject and the other candidates spoke at Pontiac, Michigan, on October 21, 1944, and Reverend MARION will have a radio program from a Pontiac station for fifteen minutes each night at 6 P. M. for a period of five nights beginning November 1, 1944. On the last night the program will consist of a thirty-minute speech. Apparently Subject will not talk on this program, the sole speaker being Reverend MARION.

Subject spoke at Saginaw, Michigan, on October 27, 1944, and at Bad Axe, Michigan, on October 28, 1944. Both VOSE and MARION were expected to appear with him on these programs and at Bad Axe KENNETH C. WEBER, attorney for the Farmer's Guild and close friend of SMITH, was also scheduled to speak. A similar meeting has been planned for November 1, 1944, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and also for a meeting at the English Room of the Book Cadillac Hotel in Detroit on November 3, 1944. Paid advertisements in the newspapers in these various cities announced the dates and time of these meetings. An extensive program of direct mail advertising was also used to obtain publicity for the meetings. Form letters were sent to all persons who had been subscribers to the "Cross and the Flag." A special list of the one thousand people list of names in the Saginaw area, composed of former subscribers, present subscribers and persons who had previously attended SMITH's meetings were sent special mimeographed announcements by first class mail.

SMITH was much concerned about the fact that the Dies Committee subpoenaed his assistant, BERNARD DOMAN, to testify before it on October 16, 1944. He was in frequent contact with DOMAN and also with RALPH BAERMAN, who is his Washington assistant. SMITH was also much concerned over a report received at about the same time from [redacted]

HANDLED BY STOP DESK

DECLASSIFIED BY 94813 BPP/CL
ON 8-2-88
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 2/3/88

Handwritten notes:
Carroll memo to James
memo to Clark
11/15/44
JPK

COPIES DESTROYED 205 OCT 13 1964

RECORDED INDEXED 165

62-43818-643,01
NOV 22 1944
b7c

MEMO, Director, FBI
November 3, 1944

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

who is secretary to ELIZABETH DILLING, one of the sedition trial defendants. [redacted] advised SMITH that DILLING had received information from a Congressman to the effect that BAERMAN had admitted to certain individuals that he, BAERMAN, was in the pay of B'nai B'rith. BAERMAN was supposed to have obtained pay from this organization for the purpose of testifying before the Dies Committee that [redacted] had given SMITH a large sum of money to split the Dewey vote. SMITH confronted BAERMAN with this information and BAERMAN categorically denied that DILLING's statement was correct. He stated that he would be glad to give SMITH an unqualified statement as to his loyalty to SMITH. b7c

Later, after direct contact with DILLING, SMITH discovered that the person she had in mind was not BAERMAN, but SMITH's assistant, DOMAN. DILLING further pointed out to SMITH that she had been in contact with [redacted], believed to refer to [redacted] for the Dies Committee, who had told her that the committee had to "play with" B'nai B'rith in order to get its appropriation. A B'nai B'rith representative had told the committee that they believed DOMAN would testify, if called before the committee, that [redacted] had given SMITH large sums of money for the purpose of splitting the DEWEY vote. In a later contact with BAERMAN, SMITH indicated he thought the scheme to get DOMAN to testify to the above facts was possibly a republican plot to embarrass SMITH. Later SMITH personally advised CASPAR LINGEMAN, Clerk of Wayne County, Michigan, and a prominent Detroit democrat, that someone was trying to pull a double cross both on SMITH and the democratic party. He then gave LINGEMAN the facts concerning the alleged plot with respect to DOMAN's testimony. b7c

Although DOMAN appeared at the offices of the Dies Committee on October 16, 1944, the date on which he had been sub poenaed, he was not called to testify until October 18, 1955, at 7 P. M. SMITH made every effort to get the Committee to expedite its proceedings in order to hear DOMAN, having contacted Congressman COSTELLO, who was in charge of the present investigation, and Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS as well as Elizabeth Dilling. ||

When he was finally called before the committee, DOMAN was questioned primarily about the handling, depositing and spending of SMITH's funds. DOMAN testified that SMITH's income was about \$6500.00 per year. The Committee wanted to know about WEBER's connection with SMITH (probably KENNETH C. WEBER of the Farmer's Guild) and a check for \$1,000 which was not further identified. They also wanted to know if SMITH was anti-semitic, to which DOMAN replied that SMITH had always said that he was not and DOMAN did not think that he was. DOMAN explained that he was leaving SMITH because an x-ray showed him to be suffering from a lung disease. He was also questioned about CLYDE MORROW and about individuals named GRUENWALD and TALLEY, neither of which DOMAN had heard of. The Committee at no time acted as if "they had run on to anything," but the questioning appeared to be a routine job for the record. They asked him about any connection which SMITH ||

MEMO, Director, FBI
November 3, 1944

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

may have with the Political Action Committee and DOMAN told them he knew of none and did not believe that SMITH was acquainted with R. J. THOMAS, head of the UAW-CIO. DOMAN testified that SMITH did not have any interests in any other enterprises outside of the America First Party. They inquired as to whether SMITH had been in touch with any important republican or democrat politicians. They inquired as to who FOSTER was (probably GEORGE FOSTER of Chicago, with the Constitutional Americans and a friend of SMITHS.) They did not inquire, however, about [redacted] or [redacted] (both connected with the Ford Motor Company) or about [redacted] (investigator for various organizations.) Present at the hearing were Congressman Costello, BIRMINGHAM, who is an investigator for the Committee, STRIPLING, who is chief investigator, and two girls. BAERMAN was not there, although SMITH had requested him to attend. No newspaper men were present. The hearing was held in Dies' office and the Committee was very polite to DOMAN, apologizing for having held him over several days. They finally inquired as to what the America First Party campaign consisted of and DOMAN stated that it consisted primarily of fighting Nazism and Communism. DOMAN was subsequently furnished with a transcript of his testimony before the Committee. BAERMAN believes that JOHN ROY CARLSON, author of "Under Cover," will be called to testify before the Dies Committee within a few days. SMITH expressed a desire to learn of the nature of CARLSON's testimony.

In the course of his discussion with ELIZABETH DILLING concerning the Dies Committee, DILLING stated that the Committee might "fold up any minute" and that if it did it is important that [redacted] for the Committee, be kept at work. DILLING stated that [redacted] looked to her as a teacher and that she had sold him on the nationalist movement and believed he should be one of the foundation stones of the movement when he severed his connections with the Committee. She considers him a very important man for her purpose since there are not five people who know all the material available in the Dies Committee files and he could provide very valuable information for SMITH and DILLING.

It is contemplated that SMITH and DILLING would organize a nation-wide speaking tour and that [redacted] through his information obtained from the Dies Committee, could furnish material for such speeches. SMITH was much pleased with DILLING's contact with [redacted] and suggested that she promise [redacted] the cooperation of SMITH and herself. DILLING indicated that she had been advancing some money toward this end and that "one of the prisoners is giving me a hundred dollars" (apparently referring to one of her "co-defendants" in the sedition trial.) SMITH told her she could count him in on that and that he would contact her shortly.

SMITH has been in contact on several occasions recently with Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS of North Carolina. SMITH wants from him a list of nationalists and inter-nationalist. REYNOLDS does not have such a list, but thought that HAMILTON FISH or Colonel ROBERT McCORMICK might have. REYNOLDS thought that during the absence of Congress-

MEMO, Director, FBI
November 3, 1944

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

man DIES from Washington "they" were trying to do some dirty work and that BILL GOODMAN, BOB HARRIS, MOORE and Dr. O'BRIEN had been before the Committee. They agreed that DEWEY had weakened his position by not discussing such issues as the TYLER-KENT case and the CHURCHILL and ROOSEVELT meeting in the Atlantic and that DEWEY had insulted the isolationists and nationalists. REYNOLDS thought DEWEY would win, but felt that regardless of who won, the position of the nationalists would be strengthened.

SMITH has forwarded to REYNOLDS a special copy of his version of the TYLER-KENT story. The KENT story of which SMITH has had a special printing made is being distributed by him to all his contributors and to all subscribers to "The Cross and the Flag." Copies of the book "Forty Years of Roosevelt" are also being widely distributed by him.

SMITH has also recently contacted [REDACTED], former secretary to HENRY FORD and for many years an executive of the Ford Motor Company, and returned to [REDACTED] a report which the latter had furnished him. Reverend HARVEY SPRINGER advised SMITH that he would be in Detroit for a period of about two weeks beginning on October 29, 1944, and that he would be preaching at the People's Tabernacle. They plan to have further contacts during the time that SPRINGER is in town. GEORGE VOSE, who is active in the Townsend Clubs in Michigan, has tentatively arranged a speech for SMITH to be given before the Townsend Club at the Headquarters of the United Sons of America, 89 West Forest Street, on November 19, 1944. b7c

SMITH is having financial difficulties since receipts at his recent meetings have not been as good as anticipated. He has requested DOMAN to cut down expenses and wants DOMAN to see how much money he can raise on his car, since SMITH must have \$1,000 in order to meet the pay roll and pay the printer.

[REDACTED] b7c
62-1126

JPHa:WML
11-15-44

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

62-43518-613
GERALD L. K. SMITH, THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY;
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

The Bureau has been informed by a confidential source of information that Bernard Doman, Smith's secretary, was subpoenaed by the Dies Committee and appeared before that Committee on October 18, 1944.

On that occasion Doman allegedly testified that Smith's income was about \$ per year and that in his opinion Smith is not anti-Semitic. According to the confidential source of information, Doman was also asked as to whether Smith had any connection with Political Action Committee and in this regard Doman allegedly testified that he knew of no connections of this type. This source further quoted Doman as having later remarked that it appeared the Committee "had not run on to anything" and that it was merely questioning Doman in a routine way "for the record."

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/9/82 BY SP6BJA/DMS
204,433

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

MAIL ROOM
NOV 18 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
November 7, 1944

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE 2/3/78 KSS

DECLASSIFIED BY 9513
ON 1-9-78 040 AP/LL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

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

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of October 28, I am enclosing herewith a verbatim transcription of conversations between Subject and BERNARD DOMAN, his secretary, prior to DOMAN's testifying before the Dies Committee on October 18, 1944. Also enclosed is a transcript of DOMAN's conversation with SMITH following DOMAN's testimony before the Committee. The two conversations on October 14, 1944, took place shortly after DOMAN had received his subpoena early that day which directed him to appear before the Committee in Washington on October 16, 1944. DOMAN left Detroit the night of October 14, and the conversation of October 16 took place between SMITH and DOMAN while the latter was in Washington waiting to testify. The Committee did not hear DOMAN on October 16, but required him to wait until October 18 and the hearing was held at 7 p.m. on October 18 in the Committee's offices. The conversation at 9:17 p.m. on October 18 between Subject and DOMAN indicates the nature of the latter's testimony. This conversation took place after DOMAN had testified.

It is believed that a transcript of his testimony has been sent to DOMAN and if it is possible to do so, an effort will be made to obtain a copy of this transcript through informants.

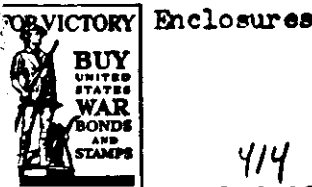
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DATE 7/9/82 BY SP6BJA/OMS
264,433

Very truly yours,

R. A. Guerin, SAC

jt
62-1126

b7c



Enclosures

NOV 30 1944

DE-INDEXED
DATE 10/25/57

INDEXED
INDENTED

65-43818

STOP DESK

NOV 22 1944

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Handwritten signature

Conversation Between G. L. K. Smith and Bernard Doman
at Washington, 9:17 p.m., October 18, 1944

Doman: The hearing is all over. It lasted about an hour and a half. They spoke of Weber quite a bit. They wanted to know why he hadn't attended the meeting on Thursday night and they wanted to know if you had been in touch with the PAC and I told them they could get the whole story from David Conrey.

Smith: Who's he?

Doman: He's on your OPA Board.

Smith: Oh, yes.

Doman: They asked me the largest amount I had ever handled for you recently. I told them it was \$1000 and they wanted to know who it was from. I told them I didn't remember the name. I told them it wasn't money for our organization but it was replaced money that had been used by some Republican in Chicago. The strongest points they asked me about were Weber and the \$1000 check. They wanted to know how the money was deposited, how it was handled and how it was spent. They didn't even look at the payroll. They wanted to know what your income was and what mine was. I told them it was \$6500 for mine and that now it's about forty-five hundred and never over five and when I started I said I never paid income tax until two years ago.

Smith: Were they nice to you?

Doman: Yes, they smiled and they were nice. They wanted to know about John Little. He was supposed to have given you some money in 1940 to pay your hall rent and he is supposed to be in jail now. I told them I remembered somebody gave us money a long time ago to pay hall rent but I don't remember the name.

Smith: What did they ask you about Weber?

Doman: When I had seen him last and if I knew why he wasn't at our meeting last Thursday night.

Smith: Did they bring out anymore about that?

Doman: No, I told them I had spoken to Weber Thursday morning and everything was all right then. I told them Weber wasn't supposed to speak at the meeting; that there was only one speaker, Gerald L. K. Smith, and then they wanted to know if you were anti-Semitic. I told them that you always said you were not. Then they asked me what I thought and I said I agree with him. So then I gave them a story. I said that everytime we come across a Jewish name we have to handle it with kid gloves as we are accused of being anti-Semitic, but that whenever we come to a good old Irish name we just pop off. So I think everything's o.k.

62-43018-614

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 7/9/82 BY SP6 BJA/MS
204,433

Page 2.

Doman: (continued) I told Birmingham in Detroit that I was going this winter so they asked me about that and I told them that an X-ray showed my lung was partially collapsed, and I told them I was going down in Texas and take off for a while for that reason.

Smith: Was there anybody there?

Doman: Nobody, just Costello and this Stripling, two girls, a secretary and a stenotypist, and Birmingham. Ralph wasn't there. This was all sudden. I had to go earlier and I couldn't contact Ralph. I just talked to him now and he's sorry he couldn't be with me.

Smith: Well, the only thing is, we hope they wrote down what you said. You don't have any witness to what you said except them.

Doman: Well, I couldn't help that but there was a stenotypist right there to take everything down.

Smith: Yes, but we hope they took it down right.

Doman: Well, what can we do about that?

Smith: They called the meeting at 6:45 to get you away from Ralph.

Doman: No, they wouldn't know that. They notified me by telephone. They asked me who Ralph Baerman was and I told them I met him at the convention, that I saw him in Washington and he acted as my guide, that he is a high school professor and taught school a long time.

Smith: And then what did they say?

Doman: Nothing. They asked me about a Berryman and they asked me if I knew a Morrow in Washington and I told them I didn't know a Morrow in Washington but that I did know a Morrow in Detroit. Then they asked me who he was. I said he was the editor of a magazine.

Smith: The best you can figure, who else did they ask you about?

Doman: They asked me about a man named Grunwald that I never heard of. He may be in our files and called by another name. They wanted to know about Talley. I said I didn't know him and didn't know whether you knew him or not. They wanted to know if you had been contacted by Republican groups or by the PAC. They asked me who you were supporting for president and they wanted to know if you were supporting any political party and I said yes, you were supporting the America First Party. They wanted to know if you had endorsed any candidates and I said absolutely not.

Page 3.

Smith: Who else did they ask you about?

Doman: Well, nobody else.

Smith: When they asked you about Morrow, what did you answer?

Doman: Well, they asked me if I knew any man named Morrow in Washington and I said no. Then they named two or three men in Washington. One of them was Berryman.

Smith: Who?

Doman: One was Berryman. At first I got it mixed up with Baerman. They wanted to know why you went to New York City. I told them you just stopped over to interview the press and you only stayed there about 36 hours.

Smith: Did they have any fabricated notions about any money that I had gotten?

Doman: Yes, those \$500 notes. I told them that was ridiculous, that I had read about it in the reports. They wanted to know what girls handled the mail and I told them their names, that's all. I told them the payroll averaged \$350 a week. They wanted to know how the rest of the money was used. I told them that the radio time took more than 95 percent of the money spent. They went through the two report books and gave them back to me.

Smith: That satisfied them, didn't it?

Doman: Yes, they didn't even look at the payroll books.

Smith: Did they at any time seem as though they had run onto something? Or pursue you with any kind of a vigorous questioning?

Doman: No, it just seemed like a routine job for the record. The only thing they asked was about the PAC, if I knew what it was. I said yes, I had been reading about it in your office and then I told them about Conrey. They asked me if I had ever seen R. J. Thomas. I said the nearest I had ever been to him was that he was on the train coming down to Washington with me. I recognized him from his pictures.

Smith: They acted like somebody had been telling them we had been getting money from the PAC, I guess.

Doman: They wanted to know if we had any other interests, you or I, in any other enterprises outside of the organization and I told them absolutely no.

Smith: You told them about the Internal Revenue Department?

Page 4.

Doman: They wanted to know if our books had ever been audited and I said about twelve or fourteen months ago by the Internal Revenue Department.

Smith: What did they say?

Doman: They were satisfied.

Smith: Ha, ha, that's fine. You told them about my testimony before Anderson?

Doman: They questioned me about that \$1000 check and whether I knew the name on it and I told them I was sure you were sending a report on it.

Smith: You told them that was a refund, didn't you?

Doman: I told them the money had been used for some purpose and this was a refund on it, that the meeting over there was sponsored by some Republican. They wanted to know if you had been in touch with any big Republican or Democrat recently. I said if congressmen and senators were big Republicans and Democrats, you may have been. They wanted to know who Foster was and I told them I had never met Foster. They asked about Southard and I said he was a world war veteran.

Smith: Did they ask you about [REDACTED]

Doman: Not a thing. b7c

Smith: Did they ask about [REDACTED]

Doman: Not a thing.

Smith: What did they ask about Morrow?

Doman: Just his name, not even his first name. They said he was a Washington man.

Smith: Well, they got that out of Anderson's questioning. Did they ask about [REDACTED]

Doman: Not a thing. b7c

Smith: Did they ask about the convention?

Doman: They asked how much money was taken in at the convention.

Smith: Did they raise that old phony question about someone bringing me big money at the convention?

Doman: Yes, I laughed and said that was ridiculous. I said I don't believe I have ever seen a \$500 bill.

Smith: Did they act like they believed you all right?

Page 5.

Doman: Well they laughed at it.

Smith: What kind of a fellow was Stripling?

Doman: He's a rather nice looking fellow. He looks something like Foster.

Smith: Was Matthews in there?

Doman: No.

Smith: No newspaper men?

Doman: Not even one.

Smith: What room was it in?

Doman: Right in Dies' office.

Smith: Were they polite to you?

Doman: Very nice, they were sorry for holding me over.

Smith: Why did they say they held you over?

Doman: Well, Costello was held up in the War Department for ten days. He's on the Military Affairs Committee.

Smith: He was nice to you?

Doman: Very nice.

Smith: When they asked you why Weber wasn't at my meeting---

Doman: Well, they implied that there was something wrong that he wasn't there. But I didn't know anything about it. The meeting was Thursday and I left town Saturday and I didn't have a chance to see Weber. They wanted to know why I was interested in this work and how I got started. They had in mind the first meeting, but that was so long ago I said I was naive at that time and I don't remember things that happened then. They asked about the PAC and all that.

Smith: Well, they were on a fishing expedition to find out, you see?

Doman: I told them that if anything like that ever went on I would be the first to raise Cain.

Smith: You told them we were not supporting either party.

Doman: They wanted to know what our campaign was.

Smith: Did they ask about Hubert?

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Doman: Not a thing. There were one or two things, they wanted to know about the office way back there when John Rinderman left. And I told them I thought (unintelligible) and that's the reason no money was ever handed in in your name (unintelligible) but they were nice.

Partial Conversation Between G. L. K. Smith and
Bernard Doman at Washington, 6 p.m., October 16, 1944

Smith: I did a little checking on your business there and this fellow that's going to question you tomorrow. He may not be the best sort of a fellow, understand? So just keep your eyes open and don't be led into any trap.

Doman: Will the whole committee question me or just one man?

Smith: Well, I don't know, but be careful, keep your eyes open and just assume that nobody is your friend.

Doman: Yes.

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Doman: I didn't have a chance to, I just got home a few minutes ago.

Smith: Well, okay, don't ask me anymore questions then until you read that all over and read my testimony.

Doman: Okay.

Smith: That will answer all your questions.

Doman: All right.

Smith: But you've got all the records, you've got the records right down there in the office, you've got records of money received and money paid out and that all speaks for itself. And receipts and disbursements and as far as a complete audit is concerned no man can make a complete audit of his accounts in twenty-four hours.

Doman: How about disbursements: I have nothing to show how that is handled.

Smith: Well, you've got your payroll and you've got the cancelled checks.

Doman: Well, you don't want me to take them with me, do you?

Smith: No, don't take your cancelled checks. Just say that you've got your payroll and your receipts and you can estimate your postage and estimate your printing bill.

Doman: You don't want me to take the check book with me, an old one or something?

Smith: No, you don't need them, anything you don't have you will supply. Answer everything you can from memory and then supply what you don't have. Take just as little as you can. I didn't take anything.

Doman: They want all books and records.

Smith: Oh, well, that's just what they want but they're not going to get that, no.

Doman: Okay, I'll think of things from time to time and jot them down.

Smith: Okay, don't let anybody "euchre" you into that.

Doman: Okay.

Smith: All right.

Partial Conversation Between G. L. K. Smith and
Bernard Doman, 5:15 p.m., October 14, 1944

Smith: As to the direction of the office and the wages paid, purchases, etc., you just tell them the board meets once a year and authorized me to run the committee. That's all. That's the only minutes you have and I am responsible for everything.

Doman: If this fellow asks me about the records and about The Cross and Flag records I told them I would bring them down. The Federation of Americanization, do I have the records of that?

Smith: No, no, You've got the records. You've got everything. You've got records and receipts of everything.

Doman: I know but—

Smith: Yes, my gracious, you've got the best records, you've got the best records on earth, you've got receipts of everything taken in and everything paid out—

Doman: For several months—

Smith: Well, you can't take that all with you. All you do is take typical, you take two day books and take your payroll book and say, this is typical of the way we handle it but inasmuch as the record of our contributions is on a file index that runs more than 20,000 names that can't be moved; that we'd be glad to have a representative of the committee come down and look at it.

Doman: The record and the day books—

Smith: Leave them here, for God's sake, don't take them with you or ever let anybody "euchre" you into taking them out of your office.

Doman: I'll leave them down at your place tomorrow. I'll just tell them the books are being—

Smith: You don't need to tell them anything. Tell them that you brought two that were typical and if they ask you why you didn't bring the rest you tell them they are too cumbersome, too heavy, too much to bring.

Doman: O.K.

Smith: Yes, don't let those sheenies get ahold of all your names on your day books and everything. In fact, you really ought to take only one of each, in fact, I think that's the best thing to do. Take the next to the last one of each. Say this is the way we handle it and it's typical. See what I mean. Don't take two, take just one, that's better yet. Now did you look over that memo?

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Conversation Between G. L. K. Smith, Donald Lohbeck
and Bernard Doman, 5:50 p.m., October 14, 1944

Smith: Don Lohbeck will read you some memoranda; I want you to memorize them.

Lohbeck: Here they are. In our office we have a complete itemized record of all receipts, we have a complete record of all disbursements covered by cancelled checks and bills marked paid. A representative of the committee is welcome to examine these at any time. Inasmuch as notice to appear did not reach me till Saturday noon I did not have time to copy these items. To move these records would have required a truck. I feared to carry certain valuable documents because I travelled alone. It is a matter of common knowledge that subversive groups would be willing to commit murder to get hold of these documents. Under oath I am willing to testify that moneys received were spent on modest payrolls, printing, travel, postage, paper and on mailing and handling of the magazine, The Cross and the Flag.

Doman: Listen, ask Mr. Smith this. If I am asked that question could I submit the answer in typewritten form. Would they accept it in that manner?

Lohbeck: Just a minute. (Pause while Lohbeck refers matter to Smith) He wants you to get these in your mind.

Doman: O.K., then I'll do it on the train. Read the rest of it.

Lohbeck: He says this is the most important. The treasurer, E. M. Smith, has been bedfast with a streptococic throat for the past week, making it literally impossible to assemble even as much data as I would like to have brought with me.

Doman: O.K., do you have anymore?

Lohbeck: Just a minute.

Smith: Hello, now if they ask you what you mean by important documents, you can tell them that such things as cancelled checks and receipted bills are the only evidence which we have with which to protect us against any investigation by the Internal Revenue Department and we were thoroughly investigated by the Internal Revenue Department for a year and these documents were very fundamental and for you to take them out of the office and take them out from under lock and key would be a hazardous experience, and you couldn't afford to take the risk. But keep assuring them that you are only too happy to have a representative of the Committee come and examine everything. Any reasonable person can see that when your treasurer has been in bed all week with a strep throat and you didn't get notice till Saturday noon, nobody can expect you to appear with a full set of audited accounts—bank examiners don't

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even expect things like that. Don't forget the purpose of this committee is to investigate subversive activities. There are only two things subversive; one taking money from the wrong source, and, two, spending money on the wrong thing. That's all they have a right to know. However, a fishing committee wants to find out as much as they can. Now, another thing, this is very important. Have you got a pencil there or something. You don't know anything about anything that goes back further than three years. The realm of your authority stops there. If they ask you anything about any moneys received, like for instance, they asked me about Harry Bennett and all that stuff, you don't know anything about that and you are well within your rights to say I don't know. Now here is another thing to keep fixed in your mind, to indelible it, underline it, or put a red circle around it—don't hesitate to pass the buck. Be perfectly free to say that our organization is run by Gerald L. K. Smith. We authorize him to run it and anything I don't know here, he is willing to answer. Be sure to say that he runs it. Clear it with Gerald. Say we authorize Gerald L. K. Smith to direct, put the word direct, direct and determine our activities and he has assumed that responsibility and is willing to take responsibility for everything.

Doman: Now when am I, is there any question they'll ask me that I can legally refuse to answer? Will they ask me anything that I will be within my rights in not answering?

Smith: No.

Doman: Well, today they asked me a lot of personal questions about Connie (Mrs. Doman), and me and her mother. Now as far as her banking accounts are concerned I know nothing about that. But if they ask me about our accounts over here, where we have the accounts and all that?

Smith: Yes, you should answer that or they will hold you under great suspicion.

Doman: I did that.

Smith: Yes. There's only one question you can't answer, I don't know, I don't remember, and I refuse to answer on the grounds that it would incriminate me. But you don't want to answer a question that way, because there is nothing that you can answer that would incriminate you. But here is what you can say, take this down—Gentlemen, I would rather not answer that question on the grounds that it would make no contribution to the committee.

Doman: Now here's a comment I have to make. They'll ask me if we have any money saved. We have a few hundred dollars and it's in war bonds. I'll tell them that. That's o.k., isn't it?

Smith: Why sure, you took it out of your salary, didn't you?

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Doman: I'll specify it's in war bonds so it'll help so far as the opposition is concerned. It'll help us.

Smith: Sure, the only thing that you could tell that would be wrong would be if you took more than your salary.

Doman: I'll just say it is Connie's and my salary. I have our Internal Revenue reports over here and I'll say that so far as my car is concerned I contributed most of that to the organization, part of my salary.

Smith: Yes, and the thing to do is this. What do you mean by that?

Doman: They won't think anything's excessive. They may ask, I don't think, I was just going to say, I don't have to though.

Smith: What?

Doman: If they ask about my travelling expenses and all that, that's just taken out of company funds, isn't it?

Smith: Which do you mean?

Doman: If I travel, they may not, he asked me over there whether or not I travelled a good deal for you.

Smith: Yes.

Doman: They asked me about you too, about your expenses too. That's all taken out of company funds, I'll just tell them that.

Smith: Well, what would you have, what would show that, what items would you have to account for on that?

Doman: For what, for travelling?

Smith: Yes.

Doman: Well, I haven't travelled in the last two years hardly.

Smith: No. Well you have, there's no items there other than just routine expense, is there?

Doman: No, no there is nothing in so far as—they'll probably ask me if I own any property. The only property I have is my car.

Smith: Well, you have the right to own six cars, you've been earning a good living wage for these years and it's none of their business.

Page 4.

Doman: Yes.

Smith: The only thing on earth you need to demonstrate is that you have paid for these things out of your salary.

Doman: We have a deposit box downtown. I haven't touched it for a year or so. Will they want to get into that, do you think? I told them about it. If they want to know what's in it I'll tell them.

Smith: Yes, if you told them they'll probably want to see it.

Doman: I've got in there a few bonds and some records you gave me some time ago for filing in pertinent files. I can get them anytime you want them.

Smith: Yes, how much have you got in there?

Doman: Oh, I don't know, I think the balance is about six or seven hundred dollars.

Smith: That's fine, that will be your credit. That's frugality and in case your mother has given you anything, you want to distinguish that. Has she given you anything?

Doman: No, her contribution is that she shares the living expenses.

Smith: Why, sure, that's just fine. In fact, that's made it possible for you to do that. Not only that, but that's to your credit. It shows you have saved about ten percent of your income.

Doman: There's nothing else, I guess. Those memos you left down here I picked up and I'll have time on the train to go over them.

Smith: Well those that I dictated today you had better go over before you leave.

Doman: I have already.

Smith: Now these that were just read to you we'll give those to you, those that were read to you.

Doman: Yes.

Smith: Now all expense that you've been put to in connection with your activities, you've kept receipted bills for all of those, have you?

Doman: What do you mean, the office and travelling?

Smith: Yes.

Doman: Oh, yes, just a small percentage like petty cash.

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Smith: Well, when you draw a check for petty cash you put it down petty cash, don't you?

Doman: Yes, I've been doing this. I've been drawing cash on my postage and office expense and I always have receipts for that and there's a percentage, maybe one or two percent, that I don't have receipts.

Smith: Yes, I know, well that's very fine and there's not a thing there; however, you see the only thing they want to know, you see here, they want to find out if I'm making a million dollars and you're handling the dough for me. For instance, this fellow asked me the other day up there if it was true you had handed me two five-hundred dollar bills and nine one-hundred dollar bills, etc., at the convention. Well, nobody knows better than we do that you didn't hand me anything, not even two five dollar bills at the convention, but these kikes, you know, they steal so much money themselves that they can't imagine anybody collecting money and spending it all on the cause for which it was given. Now if they ask you what your wife does, for what she gets paid, you tell them that she's a proof reader for the magazine and the item is so small anyhow that there wouldn't be—what is it anyhow, fifteen dollars a week?

Doman: Yes.

Smith: Well, you tell them that she's a proof reader for the magazine.

Doman: Here's something I'll have to do, her name appears in some of those reports and checks. She helped me part time.

Smith: You tell them that her work is done at home and at the office. Now all those reports are signed by two people, aren't they?

Doman: Yes, there may be one or two where they slipped up. I'm going through them right now.

Smith: Now you have no doubt in your mind, for instance, anybody coming in to investigate in our office, that the total bank deposits, both in the America First account can be covered by receipted bills.

Doman: All the cash expenditures, yes. Now whenever I pay a telephone bill—

Smith: No, I mean either a cancelled check or a receipted bill.

Doman: I've got every cancelled check under lock and key here in a closet at my house. I've been bringing those home in the last couple years.

Smith: Now, wherever you have a cancelled check made out for a definite purpose wherever you paid a bill like a printer's bill, why the cancelled check is obvious. Now wherever you've written a check for cash you can support that with receipted and paid bills in your office, is that it?

Doman: That's correct, yes.

Page 6.

Smith: Well, if we carry those things out of our safe and carry them to Washington we ought to be examined for softening of the brain. Just a minute--Don was asking me--there's no check made out to the Cross and Flag, is there. Just like we discussed this morning that that was a stub code.

Doman: Yes, I marked every stub what the purpose was if the check was to cash. I put the purpose on the stub so I could check it later on with a receipt and once a month I would draw \$125 or \$150, whatever I would need.

Smith: For what?

Doman: I'd mark it deposit, second-class mailing, post office.

Smith: Oh, I see. Well, there's no way on earth that any organization could prepare anything except token documents. See what I mean, in such short notice so the thing to do is to take only one day book. Now remember, they may not question you about the America First Party.

Doman: One of each, huh?

Smith: Yes, one of each and don't take the last one, for God's sake, and don't let them keep them. Now here's the reason for not letting them keep them. You tell them that under the Corrupt Practices Act we're being required to make reports and we'll be unable to make those reports unless you bring them back. Now be sure and tell them that. Now remember, they're working for you, you're not working for them. You're the citizen, they're the servants, and if there's something that looks like you hadn't ought to do it, don't do it. Be just as stubborn with them as you would be with a printer or anybody else. Remember that, fix that in your mind, make that a part of your psychology.

Doman: This man called me just a few minutes ago.

Smith: Oh, did he, what did he say?

Doman: Well, he wanted to know if I got my reservations o.k. and I told him he could probably reach me at the Statler in Washington.

Smith: Did you find out where he is staying?

Doman: No.

Smith: Well if he calls again, don't say anything to him about these memos or anything like them.

Doman: No I won't. I think he was leaving--

Smith: I'll have these memos copied and remember this that there is nothing

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that can be brought out anyplace that will embarrass you. You don't need to be afraid of the truth. The thing to remember is that they are not your father confessor, you don't have to tell them everything under the sun. They'll try to find out as much as they can. If you think they've asked you a question that has no bearing on unAmerican activities, why, tell them that you'd rather not answer them on the grounds that it doesn't bear on the responsibilities of the Committee. Well, then, if they force you to answer it, why, go ahead and answer it, but anything that happened more than three years ago was beyond the period of your responsibility and then most everything else that comes up you say, well, that was handled by Mr. Smith, he runs the committee. Well then they may say, why does he run the committee, aren't you an officer? You say, well we authorized him to run the committee, just like a bank director would authorize the cashier to run the bank, and he is authorized to o.k. the hiring of help, etc.

Doman: They put quite a bit of emphasis on ordering of printed matter, magazines, and that. And I'll tell them I ordered it at your direction. Office supplies and things like that.

Smith: Yes, absolutely, tell them that I take the responsibility for everything, and if you get in a tight place say Mr. Smith handles that, and if they say, well, why, does he look after everything, and then you tell them, well, he's the chief gyrastricutum, tell them you noticed that Mr. Roosevelt clears everything with Sidney and you clear everything with Gerald. Smile once in a while, there's nothing too serious about it.

Doman: O.K.

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 36

PAGES REVIEWED: 103

PAGES RELEASED: 75

NOTES: _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
November 20, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH,
with aliases,
AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION
(Bureau File 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Subject organization, it is noted that on October 24, 1944, you directed a letter to the Detroit Field Division requesting any information that might be developed concerning the new group known as "Impeachment."

There is enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of a letter obtained by an Informant of this office from [redacted]. The letter, on the stationery of the Women's League for Political Education, is addressed by [redacted] of Chicago to [redacted] and gives some additional data concerning the information of a group referred to as "Impeachment Now." This would appear to be identical with the organization referred to in your letter.

[redacted] is the Subject of a current investigation in the Detroit Field Division [redacted] Bureau File [redacted]. As additional information is obtained concerning "Impeachment Now," it will be furnished to the Bureau.

Yours truly,

R. A. Guerin
R. A. GUERIN, SAC

INDEXED BY
[redacted]
Hugh [redacted]

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DEC 4 1944



WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 6209 SOUTH LAFLIN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

September 18th, 1944.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
GERTRUDE M. DAILY
FLORENCE HOBAN G
HELENE JOHNSON
MARY LAHEY
GRACE KEEFE

Dear

The attached clipping will serve as an answer to your letter. Yes, Constitution Day, the Women's Committee for Impeachment Now was launched in the home of We are sending out letters asking all groups to cooperate in this drive for "Impeachment Now." The plan is to get the demand coming from every individual and organization interested in getting the truth about this war before election. Our telegram sent to every member of Congress from Illinois and a number of other Congressmen read:

"On this anniversary of our Constitution (Sept. 17th) we protest any recess of Congress. Let us have the facts on Kimmel-Short, Tyler Kent, Philipps, et al BEFORE ELECTION. Seeming apathy of the people is the lull before the storm. This administration's policy of secrecy, usurpation and evasion warrants IMPEACHMENT NOW."

It has been reported that Congress expects to recess until after election, which would leave us little hope of getting any action on these matters until it would be too late. The ones who made this war are now making the "peace" and unless we can expose them quickly they will sow the seeds of another war just as they did at Versailles.

The Constitution provides the remedy for our present situation: Art 2, Sec. IV provides that: "The President, Vice President and all civil officers may be removed from office on IMPEACHMENT for and conviction of Treason, Bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

We hope the cry of "Impeachment Now" will echo and re-echo through the nation these last weeks of the 78th Congress. There are some 213 Republicans in Congress and many Democrats who would gladly be relieved of the present leadership. We considered the idea of getting buttons with "IMPEACHMENT NOW" printed on them and possibly something else. We also considered getting out handbills for street distribution. The main effort of course will be to get people sending in demands to the Congressmen. I am hoping to get to Detroit shortly, but I would like to go to Washington also if Congress remains on the job. There is much I would like to discuss with you. Oh! I almost forgot. I did receive that cash from you before leaving for Washington in June, but thought you were referring to a later communication. I must have told you of receiving it when writing to you at that time. In haste and hoping to see you soon, I remain Sincerely,

The way to END WAR is to tell the TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, and NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

—Gen. Smedley Bu

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Detroit
SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SECURITY MATTER
SEDITION

DATE: November 25, 1944

In view of Bureau letter of October 6, 1944, indicating the desire for additional information concerning Subject's "Eastern representative," RALPH BAERMAN, there is being enclosed herewith a biographical sketch of BAERMAN. This sketch was furnished by

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

a copy of this biographical sketch is being furnished to that office.

[REDACTED] vj
Enclosure (1)
cc- Washington Field
Enclosure (1)
62-1126

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- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43813-616

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 28, 1944

FROM : SAC, Detroit

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

AIR MAIL - CONFIDENTIAL

By letter dated November 21, 1944, we have indicated the possible connection of the Subject SMITH with the plan of [redacted] to have the Presidential election declared invalid.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that on November 25, 1944, [redacted] was in contact with SMITH, stating that he had come early "so that he could get more done" and that he would see SMITH shortly.

A confidential informant of the Detroit Field Division, who is acquainted with the activities of [redacted] Bureau File [redacted] stated that a [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

SMITH, [redacted] that [redacted] had been working hard but his efforts had not been directed properly, and in the future he, SMITH, would work with [redacted] toward what SMITH stated would be a successful conclusion of their efforts. According to informant, SMITH indicated that he would have an important part in the future efforts to put [redacted] plan into effect.

[Large redacted block]

As previously pointed out, [redacted] plan is to have the Presidential election declared invalid for failure to list the names of electors of twenty-one states.

Informant stated that although [redacted] had been in contact with [redacted] and other persons in Detroit, this was the first time that SMITH had taken an active part in his plan.

According to informant, [redacted] will leave Detroit in the next day or two and will make his headquarters temporarily at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, from which [redacted] will be contacted to his home in [redacted]

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200 UCI 10 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/22/82 BY SP8BJS/mc

INDEXED 62-43818-6

*Memo Clark
JPH
5-14-12-3-11*

*b7c
b7D
b2*

*b7
b7C
b7D*

SMITH

14106

Office memorandum to Director
November 28, 1944

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

Los Angeles, California. Informant could not learn any further details as to when this plan would be put into operation. [REDACTED]

As we obtain any further information concerning SMITH'S activities along this line, we will forward such information to you.

[REDACTED] b7c
62-1126

JPH:EW
12/2/44
62 43818 617

RECORDED

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Reference is made to my recent memorandum in this case and to the communication of September 26, 1944, captioned [REDACTED] outlining certain information received concerning a reported plan to bring about an upset of the results of the recent Presidential Election. You will recall that my two previous memoranda dealt specifically with the reported plans of [REDACTED] and a [REDACTED] to commence mandamus proceedings in view of the fact that in the recent Presidential Election some twenty-one states allegedly failed to place the names of Presidential Electors on their ballots.

We have now been informed by a reliable and confidential source of information that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

When [REDACTED] objected that [REDACTED] had made little progress, Smith reportedly replied that although [REDACTED] is sincere he has been poorly directed. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

In the event we receive any additional data with reference to this matter I shall, of course, advise you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/14/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

71

JPH:EW

1-1101

62-43818 617

SAC, Detroit

December 2, 1944

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Reference is made to your letters dated November 21 and 28, 1944, outlining information concerning an alleged plan, supported by [redacted] Gerald L. K. Smith and other individuals, to institute mandamus proceedings in an effort to upset the results of the recent Presidential Election.

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

The Bureau is interested in information of this type, and in connection with your general coverage of this case you should be on the alert for any further data of pertinence, keeping the Bureau promptly informed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/24/02 BY SP-8 BTJ/wh

DEC 2 4 19 PM '44
RECEIVED RECORDS DIVISION
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

b7

8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Detroit

DATE: December 1, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases; THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION

The enclosed is the campaign card of WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, a candidate for State Senate from the 12th District on the AMERICA FIRST PARTY ticket.

[REDACTED]

For your information, the Detroit Field Division

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 62-1126

Enclosure (1)

DECLASSIFIED ON 8-8-77 BY 6080/LEDU

1 ENCL. attached
29

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/82 BY SP-8BJ/m

SEARCHED & INDEXED
117

Canahy

HANDLED STOP DESTROY

162-43818-619

EX-18

DEC 4 1944

50 DEC 12 1944



VOTE
for



William C. Richardson
Candidate for STATE SENATE 12th District
AMERICA FIRST PARTY TICKET

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS
AMERICAN VETERANS BEFORE ALL OTHERS
SQUARE DEAL AND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR LABOR, MANAGE-
MENT, AGRICULTURE, PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
Vote the straight AMERICA FIRST PARTY TICKET

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

7 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) b7D 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):

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-619-621

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XXXXXX

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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CAPT. MILES' Voice Of The Hour



THE ELECTION PARCE DID NOT DECIDE ISSUES
RACIAL JUSTICE OR NEW DEAL RACIAL INJUSTICE
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OR NEW DEAL PLAYING POLITICS
WITH ANTI-RELIGION

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OR NEW DEAL INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE
A NEGOTIATED JUST PEACE OR NEW DEAL UNCONDITIONAL
SURRENDER

Forget your politics and join or support Capt. Edward Miles' Central
Committee To Decide The Issues. (For more details mail 10 cents.)

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Congress and Fellow Americans:
I wish to remind you and all mankind, that the Churchill-Stalin-
Roosevelt-Hillmans ignore the Jurisprudent FACT, that consent only can make
law. And the human fact that consent only can make a just peace. And that
our army and navy with the help of industry and farmers at home had won
the war in Europe for U. S. A. before the invasion of France. And that our
army, navy, industry and farmers had won the war in the east before the
invasion of the Philippines. And they accomplished this under the great
handicap of poor POLITICAL leadership and lack of statesmen at home.

With this much as a preamble I submit six exhibits that give you the
general rule of action that I will take in helping you to obtain for U. S. A. a
quick victory and a just peace. Book No. 1, My Humane Attitude. No. 2,
My Foundation. No. 3, My Ideology. No. 4, My Foreign Policy. No. 5, My
Program. And the Evidence, 1935 to date.

The first thing I can do is to help you end the playing politics with
race and religion that has been going on, especially by the New Deal, for
the last 12 years. We can start this by letting each have their proportional
representation in government. (See book No. 1.) Aside from this let each
state, nationally, and country, internationally, work out their own racial and
religious problems. (I direct your attention to plank 28, book No. 5.) In other
words, race and religious leaders (locally) know what is best. It is not for
you or me to judge which is best, or if it is to be called a religion or
fraternal order, or which books or versions of them is correct. For that would
be interference, and the only hopes of mankind is the cooperation with, and
between, religions.

The second thing I can help you to do (since I am for plank 20, book
No. 5) with background and past record that can be trusted nationally and
internationally. Stop the slaughter of American youth by bringing about a
just negotiable peace, that will be best for U. S. A. and all mankind's future

ENCLOSURE

62-43818-621

security. (See book No. 4.)

My part of Plan to help you is cooperation between nations is based on the jurisprudence—FACT—that consent only (of all concerned) can make a workable law. And the human—FACT—that consent only (of all concerned) can make a workable peace.

To adhere to these FACTS we must allow all neutral countries, together with Ireland, Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, and Argentina, the same proportional part in the federation. (See page 14, book No. 1.)

To adhere to these FACTS we must allow the U. S. A., China, England and Russia the same proportional rights in the federation. (See page 14, book No. 1.)

To adhere to these FACTS we must allow Germany, Austria, Italy and Japan the same proportional rights in the federation. (See page 14, book No. 1.)

For these reasons we must allow countries invaded, together with Poland, Greece, Finland, Norway, Denmark, France, Philippines, India and the Balkans the same proportional rights in the federation. (See page 14, book No. 1.)

We must do all in our power to help, encourage and foster free press and free speech, nationally and internationally. At the same time develop and spread Practical Brotherhood as a common road of understanding. This was forecast in seven line spark I distributed around the world on the peace voyage of Sturdy, fall of 1928 to spring of 1932. (See page 9, book No. 2.)

Our own treatment in the latest election FABCE helps us to understand people that have become our enemies, from a long line of broken promises, and are now fighting us like demons with the strength of fanaticism to not take any more promises from those we can not, do not, and should not, believe or trust ourselves.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Congress and Fellow Americans: Secret TRICKERY gave us no chance to nominate at either convention and the press and radio publicity, or there would have been elected by a big majority a statesman president, a political leader as good as we have leading our army, navy, industry and farmers. The way outlined here is the way to decide the issues.

Justice is The Hope Of All Who Suffer And The Dread Of All Who Wrong

(1) BE JUST AND FEAR NOT

(2) SUPPORT AND GET THESE VOICES TO THE ATTENTION OF ALL POSSIBLE

(3) MAIL 10c FOR MORE DETAILS

(4) SUPPORT AND JOIN CAPT. MILES' CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO DECIDE THE ISSUES

Address: Capt. Miles, 716 W. Madison Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Detroit

DATE: November 18, 1944

SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH
AMERICA FIRST PARTY;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SEDITION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

DECLASSIFIED BY 6040/LED/ld
ON 8-18-81

CONFIDENTIAL

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

ELIZABETH DILLING of Chicago, now on trial for sedition in Washington, D. C., spoke at the Book Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, on November 15, 1944, at a meeting sponsored by the Subject. Estimates of the attendance ran from 350 to 1,000. [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, attended the meeting and stated the attendance in his opinion was about 700. There was no picketing or other disturbance prior to or during the meeting, although certain Communist organizations had threatened to throw a picket line around the hotel.

DILLING was introduced by the Subject who stated that she was the best informed woman in the United States on subversive activities. DILLING's remarks consisted principally of a denunciation of the sedition trial and a number of songs and poems ridiculing the judge and other persons connected with the trial. DILLING attacked the Jews and the Communists vigorously and, according to informant, is very witty and clever in her presentation of these songs and skits. Informant did not believe any of her remarks were seditious and she did not direct any criticism at the administration or the conduct of the war. There was only one soldier in uniform, a First Class Private, in the audience.

At the conclusion of her talk, a resolution was unanimously passed by those present calling for a senatorial investigation of the sedition trial. Subject stated he would present this resolution to the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate at an early date.

The Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press carried accounts of the meeting, the Free Press printing also a picture of DILLING. The Detroit News referred to the meeting in its headline as "Smith Stars Dilling in Song and Prance Act." This paper quoted DILLING as having said that there has not been a single piece of evidence introduced as yet at her trial to support a charge of sedition.

Relative to the total vote obtained by Subject and his various candidates on the AMERICA FIRST PARTY ticket in Michigan in the recent election, please be advised that a canvass of votes is presently being made by the various election commissions in this state and will not be completed for about thirty days. Until such time, the total vote cast for minority parties will not be determined. When the total tabulation for Subject's party has been determined, [redacted] will be advised.

62-1126

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/12/82 BY SP-8/ST

memo to Clark
11/30/44

b7c

b7c

11-1-44

H
M
5

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark
Attention: Mr. O. John Rogge
John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RECORDED 62-43817-682

[REDACTED]

b7c

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EX-47

The Bureau has been advised that Mrs. Dilling was a guest speaker at a meeting of Gerald L. K. Smith's America First Party held on November 15, 1944, at the Book Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, Michigan.

Reportedly, there were approximately 700 persons in attendance at this meeting and, after being introduced by Gerald L. K. Smith, Mrs. Dilling directed her remarks primarily to a denunciation and ridiculing of the above-captioned trial. Reportedly, she sang several songs and recited poetry belittling the judge and other persons officially connected with the case.

Our source of information further reported that at the conclusion of Mrs. Dilling's address a resolution was unanimously adopted by those in attendance at the meeting calling for a "Senatorial investigation of the sedition trial." Prior to leaving the meeting place, Mrs. Dilling indicated she would present this resolution to the Senate Judiciary Committee at an early date.

According to our source of information, the Detroit News, a local newspaper, referred to the meeting with the headline, "Smith Stars Dilling in Song and Prance Act." The article quoted Mrs. Dilling as having stated that there had not been "a single piece of evidence" introduced as yet in the sedition trial "to support a charge of sedition."

REC-1
33911
DEC 1 1944

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
★ DEC 1 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 DEC 15 1944
172

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/82 BY SP-9BTJ/mh

RECORDED-5417
NOV 20 4 31 PM '44
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. Edgar Hoover
Ladd
Miller

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 9, 1944

FROM : SAC, Detroit

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/6/82 BY 9-865/ku

In accordance with your recent request, the following information was obtained today by discreet inquiry. It was impossible to get this information prior to today, since the official canvass of votes cast by all parties in Wayne County was not published until yesterday. The statement of the official canvasser of Wayne County, which covers the City of Detroit, indicates that 875,093 votes were cast for President in Wayne County and that SMITH received 691 votes. This was the lowest total received by any candidate, except the one representing the Prohibition Party, who polled 650 votes in Wayne County. The parties having candidates on the ballot in addition to the Democratic and Republican parties were Prohibition, Socialist, Socialist Labor and America First Party.

The following tabulation shows in the lefthand column the number of votes cast in the Wayne County section for the State Officials indicated and in the righthand column the America First Party candidates and the number of votes received by him.

Governor	875,119	Marion	717
Lieutenant Governor	852,658	Vose	685
Secretary of State	849,598	Doman	679
Attorney General	842,665	Weber	747
State Treasurer	841,512	Charles J. Smith	825
Auditor General	840,810	Blanchard	713

STOP DESK

The America First Party candidates for each of the above offices received the smallest number of votes obtained by any candidate for the respective offices.

RECORDED 62-43818-623

The party's candidates votes received for the State Senate are listed below. In the lefthand column is the senatorial district and the total votes cast for all candidates and in the righthand column appears the America First Party candidate and the number of votes cast.

Second District	89,450	Leone Johnson	88
Fourth District	78,882	Mary Miller	68
Fifth District	102,820	Kathleen F. Jennings	74

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205 OCT 13 1964

74 JAN 6 1945

*Print memo to Director
12/15/44
9PH*

Memo, Director
December 9, 1944

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

Eighteenth District	194,815	John C. Staraha	120
Twenty-first District	153,926	Ona A. Condit	93.

With the exception of Leona Johnson, who holds the second lowest number of votes in her district, each of the above candidates received the smallest number of votes received by any candidate for that particular office.

The America First Party slate of candidates for representative in the First District received from a minimum of 498 to a maximum of 554 votes each. There were twelve candidates on the party slate. The victorious Democratic candidates received a total of 400,000 votes each and the Republican candidates about 250,000 votes each. The votes received by the America First Party candidates were the lowest of all candidates for the office.

It was ascertained that the official canvass and tabulation for the entire State of Michigan will be completed and published probably within the next four or five days. As soon as these figures are available, they will be furnished to you.

 b7c
62-1126

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 12, 1944

b7D
FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: ① GERALD L. K. SMITH,
AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

AA

The following additional information concerning the votes obtained in Michigan by the Subject and his party in the recent presidential election was contained in the Detroit Free Press this morning. The instant item stated that out of a total of 2,153,244 votes cast for the office of Secretary of State, The American First Party polled 1,549. Under the Michigan law, a political party must obtain one per cent of the total vote cast in order to remain on the ballot and when SMITH'S party did not do this, it will automatically be dropped from the ballot in Michigan in the next election. The other minority parties, namely, the Prohibition, Socialist, and Socialist Labor parties, also polled less than the required one per cent, but only the socialist Labor party polled fewer votes than the American First Party.

For the office of President of the United States, 2,205,223 votes were cast in Michigan with ROOSEVELT getting 1,106,899 and DEWEY 1,084,423. SMITH obtained 1,530 votes, which was the second total received by any candidate for the office in Michigan.

If more detailed information concerning the number of votes polled by other America First Party candidates is desired, it will be necessary to make inquiry at the office of Secretary of State. In the event you wish this done, please advise to this effect.

mjr
62-1126 *b7c*

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

*lett to Detroit
12/23/44
JG/ah*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

102-43818-624

39 DEC 15 1944

17
EX-16

[Signature]

JPHa:WMJ

62-13818 - 624
SAC, Detroit

December 23, 1944

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Reference is made to your letter of December 12, 1944, wherein, complying with a previous Bureau request, you set forth certain data, appearing in the local public press, as to the number of votes polled by the America First Party. You pointed out that should more detailed information be required, it would be necessary to contact the office of the Secretary of State for the State of Michigan.

This is to advise you that the Bureau's request relative to this particular phase of the matter has now been satisfied, and, accordingly, it is not desired that any investigation or any other inquiries, official or otherwise, be made as to the showing of subject and his followers during the recent election.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/8/82 BY SP-8013/mw

JDS
EAT

MW

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
★ DEC 23 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 28 1944

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JDD:mva

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: December 8, 1944

FROM : J. D. Donohue

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/8/82 BY SP-185/JK

- 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. Harbo
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

On December 8, 1944, [REDACTED] Extension 2035, Enforcement Division, OPA, called the Director's Office and was referred to the interview room concerning the referral of a letter to OPA on October 17, 1944 which was written by the subject.

According to [REDACTED] under date of October 11, 1944, sent a letter to the Director containing many accusations against Gerald L. K. Smith and some of his followers in Louisiana. It was also stated in this letter that these followers of Smith, namely [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], drive cars without gas rations and "hot rubber tires and other things." A copy of the letter was referred to OPA, particularly with reference to the possible violations of rationing regulations.

[REDACTED] said that he had just received a letter from his New Orleans office advising that [REDACTED] denied ever writing such a letter to the FBI and claimed that it was a plot to discredit him in the community. [REDACTED] also stated that he had received a letter from [REDACTED] denying ever having sent the original communication. It seems that when this Bureau referred the original letter to OPA that agency also sent an acknowledgement to the correspondent and the denial to OPA was in reply. [REDACTED] said that in order to clear this matter up he would like to have the original letter so he could then determine from the signature on the original letter and the letter he just received from [REDACTED] whether [REDACTED] did, in fact, write the letter to the Bureau dated October 11, 1944.

The Bureau files were checked and it was ascertained that 62-43818-569 was the original letter referred to above and 62-43818-581 was the referral to OPA, both of which were handled by Supervisor J. P. Hanratty. No value is placed on this original letter according to Supervisor Hanratty who was contacted and it may be returned as far as the case of Gerald L. K. Smith is concerned. The writer called [REDACTED] and he was told that the original letter was in our files but disposition would have to be determined by a particular division of the Bureau and he would be advised in a few days. [REDACTED] suggested as an alternate native that he send the letter he has received from the correspondent to the Bureau for handwriting comparison with the signature on the original communication of October 11, 1944.

As far as the Security Division is concerned, there is no objection to returning this original letter since it is of no value to the pending session case of Gerald L. K. Smith.

12-12
Rec'd 12/13
Smith plus
right name
day

let to OPA
12/14/44
JDD

X-44

(5)

Memorandum for Mr. D. M. Ladd

ACTION:

It is suggested that this memorandum be routed to the Investigative Division which handles OPA matters for a decision concerning the transmittal of the original communication from [REDACTED] OPA or make such other arrangements which appear advisable.

b7c

[REDACTED]
flow 6 - admin
no objection to
forwarding original
letter to OPA.
M/M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

1944

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/> Ident. Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pennington	<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Statistics
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Callan	<input type="checkbox"/> Crime Records
<input type="checkbox"/> Records Section	

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Bachman	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Peterson
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Bellino	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Price
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. J. F. Carroll	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. R. D. Scott
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Gunsel	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Schroeder
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Hair	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. P. J. Shine
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Hayden	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. R. E. Smith
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. M. H. Horton	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. West
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. S. H. Horton	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. <i>HARRATTY</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Kennedy	Room <i>412</i>

[Redacted] Send File

Bring file up-to-

Stenographers-572 *at*

Typist-5724 *Place on Record*

Stenographers-5716 *Place on Record*

RETURN TO [Redacted] and Return

DATE 10/8/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/W

No objection to you transmitting original to Opa.

[Redacted] 5712
SUPERVISOR

*AVC
DTC*

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62-43818-625

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 14, 1944

RECORDED

Mr. Chester Bowles
Administrator
Office of Price Administration

Attention: Mr. H. B. Diamond

Further reference is made to this Bureau's memorandum of October 17, 1944, transmitting for your information copies of a letter received by this Bureau from [redacted] under date of October 11, 1944. You will recall that this communication contained certain references pertaining to gasoline rations, "hot rubber tires," and "other things" in the state of Louisiana. b7c

Pursuant to a telephonic request made by [redacted] of the Enforcement Division of the Office of Price Administration on December 8, 1944, the original of [redacted] letter to us is attached hereto for your information.

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY 60001LEDIL
ON 8-8-77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/8/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/ma

DEC 15 1 26 AM '44

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
DEC 15 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

62-43818-625

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 8, 1944

FROM : SAC, Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION

DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/afk

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The following information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, concerning the activities of Subject SMITH during the period from November 18 to December 5, 1944, inclusive.

67D

Although he devoted considerable effort to his campaign as a candidate for President of the United States on the America First Party ticket, SMITH does not appear particularly concerned about his failure to win the election. While no official count of the vote obtained by the America First or any other minority party has, as yet, been made in Michigan, an article in the Detroit "Free Press" stated that the unofficial count for Wayne County, (the county in which Detroit is located) indicated that the America First Party polled 619 votes.

FONTAINE and five other candidates on the Party ticket have told SMITH, according to informant, that they were willing to put up \$100 each to fight against having the party barred from the ballot in the future. According to Michigan law, a political party must obtain a certain percentage of total votes cast in order to remain on the ballot in succeeding elections. SMITH states that while his votes were thrown away and not counted, it would be foolish to fight concerning this matter since "they could put up a million for every dollar we could raise". Dr. LELAND MARION, who was the Party's candidate for governor of Michigan, is going to demand a recount since he is reported to have received only 449 votes and SMITH only 185 votes in Oakland County. SMITH has tried to dissuade MARION from doing this but MARION apparently is willing to go ahead with his plan and is willing to spend as much as \$500 to put this plan into effect. MARION thinks that the demand for a recount will create a sensation.

In connection with his political activities, SMITH is still receiving communications requiring him to file statements under the Corrupt Practices Act.

EX-33 RECORDED

Honorable CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Chairman of the House Committee on campaign expenditures states that SMITH has not yet furnished his office with the necessary records of campaign expenses as required by law. ANDERSON's Committee has been given a copy of the report sent by SMITH to a similar Com-

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ON 8/27/77

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Memorandum to the Director
December 8, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION

cittee of the United States Senate which shows expenditures by SMITH of \$39,370.65 in connection with his campaign. ANDERSON is not satisfied with this report since the expenditures are not itemized as required by law.

Mrs. GRACE BILLINGS of Chicago, who is secretary of "We, the Mothers Mobilize for America, Inc." was in contact with SMITH and outlined to him a plan which is being fostered by her organization and which has, as its purpose, the testing of the legality of the recent Presidential election. BILLINGS claims that her organization, which is backed by many people who did not like the way the election went, intended to start mandamus proceedings in at least one state, and possibly in as many as twenty-one states and that they desire to have SMITH help them. UPTON CLOSE, the radio commentator, has promised to devote radio time to this suit if it is filed. The basis for the suit will be that these twenty-one states failed to list on their ballots the names of their Presidential electors in the recent election. According to BILLINGS, this is contrary to the United States Constitution and invalidates the election. (This plan has been previously reported in the current investigation being conducted by the Detroit Field Division on [REDACTED] Bureau file number [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] who is supposed to be handling this mandamus suit for the BILLINGS organization, was in Detroit on November 25, and contacted SMITH.

In accordance with the resolution passed at SMITH's recent meeting in Detroit at which ELIZABETH DILLING was the featured speaker, SMITH has advised DILLING that he intended to follow out this resolution and to present to the Senate Judiciary Committee a petition calling for a Senate investigation of the Washington Sedition Trial. DILLING stated that she had some recent information concerning JOE McWILLIAMS and GEORGE DETHRIDGE (Sedition Trial Defendants) and that these individuals had lost their jobs at the Central National Bank (city not indicated) because the Jews had started a run on the bank in protest to the bank having hired these individuals. SMITH told DILLING that the America First Party was going fine; that the membership had not dropped off and that all his members seemed to have remained loyal to him.

SMITH is interested in obtaining all available copies of DILLING's book, "The Octopus" and she is to send him the 1500 or 2000 copies which she still has. She will ship him 400 copies per week starting on the tenth of December for which she will be paid \$140.00. DILLING said the book has more consolidated information on "kikes" than she has ever run across and that it would be fine if they could spread about 1,000,000 of these books over the country before they were stopped, but DILLING says that the Jew press in Chicago was making a big squawk.

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December 8, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
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DILLING says she and [redacted] probably [redacted] her secretary) are laying the ground-work for future Western meetings.

SMITH told DILLING he was a little disturbed because Senator GERALD NYE did not seem particularly interested in joining SMITH's organization and working along nationalist lines.

DILLING indicated that she was going to Washington for the court session on Thursday (time not indicated) and she will fight for the sedition trial defendants and take legal steps to have the indictments against them quashed. She told SMITH she thought the case would end in a mis-trial but that anything could happen.

SMITH has also been in contact with [redacted] an employee of the Ford Motor Company, who has been a close associate of his. [redacted] told SMITH that [redacted] (known to the Detroit Field Division as [redacted]) lived at [redacted], and that he had about ten thousand books on the political creed for the Republican Party. He sends out postal cards to his friends asking them to send in the names of eight other people who might be interested in his work. [redacted] says [redacted] works on his own with no other help and does not hold any meetings. [redacted] did not know what he was doing at present.

SMITH inquired concerning JULIET K. HAMMOND and was told by [redacted] she had formerly run for Congress on the Republican ticket and had a good following; that she had nationalistic tendencies, and belongs to the rightist cause and is definitely anti-Communist.

[redacted] told SMITH that he saw [redacted] (former investigator for the Dies Committee) in Detroit on November 15 and November 18, and that [redacted] was working with a man from New York who was also formerly with the Dies Committee; that they were out here to endeavor to learn whether SMITH was interested in the Political Action Committee. They discussed HERMAN CRANDALL who calls himself "The American Savior", and that the articles supposedly written by CRANDALL were actually signed by DOROTHY WARING. SMITH stated that the Gallup Poll had conducted a survey recently to measure the growth or decline of anti-Semitism and the results showed that anti-Semitism had increased seventy-four per cent. SMITH sincerely believes that BROWDER and HILLMAN won the election for ROOSEVELT.

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Memorandum to the Director
December 8, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
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INTERNAL SECURITY - G
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SMITH's further interest in anti-Semitism was indicated in a discussion he had with GEORGE FOSTER of Chicago known as "Constitutional Americans".

FOSTER told SMITH he was having some trouble in Chicago with the Jews and that they had been instrumental in forcing him out of the Atlantic Hotel where he had been holding his meetings, and that in the past two months he had been forced out of seven meeting places as a result of Jewish activity against him. The principal persons active against FOSTER are a group from the Anti-defamation League headed by a certain [redacted] from New York City, who had been mixed up "in the Senator Walsh business". SMITH remembered [redacted] FOSTER stated he had contacted [redacted] and accused him of interfering with his, FOSTER's constitutional rights. He told [redacted] that if the latter wanted FOSTER to match him with hoodlums, FOSTER would overmatch him. He told SMITH that the Jewish War Veterans, the Jewish Sentinel, and the Anti-defamation League seemed to be the principal forces behind the trouble. SMITH inquired as to whether or not his name had been mentioned and FOSTER said that [redacted] commented upon a speech SMITH made in Chicago saying, "You know what is wrong with him", referring to SMITH.

SMITH has begun sending letters to his followers in Chicago telling them that they have been shut out of that city; that a reign of terror has been instigated by the Jews, and that a censorship has been set up to prevent them from getting their case to the newspapers. SMITH said he was doing this in order to arouse his followers.

SMITH inquired about [redacted] whom he has suspected of being "an operative". FOSTER thought that [redacted] was all right. SMITH said that [redacted] had been indulging in some indiscretions and that he had heard from some people in Detroit that [redacted] was flush with money. FOSTER knew nothing about this angle.

According to informant, SMITH has made some efforts to contact BILL McKEEGAN, a prominent political figure in the state of Michigan. Apparently he has not been successful in reaching McKEEGAN.

He spoke to [redacted] former executive of the Ford Motor Company, concerning the articles called "The International Jews" which had been published in the "Dearborn Independent" some years ago and subsequently issued in book form. [redacted] did not know whether the book

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December 8, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION

had been copyrighted. He stated that the Ku Klux Klan had attempted to use these booklets in Georgia some time ago but had been stopped by the local authorities. SMITH indicated that if he used these articles, he would state that they had been taken from the "Dearborn Independent" and that this newspaper is owned by HENRY FORD. In answer to SMITH's inquiry, [redacted] said he did not think FORD's life had been threatened at the time the articles were originally published. b7c

SMITH has also been in contact with [redacted] and an officer of the Koch Laboratories, Incorporated. (This corporation and Dr. KOCH were recently involved in an extended action in the Federal Court involving alleged violation of the Pure Food and Drug Act. SMITH has been friendly with KOCH for some years.) SMITH arranged to get some sort of pictures for [redacted] and was advised that [redacted] is still in Washington and that he is getting the run around on his case. b7c

SMITH continues to circulate literature and in addition to the book "The Octopus" and the articles "The International Jews", he has ordered one thousand additional copies from Senator REYNOLDS of his radio speech "Restruction of Immigration - Acquisition of Certain Bases".

GEORGE VOSE, SMITH's candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Michigan on the America First Party ticket made a speech in Covington, Kentucky during the latter part of November on "Labor and Townsend". He also made a speech before one hundred ten in Owosso, Michigan, collected \$22.00 and got twenty-eight subscriptions to SMITH's magazine, "The Cross and the Flag".

DON LOHBECK, who took over the job of BERNARD DOMAN as Secretary to SMITH when DOMAN resigned on November 3, 1944, has been ordered to report to the Big Flats, New York camp for Conscientious Objectors on December 5, 1944. LOHBECK has sought legal advice as to whether he could avoid being sent to this camp, but according to informant, he apparently is now resigned to being sent there and will report for duty on December 5. His place in SMITH's organization will probably be taken by his wife, Mrs. VIRGINIA LOHBECK.

SMITH's son, GERALD Jr. who has been serving in India with the United States Army, and whom SMITH has frequently portrayed in his speeches

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December 8, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
AMERICA FIRST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
SECURITY MATTER - SEDITION

as being persecuted by the Army because of the fact that he is SMITH's son,
has written a letter to SMITH stating that he will probably be home on a
furlough shortly after the first of the year.

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62-1126

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JPHa: [initials]

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

FROM : D. H. Ladd

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

DATE: November 15, 1944

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/8/82 BY SP-10/21/00**

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

The following information, secured from a technical surveillance in the Smith case, shows that Smith's secretary, Bernard Doman, appeared as a witness before the Dies Committee on October 18 last. You will note there is some indication that his being subpoenaed might have been caused by an idea that the Political Action Committee was behind Gerald Smith in seeking to win votes away from Governor Dewey. However, actually it does not appear that this was the case.

Doman was examined by Congressman Costello and two investigators for the Dies Committee known as Birmingham and Stripling. No newspaper reporters were present and apparently the press was not aware of the fact that Doman had been subpoenaed. The Committee questioned Doman primarily about Smith's funds and was advised that Smith's income was approximately \$6500 a year. They asked him whether Smith was anti-Semitic and were advised that in Doman's opinion Smith is not anti-Semitic. They specifically asked Doman whether Smith had any connection with the Political Action Committee and in reply Doman advised them that he knew of no such connections. Additionally, they inquired as to whether Smith was in touch with any "important Republican or Democratic politicians" and in answering Doman told them that Smith did know a few Congressmen. On the whole, the technical surveillance quoted Doman as having said that the Committee acted as if "they had run on to nothing" and were merely questioning as a "routine job for the record."

Furthermore, this technical surveillance revealed that Mrs. Dilling, one of the persons in the trial in the sedition case at Washington, contacted Smith and stated that [redacted] who is with the Dies Committee and according to past information has been friendly with Mrs. Dilling, told her that the whole thing had been caused by B'nai B'rith. Allegedly the Committee felt that it had to play along with B'nai B'rith in order to get its appropriation, and a B'nai B'rith representative had told the Committee that it was believed that Doman would testify that [redacted] had given Smith large sums of money for the purpose of splitting the Dewey vote. It appears that this was the explanation for the appearance of Doman before the Committee.

In the way of observation it may be stated that according to the information we have received in the Smith case it does not appear that the Political Action Committee has had any connections with Smith. However, the surmise that Smith might have split Dewey's vote would appear to be fairly well founded as it was rather generally conceded that any votes Smith might have received would have probably gone to Governor Dewey not in the way of active support but in the way of an attack on Mr. Roosevelt.

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INDEXED 27 DEC 18 1944

ACTION:

In view of the political ramifications involved, the fact that this information does not have any direct pertinence to the investigation of the instant case, and the further fact that the source of this information is extremely confidential, it is not contemplated that this data will be given in any great detail to the Criminal Division. However, a memorandum is attached for the Criminal Division merely advising them that Doman did reportedly appear before the Dies Committee and, briefly, what he testified on that occasion.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

DETROIT FILE NO. **62-1126**

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT	DATE 12/9/44	BY W. J. [redacted]	APR
TITLE GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases; THE AMERICA FIRST PARTY		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C SECURITY MATTER SEDITION	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SMITH conducted extensive speaking tour through Michigan and various other States during past several months as candidate for President of United States on AMERICA FIRST PARTY ticket. In course of this tour he appeared voluntarily and testified on October 3, 1944, before committee of House of Representatives investigating campaign expenditures. Total vote cast for Party candidates in Michigan not yet officially tabulated but will apparently be negligible. No report of any votes for Party outside of Michigan. SMITH has been in contact recently with numerous nationalist leaders, ~~and~~ Senators GERALD NYE and ROBERT REYNOLDS, and Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN. Sponsored talk by ELIZABETH DILLING at Detroit on November 15, 1944. WILLIAM ROBERT LYMAN appeared at SMITH'S meeting in Detroit on November 3, 1944, and distributed anti-Semitic, anti-Administration literature. BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH'S secretary, testified before Dies Committee on October 18 and left SMITH'S employ on November 3, 1944. DON LOHBECK, DOMAN'S successor, [redacted] GEORGE VOSE, SMITH'S candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan on AMERICA FIRST PARTY ticket, is [redacted]

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 cc Clark
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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organizer of veterans' groups, has been under attack in newspapers for conviction by Court Martial prior to discharge from United States Army. SMITH will request Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate conduct of Washington sedition trial. SMITH looks upon election result as opportunity to organize vigorous nationalist party. Plans for future activities include organization of World War II veterans, formation of AMERICA FIRST PARTY committees in every county in the United States, qualification of Party for ballot in every State, and opposition to United States' participation in any world governing body after present war.

- P -

REFERENCE: (61-7055; 62-13818) Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 27, 1944, at Detroit, Michigan. *b7c*

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

Following the convention of his AMERICA FIRST PARTY held in Detroit in August, 1944, SMITH embarked upon an extensive speaking tour which carried him to Minneapolis on September 17, 18 and 19, to Milwaukee on September 20, Chicago on September 21, St. Louis on September 22, St. Mary's, Ohio, on September 24, Cleveland, Ohio, on September 27, Buffalo, New York, on September 28, Philadelphia on October 1, Baltimore on October 3, and Pittsburgh on October 6, 1944. The results of these meetings have been set out in reports from the various Field Offices covering these cities and will not be re-stated here. Upon his return to Detroit in October, SMITH opened his campaign in the State of Michigan with a meeting at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, on October 12, 1944. He then went on a speaking tour in the State of Michigan, appearing in Pontiac on October 26, Saginaw on October 27, Bad Axe on October 28, and at Kalamazoo on November 1. The results of this latter meeting have been furnished to the Bureau in a report from the Grand Rapids Field Division and will not be set out here. SMITH'S final meeting prior to the election was held in Detroit at the Book-Cadillac Hotel on November 3, 1944.

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According to [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, SMITH'S new assistant, DON LOHBECK, presided at the meeting held in Detroit on October 12, 1944. About 400 people attended this meeting. Seated on the speakers' platform with SMITH were a Mr. BROTHERS, a candidate for State Representative on the Party's State ticket, MARY ANN MILLER, candidate for State Senate, KATHLEEN JENNINGS, chairwoman of the Americanization Committee of the American Legion Auxiliary and a candidate for State Senate, C. J. SMITH of Belding, Michigan, a candidate for State Treasurer, Dr. IELAND L. MARION, candidate for Governor, GEORGE VOSE, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, candidate for State Senate, and WALLACE GAMBER, who is SMITH'S bodyguard.

The speakers included C. J. SMITH, GEORGE VOSE, Dr. MARION and SMITH. VOSE appeared in his Army uniform and said that on the recent speaking tour in which he appeared with SMITH, he had made preparation to organize the veterans of World War II and had met with remarkable response. Dr. MARION stated he was in favor of union labor but opposed Communist leadership of labor, that he favored more liberal treatment of the veterans and aged. SMITH discussed in glowing terms the great success which he claimed to have achieved on his recent speaking tour and told with apparent satisfaction of the incident in New York in which he had thrown JOHN ROY CARLSON, author of "Undercover", out of a press conference in SMITH'S hotel room. He also described his appearance before the House committee investigating campaign expenditures. He denounced ROOSEVELT for having joked about his dog in his first campaign speech at a time when "your son and mine are fighting and dying". He insisted that DEWEY should make the "Pearl Harbor mystery" a campaign issue and should demand the immediate trial of KIMMEL and SHORT. If the facts of the TYLER-KENT case are brought to light, according to SMITH, ROOSEVELT will not have a fourth term but will be impeached before election day.

[REDACTED]

At this meeting informant stated that the only literature distributed was a folder setting out the candidates on the State and National ticket, also a card containing a picture of President ROOSEVELT and criticizing him for a statement that American boys would not be sent into any foreign wars. This card is distributed by SIVERT ERDAHL of 1221 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. Copies of this card and folder are being sent to the Bureau as enclosures with this report. A copy of a letter sent to his followers in October dealing with a meeting to be held on October 12 is also being sent as an enclosure herewith.

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meeting held by SMITH on October 26, 1944, at the [redacted] Temple is the church of Dr. LELAND MARION, who was SMITH'S candidate for Governor. About 500 people were present. Reverend LUTHER SHEFFIELD of the Sunshine Gospel Tabernacle, Pontiac, Michigan, gave the invocation at the start of the meeting. Speakers included VOSE, MARION and SMITH. According to VOSE, help would be extended first to Americans instead of Chinese, Russians and other foreigners under the AMERICA FIRST PARTY principle. VOSE stated he was the first young man in America to advocate adequate pensions for old folks. MARION delivered essentially the same talk as that given by him at the Book-Cadillac Hotel on October 12. SMITH also delivered essentially the same talk as he had given on that date and in addition pointed out that VOSE, who had been honorably discharged from the Army, was receiving only \$30.00 a month pension, while Senator BUTLER had revealed that the United States had spent six billion dollars "boondoggling" in South America. This amount, according to SMITH, was sufficient to provide \$1,000.00 each for the first six million soldiers to be discharged from the United States Army at the end of the present war.

[redacted] At this meeting the pamphlet "Rejected" and a folder setting out MARION'S qualifications for Governor were distributed, and copies of these two items are being sent to the Bureau as enclosures with this report.

At Saginaw, Michigan, on October 27, 1944, the Subject's meeting was attended by [redacted] that about 300 to 400 people were present. [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] that SMITH made a stogy entrance and was a clever platform man. When he first appeared he spoke about ten minutes and associated himself with Father COUGHLIN, GERALD P. NYE and BURTON K. WHEELER as Christian nationalists and indicted the Democrats as atheist Communists.

SMITH then introduced GEORGE VOSE, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the AMERICA FIRST ticket. VOSE stated he was discharged from the Army in Africa and, although he was in uniform, he was not wearing any campaign ribbons. (It is pointed out that on November 5, 1944, WALTER WINCHELL over the radio stated that VOSE had a dishonorable discharge from the Army and had served six months' imprisonment at Fort Custer, Michigan, for Theft of Government Property.)

LELAND L. MARION, candidate for Governor of Michigan on the AMERICA FIRST PARTY ticket, gave a short address and then SMITH gave his

De 62-1126

principal address. He continuously tied up Christianity with his AMERICA FIRST movement, accused the Democrats of being Communists, describing SIDNEY HILLMAN as being the RASPUTIN of the White House. He dealt for some time on the KENT case in England, saying that KENT was a code expert at the Embassy in England, that he had built up a file of fifteen hundred messages that had been exchanged in code between ROOSEVELT and CHURCHILL, the theme of the messages being that if CHURCHILL could be made Prime Minister of England, ROOSEVELT would furnish him with all the ammunition and supplies he needed to conduct a war.

SMITH went on to say that KENT was fired and that as he left the Embassy, having lost his diplomatic immunity, he was arrested, tried by secret court and imprisoned on the Isle of Wight. KENT'S mother then gave a Boston newspaperman five thousand dollars to go visit her son, which he did, and on the way back by plane, this newspaperman told a man named OWEN from Nebraska, who was also a passenger on the plane, that he was going to spread the true story of the KENT case all over the country. The newspaperman was, soon after, murdered in New York City.

SMITH favors giving every returning veteran a thousand dollars. He believes that STALIN, CHURCHILL and ROOSEVELT plan to build a super-state and will only release soldiers at the rate of 100,000 a month in order that we can maintain a large standing Army for use in building this state. He feels that as soon as the war in Europe is over that England will immediately put all of her ships into commercial trade and that as a result there will be no ships to return the troops to this country. SMITH had hoped that one of the major political parties would have adopted the Christian American movement, but they failed to do so.

Informant did not feel that there were any seditious statements made, although SMITH'S address was full of innuendoes. A folder describing MARION'S qualifications, a folder on the State and National candidates, and the card on President ROOSEVELT above referred to were distributed at this meeting.

SMITH spoke at the Courthouse in Bad Axe, Michigan, on October 28, 1944. [REDACTED] b70 stated that SMITH designated himself a crusader rather than a Presidential nominee and said that he considered himself the FREMONT of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY. He explained that FREMONT was the first nominee for President on the Republican ticket, that he was an obscure man and remained so but that the next nominee of that Party was ABRAHAM LINCOLN. SMITH professes to believe that there will be many AMERICA FIRST Congressmen after the 1946 election

and that by 1948 the two old parties will be extinct. The real issue in 1948 will be an open fight between atheistic Communism and Christian nationalism. SMITH denounced the British, stating that British agents are now in Washington sounding out our Government to see if we will underwrite the full peacetime budget of Great Britain. He also accused Britain of intending to use her shipping facilities to recover her world trade at the end of the present war, and that the United States can expect no cooperation from Britain in helping return United States soldiers from Europe to the United States. He again called for a full statement of the facts concerning Pearl Harbor and indicated that attacks upon him by President ROOSEVELT were considered a high compliment. MARION also spoke on this program.

[REDACTED] meeting held by SMITH'S organization at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, on November 3, 1944. On the speakers' platform were MARY ANN MILLER, KATHLEEN JENNINGS, Dr. MARION, VOSE, LOHBECK, BILL LAZWIN, whose connection with SMITH was not explained, and a young discharged soldier named CHARLES CHAPMAN, whom VOSE had brought to the meeting. b7.

VOSE, who was the first speaker, displayed photostats of his supposed honorable discharge and a commendation signed by 120 officers at Fort Custer, Michigan. [REDACTED] thought these statements by VOSE might have been in anticipation of the charges made by WALTER WINCHELL a few nights later to the effect that VOSE had received a dishonorable discharge and had served six months at hard labor while in the Army. VOSE claimed he had the original of these papers locked in a safe so that the New Dealers could not steal them. [REDACTED] b7 b

MARION, the next speaker, said he had heard rumors to the effect that if he and SMITH were elected they were going to kill the Jews. MARION then said, "There are some Jews who ought to be killed." This remark evidently was not pleasing to SMITH since he began his talk by referring to MARION'S remarks and stated that MARION was, of course, speaking figuratively and was sometimes carried away by the force of his convictions. SMITH warned his followers of a smear campaign against VOSE and set out in brief outline what he planned to do after the election, regardless of which candidate might win. He accused ROOSEVELT of wanting to stop the

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election but stated that he did not dare to.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

which speech was in Senator LANGER'S franked envelope; a pamphlet, "Why I Am Against That Man" by NORMAN A. ZOLLEZI, editor of the "Labor Digest"; a re-print of page 13 of the June 3, 1944 issue of the "American Glass Review" entitled "Strange Fruit Indeed", which denounces Mrs. ROOSEVELT, by EDWARD L. SULLIVAN; a re-print of "The Great Deception" by OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, re-printed from "The Christian Century"; a folder about the size of an ordinary newspaper setting out the "Anti-Veteran Record of Candidate ROOSEVELT" and published by the Arlington County Republican Committee, 3119 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia. Copies of LANGER'S speech, the "little moron" card, SULLIVAN'S article, VILLARD'S article, ZOLLEZI'S pamphlet and the Arlington County Republican Committee folder are being sent with this report as an enclosure to the Bureau.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The July, August and October, 1944, issues of this magazine together with campaign cards of MARY A. MILLER and KATHLEEN F. JENNINGS are being sent with this report as enclosures to the Bureau.

[REDACTED] stated that Subject did not make any radio talks during his campaign but that Dr. MARION, who has a regular religious program over Station WCAR, Pontiac, had a special political broadcast from 5:45 to 6:00 p.m. daily over this station during the period from November 1 to November 6, inclusive, with a half-hour program on the last day. In the course of these programs, he called for the election of himself as Governor of Michigan and the election of SMITH as President of the United States.

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In the course of his campaign, SMITH was also in contact with various Republican politicians; according to [REDACTED] he advised a certain CARMICHAEL of the Wayne County Republican Committee that at a meeting held by the AMERICA FIRST PARTY on November 3, a person attending such meeting had stated publicly that he had attended a Ku Klux Klan meeting back in Missouri many years ago, at which latter meeting Senator HARRY TRUMAN had been the principal speaker. CARMICHAEL indicated some inter-

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est in this story and SMITH then gave him the name and address of the man who had made this remark about TRUMAN and also gave the story to the Detroit newspapers. At the same time SMITH sold to CARMICHAEL 15,000 copies of the pamphlet by JOSEPH KAMP referred to above. CARMICHAEL was told he could have the pamphlets for the freight charges which were said to be \$100.00.

In the course of his campaign, SMITH had an extended argument with the Office of Price Administration relative to obtaining gasoline for the purpose of campaigning. He complained to the newspapers that Governor DEWEY was "running around the country on a luxury train" and that ROOSEVELT "has spent twenty million dollars on a trip to Honolulu" but that the OPA had refused SMITH'S request for campaign gasoline. The local rationing board apparently turned SMITH down on the theory that he was not a bona fide candidate for public office and therefore not entitled to such gasoline. However, [REDACTED] stated that SMITH finally contacted CHESTER BOWLES, head of the OPA, while SMITH was in Washington b7D
testifying before the House committee on campaign expenditures, and that a special gasoline allotment was finally made to him. SMITH gave a story to the newspapers after the allotment was made, pointing out that the OPA in Washington had overruled the local rationing board and that DAVID CONNERY, chairman of SMITH'S local board, was secretary to R. J. THOMAS, head of the UAW-CIO. SMITH claimed that CONNERY and THOMAS had refused his request for gasoline as a political move since, SMITH stated, THOMAS was connected with the Political Action Committee.

In the course of his speaking tour through the East, SMITH appeared before the campaign expenditures committee of the House of Representatives on October 3, 1944. In subsequent talks and literature distributed by him he has played up his appearance before this committee and the fact that such appearance was voluntary. He has also made mention and made much out of his incident with JOHN ROY CARLSON, author of "Undercover", stating that he threw CARLSON bodily out of his hotel room when the latter tried to pass himself off as a legitimate reporter. This incident occurred on September 29, 1944, at New York City. In connection with his appearance before the House committee, [REDACTED] states that SMITH advised various of his friends that the committee was not able to make much out of his testimony and that they were not able to embarrass him with any of their questions. b7C
[REDACTED] an employee of the Ford Motor Company and an associate of SMITH'S, inquired of him as to whether the committee didn't know a great deal about him, SMITH, and whether they didn't have some figures concerning him. SMITH replied that there was nothing to know and that the committee did have some figures but they were false ones. SMITH also testified as to some contributions received by him some years ago from HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor b7D

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Company. BENNETT issued a statement for the newspapers shortly after SMITH had testified admitting that he had given SMITH \$2,000.00 some years ago but denying that it was for any purpose other than to "fight against Communism and racketeering in labor organizations". Subsequently, SMITH wrote BENNETT a letter explaining the reason for his having testified as to BENNETT'S contributions, and stated he had confined his remarks before the committee to those facts which BENNETT had already made public in interviews with the newspapers.

SMITH testified before the committee that his income from contributions would probably average about \$200.00 per day. On the following Sunday, WALTER WINCHELL in his radio broadcast, stated that SMITH had perjured himself before the committee and that his income was actually about \$600.00 or \$700.00 per day. WINCHELL stated the committee had positive evidence of this fact. WINCHELL called upon the Department of Justice to prosecute SMITH for this misstatement. According to [REDACTED] SMITH immediately contacted Congressman CLINTON ANDERSON, chairman of the House committee before which he had testified, and pointed out to ANDERSON that his testimony had been correct and requested that ANDERSON tell him if the committee had any evidence of the type WINCHELL referred to. ANDERSON said that the committee did not have any evidence of this sort and he would be glad to send SMITH a letter so stating. A copy of SMITH'S testimony before the committee was obtained by [REDACTED] and is being sent to the Bureau as an enclosure with this report.

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SMITH has also filed, as above indicated, a report with Senator THEODORE F. GREEN, who is head of the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures. SMITH is apparently more concerned with the reaction of this committee to his reports than he is with the reaction of the House committee, since he has stated that requests for information received from the Senate committee should be given immediate attention. Senator GREEN'S committee also requested information as to the number of States in which SMITH'S Party had slated candidates for President and Vice President and wanted the names of those who would appear on the official ballot of the Party. This information was furnished, indicating that the Party would have candidates in Michigan and in Texas but would conduct a "write-in campaign" in twenty-one other States. [REDACTED] stated that SMITH made an effort to get his candidates on the ballot in Alabama and in Maryland but was unsuccessful in both States.

There will be no official tabulation of minority party votes in Michigan until sometime in the early part of December and consequently it will not be possible to tell the exact number of votes cast for the AMERICA FIRST PARTY candidates. The Detroit Free Press in a story published during the latter part of November stated that an unofficial count in Wayne County, which is the County in which Detroit is located, indicated that the AMERICA FIRST PARTY had obtained 619 votes out of a total of several hundred thousand cast in this area. The writer of this article stated that if this estimate proved to be correct, the AMERICA FIRST PARTY would automatically lose its place on the ballot for future elections and would again have to qualify.

[REDACTED]

According to [REDACTED] five or six of the candidates for minor offices on the State ballot called upon SMITH after the election and stated they were willing to put up \$100.00 each to help finance a fight to prevent the Party from being taken off the ballot. SMITH told them that while he felt that the Party's votes had been thrown away and had not been correctly counted, he felt they might as well drop the matter for the time being since while the total figures for the Party's vote could not be correct, yet their opponents could put up a million dollars for every dollar which they could raise. Dr. MARION said that he planned to demand a re-count of the votes since the unofficial count in Oakland County showed that he had gotten only 449 votes and SMITH 185. MARION stated he was sure he had gotten more votes than that from his church in Pontiac and his church in Birmingham and that he was sure many votes had been stolen

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from them. SMITH tried to dissuade MARION from going ahead with his demand for a re-count but MARION refused to be dissuaded, stating that he intended to go ahead with his plan even though it would cost him as much as \$500.00. MARION felt that the results of such re-count would be sensational.

[REDACTED]

During the latter part of his political campaign SMITH was in some financial difficulty.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he had received total contributions of \$229.00 on November 1, \$600.00 on November 2, \$480.00 on November 4. These represent contributions of small amounts received through the mails.

[REDACTED]

BERNARD DOMAN, who has been SMITH'S personal secretary for about six years, left his employ on November 3, 1944. DOMAN gave as his excuse for leaving, the fact that he was in ill health and had to go to Texas for a rest. However, [REDACTED] stated that DOMAN had been looking for a job elsewhere for some time and that apparently his real reason for leaving SMITH had nothing to do with his health although he did not want SMITH to know this.

SMITH sent a memorandum to DOMAN after learning that the latter intended to leave and advised DOMAN that he wanted a complete inventory of materials and lists of names prior to DOMAN'S leaving. He stated, particularly, "The lists and files must not be identified in any way that a stranger could understand." SMITH wrote DOMAN a note just prior to the latter's leaving pointing out that SMITH had given him a job six years before when he was un-

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employed and that he had advanced from \$15.00 per week to \$70.00 per week plus some extras. SMITH indicated in this note that he felt DOMAN'S real reason for leaving had nothing to do with his health but rather that DOMAN'S interests had been changing in recent months. SMITH indicated that while it was possible that in the future "situations may arise where I will be asked to account for moneys you have handled", nevertheless, "you may rest assured that I shall assume my share of the responsibility in a loyal and conscientious manner". SMITH closed by stating that "I shall do all in my power to see to it that no added responsibility involving past activities shall follow you." Shortly prior to leaving SMITH'S employ, DOMAN was subpoenaed to testify before the Dies Committee in Washington, D. C. The receipt of this subpoena by DOMAN caused SMITH considerable concern and he contacted a number of friends in Washington in an effort to learn the purpose for DOMAN having been called to testify. In the two or three days elapsing between the service of the subpoena and DOMAN'S appearance as a witness, SMITH was in contact with [REDACTED] who is in charge of research for the Dies Committee, RALPH BAERMAN, who is SMITH'S Washington representative, Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS, of North Carolina, and Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING. According to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SMITH that BAERMAN was actually in the employ of Ethel Brith and was supposed to have obtained payment from this organization for the purpose of testifying before the Dies Committee that SIDNEY HILLMAN of the Political Action Committee had contributed a large sum of money to SMITH in order to split the Republican votes. SMITH immediately contacted BAERMAN who insisted that he was loyal to SMITH and that [REDACTED] information was incorrect. Shortly thereafter SMITH learned from DILLING that the latter's original information had been incorrect and that it was DOMAN rather than BAERMAN who was disloyal to SMITH and would testify against him before the Dies Committee.

SMITH immediately contacted CASPAR LINGEMAN, county clerk of Wayne County, Michigan, and a prominent Detroit Democrat, and advised him as to what he had heard, stating that it appeared somebody was trying to double-cross SMITH and the Democratic Party.

However, upon his appearance before the Committee on October 18, DOMAN did not testify to anything that could be considered a double-cross of SMITH. He was questioned principally concerning the handling, depositing and spending of SMITH'S funds. DOMAN testified that SMITH'S income was about \$6,500.00 per year. The Committee wanted to know about WEBER'S connection with SMITH (probably KENNETH C. WEBER of the Farmer's Guild), and a check for \$1,000.00 which was not further identified. They also wanted to know if SMITH was anti-Semitic, to which DOMAN replied

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that SMITH had always said that he was not and DOMAN did not think that he was. DOMAN explained that he was leaving SMITH because an X-Ray showed him to be suffering from a lung disease. He was also questioned about [REDACTED] and about individuals named [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] neither of which DOMAN had heard of. The Committee at no time acted as if "they had run on to anything", but the questioning appeared to be a routine job for the record. They asked him about any connection which SMITH may have with the Political Action Committee and DOMAN told them he knew of none and did not believe that SMITH was acquainted with R. J. THOMAS, head of the UAW-CIO. DOMAN testified that SMITH did not have any interests in any other enterprises outside of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY. They inquired as to whether SMITH had been in touch with any important Republican or Democrat politicians. They inquired as to who FOSTER was (probably GEORGE FOSTER of Chicago, with the Constitutional Americans and a friend of SMITH'S). They did not inquire, however, about HARRY BENNETT or WALLACE SAMBER (both connected with the Ford Motor Company), or about [REDACTED] (investigator for various organizations). Present at the hearing were Congressmen COSTELLO, BIRMINGHAM, who is an investigator for the Committee, STRIPLING, who is chief investigator, and two girls. BAERMAN was not there, although SMITH had requested him to attend. No newspaper men were present. The hearing was held in DIES' office and the Committee was very polite to DOMAN, apologizing for having held him over several days. They finally inquired as to what the AMERICA FIRST PARTY campaign consisted of and DOMAN stated that it consisted primarily of fighting Nazism and Communism. DOMAN was subsequently furnished with a transcript of his testimony before the Committee.

[REDACTED] that an effort would be made to obtain a transcript of this testimony and if obtained it will be furnished to the Bureau.

[REDACTED]

DON A. LOHBECK, who was formerly SMITH'S St. Louis representative, has recently moved to Detroit, and took over DOMAN'S duties when the latter left on November 3, 1944. LOHBECK, who is twenty-seven years of age, is married and has a small child, has recently been classified 4-E by Local Selective Service Board No. 10, St. Louis, Missouri.

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His position as a conscientious objector is based on the grounds that he is religiously opposed to war, although LOHBECK has stated that this opposition is his own personal belief and that he has no definite religion. The Detroit newspapers have been interested in LOHBECK'S position as a conscientious objector in view of his connection with SMITH. SMITH has advised LOHBECK that the publicity being given to the latter's Draft status is instigated by the Jews and is part of a smear campaign.

[REDACTED]

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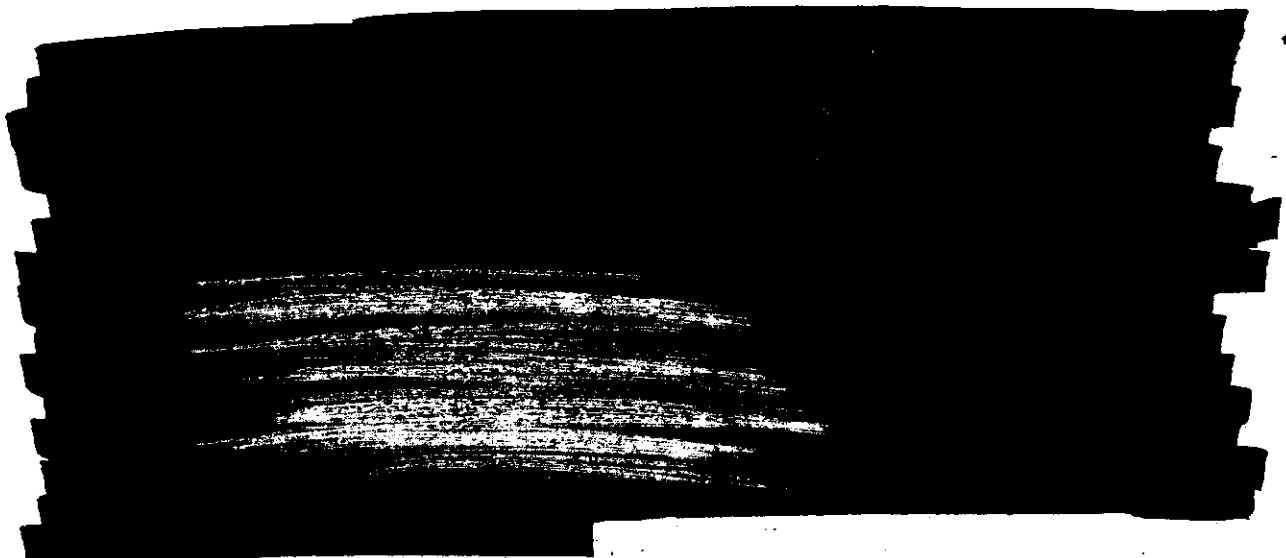
GEORGE VOSE, who was SMITH'S candidate for Governor of Michigan on the AMERICA FIRST PARTY ticket and who also is organizer of the World War II veterans, has likewise been under attack in the newspapers recently. During November the New York Post ran an article about VOSE stating that he had been Court Martialed and dishonorably discharged from the United States Army. This statement was also made by WALTER WINCHELL in one of his Sunday evening broadcasts. Detroit newspapers have also carried articles concerning VOSE but SMITH has advised the local papers that VOSE had an honorable discharge and that the recent publicity from New York was part of a "smear campaign" and that while the recent article in the New York Post concerning VOSE was libelous, no suit would be filed. SMITH told VOSE, according to [REDACTED] that "the Jews are out to get you, they are a desperate gang of rats". VOSE was advised to tell any persons interviewing him that he had an honorable discharge from the Army and was the victim of persecution.

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In recent months various organizations have called for an investigation of SMITH by the Government. According to [redacted], LOHBECK under pretext contacted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the early part of October, 1944, and inquired as to what organizations beside their own had made formal re-

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quest of Attorney General BIDDLE that SMITH be indicted. The NAACP representative admitted that their organization had made such a request and stated she would get the names of the other organizations, but LOHBECK did not re-contact her, as far as informant knew, to obtain this information.

Following the appearance of ELIZABETH DILLING as a speaker at SMITH'S meeting in Detroit on November 15, 1944, a resolution was passed at the "Mobilized for Brotherhood" Service of the People's Institute of Applied Religion at the First Congregational Church, Detroit, which resolution condemned the activities of SMITH and DILLING and called for a demand by the churches that SMITH and DILLING be investigated by the Government. Reverend CLAUDE WILLIAMS, who was reported to be a Communist sympathizer, is in charge of the People's Institute of Applied Religion.

SMITH in turn has requested the investigation of certain persons and organizations which are unfriendly to him. On October 11 he made formal request of Senator THEODORE F. GREEN, chairman of the Senate committee to investigate campaign expenditures, which request was in the form of an affidavit and petitioned the committee to investigate the officers of the Friends of Democracy located at 137 East 57th Street, New York City, and the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, also located in New York City. The request for investigation of the former organization was based upon the circulation by it of a pamphlet "Pattern for Revolution", which attacked SMITH and his political activities, a copy of which has previously been furnished the Bureau. The investigation of the latter organization was requested because a certain [redacted] when thrown out of the recent national convention of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY, admitted that he was an operative employed by the Anti-Nazi League. SMITH accused the organizations of attempting to deny him his civil liberties, intimidate his supporters and institute a program of libel, misrepresentation and character assassination. He further accused the organizations of helping to finance CARLSON'S book "Undercover", of misrepresenting facts to their constituents and financial supporters as well as to the general public and of cooperating closely with WALTER WINCHELL. SMITH stated further that if the above accusations could be established, and he was in a position to establish them, that a thorough investigation of the two organizations was warranted by the committee. [redacted]

At about the same time, SMITH also requested Congressman CLINTON ANDERSON, head of the House committee on campaign expenditures, to investigate the Friends of Democracy, and require such organization to report its expenditures and sources of revenue. He also requested that the officers of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League be required

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to give an account of their sources of revenue. SMITH subsequently advised RALPH BAERMAN, according to [REDACTED] that "we have clear-cut cases against these two", referring to the two above-mentioned organizations. Informant has not heard, however, of any action taken by either the House or Senate committees in furtherance of SMITH'S request. b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that EARLY/SOUTHARD of Chicago, in a conversation with SMITH on November 8, 1944, inquired as to SMITH'S opinion concerning [REDACTED] stating that he, SOUTHARD, thinks [REDACTED] is a "plant", and advised SMITH to stay away from him. According to SOUTHARD, [REDACTED] has "two bad connections" in Chicago, one of them being a mysterious fellow across the street from him who has an office with no name on the door. SMITH told SOUTHARD that in view of the "HOFFMAN deal" which [REDACTED] "pulled", SMITH thought he was either an operative or a school kid. b7D

The same informant stated that on November 9 DON LOHBECK, who is SMITH'S assistant, advised that a certain "he", believed to refer to [REDACTED], wanted to see SMITH about some things that he had arranged. SMITH scoffed at this and advised LOHBECK to tell "that fellow" that it is "no dice" and that "he" did not contribute to the cause by his activities concerning HOFFMAN.

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According to [REDACTED] SMITH has received within the last few months a number of vicious letters from a lawyer in Washington named [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He has been somewhat concerned about these letters but was advised by BAERMAN not to pay any attention to them. However, on October 9 and again on October 16 he replied to previous letters by [REDACTED]. In the first letter SMITH advised [REDACTED] he did not resent a disagreement in opinion but did resent the way in which [REDACTED] had impugned his integrity. He told [REDACTED] that those who gave lip service support to DEWEY will be as popular one year from today as those who gave similar service to WILLKIE in 1940 are today. [REDACTED] was told that SMITH'S real supporters who contribute money and prayerful support to his activities, do not share [REDACTED] viewpoint, and that SMITH numbered among his friends and supporters 98% of all true nationalists. He closed by telling [REDACTED] that the latter had made no contribution whatever toward the encouragement of one who is perhaps more persecuted and abused at the hands of internationalists than any other public figure. In his letter of October 16, 1944, answering a previous b7c
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letter by [REDACTED] which apparently told SMITH that his political career was finished, SMITH stated [REDACTED] was a bit late in this description of SMITH'S predicament and that the latter's political career had been finished when he refused to go along with ROOSEVELT in Louisiana many years ago; that that refusal finished his political career with the Democrats and his refusal to go along with WENDELL WILLKIE and the internationalists finished his career with the Republicans. He advised [REDACTED] that his, SMITH'S, career was not that of a politician but of a crusader. b7c

SMITH has been in contact in recent months with various other nationalist leaders. According to [REDACTED], HARVEY SPRINGER, a preacher from Denver, Colorado, who calls himself "the cowboy Evangelist" and who has collaborated with SMITH in the past, advised SMITH that he would be coming to Detroit in October and might give him some assistance in his political campaign. Later SPRINGER stated he would be in Kalamazoo for two weeks beginning October 29, 1944, and would be preaching at the People's Tabernacle. SMITH subsequently contacted SPRINGER at Kalamazoo when SMITH was in that City on November 1 to make a speech but as far as informant knew, SPRINGER did not give SMITH any appreciable assistance in his campaign. SMITH has been in frequent contact with EARL SOUTHARD of Chicago. SOUTHARD is one of his close friends and associates. In a discussion with SOUTHARD in the early part of October, SMITH commented upon his own appearance before the House committee and remarked that people with "angels", referring to EDWARD RUSSELL, who had had some difficulty in testifying before this committee a few days before and who was allegedly being financed by FRANK GANNETT, newspaper publisher, find it more difficult to get along than "those of us who have to depend on contributions." SMITH stated that he had given HARVEY SPRINGER'S address to [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED], since they were both fighting the same things. SMITH said that Senator NYE was a willing man but very naive, that he had written a letter to SMITH introducing [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] who was an "operative" and employee of the Anti-Nazi League. SMITH concluded that it ought to have been obvious to NYE that [REDACTED] was a "phony", and while NYE was sincere, he was extremely naive. SMITH pointed out that he had been questioned concerning NYE'S letter before the House Committee but that he pulled NYE out of the hole. b7c

Shortly after the election informant states that SMITH was again in contact with SOUTHARD and they were agreed that the time was now ripe to step out and organize a vigorous new nationalist party since the Republican Party was dead as a result of the election. SOUTHARD thought the victory was a Communist victory but SMITH did not agree and believed the

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results would be good for the nationalist cause eventually.

[REDACTED]

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SMITH has also been in contact with Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS. He spoke to REYNOLDS several times during the period while DOMAN was in Washington waiting to testify before the Dies Committee, according to [REDACTED] As previously pointed out, SMITH was very nervous about DOMAN'S testimony and requested whatever assistance REYNOLDS could give him. REYNOLDS, however, made no specific promises as to what he could do. SMITH made numerous unsuccessful efforts to contact REYNOLDS from time to time and was in contact with him also when he, SMITH, was in Washington to testify before the House Committee on October 3, 1944.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that SMITH, prior to the election, told [REDACTED] that the Democrats were forcing people to turn more to nationalism and against Communism but that following the election SMITH advised [REDACTED] that the cause of nationalism had not been adversely affected by the results and that "we are just beginning to fight". [REDACTED] subsequently wrote a letter to [REDACTED] of Milwaukee praising SMITH and stating that there was no hope for the United States in any leadership from the old Parties and that after careful consideration he had cast his lot with SMITH since the latter was fundamentally a sound leader. [REDACTED] was told that the AMERICA FIRST PARTY was considering a series of two-day institutes to be held during the winter in various cities, at which fundamental political economy and economics would be discussed.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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On November 28, according to [REDACTED] SMITH inquired of [REDACTED] as to whether the articles called "International Jews", which were bound in booklet form after having been published in the "Dearborn Independent", had been copyrighted. [REDACTED] said he did not know, but that the Ku Klux Klan had attempted to use these booklets in Georgia but had been prevented from doing so by the local authorities. [REDACTED] did not know what tactics had been used by the authorities, however, to prevent the distribution of these booklets. SMITH said that if he used the articles referred to he would indicate they were taken from the "Dearborn Independent" and that this paper is owned by HENRY FORD. [REDACTED] did not think that FORD'S life had been threatened at the time the articles were published. In other contacts with [REDACTED] according to informant, SMITH had recently returned to [REDACTED] a report which the latter had furnished to him, and had also sent a [REDACTED] who is connected with the Farmer's Grange in Washington, and another unknown individual, out to see [REDACTED] Informant stated that an individual unknown to him had also been in contact with SMITH recently and advised SMITH that he had spoken to one of the officers of the "Dearborn Independent" and that this officer had agreed with him that ROOSEVELT was a Communist and that "we have got to do something." SMITH'S friend believed the man at the newspaper was open to conviction and that SMITH should follow up the contact which had been made.

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[REDACTED]

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SMITH has made several efforts in recent weeks to contact WILLIAM McKEEGAN, according to [REDACTED] Informant did not believe, however, that SMITH had been successful in such efforts. McKEEGAN is well known in this area as a prominent Republican politician. According to this informant, SMITH had an extended conversation recently with KENNETH C. WEBER of Detroit, attorney for the Farmer's Guild, chairman of the State convention of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY held in Detroit in July, and candidate for Attorney General on the AMERICA FIRST PARTY ticket in Michigan. WEBER told SMITH that the latter's followers were the life blood of the Farmer's Guild in Michigan and the two men agreed that they felt the same about the political issues of the day.

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[REDACTED]

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Reverend FREDERICK J. LIBBY of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, and who is believed to have been allied with the "Peace Now Movement", was much pleased with certain cards that SMITH sent to him and gave SMITH 600 of his best names from his mailing list, according to [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated that SMITH spoke to [REDACTED], an associate of his in Baltimore, Maryland, following the election and stated that in his opinion DEWEY had discovered during his campaign through the Middlewest that the majority of the people in that section of the country were nationalists and thought along the same lines as did SMITH. Mrs. BEATRICE BOWLES of Detroit, another follower of SMITH'S, was in contact with him following the election and indicated she was much incensed over the election of ROOSEVELT.

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SMITH has had several contacts with [REDACTED], an investigator for the Ford Motor Company, who has been a close friend of SMITH'S for some time. According to [REDACTED] SMITH and [REDACTED] in their most recent meeting discussed CLAUDE SMITH, who is the organizer and leader of the Christocrats. CLAUDE SMITH has been for some years printing and distributing anti-Semitic literature. [REDACTED] advised SMITH that CLAUDE SMITH lived at 732 Parker Avenue, Detroit, and that he has 10,000 books on the political creed for the Republican Party. He sends out postal cards to friends asking them to send in eight other names of people who might be interested in his work. He works on his own with no other help and never holds any meetings. [REDACTED] and SMITH also discussed [REDACTED] whom [REDACTED] referred to as the American Saviour, DOROTHY WARING, and [REDACTED] was said to belong to the Rightist Cause, to have nationalistic tendencies and to be definitely anti-Communist. Articles supposedly written by [REDACTED] are actually written by DOROTHY WARING, according to [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED] stated a recent survey by the Gallup Poll indicated that anti-Semitism had increased 74%. SMITH thought that BROWDER and HILLMAN had won the election for ROOSEVELT and that the Democrat victory was the best thing that could have happened for nationalism.

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SMITH'S interest in anti-Semitism is further shown by a discussion which he had on November 29, 1944, with GEORGE FOSTER of Chicago, head of the Constitutional Americans and a friend of SMITH'S. FOSTER told SMITH that a certain [REDACTED] from New York City who had been mixed up in the Senator WALSH "business" had been instrumental in

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forcing FOSTER out of the Atlantic Hotel, Chicago, where he had been holding his meetings. FOSTER claims to have been forced out of four hotels in the past two months by Jewish action and that he then called a certain [REDACTED] and accused the latter of interfering with free speech and of FOSTER'S constitutional rights. FOSTER claims [REDACTED] told him that he would not be allowed to speak in Chicago and that [REDACTED] would prevent him from getting a hall and would put the pressure on. [REDACTED] mentioned SMITH'S name to FOSTER, stating "you know what is wrong with him", referring to SMITH. SMITH stated that while no blood has been shed after his last meeting in Chicago, he had been pestered by a group of Jewish war veterans who attempted to provoke trouble. b7c

FOSTER claims that his difficulties are due to the Jewish War Veterans, the Jewish Sentinel and the Anti-Defamation League. He claims that a reign of terror has been instigated against him in Chicago and that he is sending letters to his people telling them of this. SMITH indicated he would discuss this situation in his letter to his followers in an attempt to arouse them. SMITH wants FOSTER to come over to Detroit and spend the day with him so they can discuss plans for their next big meeting in Chicago.

In connection with his various activities, SMITH has been distributing considerable literature both at his meetings and through the mail. He has ordered an additional 500 copies recently from EARL SOUTHARD of the latter's book "Forty Years of ROOSEVELT", and is distributing these to his followers. As referred to above, he has also gotten the book, "Vote CIO and have a Soviet America", and in addition to having sold 15,000 of these to the Wayne County Republican Committee, has also distributed many of them to his followers. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He has also received 1,000 copies of a speech by Senator REYNOLDS, the exact nature of which was unknown to [REDACTED] and has distributed these together with several thousand copies of the TYLER KENT story. He contacted the Chicago Tribune to obtain 2,000 copies of an article by JOHN T. FLYNN which appeared in the October 22 issue of that newspaper. As mentioned above, he has indicated a desire to obtain from the Dearborn Independent the booklets containing the series of articles called "International Jews". On November 28, 1944, he wired Senator REYNOLDS at Washington to rush him 1,000 more copies of the speech entitled "Restriction of Immigration — Acquisition of Certain Bases". This is probably the same speech of REYNOLDS which he had previously been distributing. [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] A copy of this speech is being sent as an enclosure with this report to the Bureau. SMITH has been in contact recently with ELIZABETH DILLING concerning

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a book of hers entitled "The Octopus" and wants to help her in publishing additional copies of this book. She has 2,500 copies left and SMITH indicated he would be able to use that many. It was agreed that she would start shipping him 400 copies per week starting on the 10th of December. She has told him that the book has more consolidated information on "kikes" than she ever came across and that it would be fine if they could spread about one million of these books over the country before they were shut up. SMITH stated he hoped they would not be shut up but DILLING stated that the Jew press in Chicago was making a "big squawk".

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As indicated above, SMITH has been in recent contact with ELIZABETH DILLING for the purpose of helping distribute her book, "The Octopus". In their most recent conversation, DILLING told SMITH that McWILLIAMS and DETHRIDGE (probably JOE McWILLIAMS and GEORGE DETHRIDGE, two of defendants in Washington sedition trial), had lost their jobs at the Central National Bank, presumably in Washington, because the Jews started a run on the bank in protest, and the management of the bank had to fire these two men. DILLING thought that soon they would have to do their speaking on street corners since GEORGE FOSTER had been prevented from hiring a hall for a meeting by the Jewish Central Group. DILLING indicated that she and [REDACTED] her secretary, had been laying the ground-work for some future Western meetings.

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Handwritten notes:
Page
Dilling
Smith

SMITH told DILLING that his Party was going fine and that the membership had not dropped off. All of the members seemed to have remained loyal. He told her that he planned on going to Washington about the 11th of December and that he intended to go through with his plan adopted at his meeting in Detroit on November 15 at which DILLING spoke, to the effect that he would demand that the Senate Judiciary Committee investigate the Washington sedition trial. SMITH said that Senator McCARRON, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, told SMITH that he had a desire to listen to SMITH'S petition for an investigation of this case.

The request for an investigation of the sedition trial above referred to was passed by resolution at SMITH'S meeting in Detroit on November 15. At this meeting, as stated above, DILLING was the principal speaker. SMITH gave her appearance considerable publicity among his followers and sent out a special card and notice of the meeting, which were obtained by [redacted] and are being sent to the Bureau as enclosures with this report.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

There was no picketing or other disturbance prior to or during the meeting, although certain Communist organizations had threatened to throw a picket line around the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, at which the meeting was being held. DILLING was introduced by SMITH who stated that she was the best informed woman in the United States on subversive activities. [redacted] DILLING'S remarks consisted principally of a denunciation of the sedition trial and a number of songs and

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poems ridiculing the judge and other persons connected with the trial. DILLING attacked the Jews and the Communists vigorously and, [REDACTED] is very witty and clever in her presentation of these songs and skits. [REDACTED] did not believe any of her remarks were seditious and she did not direct any criticism at the Administration or the conduct of the war. There was only one soldier in uniform, a First Class Private, in the audience.

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The Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press carried accounts of the meeting, the Free Press printing also a picture of DILLING. The Detroit News referred to the meeting in its headline as "SMITH Stars DILLING in Song and Prance Act". This paper quoted DILLING as having said that there has not been a single piece of evidence introduced as yet at her trial to support a charge of sedition.

[REDACTED]

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Among the items of literature distributed at the meeting was a pamphlet by DILLING entitled "Christians, Awaken!", a copy of which is being sent to the Bureau as an enclosure with this report, and a copy retained in the files of the Detroit Field Division.

[REDACTED]

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Both SMITH and DILLING, according to [REDACTED] are very much interested in obtaining the services of [REDACTED] for the Dies Committee, at such time as [REDACTED] may sever his connection with the Committee. DILLING believes [REDACTED] is one of the few people in the country who is fully acquainted with all the information in the Committee files and believes this information could be a valuable research source for some "really unbridled activity" by men such as SMITH. DILLING claims to have sold [REDACTED] on the nationalist movement and thinks he may become one of its foundation stones. She has been in contact with [REDACTED] and SMITH told her to tell [REDACTED] that "my arm is friendly" and that after the election SMITH would be ready to help underwrite a project such as the publicizing of confidential Dies Committee records. The possibility of organizing a nation-wide speaking

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tour in which DILLING and SMITH would appear and discuss information contained in the Dies Committee records, was suggested. DILLING told SMITH to keep his own counsel on this matter but that some action would have to be taken in the near future since the Committee "might fold up at any minute". Informant was not able to learn whether SMITH or DILLING had taken any action with regard to [redacted] and the Committee records. b7c

In addition to the activities which he is apparently planning with DILLING, SMITH has recently become connected with another project in which [redacted]

[redacted] has been in contact for several months with a certain [redacted] of Los Angeles, who is probably known to SMITH since his name appears on one of SMITH'S mailing lists. [redacted] is being financed at least in part by [redacted] in a project by which he hopes to have the recent Presidential election declared invalid. He claims that there were twenty-one States which failed to list their Presidential electors on their ballots, that this procedure was in violation of the United States constitution and that therefore the electoral votes of such States cannot be counted. In this event it would be necessary to have the House of Representatives elect a President and [redacted] claims to have enough friends in Congress to be able to swing the election to his candidate, whom, incidentally, he has never named. [redacted] apparently has not achieved results in a manner satisfactory to [redacted] and she recently indicated she would withdraw her financial support. She had previously stated that \$10,000.00 would be needed to finance this project and that she was giving [redacted] \$1,000.00 of this amount. b7c

On November 20, 1944, according to [redacted]

Chicago, [redacted]

[redacted] spoke to SMITH'S wife and explained to her in some detail the project which [redacted] and [redacted] are sponsoring. [redacted] indicated that they would like to have SMITH'S help in this matter and that [redacted] intended to file a mandamus suit against the Secretary of State in at least one of the States above mentioned and possibly in all twenty-one of them. [redacted] said that the mothers' organization which she represented was backed by many people who did not like the way in which the election went. If a suit were filed, UPTON CLOSE, the radio commentator, has promised that he would give it publicity over the radio. During the latter part of November and following the above conversation, [redacted] came to Detroit [redacted] b7c b7d

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[REDACTED]

The discussion of the proposed law suit dealt with the twelfth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States although informant was not able to learn the exact nature of the legal action contemplated. SMITH succeeded in persuading [REDACTED] to continue her support of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that in the future SMITH would be closely associated with [REDACTED] project as above outlined.

[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Card containing picture of President ROOSEVELT and criticizing him for statement that American boys would not be sent into any foreign wars, distributed by SIVERT BRDAHL, 1221 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

Folder setting out candidates on State and National ticket of AMERICA FIRST PARTY.

Copy of letter sent to followers of SMITH in October dealing with meeting to be held October 12.

Leaflet "Rejected" and folder setting out Dr. LELAND L. MARION'S qualifications for Governor, distributed at October 26, 1944 meeting.

"Little Moron" card containing pictures of President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT on back.

Speech of Senator LANGER of North Dakota concerning Washington sedition trial, which speech is in Senator LANGER'S franked envelope.

Re-print of page 13 of June 3, 1944, issue of "American Glass Review", entitled "Strange Fruit Indeed", which denounces Mrs. ROOSEVELT, by EDWARD L. SULLIVAN.

Re-print of "The Great Deception" by OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, re-printed from "The Christian Century".

Pamphlet "Why I Am Against That Man" by NORMAN A. ZOLLEZI, editor of "Labor Digest".

Folder setting out "Anti-Veteran Record of Candidate ROOSEVELT", published by Arlington County Republican Committee, Arlington, Virginia.

Booklet entitled "Vote CIO and Get a Soviet America" by JOSEPH P. KAMP and distributed by Constitutional Educational League, 342 Madison Avenue, New York.

Pamphlet entitled "The Platform of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY".

Mimeographed seven-page piece of literature entitled "The Story of TYLER KENT", distributed through mails by SMITH.

Leaflet entitled "When the War is Over" printed by AMERICA FIRST PARTY.

July-August and October, 1944, issues of "The Catholic Worker" and campaign cards of MARY A. MILLER and KATHLEEN F. JENNINGS.

Copy of SMITH'S testimony before campaign expenditures committee of House of Representatives on October 3, 1944.

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Copy of speeches by Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS of North Carolina in the Senate of the United States, August 7, 10, 11, 1944, entitled "Refugees; Restricting the Admission of Immigrants; etc."

Copies of magazine edited by SMITH, "The Cross and the Flag" for September, October and November, 1944.

Special card and notice of meeting at which ELIZABETH DILLING spoke in Detroit at Book-Cadillac Hotel on November 15, 1944.

Pamphlet by ELIZABETH DILLING, "Christians, Awaken!"

SMITH'S October and November letter to his followers.

Pamphlet, "The Cross and the Flag", edited by GERALD L. K. SMITH, Christmas issue.

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION

* At BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, will conduct appropriate investigation at the time of the meeting to be addressed by Subject on October 3, 1944, and submit appropriate investigative report.

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will maintain contact with confidential informants mentioned in the body of the instant report with reference to further activities of Subject.

Will determine by discreet inquiry and from appropriate informants the total number of votes received by SMITH and AMERICA FIRST PARTY candidates in Michigan and in any States outside of Michigan where votes may have been cast for such candidate.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

All of the above individuals have requested that their identity be kept confidential in connection with this matter.

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