



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART 2 OF 18

FILE NUMBER : 62-43818

**FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION**

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE**

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 4

PAGES REVIEWED: 95

PAGES RELEASED: 88

NOTES: _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1942

TELETYPE

- 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.....

John W. [Signature]
[Redacted]

B

FBI DETROIT

5-19-42

4-55PM

EWT.

E8P

DIRECTOR

HOME. GERALD L. K. SMITH, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION. ADVISE PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY NOT TO PRINT PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHICH TEN COPIES WERE REQUESTED CONCERNING DETROIT FILE NINE EIGHT DASH TWO EIGHT SIX. TRANSMITTAL LETTER WAS DATED MAY SIXTEEN AT DETROIT ENCLOSING TWO ROLLS MINIPAN FILM. OK TO PRINT AS INSTRUCTED PHOTOGRAPHS CONCERNING DETROIT FILE SIX TWO DASH ONE ONE TWO SIX

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500 PM OK FBI WASH DC NG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8 BTJ/AL

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62-43818-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 MAY 20 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

134
MAY 27 1942
~~MAY 20 1942~~
MAY 20 RECD

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dn
dk

J. Edgar Hoover,

Dear Sir-

Why is Gerald K. ⁰Smith allowed on the air? What are we afraid of? Why permit him to encourage disloyalty. The Public is getting tired of this east attitude towards known traitors.

Yours truly

 *b7c*

*no anti
confessions*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-9 BTJ/LWC

NY
MAY 25 1941

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62-43218-67
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 20 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 25 RECD

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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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) _____ 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) IRS, 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:
62-43818-68

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RECORDED
FJS:WLI
62-43818 -68

June 4, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SECTION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 18, 1942, which enclosed photostatic copies of the income tax returns filed by the above subject for the years 1939 and 1940.

There are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of the income tax return filed by the above-named subject for the year 1941, which return was recently made available to the Bureau by the Treasury Department. The 1938 return for this individual will be made available to your office in the near future.

It is believed desirable that the pertinent information appearing on the income tax returns submitted to your office in this matter be set forth in the next report submitted by your office so that this information will be available to the Criminal Division of the Department in reviewing this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- 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
Enclosure
MAILED 7
★ JUN 4 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - CIVIL RIGHTS
JUN 11 1942

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/93 BY SP-8/BJL

19
20 JUN 8 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
May 22, 1942

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. Kramer	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Files	.....

7/17/42
1736

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY,
SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

[redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, while being interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] with regard to GERALD L. K. SMITH, told agent [redacted] in confidence that the activities of the National Workers League and GERALD L. K. SMITH were being investigated directly by the Department of Justice through two assistants to the Attorney General. These assistants whose names may be Mr. --- AARONSON and Mr. --- RETTMAN were contacting informants and collecting propaganda and minutes of speeches in connection with GERALD L. K. SMITH and the National Workers League.

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[redacted] further stated in confidence that WALTER WINCHELL'S remark of May 17, 1942, that --- ALDERMAN of the National Workers League had been indicted for sedition was premature; in fact, ALDERMAN and other officials of the National Workers League would be indicted for sedition in the near future because an assistant to the Attorney General was then interviewing witnesses in Detroit, Michigan.

The above information is being transmitted for your personal attention inasmuch as it indicates that there is some duplication of effort involved when agents of the Bureau and assistants to the Attorney General are investigating identical subjects independently.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

62-1126
cc: 65-258

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means to be in this
5-24-42
2 JUN 2 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8 BT/ab

62-42118-49
MAY 25 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
May 22, 1942

- 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. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Files

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY,
SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated April 6, 1942, please be advised that [redacted] had previously been interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] indicated that he had a wealth of incriminating evidence against SMITH which would establish the connection between SMITH and other Nazi agents in the United States including GERALD WINROD, CHARLES B. HUDSON, WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, as well as numerous prominent industrialists in the automobile and steel industries including HENRY and EDSEL FORD, ERNEST TENER WEIR, PEW of Sun Oil Company, and E. J. KULAS. [redacted] added that he had a suitcase full of documentary evidence which could establish these connections. However, he said he was reluctant to submit any information because he needed a job and the expose which would involve such powerful men as HENRY FORD would result in a virtual catastrophe for [redacted] himself.

[redacted] also said that he was fearful of his personal safety because most of the information he had was not known to anyone else except GERALD SMITH himself.

A few days later [redacted] was interviewed again by agents [redacted] and [redacted] and revealed to them that [redacted]

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Letter to the Director
dated May 22, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY,
SEDITION.

In concluding, SMITH [redacted] that the Federal authorities would never prosecute him because he had too much against the administration relative to the assassination of HUEY LONG. [redacted] was still reluctant to give any vital information concerning SMITH. He asked agents [redacted] and [redacted] to get me to arrange an audience for him with BIDDLE or Colonel HICKEY. I spoke to [redacted] for approximately half an hour trying to convince him of the advisability of imparting his information to agents of the Bureau rather than awaiting subpoena before a Grand Jury. [redacted] wanted me to give my approval to his resuming his position with SMITH and I advised him that I was in no position to approve or disapprove such a move. b7c

[redacted] made it clear to me that he wanted the "protection" of the Bureau before he would risk his bodily safety and business future. [redacted] asked for time to think it over and more than a week later he was recontacted by agent [redacted]. At that time [redacted] said that he was still unwilling to impart information concerning SMITH because he had too much at stake. When agent [redacted] pointed out the possibility of a subpoena that would require him to testify before a Grand Jury, he then said that he knew practically nothing about SMITH, and anybody that tried to say he knew much about SMITH was misrepresenting facts.

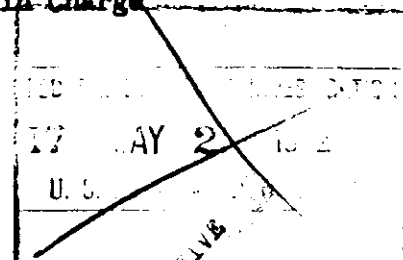
The above information is submitted for your personal information in view of the fact that [redacted] may be considered an important witness in any action that may be brought against SMITH. However, it is pointed out that [redacted] has always earned his living by engaging in promotion schemes and the like. His manner is extremely evasive. His credit record is poor. It is my opinion that he is trying to capitalize on his information for personal profit and will not cooperate with the Bureau unless he is assured that it will be worth his while.

You may be assured that further attempts will be made to obtain information from [redacted] but no promises of any sort will be extended to him in the absence of specific authority.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126



WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

- 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
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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COMMUNICATIONS

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DETROIT.--GERALD L.K. SMITH, FORMER LIEUTENANT OF THE LATE HUEY TODAY ANNOUNCED HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR U.S. SENATE IN MICHIGAN.

SMITH SAID HE WOULD CAMPAIGN AS A CHAMPION OF FR. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN AND WITH A FOUR-POINT PLATFORM CALLING FOR "100 PER CENT LOYALTY TO THE WAR EFFORT, \$100 A MONTH FOR EVERY SOLDIER, AN HONEST HEARING IN THE SENATE FOR THE TOWNSEND PLAN, AND TIRES FOR EVERYBODY."

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/83 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

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MAY 18 1942

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FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

DETROIT FILE NO. 62-1126

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 5/23/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/29; 5/1, 6, 12, 14, 20, 21/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE <u>CHANGED</u> : GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH also known as <u>Gerald L. K. Smith</u> ; <u>THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Adverse publicity given Subject by Chicago and Detroit newspapers. Subject obtains principal financial support from audiences, radio listeners, and industrialists in cash and keeps no records. Radio broadcasts over station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, by transcription paid by checks in name of wife and manager. Examination [REDACTED] reveals no other significant information. Subject born Wisconsin 1898; was minister in Wisconsin and Shreveport, Louisiana. Became associate of HUEY LONG. Active in "Share the Wealth" movement, Townsend Old Age Pension Plan, and isolation, non-intervention groups prior to war. Subject publicly regretted dissolution of America First Committee. Receives support from Mothers of United States of America. Second number of "The Cross and the Flag" issued May, 1942, through new printer who is suspected of being pro-Nazi. Subject's credit record poor. Copies of Subject's radio broadcasts submitted.

- P -

ENGL RETURN FILE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6/BJL/oms

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
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 OCT 20 1964
 REFERENCE:

COPIES DESTROYED

OCT 20 1964

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 27, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

Letter from the Bureau to the Detroit Office dated May 9, 1942.

DEFERRED RECORDING

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature: John S. Buger]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 62-143818-71 MAY 26 1942 <i>[Handwritten notes]</i>	RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (AMASD) 2 - Cleveland 2 - New Orleans 2 - New York 3 - Detroit		

(Detroit file 62-1126)

DETAILS: The title has been changed to reflect the full name of Subject.

At Detroit, Michigan:

By letter dated May 2, 1942, the Chicago Field Office transmitted to the Detroit Field Office a clipping from the Chicago Sun dated April 27, 1942, giving Subject adverse publicity as a preacher of disunity, distrust, and defeatism. A similar article appeared in the Detroit Sunday News of May 3, 1942. These articles contained little material of evidentiary value but the following excerpts were relevant to this investigation:

SMITH was born in Pardeeville, Wisconsin February 27, 1898 to a Christian minister and his wife. He was educated at Butler University School of Religion at Indianapolis, Indiana and Valparaiso University, Indiana. SMITH himself became a minister in Footville, Wisconsin and Indianapolis, Indiana before he went to Shreveport, Louisiana. While preaching in church in Shreveport, Louisiana, SMITH became acquainted with HUEY LONG by suggesting the cessation of mortgage foreclosures by a building and loan company. SMITH organized for HUEY LONG "Share the Wealth" clubs. In 1933 SMITH resigned his pulpit and surrendered the title of Reverend.

After LONG'S death SMITH took over the leadership of the "Share the Wealth" clubs and he admitted that he had never been elected. When questioned about this he said, "I just told them I was running it and nobody has said I'm not, so I guess I am. No, there wasn't any election. What good are elections? Elections don't make leaders--followings make leaders, and as soon as I lose my following I'm no longer a leader." This statement was made by Subject on June 5, 1936, but it was not stated to whom he made this statement other than it was made during an interview in Detroit.

One night in Louisiana after SMITH finished a radio speech three men assaulted him. On November 3, 1936, SMITH was arrested and convicted of disturbing the peace, reviling the police, and using obscene language. He was fined, but sentence was suspended. SMITH attributed his arrest and conviction to politics. SMITH denies violently that he has ever been anti-Jewish.

In the summer of 1936 SMITH joined with Dr. FRANCIS E. TOWNSEND and Father CHARLES E. COUGHLIN to defeat President ROOSEVELT'S re-election. On October 20, 1936, the United Press carried an article from New York stating that SMITH had announced the formation of a Fascist organization to seize the Government of the United States with a following of 10,000,000 patriots willing to lay down their lives to save the country from an international plot to collectivize it. He boasted the backing of 400 businessmen, in 22 key cities, who pledged to contribute one per cent of their 1935 incomes to make America vigorously nationalistic. As a result of this announcement,

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Dr. TOWNSEND stated, "GERALD SMITH shall have no connection with our organization henceforth. This is definite and final. Nationalism and centralization are both definite trends toward Fascism. SMITH naturally can have no position in such an American institution as the Townsend Plan."

SMITH branded the United Press dispatch as a misquotation and explained that he merely meant that he and the Union Party had 10,000,000 constituents who wanted to seize the government by legal means.

The Committee of 1,000,000 was started in New York City, New York in 1937 and moved to Detroit in 1939. SMITH first directed his attack against Communists and the CIO. In 1941 his platform was isolationist and non-interventionist. He testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and warned that the Lend Lease Bill would give the President authority to bankrupt our nation.

[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau b7D supplemented the above information as follows: In 1935 SMITH instituted a libel suit against the Washington Herald for calling him a bodyguard of HUEY LONG but the suit was dropped. In February, 1940, the Law and Order Club, Barlum Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, consisting of five men including [REDACTED] b7C of Omaha, Nebraska, invited SMITH to speak at the Olympia indoor stadium against Communism and unions. The auditorium was completely filled and SMITH was very well received.

Another person active in this extinct Law and Order Club was [REDACTED] but informant was unable to furnish any further description of [REDACTED] b7C

Informant stated that SMITH was active in various non-intervention groups; that he circulated petitions against the United States' entry into foreign wars and has had the backing of an organization known as "Mothers of United States of America." The leaders of this organization in Detroit are [REDACTED] sister of [REDACTED] in Detroit [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Both of these women are believed to b7C hold Nazi sympathies.

[REDACTED] further stated that the Federation b7D of Americanization of Michigan, Inc., was formed in Michigan April 14, 1939, with the following officers:

HERBERT H. LUCKER, President
456 University, Grosse Pointe

JOHN RINDEFMAN, Secretary and Treasurer
3499 Berkshire

(Detroit file 62-1126)

L. NAVARRE PEABODY
535 Arden

This corporation presently has space in the Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, on the 20th Floor.

Informant finally stated that SMITH'S credit record is considered poor inasmuch as he is slow pay to printers and other ordinary business creditors. Informant stated that he knows that SMITH has several debts that have remained unpaid over a long period of time. Informant stated that he would have no idea of Subject's income since his income is comprised of cash contributions received through the mail and from hand-to-hand transactions. His credit record is based merely on the fact that SMITH does not pay his bills promptly.

On April 29, 1942, Special Agent (A) [redacted] telephonically advised [redacted] of the Bureau that the Bureau's suggestion in letter dated April 23, 1942, concerning mail coverage was found to be impossible as a result of preliminary investigation due to the heavy volume of Subject's mail as previously reported. b7c

[redacted] main post office, Detroit, Michigan, made available to the writer a file concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH and the Committee of 1,000,000. He advised that the Post Office Department was conducting an investigation of Subject for a mail fraud in violation of Section 338, United States Code, Title 18. The investigation originated on September 3, 1940, upon complaint of [redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] Prosecution was declined in New York City by United States Attorney JOHN T. CAHILL on January 21, 1941, but inasmuch as Subject was continuing his activities in Detroit, Michigan, the mail fraud investigation was transferred to Detroit, Michigan. The essence of the complaint was that in each radio broadcast Subject announces that he has no means of paying for radio broadcasts except through contributions which he receives from his sympathizers through the mail, when, as a matter of fact, the broadcasts are paid for by other sources. b7c

The Post Office Department file contained copies of the "Michigan Democrat" published by EDWARD L. MARSHALL, 733 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Michigan, issues of June, July and September, 1940. These contained an article entitled "An Expose of a Rabble Rouser." These articles briefly stated that Subject whose true name is GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH joined HUEY LONG for personal profit in the amount of \$650 a week. He later joined WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY'S "Silver Shirts of America" as member number 3223. It was further stated that SMITH wrote to PELLEY as follows:

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"By the time you receive this letter I shall be on the road to St. Louis and points north together with a uniformed squad of young men composed of what I believe will be the first Silver Shirt Storm Troop in America."

Shortly before the 1936 presidential election SMITH was supposed to have said, "We are going to drive that cripple out of the White House and we are going to do it in 1936." This article further stated that Dr. TOWNSEND expelled SMITH from the Union Party in 1936 because of his Fascistic tendencies. It continued that SMITH delivered the funeral oration for HUEY LONG and stole the text of his speech from a funeral oration by ROBERT INGERSOLL and after it was well received printed a half million copies for the purpose of publicity.

The article also stated that SMITH tried to take over the Share the Wealth clubs for his personal profit but he was not permitted to do so by EARLE CHRISTENBERRY.

The file of the Post Office Department also included a statement by [REDACTED] who stated that he was employed by GERALD L. K. SMITH. [REDACTED] statement set forth that SMITH admitted having received the financial backing of E. J. MILLER, Secretary of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, Toledo, Ohio; Colonel WILLIAM FREW LONG, Secretary of the American Plan Association of Cleveland, Ohio; LOWELL THOMAS, President, New York Advertising Club; E. J. KULIS, President, Midland Steel Corporation; HARRY JUNG, General Manager, American Vigilante Association of Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] set forth in his statement that SMITH had been successful in his campaigns in Toledo, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Akron, Ohio, New York City, and in New Jersey. In New Jersey SMITH spoke against the CIO immediately before the election at the Johns-Manville plant and was so successful that the election was called off and the company union continued in power. [REDACTED] further stated that JOHN LOVETT, Secretary of the Manufacturers Association, refused to support SMITH. SMITH was financially assisted also by CHESTER CULVER, Manager of the Employers Association of Detroit; HARVEY CAMPBELL, Vice President, Detroit Board of Commerce; and LOUIS FLINT, Secretary of the Citizens Committee for Industrial Relations. [REDACTED] further avered that FLINT obtained \$1,500 from L. A. YOUNG of Young Manufacturing Company; VAN YOUNG of the National Bank of Detroit; and — MARKEY of Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation.

[REDACTED] also stated that the Hoyt Morris Advertising Agency, Detroit, Michigan, at SMITH'S request billed him \$1,000 for a broadcast which actually cost \$240. In his statement, [REDACTED] continued that [REDACTED]

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[REDACTED]

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The incorporators of the Committee of 1,000,000, Inc., in Delaware were GERALD L. K. SMITH, his wife ELEANOR MARION SMITH, and PRESTON DELCAZAL.

[REDACTED]

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A search of the Detroit City Directory revealed that the Merchants Press is operated by ADALBERT JUNGHERT, 442 East Lafayette, Detroit, Michigan. The Embassy Press is operated by Mrs. SADIE LANKIN, 2038 West Forest, Detroit, Michigan. A search of the indices of the Detroit Field Office revealed that [REDACTED] is the Subject of a pending investigation bearing the character "INTERNAL SECURITY - G". The investigation is based principally upon expression of pro-HITLER and pro-Nazi views.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Arnold-Powers, Inc., 550 West Lafayette Street, Detroit, Michigan, said that his company set up the type for the April, 1942 issue of the magazine "The Cross and the Flag." He said that the original negotiations were made between GERALD L. K. SMITH and BERNARD DOMAN and [REDACTED] He

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(Detroit file 62-1126)

said after the price was set the articles were brought to the shop in a typewritten form by GERALD L. K. SMITH and later SMITH brought some additional articles. DOMAN telephoned some corrections of a minor nature but [REDACTED] explained that most of the work was done by SMITH himself. [REDACTED] stated that there were no changes in the text made by his type setters and that his type setters positively set up the articles in the same form as they appeared in the typewritten sheets submitted by SMITH. [REDACTED] said that the linotyping was done [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that after running off the proof there was no printing done by his company. He said when the type pages were approved by SMITH they were sent over to the Baring Press, 535 West Larned, which printed them. [REDACTED] said that his company had been setting up the type also for Social Justice magazine, but as soon as the Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE announced his opinion against the legality of Social Justice magazine, his company discontinued setting up type for both Social Justice and The Cross and the Flag. He said that he considered The Cross and the Flag the same type of propaganda as Social Justice and did not want to handle it because it might soon become "too hot" to handle.

He said he also understood that the Baring Press refused to print The Cross and the Flag after the first issue.

[REDACTED] telephonically advised BERNARD DOMAN that they did not want to print any further issues of The Cross and the Flag and DOMAN seemed insulted. However, ten minutes later DOMAN called back and told [REDACTED] to return the cuts which were used for the front and back pages of The Cross and the Flag. [REDACTED] said that his company had been paid in full for the type setting of the Cross and the Flag; however, he said that he had not been paid for printing certain tickets which they did for SMITH.

[REDACTED] Arnold-Powers, Inc., said that he handles the business end for the company; consequently, he had the original business dealings with SMITH and DOMAN over the publication of The Cross and the Flag. He said that no written contract was entered into. This was merely a commercial job and they just set up the type for whatever material was given to them at a certain rate which he did not remember. [REDACTED] said he was certain that the type was set up exactly as the typewritten copy was given but he said that [REDACTED] had direct supervision of that phase of the work.

[REDACTED] Baring Press, 535 West Larned, Detroit, Michigan, telephone Randolph 3470, was telephonically contacted and stated that his company printed the April, 1942 issue of The Cross and the Flag. He said as far as he was concerned it was a regular commercial job and he inserted the type pages into his printing presses and ran them off. He assured the writer

(Detroit file 62-1126)

almost impossible to ascertain SMITH'S financial condition inasmuch as he does not maintain a bank account and the bulk of his income is derived from two sources—cash received by mail and cash "under the table deliveries" by representatives of leading industrialists. b7c, b7d

[REDACTED] of Detroit, Michigan, [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, stated that he had no direct information concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH but that his organization had been interested in the propaganda issued by SMITH for some time because of its anti-Jewish aspect and also because of SMITH'S apparent association with the America First Committee, International Workers League, and other obviously anti-Jewish groups and subtly Fascist groups. He furnished to the writer notes which he had made of the GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting at Cass Technical auditorium on December 16, 1941, including his parenthetic comments which are as follows:

"Smith opened the meeting by stating he will speak only what is the truth, and what is patriotic. He explained that the original subject of 'The No War Rally' is no longer in order since America has been attacked, and we are now at war.

"Congressman Short who was supposed to have appeared at the meeting, was not there. Smith read the telegram from him in which he said among other things that he deeply regretted he could not attend, and that the business of the Military Affairs Committee is keeping him in Washington.

"Smith spoke about the war and said something like 'Just think of a military program which would embrace men between 18 and 64, and perhaps also women' (obvious attempt to make the audience cognizant of the sacrifices involved in war).

"Smith stated that he was sorry the America First Committee had decided to disband. The Committee of One Million will continue. 'I am going to see to it that when we win the victory, it will not be sold down to the Communists, the Internationalists, and the moneychangers.' There were wild cheers and screaming. (Smith looked nervous throughout the proceedings. He seemed to find it somewhat difficult to steer the correct middle course between support for the war on the one hand, and the need to blame someone or some group, directly or by implication, for the troubles in the past, the troubles in the present, and the inevitable difficulties which the war will bring with it.)

"Smith stated he had had a long distance phone conversation with Senator Wheeler. Had asked Wheeler whether or not free speech still exists in

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this country, and whether or not he, Smith, was still free to do all the criticizing he wished. Wheeler is also supposed to have told Smith that he was asking for the removal of Colonel Knox from the Secretaryship of the Navy. In his remarks, Smith held Knox, by implication, responsible for the unprepared state of affairs in Hawaii. Throughout his references to Wheeler and later in the course of his quotations from the Free Press, Smith used the trick of relying on the quotations to do the talking for him, and insisting that it wasn't he who was saying this or that but Wheeler in one case and the Free Press in the other.

"Apropos of the small attendance (there were about 800 as compared with the usual two to three thousand) Smith blamed the Christmas holidays, and the ignorance of his group about his change of position. They may have thought that this was still the original 'No War Rally'. He said on the night before there had been a Bill of Rights celebration in the same auditorium, under the sponsorship of 100 organizations, and the rally was not attended any better than his own, Smith's meeting. (This, of course, was incorrect, since the Bill of Rights celebration had an attendance of about 3,000).

"A Mr. Vincent Schenck (?), representing the disabled veterans of the World War, spoke about the Bill of Rights and about the program of the distribution of copies of Bill of Rights to the school. He offered free copies of the Bill of Rights to those assembled, and presented Smith with a framed copy of the Bill of Rights. Smith made a whole to-do about accepting this gift, and later, when a newspaperman walked in, Smith interrupted his own remarks to make sure that the newspaperman got the story of the presentation of this copy of the Bill of Rights to him.

"Smith then started the major portion of his own address. He said among other things, that if we must have a dictatorship during the war to win the war, we'll have to accept it. But after the war is over, I shall want to be one to restore our liberties. What's the use of licking Hitler, if you permit Hitlerism at home?

"I shall continue to criticize the President. I don't like Franklin D. Roosevelt, never did, and never shall. (Loud applause). However, Franklin D. Roosevelt is now driving the bus or piloting the boat, and I'll do nothing to hamper him because we are liable to drown or we are liable to skid or bump into a telephone pole. In other words, we are liable to lose if we hamper the President in his work. If I thought we could change presidents and win this war I would advocate that we change presidents. However, I feel that we can't do that. Not that I like Franklin D. Roosevelt personally, but he is our commander-in-chief. I'll stop attacking Franklin D. Roosevelt on the radio except insofar as the attacks will not hinder our defense program.

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"Apropos his radio addresses, he asked his audiences to write to WJR, so that they will retain him on the air. 'There are some people who will not write such letters', said Smith. 'You and I know who those people are.'

"Smith said that he had no intention of dissolving his group, and he doesn't believe that the Government will dissolve his group. Before the Government dissolves the Gerald L. K. Smith group, I shall ask the President to dissolve the Communist Party. However, I predict that Smith or the Communist Party will not be dissolved for many reasons.

"At this point Smith predicted an alliance between Stalin and Hitler. He maintained that Stalin and Hitler already have an understanding. If they had no such understanding, why did Hitler suddenly start withdrawing his troops from Moscow? Why did Russia not attack Japan or denounce its non-aggression treaty with Japan? (Obviously another attempt to undermine confidence in our administration, in our alliance with Soviet Russia, and in the effort to help our allies). I shall continue telling the truth, said Smith, but I shall not always be able to tell you all that I wish to say. The radio is a medium on which it is not possible to speak with complete freedom. However, if you will write to me for my radio speeches, I'll be able to send you more than the speech itself, and be able to tell you things which on the radio I am not free to say. He maintained that he will continue his Washington broadcasts to the president and to congress. 'It takes a crusader to stick with his people in an emergency. I don't want to be immodest, however, I have always been a crusader and I shall stick with you.' (Obviously again Smith is attempting to clothe himself in a cloak of martyrdom, and thus retain the support of his group.)

"Smith then noticed the presence of Robert Vietig in the audience. He introduced Mr. Vietig, Mr. Vietig stood up. Smith invited him to come up to the platform and sit up there with him. Vietig did not accept the invitation. Smith stated that if the local chairman of the America First group, meaning Vietig, had had his way, the chapter would not have been disbanded. He himself, Smith, did not wish to see the chapter disbanded. He disclaimed any connection with the America First Committee, but stated he was deeply appreciative of its work. (I have since heard that Vietig is presumably in Smith's outfit in the capacity of some sort of assistant to Smith. This would seem to indicate that the America First people will now go over to Smith's camp).

"Smith then began asking people to pay their radio pledges either in full or in part. He told them he didn't know what he was going to say to them on the radio, however, it will be the truth as far as I can go. (Again Smith wants to take on the cloak of martyrdom. He hints that there will be

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suppression, and that he will not be able to tell them all that he wishes to say to them.) He says that he will speak on the following night in Washington. His subject will be 'Hitler's Secret Weapon'. He tells them that he will give them a hint, namely, that Hitler's secret weapon is not in Berlin but is in Washington. It is not things but is people. (Again attempting to undermine confidence in Washington, and hinting that in the Administration there are forces which are opposed to the best interests of America.)

"Smith tells his audience that he is preparing new literature since the old literature is now obsolete in view of the declaration of war. He assures his audience that we will still retain our liberties even during the war, and after all it won't be so bad. Even though the audience was small, a good deal of money seems to have been passed in. (The racketeering aspect, and the terrible eagerness to get in as much money as possible, were obvious to even the least critical observer.)

"Somewhere at this point, Smith had occasion to make reference to Senator Reynolds, and referred to him as, 'my good friend, Senator Reynolds'. (Reynolds is a well-known Fascist sympathizer, a publisher of anti-Semitic publication, and an organizer of a well-known anti-Semitic organization.)

"Smith again predicted that there will be a revolution and much suffering after the war. (Again trying to give his audience a feeling of future martyrdom for themselves.)

"Smith now launched on into a tirade on the subject of defending America first. If we had had the fifty destroyers which we gave away to Britain, we might have been prepared in Hawaii, and would not have suffered the losses which we did suffer. Our first slogan should be defend America. We should not be giving away any of the tools of war to any of our so-called Allies. We must build a defense out into the two oceans. He repeated again that there is a conspiracy to create revolution. There will be suffering. Propaganda of all sorts will take root. However, we must not permit any foreign isms to come into this country during our preoccupation with the war. Two isms, Nazism and Fascism, we are now warring against. However, we still have to fight Communism. Smith condemned the Communists for sabotaging our defense program during the Russo-German pact. He said he would refuse to let the Communists horn in and take for themselves any credit for the present defense efforts. He told the story of a certain Fred Williams and another John Anderson, Communists, who through strikes helped close several factories and particularly some bearing factories and paralyzed plane production. These people, Smith said, ought to be in jail. Someone from the audience called out, no they ought to be on a lamp post. Smith said no, that's a bit too strong, and followed up with some wisecrack.

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"He then read from some book which described a Communist anti-religion rally in Madison Square Garden in New York. He stated that he will not do anything to interfere with our military strategy, but we must fight Communism in this country. (Throughout his remarks on Communism, the implication seemed to be present that somehow Communism is present in Washington, present in the Administration, and that fighting the dangers of Communism means criticizing also the Administration.)

"Smith had occasion to mention the doctrine of Federal Union and Union with England. He condemned the national conspirators and the international bankers. (There was a great deal of applause from the audience.) He had occasion to mention Dorothy Thompson. He condemned her and with her Clarence Streit, author of 'Union Now' was also booed. He attacked the munitions racketeers. Stated that we must all unite now to win the war.

"If we are to win this war, we need strong, vigorous leadership in our administration. We must throw out all the old and ineffectual men. Therefore, says Smith, I have today addressed a telegram to President Roosevelt advising him that he ought to make certain radical changes in his cabinet. Old man Stimson should be thrown out of the Secretaryship of War, and substituted for him ought to be the great American leader, Gerald P. Nye, Colonel Knox ought to be thrown out, and as Secretary of the Navy instead of him, Senator Walsh ought to be put in. Cordell Hull is a very nice man, and has done good work. However, he is old and has been sick and ought to be relieved of his job. In his stead I recommended to President Roosevelt that the great American statesman, Burton K. Wheeler, be appointed as Secretary of State. A separate department ought to be set up for the air force, and as Secretary of the air force, I recommend the great American leader, the great American hero, Charles Lindbergh. (Wild applause and cheering). LaGuardia may be a good man in New York, however, outside of New York he has no popularity whatsoever. The job of Director of Civilian Defense ought therefore to be taken away from him and instead Senator Reynolds ought to be appointed to direct the national program of Civilian Defense. (Note all the isolationists, all those with Fascist tendencies, all those who gave comfort to Hitlerism throughout the period immediately preceding the war, are those nominated by Smith for positions.)

"Smith took occasion to condemn Sidney Hillman and said that in his place a real native American ought to be appointed to the OPM.

"Smith then took occasion to quote the editorial from the Free Press of December 14th, in which there were some pretty bad things said with reference to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Here again Smith used the trick of quoting from the Free Press, and repeating I'm not saying this, this is being said by the Free Press, thus keeping himself on the safe side, and taking his

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audience into confidence, and by implication assuring them that he's a pretty smart fellow and knows how to get around the difficulty of not wanting to say certain things in public. He reiterated again the need of defending America first.

"Apropos of retaining the freedom of speech, Smith began by praising the British. The British, he said, are the smartest people on earth. They know how to get others to fight their wars, they also know how to deal with all sorts of factions. They have been able to retain freedom of speech during the war. (Smith is making his point about retaining freedom of speech, and indirectly taking a slap at the British who are fighting on our side.) He also took a slam at British influence in Washington. (Again attempting to undermine confidence in our own administration and blame a good deal of our difficulty on Britain.)"

He also submitted notes made by [REDACTED] which are as follows: b7c

"COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION MEETING

"Committee of One Million Meeting at the Cass Technical High School Dec. 16th, 1941 was a complete flop. This is the first time since Gerald L. K. Smith has been operating in this territory that his meeting was so poorly attended: 350 to 400 people and another 200 in the balcony.

"Congressman Dewey's short widely advertised by Gerald Smith in his Sunday and middle week broadcasts did not appear, the excuse being the necessity of him being in Washington this war-time period. Rev. Merion, Mrs. Gerald Smith and another individual, who apparently is a bodyguard to Gerald Smith were on the platform.

"Smith was the sole attraction and during his speech he spotted Robert Vieteg former Secy of the Detroit Chapter of the America First Committee sitting in the audience and then asked him to take a seat on the platform. This invitation was politely declined by Vietig.

"Gerald Smith referred to an alleged telephone conversation he had that day with Senator Burton K. Wheeler. Wheeler assured him that we still enjoyed the right of free speech and all other liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. He then introduced an official representative of the Disabled Veterans of the World War by the name of VINCENT SHIEK who presented Smith with a framed reproduction of the Bill of Rights and praised Smith for his outstanding achievements as a patriot.

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"Smith impressed the audience with his difficulties in raising sufficient money to continue his broadcasts. He said that from now on he will try to keep us his Washington broadcasts on Wednesday night, that, of course, will depend on the response of the millions of followers who up until this time have been so generously supporting him. He said that he will devote his activities to patriotic purposes and that he will keep his eyes open for professional racketeers.

"He stressed the need of presenting a united front and Demanded Immediate Impeachment of SECRETARY OF NAVY KNOX, whom he blamed for the disaster at Pearl Harbor. He also said that he will have the President of the United States replace Knox--appoint Nye in his place; replace Stimson with Senator Walsh of Mass., replace Secy Hull with Burton Wheeler and finally he will demand the establishment of a separate unified air force with Col. Char. Lindbergh at its head.

"Smith's appeal for funds was very pathetic. He asked 20 people in the audience who had pledged monthly contributions for a period of one year on previous occasions to make this contribution immediately. Only one man responded. He finally reduced that to half of the contribution and to this appeal only one man responded. He then made an appeal for a general collection and the response was below par.

"He assualted the Communist Party: As long as they meet he will continue to hold meetings; as long as the Daily Worker was on sale, he will continue to speak. He never liked F.D.R. He did not vote for him and never will vote for him, but circumstances make Roosevelt the Commander in Chief who must be obeyed and helped in every way possible.

"The audience was not the usual one. The prevailing German element that always packed his meetings was absent. The audience was composed of anti-semites."

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[REDACTED]

At the request of the writer, [REDACTED] engaged Accurate Court Reporters, 414 Ford Building, Detroit, Michigan, to take stenographic notes of the GERALD SMITH meetings on April 24, 1942, and May 12, 1942. These stenographic notes have been photographed by the writer and will be reported as soon as the photographs are received.

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ALBERT C. GRUNEWALD, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, Detroit, Michigan, said that his department was investigating the alleged fraudulent income tax returns of GERALD L. K. SMITH, but he said the investigation had not yet started and he was not able to furnish the writer with any information.

[REDACTED] Radio Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed concerning Subject and stated that Subject had a broadcast for fifteen minutes each week over Radio Station WJR for several years. He said when SMITH first applied for radio time he had the unofficial endorsement of the principal automobile companies, the Adcraft Club, and many other prominent people. He said that SMITH'S time is each Sunday evening from 7:00 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in direct conflict with JACK BENNY'S radio program. He said consequently this time has always been unsalable and he considers it profitable to sell this time to SMITH at the regular commercial rate of \$280 for the fifteen-minute period. He said that several times he has become concerned over the attacks made by SMITH in his radio addresses and he has threatened to put SMITH off the air. On one such occasion SMITH produced 9,000 letters from radio fans which all appeared to be genuine. [REDACTED] claimed that with an audience this large he gave way and admitted that he would not censor the radio tastes of so many people.

[REDACTED] said that SMITH is not permitted to broadcast in person because he is given to deviate from the script of any prepared speech. Consequently, the station has required SMITH to submit a typewritten script in the middle of the week. This copy is then checked by the radio station's attorney for libel and slander. At the mention of the radio station's attorney [REDACTED] summoned [REDACTED] whom he introduced as the station attorney and who remained present for the rest of the interview.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were questioned concerning any sponsorship or financial support which SMITH may have received. [REDACTED] said that he believed SMITH had the encouragement of the Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation at the time when he was campaigning against the "Communist CIO"; however, neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] was able to give any specific evidence of financial support and they both stated that since SMITH has changed his platform to one of a political nature he no longer has the backong of industrialists. They said that they believe SMITH'S income is derived exclusively from contributions received through the mail as a result of the appeal which he makes at the end of each weeks broadcast. [REDACTED] said that payment for the weekly broadcasts is made by a check drawn on the account of E. M. SMITH and BERNARD DOMAN on the Detroit Bank. [REDACTED] exhibited check number 507 dated May 8, 1942, drawn on the Detroit Bank in the amount of \$280 signed by BERNARD DOMAN and counter-signed

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by E. M. SMITH. There was a notation on the check indicating that it was in payment of G. L. K. SMITH broadcast of May 10, 1942. [REDACTED] appeared to be very friendly to Subject and frequently stated that if information was desired concerning the activities and financial support of SMITH the best way to get it would be to go to SMITH directly and ask him, because SMITH was the type of man who would not want to hide anything.

When the name of WALTER WINCHELL was brought into the discussion, [REDACTED] stated that WINCHELL is a much more dangerous man than SMITH because WINCHELL may be sneaking a lot of things in the back door under cover of the patriotic disguise which he assumes. [REDACTED] also suggested that Director HOOVER should prevent WALTER WINCHELL from speaking over the radio in such a manner as to imply that he is a confidante of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At this point [REDACTED] also agreed that WINCHELL was a more dangerous man than SMITH and suggested that it was a waste of time to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigate GERALD SMITH when there were so many more important things to investigate. [REDACTED] suggested that if anybody would be familiar with the more intimate details of SMITH'S operation it would probably be a man named LUCKER who was his manager over a period of time.

[REDACTED] was interviewed at the Detroit Field Office and stated that he had conducted some investigation for the Dies Committee into the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH. He stated that whatever information he had picked up in that connection had already been reported by him and was contained in his report which was contained in the file previously examined by the writer during his interview with post office inspector [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] did not admit that he himself was in the employ of SMITH as a collector and denied that he had any first-hand information about SMITH'S activities. [REDACTED] suggested the following persons as potential informants concerning SMITH:

[REDACTED] 1332 National Bank Building, attorney, National Labor Relations Board, Detroit, Michigan, explained to the writer that it constitutes a violation of the National Labor Relations Act for an employer or one acting on behalf of an employer to interfere with labor organization. Under this provision in the fall of 1940 the National Labor Relations

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Kansas, probably Reverend GERALD WINROD.

[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau was interviewed on two different occasions, once by Special Agent [REDACTED] and once telephonically by the writer. He stated that he was directed by HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company about two years ago to interview GERALD L. K. SMITH and to ascertain what the purpose of SMITH'S campaign was. Informant stated that he was impressed with the fact that SMITH was anxious to obtain support for his campaign against Communists in the labor unions but that more fundamentally he had Fascist tendencies. Informant stated that he had no further contact with SMITH. He recommended contacting [REDACTED]

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The writer has obtained one copy of each radio speech made by GERALD SMITH over station WJR since December 7, 1941, and has an arrangement with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whereby his speeches are being received currently. Photographs of these speeches have been made and will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as obtained.

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No evidence has yet been developed concerning any attempt of Subject to propagandize any particular stratum of society or a particular group such as persons engaged in national defense industry or members of the armed forces or persons having obligations under the Selective Training and Service Act. His audiences consist of radio listeners to station WJR at 7:00 o'clock Sunday evenings and persons who have attended his meetings and mailed contributions to him.

From a highly confidential source it was ascertained that GERALD L. K. SMITH and his wife were somewhat jubilant over the fact that President ROOSEVELT commuted the sentence of EARL BROWDER because this would give SMITH powerful ammunition for future arguments against the administration.

SMITH also sent a package containing copies of a recent mimeographed letter out to Dearborn by a messenger named [REDACTED] and SMITH instructed [REDACTED] that the only thing to be written on the package was "For Mr. HARRY BENNETT—Important." This errand was performed on May 17, 1942.

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ENCLOSURE: TO THE BUREAU --

One copy of "The Cross and the Flag", May 1942 issue.

- PENDING -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CLEVELAND OFFICE

At CLEVELAND, OHIO, will investigate the character and background of Mrs. DAVID STANLEY and the organization known as "United Mothers of America", 348 Arcade, telephone Michigan 8838. It is noted that Mrs. STANLEY has been in frequent contact with GERALD L. K. SMITH.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At NEW YORK CITY will interview [REDACTED] former associate of GERALD L. K. SMITH who may be located through [REDACTED] attorney, 39 Broadway, New York City. [REDACTED] should be questioned principally concerning the financial support received by SMITH with particular emphasis on any support received from any interest which may be subversive.

THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

At NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, will ascertain information concerning the background and activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH from approximately 1929 to 1935 when he was said to have been a bodyguard and close friend of HUEY LONG with particular reference to any activities which may have been in concert with present enemies of the United States. Will interview [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said to be of New Orleans, Louisiana and former associate of HUEY LONG concerning SMITH'S activities in Louisiana.

THE DETROIT OFFICE

At LANSING, MICHIGAN, will obtain full information concerning the incorporation and activities of the Federation of Americanization of Michigan, Inc.

At DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will consider interviewing the following persons if advisable concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH: [REDACTED]

Will continue inspection of Subject's bank account at the Detroit Bank main office particularly near the end of each calendar month.

Will continue this investigation vigorously in order to ascertain the sources of Subject's financial support, Subject's business associates,

(Detroit file 62-1126)

and future activities. Will make a special effort to ascertain if Subject is making any attempt to propagandize any particular group of persons in violation of the Selective Training and Service Act.

Will continue to collect Subject's propaganda for transmittal to the Bureau.

- PENDING -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ 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) _____ 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: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818 - 71 Enclosure

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FJS:MMJ
6-8-42
62-43818-71
Date:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/92 BY SP6BJA/oms
204,433

RECORDED

To:

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

- 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 _____

Subject:

GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
"THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000"
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan,
 dated May 23, 1942, in the above-entitled matter.
 ★ JUN 9 1942 P.M.
 There is also enclosed herewith for your consideration a
 photostatic copy of the May, 1942, issue of "The Cross and The Flag",
 which publication was founded and distributed by subject.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosed herewith for your consideration a copy
 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan,
 dated May 23, 1942, in the above-entitled matter.
 There is also enclosed herewith for your consideration a
 photostatic copy of the May, 1942, issue of "The Cross and The Flag",
 which publication was founded and distributed by subject.

Enclosure

JUN 10 1942

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 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan

May 29, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6 BJA/DMS
204,433

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. Kramer	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
File	.....

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that [redacted], whose identity was made known to you by letter bearing this same date, revealed the following information up to May 27, 1942:

SMITH is attempting to get time on the radio immediately following WALTER WINCHELL'S Sunday night broadcast, so that he will have a better opportunity to answer WINCHELL, who is apparently his most outspoken enemy.

SMITH declined to make any contact with former distributors of "Social Justice" on advice from one [redacted] who advised him not to have anything to do with them. HARRY KELLY, Secretary of the state of Michigan, assured him that he would come to Detroit to spend some time with SMITH and help him to organize SMITH'S campaign for election to the United States Senate.

SMITH contemplated mailing to every station carrying WALTER WINCHELL'S program an article taken from the "Chicago Tribune" to warn the radio stations that they were flirting with danger and scare them out of carrying WINCHELL'S program. SMITH sent a book to [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company. Mr. SMITH has also been contacting HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Manager of Ford Motor Company, and spent several hours with him on the night of February 26, 1942, when it was decided that [redacted] HARRY BENNETT, and GERALD SMITH should get together to keep the New Dealers and the Communists from destroying all of them. SMITH then contacted MCKEIGHAN, who received the suggestion favorably.

DEFERRED READING

On May 25, 1942, SMITH called Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING of Chicago, Illinois, on the telephone and congratulated her on the way she was getting along and stated that he understood that she had settled her lawsuit.

Mrs. DILLING stated that she had been interviewed by an F.B.I. agent named [redacted] who wanted to know what sort of a bulletin she was issuing. She said that he then told her that she could not fight

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Letter to the Director

May 29, 1942

Communism any longer because Russia was fighting on the same side in the war and that it would interfere with the war effort, causing disunity and hatred.

She replied that an election would do the same thing so she supposed that she might just as well have the same employer. She said that the agent answered that if she wanted to go ahead and be a martyr it was all right, but that he wanted to tell her that she had no right to fight Communism now.

Mrs. DILLING said that this F.B.I. agent named [REDACTED] was from the Chicago unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She told the agent, after swearing at him, that she despised the F.B.I. for their sniveling hypocritical talks about freedom when they were going around like OGPU agents cracking down on everybody's head. b7c

SMITH asked Mrs. DILLING if she was sure that the agent told her that she should not fight Communism. She replied absolutely and that was why she was writing a letter to Attorney General BIDDLE asking him if this agent represented merely his personal views or the views of the Department of Justice.

Mrs. DILLING said she also heard that the people who were called before the Chicago, Illinois Grand Jury were similarly told that they must not oppose Communism or unions. Mrs. DILLING further complained that her followers were being summoned before the Grand Jury apparently to scare them, and she considered this political intimidation.

SMITH then asked Mrs. DILLING what she heard about the COUGHLIN matter. She said that it was her opinion that his church shut him up, and he kept quiet to save his collar, but otherwise he would have given them a run for their money.

Mrs. DILLING asked SMITH if there was anything she could do for him, but he said that she had already done enough and she should keep on doing the same thing.

Senator ROBERT NEAL, who had written a letter to SMITH congratulating him on the first issue of "The Cross and the Flag," objected that SMITH used this letter for publicity purposes. Michigan State Senator NEAL said that several of his constituents believed that he was favoring GERALD SMITH'S election over Senator PRENTISS M. BROWN. State Senator NEAL closed by requesting that SMITH refrain from referring to his name or the letter in any future publications.

*F. D. Smith advised that
Mrs. Dilling has been submitted
to AG.*

Letter to the Director

May 29, 1942

The Superintendent of the Industrial National Bank Building, the twentieth floor of which is almost entirely occupied by SMITH and his associates, was preparing an occupancy list in accordance with the requirements of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. He told SMITH that the present list showed no occupancy, although it was well known that SMITH occupied most of the twentieth floor. The Superintendent asked SMITH how he wanted his occupancy listed and SMITH said to put it down as "The Federation for the Americanization of Michigan A Non-Profit Educational Organization Engaged in Patriotic Education."

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

62-1126

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104

DETROIT MICH.
MAY 2nd, 1942.

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942.

FASCIST GERALD L. SMITH WILL CAMPAIGN FOR COUGHLIN

Fascist howls fall is being 'Persecuted'

Gerald L. A. Smith, Ku Kluxer and fascist rabble-rouser of Detroit, Michigan this week plugged away for his good friend and associate Charles Coughlin, whose "Social Justice" is now banned from the mails under the Espionage Act.

Under an official "press release" from Smith's headquarters, newspaper office throughout the country were bombarded with an attack against the United States Government for "wholesale persecution" of Coughlin. The denunciation of the administration was couched in the familiar anti-Semitic language of fascist propaganda.

HE IS "NOMINATED"

But Smith's support of his pal was not entirely disinterested—it was also used as a peg on which to hang Smith's own fantastic ambition to become a U.S. Senator.

Last week a meeting of his so-called "Committee of 1,000,000" "nominated" him to seek the Republican nomination. It also "nominated" rep. Clare Hoffman now under investigation for possible ties with Axis agencies, and Louis D. Bar, Coughlin's advisor and official biographer.

Smith announces that if he runs it will be under the slogan "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington". He should go to Washington—under charges of sedition.

Press Release
Committee of 1,000,000
Detroit, Michigan

April 16, 1942
Immediate Release

Gerald L. K. Smith to seek Senate on Coughlin issue

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-43818-9
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FASCIST SWARL:

Above is heading of "press release" Coughlin's pal used in newspapers throughout the country. The release, in itself, constituted a treasonous attack upon the government and was couched in anti-Semitic language.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8 BTJ/mh

191

FIVE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
June 1, 1942

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. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F
X
109

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

From a highly confidential source it was ascertained that GERALD SMITH said that he knows who was with the President when the press got the news of the assassination of HUEY LONG. SMITH said that if this was brought out it would scandalize the whole New Deal. He said that the MURPHYS knew that the incarceration of a Catholic priest would be political suicide.

PEARSON and ALLEN said over the radio that Attorney-General BIDDLE was waivering because the Catholic church was bringing so much pressure on the White House (obviously referring to the FATHER CHARLES E. COUGHLIN case). SMITH continued that the administration would not dare to prosecute PELLEY, HUDSON and GARNER (phonetic) and all that bunch if the Catholic Church continued to bring pressure.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

SMITH said that the New Dealers up here are guilty of so much they don't know how guilty each other is and they can't keep up with their own crookedness. If they go ahead and try to maintain good will with South America which is predominantly Catholic and at the same time incarcerate COUGHLIN and SMITH who was COUGHLIN'S protector and friend, then the whole HUEY LONG scandal would be brought out. SMITH said he thought that they felt the whole COUGHLIN matter was "too hot to handle" and consequently they turned EARL BROWDER loose so that they could give the Communists an answer when the Communists started to yell for COUGHLIN'S blood. SMITH said the BROWDER matter would be a great subject for the next meeting, even for the press releases. He said he would build up what is behind the BROWDER release--"Release BROWDER and jail COUGHLIN--Is that what we are coming to?"

RECORDED

SMITH said that this would alarm many Catholics who had previously been lukewarm, and that looked wonderful.

INDEXED

EX-2 62-43818-77

SMITH then referred to Reverend FRANK NORRIS who was making a local speech and said that FRANK NORRIS had been in Germany at one time and had made a flattering statement about HITLER. NORRIS then returned here and a lot of his men led in the club against the Communists. Then NORRIS shifted and started to flatter the Reds and was going to take the Gospel to Russia.

4 JUN 15 1942
JUN 15 RECD
JUN 8 RECD
JUN 4 RECD
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83 OCT 13 1964
COPY IN FILE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8 BJS/mk

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b7c

Letter to the Director
dated June 1, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING exposed NORRIS and he was quite an enemy of hers and perhaps even testified against her. SMITH, referring to some investigation, said that the investigators would have to call in the officers of the Ford Motor Company, Hudson Motor Company, J. L. Hudson Company and the WEBBERS if they were going to investigate everyone who fought ROOSEVELT or Communism.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

 b7c
62-1126

GERALD L. K. SMITH

New York, N. Y.,

May 16, 1942.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8 BTJ/wh

The Hour Reports:

The May issue of The Cross and The Flag, the seditious magazine being published in Detroit by Gerald L. K. Smith, ex-Silver Shirts No. 3223, devotes its entire back page to a promotional article based on an endorsement received from Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina. At the top of the page are several lines of bold type reading: "United States Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said, when interviewed by the Associated Press concerning The Cross and The Flag;..." The item then proceeds to quote Senator Reynolds' statement endorsing Smith's subversive sheet which, in the Senator's words, stands "for the things I have stood for for many years." The article also quotes from a personal letter received by Smith from Reynolds, congratulating the Detroit fifth columnist on the first edition of The Cross and The Flag. Smith proudly remarks, "This is merely one of the thousands of testimonials that have come in, favorable to this crusading, patriotic journal."

Emboldened by the support he is receiving from congressmen such as Senator Reynolds, Gerald L. K. Smith strikes out with increasing venom against the Administration in his current issue. In his characteristic demagogic style, he attacks the "bureaucrats and politicians" in Washington for their supposedly incompetent prosecution of the war. The temporary setbacks suffered by the U. S. armed forces in the Pacific are pictured by Smith as "bloody circumstances" brought about by "boondoggling bureaucrats and racketeer in Washington, who not only should be fired but should be... The Government investigation of Father Coughlin's pro-Nazi activities is represented as a "communist" plot to persecute the Royal Oak priest. Two pages are devoted to reprinting an attack by Congressman Martin Dies on Vice President Henry Wallace.

Some individuals, however, come in for hearty praise in the latest issue of

JUN 6 RECD

RECORDED

EX-20

62-45818-75
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Handwritten initials

Smith's seditious journal. They are Charles A. Lindbergh, the Naziphile flyer who energetically strove to prevent this country from being prepared to face the Axis onslaught; Father Charles E. Coughlin, until recently Goebbels' foremost U. S. Spokesman; Father Edward Lodge Curran, eastern Fuehrer of the Christian Front; Elizabeth Dillin, notorious anti-Semitic propagandist; Dr. Gerald B. Winrod, Kansas pro-Axis agitator; Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune; Col. J. M. Patterson, publisher of the New York Daily News; Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald; William Randolph Hearst; Congressman Martin Dies; and Senator Robert R. Reynolds. The traitor Smith, who once boasted to his jailbird boss Pelley of forming the first Silver Shirt stormtroop band in the United States, describes the above-mentioned individuals as "fearless Americans who have exposed the subterranean operations of the Red revolutionaries without mercy."

The feature article in the current issue of The Cross and The Flag is entitled "My Hat's In the Ring". In it Smith announces he will be a candidate in Michigan this fall for election to the U. S. Senate. The sort of backing he hopes to get is obvious. "I will be supported by the old-fashioned, Christian, American people," he says. He makes an open bid for the support of Christian Front, German-American Bund elements including this plank in his program:

"I shall defend the right of free speech and free press for Father Charles E. Coughlin. The treatment that this minister of Christ is receiving at the hands of the bloodthirsty Reds is unbelievable."

With the United States engaged in a life and death struggle against the Axis powers, the seditious, disruptive propagandizing of this 20th Century Benedict Arnold constitutes an ever-increasing danger to the American People. The Hour therefore urges that the Department of Justice immediately suppress The Cross and The Flag and conduct thorough investigation of the treasonable activities of Gerald L. K. Smith, examining with particular care his ties with certain members of the Congress of the United States.

7/1/42
A.L.

June 1, 1942

JEH:JRC
2:33 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM
MR. LADD

[redacted] of the National Broadcasting Company telephoned me from New York City and told me that his company has received a letter from Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit in which Mr. Smith demands 15 minutes over the National Broadcasting Company's stations to answer an attack made on him by Walter Winchell.

Mr. Smith states in his letter that unless he is given this time he will sue the National Broadcasting Company. [redacted] advised me that his lawyers are inclined to turn down this request from Gerald Smith and asked me if I thought they were on safe grounds.

I informed [redacted] that Gerald Smith had been a minister for the Huey Long organization and has lately been around Detroit. I told him that Mr. Smith works on the same lines as Father Coughlin but he had nothing like Father Coughlin's following.

I told [redacted] that I would have a summary prepared on Gerald L. K. Smith and would send it to him confidentially. [redacted] thanked me for this and mentioned it would not be necessary for me to sign the summary.

Very truly yours,

- 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 _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/83 BY SP1/BJM

John Edgar Hoover
Director

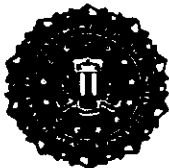
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TIME 5:02 P
DATE 6-1
BY

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-43818-7
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

32 JUN 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

May 23, 1942

KFD:lem

Call: 9:10 a.m.

Dictated: 11:00 p.m.

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 _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH

Reference is made to the memorandum to the Director by James Rowe Jr., dated May 20, 1942, in which he advised that [redacted] of Detroit claims information he gave to the FBI regarding the captioned individual has in some way come into the possession of Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Company.

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b7d

SAC. Bugas advised this morning that neither he nor any Agent in his office had ever discussed [redacted] or information that he had given to the Bureau with Harry Bennett or any member of the Ford Motor Company or with any informant who might have taken it to the Ford Motor Company. He stated that the "rather scanty information" given by [redacted] has been kept confidential and has not been discussed outside the Detroit office. He stated [redacted] has always had a very cagey part and one of the reasons he has given for not talking is that he is afraid it will get out if he gives it to the Bureau and that he might later be called on to testify. Bugas pointed out it wouldn't be necessary for the Detroit office to tell Harry Bennett about information in [redacted] possession because in the past [redacted] while Gerald L. K. Smith and Bennett were still closely associated. He stated [redacted] has been and still is in very close contact with professional informants around Detroit, such as [redacted] and that, of course, Smith knows what [redacted] knows about him. Since Smith still is in more or less constant contact with Bennett he would be in a position to advise Bennett what [redacted] knows about him.

SAC. Bugas stated that he talked to [redacted] on one occasion and that Number One Man Boyd and Special Agent [redacted] have talked to him on several occasions, trying to persuade him to come clean and tell us what he knows about Smith. He stated he is of the opinion [redacted] is holding out for money and believes he has propositioned the [redacted] crowd in New York for \$100,000 to give them the information he has on Smith. He stated he has also given the excuse for not talking that he is in fear of his wife, which Bugas does not think very likely.

b7c
b7d

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA/oms
204,433

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

FOR DEFENSE



JUN 8

RECD

62-43818-7
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MAY 23 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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5-25-42

RECORDED

62-43018-77

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES HOWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

EX-2

Reference is made to your memorandum dated May 20, 1942, in which you advised you have been informed that [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, claims information furnished by him to the Federal Bureau of Investigation has come into the possession of Harry Bennett, Personnel Director of the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] has been interviewed by employees of this Bureau on numerous occasions, both prior and subsequent to the date on which you furnished information concerning him to Mr. D. M. Ladd. He has refused to furnish any additional information regarding Smith other than that which he had previously furnished to an investigator for the Tolan Committee, with the exception of a suggestion to the effect that Gerald L. K. Smith on one occasion obtained a sum of money from the German Consul in Detroit, Michigan. He has refused to furnish any additional information regarding Smith, justifying his refusal by stating he fears for his personal safety. It is the opinion of the Special Agents who have talked to him that although he undoubtedly does possess considerable data concerning Smith he will not divulge this information unless he is well paid.

On May 23, 1942, [redacted] was interviewed by John S. Bugas, the Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office of this Bureau, and was very carefully questioned in connection with his statement to the effect that information furnished by him to the FBI had come into the possession of Harry Bennett. However, he refused to clarify this and refused to commit himself in any way. During the interview [redacted] requested Mr. Bugas to make an appointment for him with Harry Bennett and this request, of course, was refused in view of the circumstances.

I have carefully checked on the possibility that information furnished this Bureau through [redacted] could have been divulged to Harry Bennett or any other representative of the Ford Motor Company and wish to state I have ascertained that this has not been done. I might point out that since Gerald L. K. Smith is well acquainted with Harry Bennett, he, of course, would be in an excellent position to advise Bennett that [redacted] does possess considerable information concerning his, Smith's, background.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
MAY 27 1942 P.M.

Very truly yours,
E. A. Tamm
RECEIVED
MAY 27 7 20 PM '42
E. A. Tamm
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA/oms
204,433

24 AM '42
ALL
b7c, b7d

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. Harbo _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____



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

JHW:le
 Call: 9:20 P.M.

May 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. W. LADD

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

I telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] of the Detroit Field Division with reference to instructions in Bureau letter dated May 6, 1942 to the Detroit Office that [redacted] informant in the above case, should be immediately interviewed on the basis of information furnished by him to an investigator for the Tolson Committee, which information was subsequently furnished to the Bureau, concerning Gerald L. K. Smith.

b7c I advised Agent [redacted] that a Memorandum has been received from the Assistant to the Attorney General to the effect that one Harry Fennett has obtained possession of this information which was furnished to the Committee by [redacted] and that [redacted] is now in fear for his life as a result of Fennett's having obtained this information; furthermore, that they seem to think that Fennett obtained this information from us. The memorandum concludes with the following request: "Will you let me know what information [redacted] furnished, and also what information the Bureau has about the reliability of [redacted]"

b7c Inasmuch as the Agent handling this case in the Detroit Office was not immediately available, I requested Agent [redacted] to contact him or SAC Fugas and to advise me tonight, in general, what information [redacted] has recently furnished the Bureau about Gerald L. K. Smith; what about [redacted] reliability; and whether there is any basis for the allegation by the Assistant to the Attorney General that Harry Fennett obtained this information from us.

b7c Agent [redacted] advised that he would obtain all the information possible, and would call me back on this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9/21/82 BY SP6BJA/Oms
 204,433

Call: 9:45

b7c Special Agent [redacted] telephonically advised that he had talked with Special Agent [redacted] who was handling this case, and that [redacted] had furnished the following information concerning [redacted]

FOR DEFENSE



BUY UNITED STATES SAVING BONDS AND STAMPS

[redacted]

INDEXED RECORDED 62-42917-178

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[REDACTED]

He claims definitely that he has a wealth of incriminating evidence against Smith - as a matter of fact, that he has a "suitcase full of documentary evidence," and that he, [REDACTED] will establish the connection between Gerald Xunrod, Charles F. Xunson, William Dudley Pelley, and a number of prominent industrial figures in the automobile and steel industries, including Henry and Edsel Ford, Ernest Xunson Xunair, and a man by the name of Perry at the Sun Oil Company, as well as numerous others. He indicated, however, an extreme reluctance to submit any information, because he is in need of a job and he felt that any expose which he might be a party to would involve, of necessity, powerful men and repercussions would be directed at him and he would be ruined. He indicated definitely in his interview that he was fearful of his personal safety, because most of the information was not known to anyone else except himself and Smith. He indicated that he might be interested in remuneration.

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Agent [REDACTED] stated that all of the above information was furnished in a P & C letter to the Director in answer to the Bureau letter of May 6; that he is evasive and elusive, is afraid of repercussions, he needs a job, etc. and so he furnished nothing more than the information originally furnished.

With reference to the information getting to Harry Bennett, Agent [REDACTED] stated that the opinion expressed by the interviewing Agent, and the opinion believed to be held also by SAC Fugas, is that [REDACTED] is trying to cash in on his information for personal profit and will not cooperate with the Bureau unless he is assured that it will be worth his while; so that, considering the fact that he has never furnished any specific information concerning Smith or Bennett as obtained incriminating evidence from [REDACTED] about Smith, [REDACTED] could not have obtained it from the Bureau.

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b7D
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I advised Agent [REDACTED] that, with reference to information which [REDACTED] might have obtained, [REDACTED] statement to the Tolson Committee was furnished to the Bureau, and was in turn furnished to the Detroit Office; that, therefore, we desired to know whether there was any possibility of this information being furnished to the Bureau having gotten to Bennett. I requested Agent [REDACTED] to have SAC Fugas call me not later than 9:30 A. M. tomorrow morning, May 23, regarding this possibility.

b7c

Agent [REDACTED] advised that this would be done.

b7c

Respectfully,

[Handwritten Signature]
W. E. Mumford

Department of Justice
Washington

JAMES ROWE, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER.

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. Kremer	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Files	.....

Some time ago I gave to Mr. Ladd of the Bureau certain information about [redacted] of Detroit, which information had been furnished to me confidentially by an outside source. At that time, the FBI was in the process of interviewing [redacted] concerning the National Workers League and [redacted] had asked whether he should talk frankly to the FBI. In the past he had indicated an obvious unwillingness to do so.

At my suggestion, [redacted] was told to talk freely and frankly to the special agent in Detroit.

The word now comes to me that [redacted] claims the information he gave to the FBI has in some way come into the possession of Harry Bennett, so-called "Personnel Director" of the Ford Motor Company and [redacted] is now in fear of his life.

The person who gave me this information is seriously disturbed by this disclosure. I do not know the merits of [redacted] contention, nor do I know anything about his veracity.

~~DEFERRED RECORD~~

Will you let me know what information [redacted] furnished and also what information the Bureau has about the reliability of [redacted] who is closely associated with Gerald L. S. Smith?

JHR

James Rowe, Jr.

ALL b7c, b7d

mem in [redacted] Rpt - 5/23/42 KTD

4 JUN 17 1942 (229)

JUN 8 RECD

MAY 22 RECD

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-459-79

MAY 29 1942

FILE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 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) _____ 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) DEPT OF THE ARMY, 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:
62-43818-80

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
May 16, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Photographic Laboratory

Dear Sir:

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION.

Enclosed please find two 25-foot rolls of
Minipan film.

Please develop and print as instructed,
returning prints to this office.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

62-1126

cc: Photographic Laboratory

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

ack 5/27/42
[Signature]

62-4988-81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 MAY 19 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
REC'D. SEC. 7

JUN 6 RECD

EX-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1942

TELETYPE

- 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
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

B

FBI DETROIT

5-19-42

4-55PM

EWT

EJP

DIRECTOR

HOME. GERALD L. K. SMITH, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION. ADVISE
PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY NOT TO PRINT PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHICH TEN
COPIES WERE REQUESTED CONCERNING DETROIT FILE NINE EIGHT DASH TWO
EIGHT SIX. TRANSMITTAL LETTER WAS DATED MAY SIXTEEN AT DETROIT
ENCLOSING TWO ROLLS MINIPAN FILM. OK TO PRINT AS INSTRUCTED
PHOTOGRAPHS CONCERNING DETROIT FILE SIX TWO DASH ONE ONE TWO SIX

BUGAS

A AND H

500 PM OK FBI WASH DC NC

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-800/MLC

*called phot.
orig to Lab*

RCR:AVB

May 22, 1942

EX-12

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 16, 1942, and teletype communication dated May 19, 1942, regarding the above-captioned case.

The film rolls forwarded to the Bureau have been developed, and copies are being forwarded to your office under separate registered cover.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-REB/AC

- 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. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ MAY 23 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
MAY 23 9 55 AM '42

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2/17/83
AC

JUN 1 1942

JH:k1b

June 2, 1942

Gerald L. K. Smith was reportedly born at Pardeeville, Wisconsin, in February, 1898. He is said to have attended Butler Seminary at Indianapolis, Indiana and to have later been graduated from Valparaiso University, with an A.B. Degree. After leaving college, Smith took up active duty as a Minister and is said to have held pastorates at the 7th Street Christian Church at Indianapolis, Indiana and at the King's Highway Church of Shreveport, Louisiana.

During the time that he was a Minister at Shreveport, Louisiana, he is alleged to have become a fast friend and political proponent of the late Huey Long. Advisedly he ultimately left his work as a Minister and was assigned by Long to the task of nationalizing the "Share the Wealth" program. Smith's duties in this regard apparently included travelling about the country and attempting to interest persons in betting up these clubs.

During the life of Huey Long, Smith was an outstanding personality in the Long machine but subsequent to Long's death, he is reported to have incurred the disfavor of Long's successors and to have been ousted from the organization. It is known that he preached the sermon at Long's funeral.

After being dismissed from further activity in the remnants of the Long political machine he is reported to have gone to New York and there in 1937 to have organized a group known as the "Committee of 1,000,000".

Smith's organizational efforts in New York were apparently not successful and in 1938 he removed to Detroit, Michigan where he was instrumental in founding a group known as the "Federation of Americanization in Michigan". This effort was likewise unsuccessful and eventually Smith devoted himself to recreating and directing his original committee, namely the "Committee of 1,000,000" from Detroit, Michigan.

- 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 _____

Smith's activities during the past three years and at the present, have been devoted exclusively to an attempt to increase the number of adherents of the "Committee of 1,000,000". In an effort to popularize his committee he has published a magazine known as "The Cross and the Flag", and has lately established an "Inner Circle" which as its name would imply designates a group of the select few who have been chosen to carry on the work of the "Committee of 1,000,000". Another part of his program, has included weekly radio broadcasts from Station WJR at Detroit, Michigan.

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83 OCT 21 1964

JUN 10 1942

JUN 9 RECD

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-43818-52

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

17 JUN 6 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Smith's work in connection with the "Committee of 1,000,000" as outlined in the preceding paragraph has been given principally to criticism of the present administration particularly with reference to its foreign policy. Prior to the involvement of the United States in the current war, his radio broadcasts and his editorials were all strongly isolationist in sentiment and at times anti-Semitic.

According to the accepted publication of the "Committee of 1,000,000", "The Cross and the Flag", the seven fundamental principles of the Committee have been designated as follows:

1. To rebuild the spirit of America.
2. To wipe out the last vestiges of Communism, Nazism, and Fascism in all forms.
3. The redefinition of the American national character.
4. The installation of a new spirit in American youth, dedicated to the maintenance of American institutions.
5. To issue a call to farmers and laborers to resist what is now known as an international plot to involve them in a world revolution.
6. To rededicate the citizenry of America to the family altar and to the spirit of the church.
7. To secure the maintenance of a well-defined standard of American living.

Since December, 1941, the program of the "Committee of 1,000,000" Mr. Tolson has reportedly shifted to a denunciation of Communism and to a general criticism of the administration in the conduct of the war effort.

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 _____

Smith has allegedly been actively engaged in various non-interventionist groups and has reportedly had the backing and support of an organization of this type known as "Mothers of United States of America".

It has further been reported that he was at one time an active member of William Dudley Felley's Silver Shirts.

On the night of April 24, 1942, Smith, during the course of an address to members of the "Committee of 1,000,000", announced his candidacy

for the office of United States Senator for the State of Michigan. At that time he reportedly announced his platform as that which was previously adopted for the "Committee of 1,000,000". This platform is said to include the following four points:

1. One hundred percent loyalty to the war effort.
2. \$100.00 a month for every soldier.
3. An honest hearing in the Senate for the Townsend Plan.
4. Tires for everybody.

Concerning Smith, it has further been reported that he was arrested on November 3, 1936 by the Police Department of New Orleans, Louisiana, on a charge of having disturbed the peace in the using of obscene language. Reportedly this arrest resulted in his receiving a suspended sentence of \$10.00 and ten days.

It has also been mentioned that Smith has been involved as plaintiff in several libel and slander cases. According to newspaper accounts in March of 1939 he instituted a \$500,000 slander suit against the March of Time Newsreel Company for having allegedly slanderously associated him with Father Divine as a "Rabble Rouser".

Another account is to the effect that in 1935 Smith filed libel charges against the Washington Times, Washington, D. C. This suit, it was stated, was subsequently dropped by the plaintiff without any active effort toward prosecution.

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 _____

RECORDED
No. 62-43818-82

FJS:klb

June 2, 1942

[Redacted]

b7c

National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated
RCA Building
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

b7c

In connection with our telephone conversation of June 1, 1942, there is enclosed herewith for your confidential information a summary setting forth available background data and the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit, Michigan.

As a matter of interest the activities of this individual are presently under investigation by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

A
F
I

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8 JAC

- 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 _____

RECEIVED DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
RECEIVED TELEPHONE ROOM

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUN 3 10 57 AM '42

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JUN 3 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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83 OCT 13 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 100-8486

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/4/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/1,2/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE GERALD L. K. SMITH; COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Copies of SMITH'S broadcasts over Station W O L from October 29, 1941 to December 24, 1941 and a copy of "The Cross and the Flag", Volume 1, Number 1, April, 1942, were obtained, and are being forwarded to Bureau.

ENCL BEHIND FILM

- RUC -

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 2/17/83 BY SP8BJT/WC

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to the Detroit Field Division dated April 25, 1942. (62-43818)

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

In accordance with instructions contained in the above reference letter, the writer contacted [REDACTED] of the American Broadcasting Corporation at Station W O L, 1627 K Street, N.W. [REDACTED] advised that he was also the representative of the Mutual Broadcasting Company and that he personally had been contacted by the subject in making arrangements for the broadcasting of transcriptions of his speeches. He also stated that he censored each and every broadcast, a typewritten copy of which was forwarded to him from Detroit before the transcription was made and that after corrections by him they were returned to SMITH and the transcriptions made. He made available the transcription records and also typewritten copies of all speeches made by SMITH.

The writer listened to the recordings and followed the text of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

[Signature]
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-43818-83

RECORDED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
- 2 - Detroit
- 2 - Washington Field

COPIES DESTROYED

OCT 13 1964

of the speeches by the typewritten copies and learned that they are substantially the same except for a few minor differences in words and language used which in no way changed the text of the speech. Photostatic copies of these speeches are being forwarded to the Bureau together with this report.

In brief, the speeches made by SMITH have all been directed to the President, members of Congress and members of the Cabinet. During these speeches, SMITH has taken it upon himself to point out various controversial issues of the day, stating his opinion in this regard as to the actions of the President and Congress on these matters and advised that the statements made by him were formulated from letters forwarded to him by the members of the organization known as The Committee of One Million.

The electrical transcriptions carried identification tags as set out below, all of which are the same except for the dates and length of time of the program:

"Date of program	Program #
Program time	
Title	
GERALD L. K. SMITH, ✓ Radio Station W O L	
Date	
Essex Broadcasters, Inc.,	
330 Union Guardian Building,	
Detroit, Michigan"	

A photostatic copy of these broadcasts is being maintained in the Washington Field Office files and two copies are being sent to the Bureau.

b7c
b2D
[REDACTED], Periodical Reading Room, Library of Congress, telephonically contacted this office in order to make available to Special Agent [REDACTED] a copy of the publication "The Cross and the Flag". The writer contacted [REDACTED] and at that time he advised that he would make available the above referred to publication and on the following day this was forwarded to the Washington Field Office for its use.

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU

Two photostatic copies of radio speeches made by GERALD L. K. SMITH

One copy of "The Cross and the Flag", Volume I, Number 1, April, 1942.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ 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) _____ 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: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818 - 83 Enclosure

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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PUBLICATION

47349

FJS:WMJ
6-10-42
62-43818-83 Date:

RECORDED

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ Subject:
- 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 _____

GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-801/ML

JUN 15 1942

There is enclosed herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of Special Agent _____ Washington, D. C., dated June 4, 1942, in the above-entitled matter, together with photostatic copies of subject's weekly radio broadcasts from October 29, 1941, to December 24, 1941.

★ JUN 11 1942 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

JUN 11 11 AM '42
MAY 30 11 AM '42
J. M. Bell

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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2 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) _____ 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) NATIONAL INV SERVICE, 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:
62-43818-84

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL UNIT

TO: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

- 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. Kramer.....
- Mr. McGuire.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Mr. Gandy.....
- Miss Gandy.....

Mr. Burling	Mr. Hoe
Mr. Cooley	Mr. Tubridy
Mr. Ernis	Mr. Wasserman
Mr. Gitlin	The Docket Room
Mr. McKnight	Stenographic Pool
Mrs. McLean	ATT:--

MEMORANDUM REGISTERED

67-43518-85

1 ENCL. 2
[Handwritten initials]

For your kind consideration and appropriate action.

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 MAY 3 1942

EX-7

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4/22/42

b7c

To the Honorable
Francis Biddle
Attorney General
Of the United States

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
APR 23 1942
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Dear Sir

I beleive it was Last Sunday That I mailed A letter To your Office Regarding the Broadcasting of Jearld L.K.Smith who as I see it is Broadcasting just the way the Nazis and there allies Want Him to Broadcast .and In my Own Mind I beleive he is either Directly or indirictely in the employe of the enemies of the American Form of Government.and is doing all in his power cause hatered in the hearts and Minds of the People against the Government of this United States.

On account of my fight against Unamerican activities and on acco of Uncovering much Pro Nazie Activities and Pro Nazie Propoganda why Of course I am Classed as A Rat I am classed as Brainless I a Classed as A person who is far from being Intelligent.and I have Received A Challenge From an anti Roosevelt Man who is Conected with One of the Biggest News papers in the State to take an Intel test This Man aloughth A Business Man hates Roosevelt .I am Hated so badly here By the Anti Roosevelt Gang and the Pro Nazie Gang and the Enemies of Democracy that some times it is Impossible For me to Earn enough Money to Buy Food For My Family.But Regardless and My Family are Going to Continue to Fight all Unamerican Acti and do all in Our Power to Help Win this War even if we have to Give our Lives in Doing so .so Mr Biddle I am Sending this letter By Special Delivery and Air Mail so that it will Reach your Depa and I am Incloseing A Clipping taken out Of this Morning.s Free and I ask You are You Going to let this Pro Nazie Jearld K Smith Continue to use the Raids for the purpose of Destroying True Americanism that Our Forefathers Gave there Lives For and which Our Boys are Fighting on the Field of Battle Right now to Defend.

Gerald K. Smith

DEFERRED RECORDING

For the Best Intrest of America and Liberty and Freedom and For The Protection of Our Boys who are to day Fighting and Dieing on the field of Battle so that America may always be A the Land of the Free. I ask You to put this Man Smith off the Air.and put him Where he Belongs in some Unamerican Prison Camp.in My own Mind I think this Man Smith is A Traitor and an Allie of the enemies True Americanism and Democracy.

Yours For Supreme Victory
For The Armies of the United States
and there Allies. Our Glory will Not and
and Shall Not Ever Be Taken Down.

APR 24 1942
RECD

*added
6-2-42
7/1/42*

*b7c
b7d*

[Redacted area with crossed-out stamp]

Predicts a Backfire

He also predicted that the sedition accusations made against Social Justice were the prelude to acts which would cause a sweeping revulsion against American Jewry, the newspaper said.

"Why do they fear Father?" Ward was quoted as saying. "He's been silent for two years. He hasn't written, or spoken on the radio. They're afraid of what he'll divulge, I tell you."

Ward's service as editor of Social Justice ended in June, 1940.

Dies in Station

Death came to him suddenly in a railroad station. Funeral arrangements for him were not complete Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Gerald L. K. Smith, national chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000, announced that he would speak Friday night on the subject:

"Will we permit the Reds to jail Father Coughlin?"

Smith's speech will be in the Saccabees Building auditorium.

RECORDED
FJS:WMJ
62-43818

June 4, 1942

EX-2

[Redacted]

b7c

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter and enclosure dated April 22, 1942, directed to the Attorney General, has been referred to this Bureau.

I want you to know that the content of your letter has been carefully noted and is being made a matter of official record in the files of this Bureau for such consideration as may be deemed appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-980/wh

- 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 1
JUN 4 1942 PM
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 2 1942

[Handwritten initials]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/11/83 BY SP-8BRS/ML

Federal Bureau
Of investigation
J. Hoover,
Dear Sir,

There is another
magazine that
being sold, which
has taken the place
of social justice
and is named the
Cross and the flag
an assumed name -
social injustice

Both magazines are
on the same order
and should be stopped
at once by our govern-
ment - Yours truly
[Redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ JUN 17 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED
ajl

ack #1 6-16-42
-86
17 JUN 6
[Redacted]

JUN 22 RECD

1 JUN 22 '42

All
b7c

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.



A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SERVICE

RCA BUILDING · RADIO CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.



ra

June 5 1942

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D C

Dear Mr Hoover:

Your letter and memo regarding Gerald
L K Smith has been received and will be treated
confidentially. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/83 BY SP-9BTJ/mw

[REDACTED]

b7c

10 JUN 15 1942

111 13 RECD

RECORDED

MB
INDEXED

62-43818-8	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
15	JUN 8 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

June 4, 1942

EGF:MLC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD *DLG*

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith;
Sedition

Call: 9:10 a.m.
Dictated: 10:20 a.m.

- 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. Harbo _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Number One Man Boyd of the Detroit Office was contacted while he was in touch with the Bureau concerning other matters and was questioned concerning the duplication of symbols used by the Detroit Office for the technical surveillance on Smith. Mr. Boyd had reported the symbols [redacted] would be used for this surveillance but on the morning of June 1, 1942 SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office advised Supervisor [redacted] that symbol [redacted] would be used to designate this surveillance. *b7c*

ACTION: After checking the records of his office, Mr. Boyd stated that symbols [redacted] should be disregarded and that symbol [redacted] should serve as the designation in this instance. *b7c*

Respectfully,

E. G. Fitch
E. G. Fitch

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-805/mc

RECORDED

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

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83 OCT 13 1964

7

62-43818-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5 JUN 8 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

[Redacted]

June 8, 1942.

gc
138P

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: I have received
 letters and literature from
^{GERALD L. K. SMITH}
 Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit. I think
 of which you no doubt know, and
 know also of his writings and
 radio talk.
 We are really a free country or his
 talk would not be tolerated in
 time of war. I don't know of how
 far and how far, but there is one
 thing sure. If I had the power, I
 would stop him.
 Any way, he needs watching.
 Very Respectfully yours

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-1 BT/lat

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED 13
 ☆ JUL 1 1942 P.M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-89
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 1 JUN 11 1942
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 JUL 7 1942

[Handwritten notes]

Jos

[Handwritten initials]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
June 6, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - Seditious

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/82 BY SP8 BJA/MS
204,433

Dear Sir:

This will confirm telephone conversation between
Special Agent (A) Milton J. Boyd and [redacted] on June 6,
1942, at 2:30 P.M.

[redacted] confidentially advised Agent
Boyd that GERALD L. K. SMITH had given out a press release to be
made public after six P.M. June 7, 1942. The press release con-
sisted of a letter to Attorney General BIDDLE, advising BIDDLE
that SMITH had learned of a plot by which certain people were
going to plant ammunition and firearms in the homes of SMITH's
followers and then tip off the Federal Bureau of Investigation so
that they would then be raided and SMITH discredited. [redacted]
said that SMITH claimed he got this information from Mr. HUIE of
the American Mercury Magazine, New York City, New York. Beside
the letter to Attorney General BIDDLE which was dated June 5, 1942,
SMITH also released his radio speech which was to be delivered
over radio station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, on June 7, 1942. A
photostatic copy of the letter as well as a photostatic copy of
his radio speech is being forwarded herewith.

The following information was given by [redacted]
whose identity is known to the Bureau.

HUBERT LUCKER telephoned BERNARD BOMAN, manager for [redacted]
GERALD L. K. SMITH, who told him that he, LUCKER, had received a
call from a fellow from the Justice Department named [redacted]
and he wanted to speak to SMITH about it. HUBERT LUCKER told
SMITH that [redacted] of the Justice Department called again,
but did not say what he wanted to speak to him about. LUCKER
verified the telephone number by calling Randolph 2905, and
ascertaining that that was the telephone number of the Detroit
Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SMITH ad-

ENCL BEHIND FILE

1 ENCL. 15

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83-667-18-1964

b7c
b7c
b7D
DEFERRED RECORDING
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8 15
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6-10
b7c

Letter to the Director

June 6, 1942

vised LUCKER not to respond to the telephone call and to wait until he received an official letter requesting an interview with LUCKER or else a subpoena. SMITH said he had other things to talk with LUCKER about, and inasmuch as LUCKER was suffering from a severe cold and after effects of drunkenness (which resulted in arrest by Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, Police Department), SMITH visited LUCKER's home. LUCKER suggested to SMITH that [redacted] must have urged the Department of Justice to investigate SMITH. [redacted] also told SMITH that a man named [redacted] at Randolph 2905 wanted him to call. Inasmuch as he did not know anybody by that name, he wanted to ask SMITH about it first. SMITH advised [redacted] to ignore the telephone call and to wait until he got an official letter from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or else a subpoena inasmuch as he feared it might be someone improperly trying to gain information. SMITH arranged an appointment with HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company for the afternoon of June 3, 1942 at BENNETT's office. b7c

On June 2, 1942, according to [redacted] SMITH received a telegram from WILLIAM HUIE, Associate Editor of the American Mercury Magazine in New York City and a friend of GEORGE ZISUCOSKI of the New York Sun. According to the telegram, HUIE wanted SMITH to telephone him to make an appointment since HUIE expected to come to Detroit. On June 3, 1942, SMITH advised his manager, DOMAN, that HUIE was coming to Detroit on June 4, 1942, and that DOMAN should find out where HUIE was staying and to be nice to him but not "to slobber all over him". b7D

On June 4, 1942, SMITH telephoned [redacted] of the [redacted], Ford Motor Company. SMITH told [redacted] that he had a friend in New York City, an editor of a magazine and an important fellow who called up a number of organizations, including Burkhead's Organization, and told them that he was going to write an article about GERALD SMITH if they had any material. BURKHEAD got chummy with this New York editor (HUIE) and told him that within the next ten days, machine guns, munitions, and other such materials would be placed in picked homes in Detroit, that tips would then be made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation who would raid these homes. The owners of the homes which were raided would then say that they were associated with GERALD L. K. SMITH, members of the Committee of One Million, great admirers of CHARLES LINDBERGH, etcetera. By this way the Jews hoped to demonstrate that SMITH was head of an underground revolutionary conspiracy. SMITH asked [redacted] if he knew anything about such b7c

Letter to the Director

June 6, 1942

a plot. [redacted] said he did not; however, that everything was being done against the National Workers' League. In fact there was a Grand Jury investigation going on right now in Detroit under an attorney from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. [redacted] told SMITH that he understood that [redacted] had received orders from New York "to get the National Workers' League and SMITH too". SMITH said that was fine, [redacted] would be a dandy one to do it, but [redacted] said that [redacted] wouldn't do it himself because he always got other people to do such things for him. [redacted] suspected that [redacted] was in some way responsible for causing SMITH to be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] said he knew there was an investigation in progress concerning SMITH, but he didn't think there was anything to it and that he thought it had been dropped by now. [redacted] advised SMITH to call HARRY BENNETT and tell him about the plot. SMITH agreed that he would call HARRY BENNETT. [redacted] suggested that it was a good idea because he knew that BENNETT was "plenty thick with BUGAS and that he could do it all right". SMITH thought that most of the talk concerning an investigation of himself was attributed to WALTER WINCHELL. SMITH asked [redacted] if he had heard of any of SMITH's friends being questioned, and [redacted] said that he had. [redacted] refused to mention names over the telephone but said they had been questioned more than once but hadn't done any talking. [redacted] told SMITH that he should forget that he even told him this. [redacted] stated that "HOOVER and WINCHELL were close friends" as everybody knew and that WINCHELL was "using HOOVER".

SMITH telephonically contacted WILLIAM HUIE in Detroit, Michigan again, and HUIE asked SMITH to arrange an appointment with HARRY BENNETT and also wanted to arrange an interview with HENRY FORD within the next month. HUIE said that he had already spoken to [redacted] HARRY BENNETT's personal secretary, and SMITH said that [redacted] was a responsible man. SMITH and HUIE met at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan at 1:30 P.M. on June 5, 1942. On the morning of June 5, 1942, SMITH called HARRY BENNETT's office and explained apparently to [redacted] that a friend whom he formerly knew in Louisiana had come from New York, that he was a very nice fellow and a very important writer, and that the fellow brought in some very serious information concerning a plot that BURKHEAD is planning on SMITH and others in Detroit. He said that the plot involved everybody and was too important to talk about over the phone even though [redacted] wanted some idea what it was about so that he could pass it on to HARRY BENNETT. SMITH continued that BURKHEAD and his fellow conspirators in New York,

Letter to the Director

June 6, 1942

through [REDACTED] and others, were to plant machine guns and ammunition in a number of homes in Detroit, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would then be tipped off and requested to raid these homes. When the homes were raided, the occupants were supposed to say that they were followers of GERALD SMITH, HENRY FORD, HARRY BENNETT, FATHER COUGHLIN, and others. SMITH said that his informant was not the ordinary newspaperman, but was a very fine type. He wouldn't dare use the name or he would lose him as a source of information. SMITH assured that this was not an exaggeration, nor a phony story, but that he knew it was being planned. SMITH suggested that HARRY BENNETT should call JOHN BUGAS right away and tell him that there is a plan to use the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a "stooge" and embarrass them. SMITH also suggested that HARRY BENNETT ought to "put somebody on this [REDACTED] because he was working on all of them all the time". SMITH urged prompt action on this suggestion and was assured of it. SMITH said that [REDACTED] was mad because SMITH wouldn't give him a job and because he couldn't get a job at Fords, and HARRY BENNETT warned him about [REDACTED] nearly four years ago. SMITH concluded by saying this was no spook story but that HARRY BENNETT should take action immediately because this was no spook story.

On the morning of June 5, 1942, HUBERT LUCKER telephoned SMITH and said that he had previously stalled off the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent and refused to contact him, but that they finally came to see him at his home and asked him about the paper and where the money came from, and that he had said that they could find this out from anybody and that he had answered all questions in generalities. He stated that he was also asked if he were still president and that he replied that he supposed so. (It should be stated here that, with my consent, Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed LUCKER exclusively about the "Free Romania" movement and made no reference at all to GERALD SMITH or anything pertaining to his organization). SMITH advised LUCKER that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had also questioned one of his printers. SMITH then told LUCKER about HUIE, the magazine editor from New York who had been collecting information in order to write an article about SMITH and that he had interviewed several of SMITH's enemies and one of them who is also an editor and friendly with BURKHEAD, told him that within the next ten days a plot would be carried out whereby guns and ammunition would be planted in the homes of various people about town by the Jews, and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would then be called upon to make raids and it would be publicly announced that the parties arrested were friends of GERALD SMITH, and that he was

Letter to the Director

June 6, 1942

sponsoring some kind of underground revolution. SMITH advised LUCKER to keep his basement locked so that nothing could be thrown into it when he wasn't there. SMITH informed LUCKER that ██████████ believed ██████████ had a hand in all of this plot. SMITH had called their mutual friend who was "not very tall" (undoubtedly HARRY BENNETT) and told him that he ought to get in touch with Mr. BUGAS and advise him that this plot was a conspiracy against HENRY FORD, CHARLES LINDBERGH, FATHER COUGHLIN, and all of us who have been leaders in this community, and HARRY BENNETT agreed with him. SMITH then asked LUCKER what kind of a looking fellow ██████████ was and if he was a Jew, and LUCKER said no and that they had been very nice in questioning him and did not make any effort to embarrass him. LUCKER said the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents were attempting to tie in some silly gossip relative to "the king" (meaning King CAROL of Rumania) coming to the United States and said that he thought they should know all about this as it was a matter for the United States Government for whom he hoped the Agents were still working. LUCKER said that he had the Agents right in a corner in this. SMITH said that this was ██████████ work. LUCKER then said that he asked them outright if they had spoken to ██████████ about these matters, suggesting that he knew a lot about them and that one of the Agents had said, "You mean the investigator working for DIES?" LUCKER had then asked if he did work for DIES and was told that as a matter of fact he did not, but merely did work for him when he wanted some done in Detroit. SMITH then told LUCKER that ██████████ really works for the Jews, the Anti-Fascist League, and that they gave DIES all that stuff. SMITH said the Federal Bureau of Investigation hates the Dies Committee anyway. LUCKER then said that this chap, referring to ██████████ was all right but what he did do about seeing other people, he could not say, and that he had tried to appear evasive so that LUCKER would not get the full drift of what they were driving at. SMITH suggested that they would try to get information from LUCKER's "little Greek preacher friend" and he said that they had already about four days ago, and that the preacher had not called him.

In the evening of June 5, 1942, SMITH attempted to call HUIE in Room 835 at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, but was unsuccessful. When ██████████ later contacted Mr. SMITH telephonically, he was told the details of the guns and ammunition plot story.

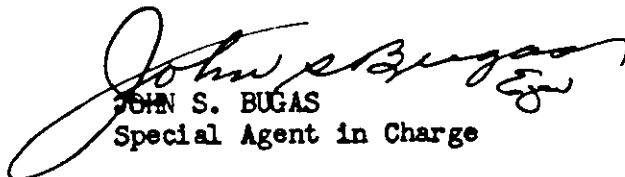
AKV
b7c

Letter to the Director

June 6, 1942

Please be assured we will promptly receive advice as to any further developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,


JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

jt
62-1126
Enclosures

b7c

JUN 12 1942

RECORDED 62-43818-98

FJS:WML
6-10-42
100-43818

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

It has been determined that Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit, Michigan, delivered a radio address over the facilities of a Detroit broadcasting station on the evening of June 7, 1942. Prior to this date, the Detroit Field Office of this Bureau came into possession of a copy of the radio script which Smith contemplated delivering on June 7, 1942.

The prepared contemplated speech of Smith, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, pertains to an alleged plot whereby his enemies intend to plant damaging exhibits such as guns and ammunition in certain homes in Detroit. According to this contemplated speech, after the exhibits have been planted, the authorities of the Government are to raid the homes and the owners of the premises raided would say that they are supporters of Gerald L. K. Smith, and that this is a part of the Gerald L. K. Smith plan.

There is also enclosed herewith for your information a typewritten copy of a letter prepared by Smith directed to you, which he contemplated sending on June 5, 1942. It is reported that a copy of this letter was given to a representative of the press at Detroit, Michigan, in the form of a press release, but it was not to be released before 6:00 P.M., June 7, 1942.

I wish to advise that this Bureau has no information concerning this alleged plot. It is noted that Smith is presently under investigation by this Bureau to determine if he is engaged in the violation of any statute within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, and it is possible that you may desire to entertain prosecution against him in the future. Will you kindly advise me if you desire to have Smith interviewed concerning the plot to which he refers. Since such an interview might deter him from making statements relative to this plot in the event his allegations are without foundation, it is suggested that the possibility of future prosecutive action against him should be considered in determining whether or not he should be questioned at the present time relative to this plot.

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

Respectfully,

[Handwritten Signature]
John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten Signature]
JUN 11 5 21 PM '42

[Handwritten Signature]
JUN 11 5 05 PM '42

Enclosure
[Handwritten: 8 10:50]
[Handwritten: 22]

cc - Assistant Attorney General
 Wendell Berge

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
June 11, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH,
aka GERALD L. K. SMITH;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Serial 9

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 11, 1942, in the above-captioned matter, which states that copies of the radio speeches of subject and stenographic transcripts of subject's meeting held May 12, 1942, and the May, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag" are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

b7c

The above-mentioned items are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge *R*

[redacted] *b7c*
62-1126

See serial 93

*send to Payne
6-15-42
70*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/85 BY SP-181/jul

197
JUN 19 1942
COPY IN FILE

62-42818-91
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUN 13 1942

JUN 16 RECU

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WB:ML:BGL

146-28-43

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. Kramer	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Miss	.....

June 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,

Re:

GERALD L. K. SMITH,

Re:

COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION.

The Criminal Division is in receipt of a letter dated June 5, 1942, from Gerald L. K. Smith, addressed to the Attorney General, with reference to an alleged plot to embarrass and ruin Mr. Smith. Two photostatic copies of Mr. Smith's letter and a copy of a letter dated June 12, 1942, from the Criminal Division to Mr. Smith are transmitted herewith for your information.

Respectfully,

WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

Inc. #33103

RECORDED

EX-15

62-43818-92

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
19 JUN 15 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I ENCL. 19

JUN 19 1942

JUN 16 RECD

We submitted copy of letter to A.G. to Bureau 6-10-42

WB:NML:AEH

146-28-45

June 12, 1942

Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith
Post Office Box 459
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Smith:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to the Attorney General dated June 5, 1942, concerning an alleged plot by certain unnamed individuals in Detroit and New York City to fix responsibility on you for certain exhibits which you state will be "planted" in the Detroit area.

If you will make available to the Department the names of your informant and the other individuals said to be involved, as well as other information in your possession bearing on this reported plot, the Department will of course be glad to consider any action warranted by the facts.

Respectfully,

WENDELL BARGE,
Assistant Attorney General

ENCLOSURE

62-4318-72

Committee of
1,000,000

Gerald L. K. Smith NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

"For God and Country"

Headquarters: POST OFFICE BOX 459 Detroit, Michigan

June 5, 1942

OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
JUN 9 - 1942

The Hon. Francis J. Biddle
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Biddle:

A very responsible editor of a very important magazine visited me this week with this report. A certain organization in New York City has planned to plant damaging exhibits, such as munitions and so forth in certain homes in Detroit and in the area of my influence.

When the exhibits are properly placed, my informer tells me that the scheme is to call the Department of Justice, stimulate a raid, and when the raid has been consummated the theory is that some of the individuals raided will attempt to fix the responsibility on me.

The plot is a cold-blooded frameup, designed to embarrass me and ruin me, if possible.

I am writing this letter to you to advise you that this scheme is being planned by individuals in New York City in cooperation with Detroit individuals in violation of the laws against a conspiracy. I, therefore, call on you, as attorney general of the United States, to give me protection against these plotters.

An immediate reply is desired.

RECEIVED

Sincerely,

JUN 9 1942

CRIMINAL DIVISION

GLKS/U

Gerald L. K. Smith
GERALD L. K. SMITH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT File No. 62-1126

Location DETROIT, MICHIGAN	Date 6/11/42	Period 5/22-28/42	Made by [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
Title GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as GERALD L. K. SMITH; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION			Character INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

Synopsis of Facts:

Subject in radio speeches admitted by reading fan mail that broadcasts over radio station WJR reach members of the armed forces and also national defense workers. Copies of radio speeches submitted to Bureau. Subject works in collaboration with HARRY BENNETT, of Ford Motor Company; GERALD B. WINROD, Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. ELIZABETH BILLING, of Chicago, Illinois; and certain members of Congress. Subject obtained free office space in Industrial National Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, and has been maintained by contributions from prominent industrialists. Subject believed formerly to have negotiated with German Embassy. Subject participated in "Peace Committee," urging isolation, in 1940 and 1941, in collaboration with Reverend CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, America First Committee, No Foreign War Committee, and Mothers of United States of America.

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ON BERRY RAMP
DATE: 10/15/59
4

Duplicate Copies in Encl. - P -
1 cc retained [REDACTED] *b7c*

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 23, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6 BIA

Approved and Forwarded <i>John S. Sugar</i> Special Agent in Charge	62-1126-93	RECORDED & INDEXED
Copies 5 - Bureau 2 - Chicago 2 - Kansas City 2 - Cleveland	2 - New Orleans 2 - New York 2 - Detroit COPIES DESTROYED	JUN 10 1942 RECEIVED

COPY IN FILE
83 DEC 13 1964

(Detroit file 62-1126)

DETAILS: at Detroit, Michigan: b7D

[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that subject is maintaining contact with the following individuals:

[REDACTED]
Superior 4618;
Senator ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, Washington, D. C.; b7c
Dr. GERALD B. WINROD, Wichita, Kansas;
LAWRENCE ASHBY, editor, news advertiser,
St. Louis, Missouri;
HARRY BENNETT, Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan;
Captain EARL SOUTHARD, 77 West Washington, care of
Citizens Committee, Chicago, Illinois, telephone
State 798;
Colonel GEORGE LINES, Flint, Michigan, telephone
3-1323;
Congressman ROY MOORHEAD, Washington, D. C.;
J. HILLMAN, Cass Company, telephone Superior 4030,
Chicago, Illinois;
Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, telephone Lindover 4000,
Chicago, Illinois;

[REDACTED]
Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, United Mothers of America,
348 Broad, Cleveland, Ohio; b7c
Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN
Dr. LELAND UNION, Pontiac, Michigan.

A review of the files of the Detroit Field Office revealed the following information concerning subject:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] directs the activities of the Mothers of America in the Detroit area for Father COUGHLIN and GERALD L. K. SMITH. She also stated that J. B. BOOK, JR., 1702 Industrial Bank Building, who is generally known as JEVING BOOK, JR., and whose father owns the Book Building in Detroit, stated that he is financing GERALD L. K. SMITH, and that he set SMITH up in the Industrial Bank Building and actively promotes his work. [REDACTED] gave this information to Special Agent [REDACTED] and it is filed in Detroit file 65-613, entitled, "NEUTRAL MOTHERS OF AMERICA." b7c b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

b7c
[REDACTED]

Also Detroit file 100-0-726 consists of an 8 page pamphlet dated January 7, 1941, entitled, "As We See It, Defend Our Country First and Always." The context of the pamphlet is purely isolationist and non-interventionist; and is signed by ALFRED P. ADAMO, 11711 Oakland Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, and undersigned by the "Peace Committee," consisting of GERALD L. K. SMITH, National Chairman of Committee of One Million, Detroit, Michigan; Mothers of United States of America, 535 Book Building, Detroit, Michigan; VERNE MARSHALL, Chairman of No Foreign War Committee, 515 Lexington Avenue, New York City; ROBERT WOOD, Chairman of America First Committee, 806 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Illinois; and Reverend CHARLES E. COUGLIN, Royal Oak, Michigan.

[REDACTED]

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b7D
When SMITH left New York City and came to Detroit via Toledo, Ohio, on his arrival in Detroit, [REDACTED] was introduced to him by [REDACTED] of the National Metal Trades Association. [REDACTED] said he was anxious to meet SMITH, because he had had several inquiries about SMITH from [REDACTED] of the Detroit Citizens Committee for Industrial Relations and [REDACTED] Detroit Board of Commerce. [REDACTED] said he was immediately interested in finding out what SMITH'S purpose was in coming to Detroit. SMITH knew about [REDACTED] previous investigations on the Communist activity and immediately offered him a job as investigator. [REDACTED] said that there was no written contract and that the employment was not on any permanent basis. He said he accepted the offer because he was attracted by SMITH'S personal magnetism. [REDACTED] said that soon he brought in JOHN KINDERMAN as SMITH'S manager and KINDERMAN later brought in his partner HUBERT TUCKER as SMITH'S general manager.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

SMITH told [redacted] he wanted to have a mass meeting arranged in order that he could get newspaper publicity, and on the basis of this publicity he would be able to go to Cleveland and collect some money for radio broadcasts. A mass meeting was arranged in Flint, Michigan, in the Industrial auditorium by [redacted]. Considerable publicity was received at this meeting, and SMITH took the press releases with him to Cleveland, Ohio, where he contacted Colonel WILLIAM FRET LONG, Secretary of the Employers Association. Colonel LONG solicited contributions to finance SMITH'S radio talks and obtained money from KULIS, of Otis Steel Company, Cleveland, Ohio; DEAN SOLNBERGER, President of Perfection Piston Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and seven other leading industrialists for a total of fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars, which he turned over to SMITH. [redacted] added parenthetically that [redacted]

[redacted] said that he knows that [redacted] financed WILLIAM DUDLEY PEILEY, HERALD B. WINROD, and others. [redacted] said that SMITH used the fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars, which he accumulated in this way, to pay for expenses of his Cleveland broadcasts over a period of thirteen or fourteen weeks.

[redacted] said that SMITH then told him to obtain some office space in a downtown office building in Detroit, Michigan. [redacted] approached [redacted] of the Citizens Committee for Industrial Relations, who contacted BURGESS BOOK, who operates the Industrial National Bank Building, and BURGESS BOOK provided free office space for SMITH'S organization on the twentieth floor of the Industrial National Bank Building. It has been previously noted by the writer that SMITH occupies almost the entire twentieth floor of the Industrial National Bank Building, although no name appears on the doors of his offices. [redacted] was unable to say whether SMITH enjoys this enlarged office suite free of charge at the present time.

[redacted] said that JOSEPH PEY, President of Sun Oil Company, was interested in GERALD SMITH. [redacted] believes that through JOSEPH PEY, LOWELL THOMAS, President of the New York Advertising Club, who is, and has been employed for a long period of time, employed by Sun Oil Company as a daily news commentator, invited SMITH to talk in New York City before the New York Advertising Club. [redacted] explained that he did not think LOWELL THOMAS had any further connection with SMITH except to help him "break the ice" in New York and overcome the unfavorable reputation which New Yorkers had of SMITH by reason of his former association with HUEY LONG.

[redacted] also stated that HARRY L. MENCKEN, editor of the Baltimore Sun newspaper, has a high regard for SMITH'S ability as a public orator. [redacted] said that [redacted] of the Manufacturers

ALL
270.670

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] said that he knows that SMITH made negotiations with the Ford Motor Company and received direct financial support for his activities in combating the CIC, which was then attempting to organize the employees of the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] that the radio programs over radio stations were already paid for a period of four weeks in advance. [redacted] believed that under the arrangements with the Ford Motor Company this was renewed every four weeks. He did not know whether the Ford Motor Company was still paying for the broadcasts over radio station WJR.

[redacted] said that SMITH was very intimate with [redacted] and when he was in trouble consulted SMITH for advice. [redacted] also said that SMITH worked in very close contact with [redacted] of Omaha; ~~Edward~~ ~~Buck~~; ELIZABETH DELLING, of Chicago, Illinois; and GERALD B. WINROD, of Wichita, Kansas.

b7c
b7d

b7c
b7d

[redacted]

[redacted]

REFERRED
TO
DEPT
OF
THE
ARMY

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Detroit file 62-1126)

In a letter from the New York Field Office, in the case entitled, [REDACTED] the Detroit Field Office was advised that an anonymous informant quoted ROBERT VIETIG as saying in a speech at an America First rally in the Redford High School auditorium in Detroit, Michigan, on August 27, 1941, "that the Committee of One Million is doing an excellent job in Detroit." ROBERT VIETIG was executive secretary of the America First Committee in Detroit, Michigan. b7c

[REDACTED] said that he was well acquainted with SMITH'S unfavorable background, having known that he was a preacher somewhere in the South and collected money for improvements to a church and then absconded with the money. He knew also that SMITH was connected with the HUEY LONG dictatorship in Louisiana, and after HUEY LONG'S death, became an agitator against labor organizations, principally in eastern United States. When SMITH came to Detroit, he was brought into [REDACTED] office by [REDACTED], and SMITH asked [REDACTED] to recommend him to his contacts so that he could derive some financial support from them.

b7c
b7d
SMITH said that he had enough funds for either three or six broadcasts, which would cost him \$375 for each half hour program. [REDACTED] suggested that SMITH should broadcast first, so that [REDACTED] could find out what sort of an appeal he had, and SMITH did so. [REDACTED] said that the broadcast was very well received in Detroit, because it was a very forceful attack on the influence of Communists in local labor unions. At the end of his broadcast, SMITH requested that his listeners send him contributions through the mail, so that he would be enabled to make future broadcasts. [REDACTED] said he was well impressed with SMITH'S work, and told him he would recommend him to his contacts among industrialists, provided he would keep on the same subject, attacking subversive activities by Communists in the labor unions, and not branch out into politics. [REDACTED] admitted that he did recommend SMITH to his friends, but he said he did not know whether they ever responded to his recommendations by lending some financial support to SMITH, and he consistently denied that he even solicited funds for SMITH or actively collected funds.

[REDACTED] said that he requested SMITH on numerous occasions to send him reports of his financial condition, but he said SMITH never complied with his request. He stated that SMITH'S principal income was in the form of cash which went immediately to Mrs. SMITH, and thereafter nobody else ever saw the cash except SMITH and his wife. [REDACTED] said that SMITH has the reputation of being a very poor credit risk, because he has left many of his printers, collectors, and other creditors unpaid.

()
()
(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] was unable to say whether SMITH was connected with any organization except his own Committee of One Million. [redacted] said that he withdrew from SMITH any support he had ever given him when he observed that SMITH was shifting from his criticism of subversive activities to criticisms of the present political administration.

[redacted] admitted that he made only one direct contact in behalf of SMITH, and that was with BURGESS BOOK, who was interested in SMITH and gave SMITH two small offices in the Industrial National Bank Building, rent free. [redacted] said he does not know if SMITH still enjoys the same rent free privileges while occupying a much larger suite in the Industrial National Bank Building. He was unable to explain what BOOK'S interest was in SMITH, unless it was the fact that SMITH was attacking Communists.

[redacted] recommended [redacted] as a potential informant about SMITH. [redacted] b7c b7D

However, he said that [redacted] would not know much about SMITH'S financial situation, and he said [redacted] would never get paid in full for his services. [redacted] said he never had any reason to doubt that SMITH was a true 100 per cent American, but he said he never had any faith in SMITH'S business ethics, and he considered him a "cheap chiseler," who was very selfish and money-mad and would probably do anything in order to make money.

As previously reported in the reference report, the management of radio station WJR has submitted to the writer stenographic transcriptions of the recorded transcriptions by which SMITH broadcasts. Photographic copies of these speeches have been made, and three copies of each speech made since December 7, 1941, are being submitted to the Bureau under separate cover. It should be noted that SMITH did not speak on Sunday, December 7, 1941, because of the special news programs that were carried on that day. The portions of these weekly speeches, which may be relevant to this investigation, are pointed out as follows:

December 14, 1941 "I am sorry that the America First Committee has disbanded. It was my opinion that they should have transformed their organization immediately into a great educational and morale building mechanism for the purpose of uniting America for victory. Any of the America First people, who would like to attach themselves to the Committee of One Million in order that they may be associated with us in this crusade for victory and this campaign for the preservation of America, we invite you to write in for our literature and our new bulletins, which are being issued in the light of our new slogan; namely, "America Unite for Victory."

(Detroit file 62-1126)

January 4, 1942

"This is a solemn hour, this is a midnight hour. The blood of our sons is beginning to flow on the battlefield in defense of the stars and stripes....

"Men lost legs at Pearl Harbor. They are losing eyes and arms as well as lives in the jungles of Luxon tonight. I overheard a man today complaining about his food in a restaurant. Others are complaining about the lack of golf balls. One man sounded like he was ready to start a revolution because he lacked a spare tire. How ridiculous these little soft complaints sound when we think of the boys who have lost their arms, their legs, their eyes, their bodies defending us against merciless assaults."

This broadcast was heard by members of the armed forces of the United States as was admitted by SMITH in his next Sunday's address.

January 11, 1942

"I wish I could read you a few of the thousands of letters I have received within the past few days. For instance, - here's one from a young soldier at Selfridge Field, the Department of the Quartermaster, who says: 'Mr. Smith: I want a picture of the face of Christ to hang over my bunk. I listen to every broadcast. The entire personnel of our barracks thank you for your address of January 4th, - sincerely R.K.'"

[REDACTED] Military Intelligence Division, Selfridge Field, Michigan, was telephonically contacted on May 27, 1942, in order to ascertain the identity of "R.K." [REDACTED] said that he thought it would be possible to ascertain the identity of "R.K." without too great difficulty, and that he would report his findings to the writer. b7-

January 18, 1942

"This is one of the most impressive emblems I have ever looked at. Men will want to wear this emblem to work. Mothers will want to wear it in the home. Children will want to wear it to school. Soldiers will want to pin this emblem in their wallets or wherever it can be placed in conformity with army regulations.

"Now to all that write to me a letter postmarked not later than January 22, I will not only send you this beautiful emblem, but I will send you a miniature copy of the artist's conception of the face of Jesus. This miniature picture is especially designed for those who carry wallets.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

It can be inserted in a soldier's purse, it can be kept among the precious and private possessions of any individual....

"If you have a soldier or a young man in your family who may become a soldier, this picture of the beloved Christ may some day become his most precious and comforting possession."

The above quotations are set forth merely as an indication that SMITH'S radio addresses are designed to reach members of the armed forces of the United States.

February 1, 1942

"Ten million American boys are willing to face, if need be, the same cross which this boy faced, in the years that are ahead. Every American boy, whether he be your brother, sweetheart, or son who is shot out of the sky, or sent to the bottom of the ocean, will leave behind from one to a hundred bleeding hearts."

March 1, 1942

"One hundred thousand boys were captured by the Japanese at Singapore. These one hundred thousand British, Australian, Canadian, American boys will now be consigned to prison labor. A dispatch came out of Washington today revealing that the mechanics and workmen and soldiers captured at Guam and at Wake Island have been assigned to Prison labor in Japan. Their task is to reclaim swamp lands and untillable soil....

"The recent disturbance in Los Angeles is still a mystery. Our Secretary of War insists that fifteen unidentified planes flew over the city and menaced it for more than an hour. The Secretary of War is now suspicious that these planes were enemy planes based within the borders of the United States.

"The steamship 'Lafayette', formerly the Normandie, large enough to transport from ten to twelve thousand soldiers, mysteriously burned in New York Harbor. Right while our President spoke last Monday night an enemy vessel fired on our West Coast.

"These shocking reports added to a long line of Military defeats by the United Nations on foreign battlefields wear on the morale of a great people. Added to these problems are the fears and apprehensions of sixteen million mothers--proud to give their sons in defense of the Stars and Stripes but nevertheless heavy hearted at the thought of their departure."

(Detroit file 62-1126)

March 29, 1942

In this radio address SMITH admitted that his audiences included national defense workers and some members of the armed forces.

April 5, 1942

"the black cloud of pagan tyranny has fallen over Europe. It is agreed by all expert observers that within a few days, and at most a few weeks, flood rivers of human blood will flow on the European battle fields. It is assumed that at least 5,000,000 men will be slaughtered between now and September 1. Many of them Americans."

It should be added at this point that pursuant to this radio address, the Detroit Field Office received an anonymous communication entitled, "Fifth Column Propaganda," and referring to this last quoted statement and commenting "How do you suppose my wife and I felt, with our boy in the army and the rest of the mothers who heard it? This man's name was GERALD K. SMITH, and if you don't think this is purely a case of un-American and Fifth Column activity, I believe he should be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which I think he will."

April 12, 1942

"America has never faced a darker hour than she faces today. No human wisdom available is powerful enough to direct our course in this dark hour. 36,000 American soldiers have been trapped by the enemy in the Philippines. It is assumed that of these 36,000 men, those who do not die from the effects of their wounds and the tropical pestilences, which they have been suffering due to a long period of privation, will be taken prisoner for the duration of the war.

"The Chicago Tribune for Friday, April 10, says, 'The hard truth is that never before in the history of our country has so large a force under our flag been crushed and captured.'"

April 26, 1942

"If the American people are unable to get tires for their cars, we may lose this war. I am making a thorough study of this rubber situation and I am convinced that the rubber trust is responsible for the scarcity of rubber in America, and that if we would take this rubber program out of the hands of the bureaucrats, the international bankers and the Rubber Trust and turn it over to some outstanding and intelligent dealer like Mr. Henry Ford--we could have tires by New Year's or not later than next Easter, and I have expert evidence to support what I am saying.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"Before December 7 the people in our Committee were known as Isolationists. There is a disposition in Washington among certain political bureaucrats to persecute and harass, some even desire to imprison and silence, those of us who dared to lift the battle cry, "America First in Peace and War."

May 13, 1942

"But, we agree with certain Congressmen who protested last week against the idea of taking men who have never served a day in the Army, or the Navy, or the Marines, and have no special skill or talent, and making them high officers and giving them commissions such as colonels, majors and generals, merely because they have political pull."

May 16, 1942

"In order to win the war, we must have morale, national unity and munitions. We cannot win it without sugar - we cannot win it without gasoline - and we cannot win it without automobile tires and automobiles.

"Today, we have a sugar problem, a rubber problem, a gasoline problem - and we are told that these problems are merely hints of more problems to come....

"The first question, therefore, is - Why is it a criminal offense to buy five pounds too much sugar when the Government is paying the farmer \$40 per acre netto grow sugar?"

As previously stated in reference report, stenographic transcripts were made of the GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting on May 12, 1942; and five photographic copies are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover. The May, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag," founded by GERALD L. K. SMITH, is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION:

At Kansas City, Missouri, will report any information known to Kansas City Field Office concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH, which has been ascertained through the investigation of [REDACTED]. It is noted that [REDACTED] and SMITH are in close contact.

If necessary will interview informants to ascertain the nature of the relationship between [REDACTED] and SMITH.

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will report information concerning the relationship between Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING and SMITH. It is noted that DILLING and SMITH are in close contact.

If necessary will interview informants to ascertain the nature of the relationship between SMITH and Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, and also to ascertain the nature of the activities of SMITH.

Will report information concerning the relationship of GERALD SMITH with [REDACTED] of Chicago Tribune, and with Colonel MCCORMICK, of Chicago Tribune.

If necessary will interview informants to ascertain the nature of these relationships and the nature and purpose of the activities of SMITH.

Will report known information concerning Captain EARL SOUTHERD of Citizens Committee, 77 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois, telephone State 7298, and if necessary will interview informants to ascertain the relationship of SOUTHERD and SMITH.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York, New York, will interview [REDACTED] to determine information in his possession relating to the activities of SMITH.

ALL
b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION:

At Detroit, Michigan:

Will maintain further contact with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], for information concerning SMITH.

Will interview [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] for information concerning SMITH.

Will maintain contact with [REDACTED]
G-2, Selfridge Field, Michigan, to ascertain identity of "R.K." Quartermaster
Department.

At Flint, Michigan, will contact Reverend _____ FORAKER relative
to information in his possession concerning activities of SMITH.

- P E N D I N G -

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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For your information: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818 - 93 Enclosure

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PMJ
6-17-42
62-43818-93 Date:

47048

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA/PMS
204,437

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

INDEXED
DATE 6/15/57
4

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with alias
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION/COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

There is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of
the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated
June 11, 1942, in the above-entitled matter.

Enclosure
W

MAILED 9
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 5

PAGES REVIEWED: 54

PAGES RELEASED: 45

NOTES: _____

JR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



RPK:TD
2:30 P.M.

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

June 6, 1942

- 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. Harbo _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Beahm _____
- Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD *pl*

Agent M. J. Boyd called from Detroit to advise relative to a matter in which he believed the Bureau would be interested.

[REDACTED]

brought to Boyd a press release which was given to him this morning by Gerald L. K. Smith and a copy of a letter which he has sent to the Attorney General dated June 5, 1942, which letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Biddle:

Concerning a responsible editor of a very important magazine who visited me this week with this report. A certain organization in NYC has planned to plant damaging exhibits such as munitions etc. in certain homes in Detroit and in the area of my influence when the exhibits are placed, my informant tells me, that the scheme is to call the Department of Justice, stimulate a raid and when the raid has been consummated the theory is then some of the individuals raided will attempt to fix the responsibility on me. The plot is a cold blooded frame-up designed to embarrass me and ruin me, if possible. I am writing this letter to you to advise you that this case is being planned by individuals in NYC in cooperation with Detroit individuals in violation of the laws against conspiracy. I therefore call on you as the Attorney General of the United States to give me protection against these plotters. An immediate reply is desired.

Sincerely yours,
Gerald L. K. Smith

RECORDED

62-43818-94
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 JUN 14 1942

He has written in pencil on the copy "Not for release before 6:00 P.M. Sunday, June 7, 1942."
EX-18

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

Boyd advised that they picked up the same information over the surveillance on this individual to Harry Bennett and others.
He also gave [REDACTED] a release as to why the enemies of Gerald L. K. Smith hate him. This is a copy of a radio speech which he is going to

JUN 23 1942
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83 OCT 13 1964

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B7C, b7D

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204,483

Memo. Mr. Ladd


- 2 -

6-6-42

give tomorrow night. Boyd advised he has to return it to [REDACTED] and I told him to get a copy of it into us air mail.

b7c, b7d

Respectfully,



R. P. Kramer

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WB:NML:emc

146-28-43

June 16, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith
"Committee of One Million"
Sedition

- 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. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Files

RECEIVED 11 21 AM

The Criminal Division is in receipt of your memorandum to the Attorney General, dated June 12, 1942, with reference to Smith's allegations concerning a plot to embarrass and ruin him. It may be noted that the Criminal Division, by memorandum dated June 12, 1942, has already transmitted to you a photostatic copy of Smith's letter to the Attorney General dated June 5, 1942, as well as a copy of the reply of the Criminal Division to Smith, dated June 12, 1942, relative to this matter.

In answer to your inquiry, please be advised that it is the opinion of the Criminal Division that Smith should be interviewed with respect to his allegations concerning this plot.

Respectfully,

WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General

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DATE 9/24/82 BY SP-887/SLG

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62-43218-95
JUN 18 11 21 AM '42
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

JUN 19 1942

FJS:MMJ
62-43818 -95

June 20, 1942

RECORDED

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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mk

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: ORFALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

For your information, a copy of the letter prepared by subject directed to the Attorney General and dated June 5, 1942, which copy you received from a representative of the press at Detroit, Michigan, and which you referred to the Bureau, was made available to the Attorney General for his information, and a request was made as to whether the Department was desirous of having Smith interviewed by this Bureau relative to this alleged plot.

By memorandum dated June 16, 1942, Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge advised, in response to this Bureau's memorandum to the Attorney General, that it is the opinion of the Criminal Division that Smith should be interviewed with respect to his allegations concerning this plot.

In view of the desire of the Criminal Division that Smith be interviewed, it is my desire that this interview be conducted by two representatives of your office, including yourself, if possible, and another experienced agent. Under no circumstances should this interview be conducted by agents with limited field experience, and it is further suggested that this interview only relate to subject's allegations concerning this plot.

- 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. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED 12
 ☆ JUN 22 1942
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
 C. M. ...
 P. H. ...
 J. H. ...
 G.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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For your information: _____

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DAF:IS

June 11, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Attention:

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been advised confidentially that the Treasury Department possesses a list of names of individuals who have contributed more than \$1,000.00 to Father Charles Edward Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith and others, for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939.

This same source states that _____ is reported to have contributed \$100,000.00 through six secretaries, and that many other prominent people are also listed as supporting the above individuals.

The above-mentioned list of financial contributors would be of vital interest to this Bureau in connection with matters coming within its jurisdiction as related to the national defense.

It will be appreciated if you could supply me with a copy of this list at an early date.

Sincerely yours,

- 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
 ☆ JUN 12 1942 P.M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 12 4 00 PM '42

203

LSN:FM

May 30, 1942

MR. TOLSON

[redacted] confidentially advised me that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., sent his father a list of names of individuals who have contributed more than \$1,000 to Father Coughlin, Gerald G. K. Smith, and others for the years 1937, 1938, 1939.

[redacted] is reported to have contributed \$100,000 through six secretaries. On this list are such people as [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company, and others whose names he did not know. [redacted] told me the Treasury Department also has a copy of this list.

I pressed [redacted] for the source of his information and he finally confidentially told me that [redacted]

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

- 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 _____

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-97

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 19 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA/Omb

264,433

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JS:WMJ

6-18-42

62-43818 Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/28/92 BY SP8BTS/mc

There are transmitted herewith for your consideration a photostatic copy of the transcript of subject's speech, delivered at the Kaccabees Building, Detroit, Michigan, May 12, 1942, and photostatic copies of his radio addresses delivered over Station WJR, Detroit, on the following dates:

December 14, 1941
December 21, 1941
December 28, 1941
January 4, 1942
January 11, 1942
January 18, 1942
January 25, 1942
February 1, 1942
February 8, 1942
February 15, 1942
February 22, 1942

March 1, 1942
March 8, 1942
March 15, 1942
March 22, 1942
March 29, 1942
April 5, 1942
April 12, 1942
April 19, 1942
April 26, 1942
May 3, 1942
May 10, 1942
May 16, 1942

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 19 1942
F. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-43818-98
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 20 1942
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227
35 JUN 25 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
June 12, 1942

Ev
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del

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	

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DATE 7/6/82 BY SP8BJA/DMS
204,433

~~PERSONAL - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LEDML
ON 8/10/77

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

[REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

On May 23, 1942, I interviewed [REDACTED] in my office in an attempt to convince him that it was his duty to furnish me with information in his possession concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH and also to ascertain whether he actually believed that information was leaking out of the Detroit Field Office and getting to HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company.

b7c
b7D

The interview lasted approximately two hours. The entire discussion has been transcribed and, is being retained in the file of the Detroit Field Office.

In order that you may have the full benefit of my interview as an aid in forming your own opinion concerning [REDACTED] as an informant, I am setting forth a summary of the interview.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-43818-99
JUN 26 1942

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b7D

I asked [REDACTED] if the reason he was not giving information was because he feared the information would leak out. [REDACTED] replied that if he gave any information at all it could easily be traced back to him because people would know that he was the only one who had it. [REDACTED] then said that only GERALD L. K. SMITH knew that he had the complete story. He said other persons who knew part of his information about SMITH were Special Agent Milton J. Royd, [REDACTED] Mr. LAMB (Tolan Committee), and JOE McNULTY, of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice. [REDACTED] said that one reason why he didn't want to come to the F.B.I. at all was because of HARRY BENNETT although HARRY BENNETT did not know what information he had. [REDACTED] then went into a long explanation of the relationship between HARRY BENNETT and himself and admitted that [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] He had no evidence that information given to the F.B.I. or to LAMB was getting back to HARRY BENNETT or the Ford Motor Company through the F.B.I., but he thought it might be through [REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *declassification*

DATE 7/6/82 BY LEDML

242

JUL 1942

COPY FILE
COPIES DESTROYED

Letter to the Director

June 12, 1942

said that [redacted] didn't even know LAMB, but that [redacted] had meetings with SMITH. In fact, [redacted] introduced [redacted] to SMITH, and [redacted] still believes that [redacted] is giving information back to SMITH. [redacted] said that MARTIN DIES ordered his investigators, [redacted] and [redacted] not to do anything to GERALD SMITH. [redacted] then said that [redacted] knew some of his information about SMITH because they had frequently discussed SMITH.

[redacted] asked how I got information from LAMB and I declined to answer. [redacted] then said that he was not keeping any secrets from me [redacted]

[redacted] then said that the principal reason for not giving information is that it might result in the issuance of a subpoena upon HENRY FORD, and that that was one very tender spot in the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] admitted that SMITH must have told HARRY BENNETT that [redacted] knew a lot about him, but he said that HARRY BENNETT had very little regard for SMITH, because when BENNETT refused to give SMITH as much money as SMITH thought he should have, SMITH went directly to HENRY FORD and BENNETT resented this. [redacted] also had very little faith in HARRY BENNETT.

[redacted] then explained that from [redacted] of the Detroit Police Department, he got the idea that [redacted] was carrying tales to the Ford Motor Company, specifically to HARRY BENNETT and [redacted]. I then asked [redacted] in many different forms whether [redacted] had ever heard that any information given to the F.B.I. has ever gotten back to HARRY BENNETT or the Ford Motor Company through the F.B.I. [redacted] steadfastly refused to answer the question and finally told me that there was no use in asking it anymore because he just wouldn't answer it. Between refusals [redacted] said frequently that he regretted ever getting mixed up with GERALD SMITH and he would like to forget about the whole affair and just go off to some faraway place and start all over. [redacted] explained that [redacted] could not be trusted because he was serving more than one master, that [redacted] was working for the Dies Committee and MARTIN DIES gave him orders not to do anything to GERALD SMITH, but [redacted] was also working for the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York City which was anxious to urge prosecutive action against SMITH. [redacted] therefore, was trying to make a case against SMITH so that he could tell the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York that he had performed a service for them and still be able to answer MARTIN DIES that he had not done anything against SMITH, but that the F.B.I. had made its own case. [redacted] also intimated that other pressure to prosecute GERALD SMITH was being brought by the DuPont interests because of enmity between DuPont and the Ford Motor Company. ✓

ALL
b7c. b7d

Letter to the Director

June 12, 1942 ✓

██████████ intimated that ██████████ of National Workers League might know something about the leak out of the F.B.I. Detroit Office because ██████████ once told him that he fears only the Dies Committee because he would always be tipped off about any action the F.B.I. would take.

██████████ said also that ██████████ asked him to get six men placed in various plants. ██████████ inferred that the purpose was Sabotage, and turned the proposition over to ██████████ ██████████ after conferring with somebody in the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, said he could not arrange to help out with the "Sabotage plot" even for the purpose of exposing the men before any damage was done.

██████████ then asked me to arrange an appointment for him with HARRY BENNETT. I refused on the grounds that this would look like connivance. ██████████ repeated that he had not seen BENNETT since June or July of 1941, and refused to answer directly whether he had heard BENNETT had received information from the F.B.I. ██████████ then asked me to go to HARRY BENNETT and MARTIN DIES and tell them to keep ██████████ quiet. ██████████ denied that ██████████ told him that there was a leak out this office to HARRY BENNETT.

██████████ said that he had heard in the middle of May, 1942, that in the case of indictment, HENRY FORD would put up a \$1,000,000 defense fund; that he also heard that HENRY/FORD was going to finance CHARLES LINDBERGH who was going to run for President or Vice President in 1944 on the Nationalist Party ticket supported by GERALD SMITH.

██████████ argued that he would not be willing to give any information concerning GERALD SMITH or allied Subjects since this might result in a subpoena upon HENRY FORD. He feared that the same thing would happen to him that happened to DON MILLER (MILLER was a CIO investigator who disappeared six months ago and is believed to have been murdered because of information which he gave out).

I pointed out that any decision as to the prosecution of individuals did not rest with ██████████ but was up to the United States Government and consequently ██████████ had no power to weigh such decisions. Still ██████████ refused to give any information.

When I finally refused to arrange an appointment for ██████████ with HARRY BENNETT, ██████████ said he would try to see HARRY BENNETT himself in order that he could discuss the situation with BENNETT. ██████████ made it clear that he did not want to be responsible for causing "important people" to be subpoenaed. He also wanted to discuss with HARRY BENNETT the manner in which ██████████ is mixed up in this whole situation. ██████████ said he couldn't talk at all until his hands were untied. He said he was not holding out for money, but that it might be a different thing if I offered him a

Letter to the Director

June 12, 1942

job

[REDACTED]

concluded by saying that if he could get his hands untied by HARRY BENNETT, he would give all the information he could, and then if I wanted to use my influence through HARRY BENNETT or somebody else to get him a job someplace else, that would be entirely up to me.

It is noted that in accordance with [REDACTED] statement, he was supposed to have spoken to me again on May 29. However, up to the present moment, he has not come to see me; and it has been impossible to contact him despite repeated efforts.

Very truly yours,

John S. Eugas
JOHN S. EUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[REDACTED] jt
62-1126

mc

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b7c
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J

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit - Michigan
June 29, 1942

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DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6 BJA/DM3
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62-43818
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[Handwritten initials]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL CONFIDENTIAL
DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LED/ML
ON 8/10/77

Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Kramer	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Files	.....

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that this office has received the following additional information from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b7D

SMITH is now sending out his literature only to those persons who have made two or more contributions to him. The June '42 issue of "The Cross And The Flag" has just been released and copies will be furnished to you shortly. SMITH is still using the same printer who is under investigation by this office for alleged Nazi sympathies. The printer's name is [redacted] operating as "Merchants Press." Besides the much publicized Post Office Box #459, Detroit, Michigan, SMITH also receives a small quantity of mail through Post Office Box #697 which is not at all publicized. SMITH is still receiving correspondence marked "Personal" from Kansas which undoubtedly is from GERALD WINROD at Wichita. b7C

On June 3, 1942, SMITH after a five-hour conference with Mr. CHARLES SORENSON, Vice President of the Ford Motor Company, commented to his wife that he had had a fine afternoon, lunch, and they treated him royally at the Ford Motor Company. Mr. SMITH continues to confer with HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Manager, Ford Motor Company, several times weekly and SMITH and his wife are mingling socially with Mr. and Mrs. HARRY BENNETT. Mrs. SMITH told SMITH'S manager, BERNARD DOMAN, that if necessary, he would have to pay current office expenses with cash that was received through the mail, but she hated to have to do it.

Mr. WILLIAM HUIE, Associate Editor of American Mercury Magazine, New York City, New York, visited Detroit and immediately got in touch with SMITH in accordance with a prior appointment by telegram. HUIE asked SMITH to arrange an interview for him with HARRY BENNETT on June 5, 1942 and to arrange an interview with HENRY FORD some time within the next month. SMITH suggested that HUIE call HARRY BENNETT'S assistant. HUIE also told SMITH that he had interviewed [redacted] (prominent Jewish attorney in Detroit, Michigan) and told that he was writing an article about SMITH. HUIE told SMITH that [redacted] b7C

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AND FIELD OFFICES
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Letter to the Director
dated June 29, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY-SEDITION

was rather receptive and gave the impression to HUIE that if SMITH had referred HUIE to him, it was all right. SMITH told HUIE to ask [REDACTED] in subsequent interviews whether or not the Dodge family had ever taken any interest in SMITH'S work. SMITH told HUIE to tell [REDACTED] that HUIE had asked SMITH if they did and SMITH had denied it. SMITH later contacted HUIE telephonically and added that HUIE should tell [REDACTED] that he thought very well of [REDACTED] and that if people who pose as leaders of the Jewish race had as much common sense as [REDACTED] had there wouldn't be any Jewish problem.

SMITH called HARRY BENNETT'S office and spoke to [REDACTED] advising him that a friend of SMITH'S whom SMITH used to know in Alabama and Louisiana had just come from New York. SMITH described this fellow (HUIE) as an awfully nice fellow and a very important writer. SMITH stated that this fellow brought some very serious information which he had learned in New York. SMITH related that BIRKHEAD (probably Reverend Dr. L. M. BIRKHEAD of Friends of Democracy) was planning a very serious plot. SMITH urged [REDACTED] to get in touch immediately with HARRY BENNETT about it. At [REDACTED] request, SMITH then gave the following information so that [REDACTED] could relay it to BENNETT. BIRKHEAD and his friends planned through [REDACTED] and others to plant machine guns and ammunition in the homes of certain persons in Detroit. The conspirators were then to tip off the F.B.I. which would then raid the homes. After the raid the occupants would then say that they were followers of GERALD L. K. SMITH, HENRY FORD, HARRY BENNETT, Father COUGHLIN and others. Mr. SMITH then suggested that HARRY BENNETT should call John Bugas right away and tell Bugas that the Conspirators were planning to use him as a stooge. SMITH also suggested that they (the Ford Motor Company) "ought to put somebody on this [REDACTED] because he is working on all of them all the time." SMITH then advised [REDACTED] that this plot was supposed to happen within a week and that HARRY BENNETT should take action on it immediately. SMITH then resumed, saying that [REDACTED] was operating on a very vicious basis because he was mad at SMITH for not giving him a job and angry at the Ford Motor Company where he could not get a job. [REDACTED] then answered that HARRY BENNETT warned SMITH about [REDACTED] nearly four years ago. SMITH said that he would leave it up to HARRY BENNETT and he, himself, would not call John Bugas or anybody.

SMITH'S manager, DOMAN, told SMITH that an F.B.I. Agent named [REDACTED] had been over to interview their printer [REDACTED] asking all sorts of questions about the magazine such as who edited the magazine, whether he printed it here, if that was the only one printed, how many were printed, and all the details. In short, the Agent wanted to

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dated June 29, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY-SEDITION

be sure that SMITH wrote everything in the magazine and that nobody else contributed anything. SMITH asked if the Agent had been nasty and DOMAN replied that the printer said no, although the printer regretted that he told him how many copies he printed because it was really none of their business. DOMAN also advised SMITH that these two agents also interviewed the typesetter. SMITH later called the printer and got the same information from him including the denial to the question whether the Agent was nasty.

HUBERT LUCKER then called SMITH and SMITH told him the same story about the plot with the following additions. SMITH told HUBERT that the planting of guns and ammunition would be done in Detroit by Jews. SMITH advised LUCKER to keep his basement locked so that nothing could be thrown into it. SMITH said that he believed the whole plot was being arranged by [REDACTED] and was being done to discredit FORD, LINDBURGH, COUGHLIN, GERALD SMITH, HARRY BENNETT and all the leaders of this community. LUCKER then told SMITH that the Agents who questioned him were very nice and did not make any effort to embarrass him. LUCKER said the Agents should know all about King Carol coming to the United States because this was a matter for the United States Government for whom the Agents were working--he hoped. LUCKER then said that the Agents, after finishing with their questioning about King Carol, then switched over to questions about GERALD SMITH (the Agents actually questioned LUCKER exclusively about Carol of Rumania and did not mention SMITH.) LUCKER said that he answered very evasively and the Agents got nothing but generalities about SMITH from him. SMITH suggested that the complaint about SMITH must have come to the F.B.I. from [REDACTED] LUCKER then told SMITH that everyone who was opposing the Free Romania Movement was a Communist and the F.B.I. could easily get records on Communists because a chap here on the Police Department has one of the best records of Communists in the world and that John Bugas was a good friend of HARRY BENNETT who had a complete Communist file. LUCKER said that the Agents left when they heard this and knew there was no sense in talking about it.

SMITH then asked LUCKER if John Bugas and HARRY BENNETT were good friends and LUCKER said "yes." SMITH then said Bugas has furnished HARRY BENNETT most of the good stuff they have. SMITH suggested that the purpose of the F.B.I. investigation was to prove that LUCKER was a "friend of somebody," and that LUCKER was in the SMITH organization and then that angle could be built up. SMITH said that this was [REDACTED] idea.

On June 6, 1942, SMITH in discussing his campaign for United States Senator said that he had a "sort of natural help" on the upper

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INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

peninsula of Michigan because SMITH'S enemies criticize him as being pro-Axis and pro-Hitler and there are a large number of Finns and Italians on the upper peninsula and that "smear" would not hurt him at all. SMITH then told [redacted] of radio station WJR of the plot to discredit SMITH, FORD, LINDBURGH and COUGHLIN as Fascist-revolutionists. He said that persons such as those who planned to conspire were causing dis-unity by trying to make trouble for pre-Pearl Harbor Isolationists. SMITH said that all his contacts were wholesome and that he had no underground contacts. SMITH then said that there was once a whispering campaign that [redacted] was taking 15% of everything sent to Father COUGHLIN and the whispers had to be "scientifically blocked." SMITH said that [redacted] of the Defense Program, has been one of SMITH'S most sincere backers since he started in Detroit.

SMITH added to his mailing list, [redacted], Chicago, Illinois. On June 6, 1942, SMITH sent for a reporter from United Press and gave to a reporter named [redacted] a copy of his letter to BIDDLE and SMITH'S radio speech for June 7, 1942. Immediately before the broadcast, Mrs. SMITH called Mr. and Mrs. HARRY BENNETT and told them to listen in to the radio broadcast of Mr. SMITH. On June 8, 1942, SMITH related the "plot" to Colonel GEORGE MAINES, Flint, Michigan. MAINES tried to find out who the principal conspirator was and asked if it was [redacted] SMITH said "no." MAINES then asked if it was WINCHELL'S crowd and SMITH replied "no, although you never know who WINCHELL'S crowd is." SMITH then said that "they" had closed the deal with one of his best friends and the conspirators would never get away with their plot in Detroit. SMITH told Colonel MAINES also that the Finnish and Italian vote would take care of itself when the election came. SMITH also said that [redacted] had gone to see Attorney-General BIDDLE in order to have the COUGHLIN matter dropped, adding that if it was followed up it would eventually involve [redacted] and bring much discredit to the Catholic Church.

In SMITH'S June, '42 issue of "The Cross And The Flag" SMITH publicly urged Attorney-General BIDDLE to look over the list of SMITH'S opponents and to compare them with a list of HARRY BRIDGES supporters and he would find a marked similarity.

SMITH is continuing to contact HARRY BENNETT and on June 9, 1942, he also attempted to contact HENRY FORD'S personal secretary, [redacted]. On June 10, 1942, HARRY BENNETT had a conference with GERALD SMITH. He took a copy of his magazine "The Cross And The Flag" with him for BENNETT'S approval. Traffic Court Judge CUTLIFF, called Mrs. SMITH on June 10, 1942 and told her that his brother had got three nominating

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petitions filled at the Ford Motor Company by workers on the assembly line and a number of persons who are more or less executives. Judge CUTLIFF reported that SMITH was making a hit by championing the cause of Father COUGHLIN. Judge CUTLIFF complained that he put in an emergency call and still was not able to get through without waiting. He suggested to Mrs. SMITH that the line must be tapped and Mr. SMITH should have his telephone number changed. SMITH later congratulated Judge CUTLIFF on the fine piece of work his brother did. SMITH said that he was confident of getting the vote of the union members because he is an honorary member of thirteen labor unions. He said he was not going strong on the unions because the primary vote depends on farmers, but that he was going to concentrate on labor unions in the final election. On June 12, 1942, SMITH telephonically advised Colonel GEORGE MAINES of Flint, Michigan, that he had contacted MAINES' friend in the Dime Bank Building, (who is undoubtedly ED BARNARD, local political leader) and that he was for SMITH 100%. SMITH promised that if the Republicans win in 1944 he would make GEORGE MAINES Postmaster of Flint, Michigan.

SMITH made numerous complaints that his program was displaced on Sunday night June 14, 1942 by the President's transcribed address. SMITH said several times that he believed the President picked 7:15 P.M. on purpose in order to prevent SMITH from talking over the radio that night. b7c

On June 12, 1942, SMITH called [REDACTED] and discussed with him the political campaign. SMITH said that the Republican Party was going to win some time and that he thought the New Deal had betrayed the country. SMITH said that the public sentiment should re-act. The people would want to drink blood and they did not want to stand for any middle-of-the-roadists but would want extremists like SMITH himself. SMITH said that he was going to conduct a campaign which was going to be a cross between a political campaign and a revolution and that it was necessary to have a few more who were willing to do this at a critical time and that SMITH was willing to pay the price whatever it might be to save America. SMITH said that the New Deal had many enemies and that the New Deal was out to crucify all of them, including COUGHLIN, the FORD Motor Company, FRANK McKAY and GERALD SMITH and that they had all agreed that they should make a unified effort to save themselves. SMITH said that when this group was assembled he said to them all, "Let's all get together and whip these (obscene) right up and down the line." SMITH then said that he wants to be remembered by his grandchildren as the one man that stood unsullied in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah of the New Deal. SMITH said that that was what he wrote to Attorney-General BIDDLE.

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In speaking to [REDACTED], SMITH said that the conviction of FRED FRAHM, former superintendent of the Detroit Police Department was one of the worst things in the history of jurisprudence and that nothing that Hitler was doing was any worse than that.

SMITH is presently getting out campaign propaganda characterizing SMITH as a persecuted martyr for defending the Americanism of Washington and Lincoln.

On June 15, 1942, [REDACTED] of New York City, New York, arrived at Detroit, Michigan as the guest of Mrs. GERALD L. K. SMITH in accordance with previously arranged appointment.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[REDACTED]
62-1126

ALL
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin: DETROIT, MICHIGAN		Detroit File No. 62-1126	
Made At: DETROIT, MICHIGAN	Date: 6/29/42	Period: 5/29; 6/1, 2, 4, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18/42	Made By: [REDACTED] b7c
Title GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as GERALD L. K. SMITH; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION		Character INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION	
Synopsis of Facts:			
<p>Subject busy with campaign for nomination as Republican candidate for United States Senate from State of Michigan. His monthly magazine "The Cross and the Flag" continues to criticize administration and alleged control of Communists and Internationalists. Copy for June, 1942, submitted. Subject continues similar attacks on radio station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, each Sunday night. Further collaboration with officials of Ford Motor Car Company revealed and also with GERALD B. WINROD, Wichita, Kansas and Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, Chicago, Illinois. Subject is publicizing alleged plot of his enemies to accuse him and his followers of fostering Fascist revolution. Subject's printer and typesetter interviewed. Membership of Subject's Committee of One Million includes prominent former members of America First Committee and Father COUGHLIN's Group. Subject made statement that United States needs a dictator and refused to criticize Fascism in radio addresses. [REDACTED] Public records of Federation of Americanization [REDACTED]</p>			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6GJA/LDM/S 200,433			
I ENCL. 14 [Handwritten initials]		b7E	
Approved: <i>John S. Pagan</i> SAC		62-1126-101	
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See Serial 144-101-10

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(Detroit file 62-1126)

of Michigan, used by Subject, set forth. Subsequent radio addresses of Subject submitted.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated June 11, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan. b7c

DETAILS:

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

[REDACTED] of Merchants Press, 442 East Lafayette Street, Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed by the writer, accompanied by Special Agent [REDACTED]. As explained in reference report, [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] stated that his principal work is done for the Ford Motor Car Company and that he has never been anxious to print publications because they are generally bad pay. He said that one of his salesmen told him that he could get the contract to publish SMITH's magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" and [REDACTED] insisted on speaking to SMITH himself. [REDACTED] stated that he negotiated an oral contract with SMITH for the printing of 10,000 copies of the May, 1942, edition of "The Cross and the Flag", to be paid for \$300.00 in cash immediately and the balance, which was somewhat in excess of \$200.00, upon delivery. [REDACTED] stated that the \$300.00 cash was paid down and BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH's manager, delivered the typewritten materials that were to be printed. [REDACTED] said he then requested bids from various typesetters and eventually sent the typewritten material in exactly the same condition that he received it to the Standard Typesetting Service, whose bid he received from [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] continued that he received the type set-up in page form from Standard Typesetting Service and ran off the proofs without making any change in the type. He said extensive changes were made in the proofs by SMITH and DOMAN, but the only correction that he could describe was that a letter of Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN of Michigan was deleted. [REDACTED] stated that SMITH insisted that all the proofs be returned to SMITH himself and consequently [REDACTED] said he did not have any of the original proofs. b7c b7D

[REDACTED] said that on May 10, 1942, he delivered 10,000 copies of the May, 1942, edition of "The Cross and the Flag" to SMITH's office. He said during the last week in May, SMITH paid him an additional \$100.00 in cash and at the time of this interview on June 1, 1942, [REDACTED] said that SMITH still owed him more than \$100.00. [REDACTED] stated that SMITH was trying to get him to print the June, 1942 issue but [REDACTED] told him that he wouldn't take the job until SMITH paid in full for the May, 1942 issue. [REDACTED] was

(Detroit file 62-1126)

very explicit in saying that he did not make any change at all in the material to be printed unless it was specifically authorized by SMITH or his manager, DOZAN.

[REDACTED] Standard Typesetting Service, stated that he received the typesetting job on the May, 1942, issue from [REDACTED] of Merchants Press. He said he merely received the typewritten material that was submitted to him and set it up on his Linotype Machine exactly as it was received and redelivered the typewritten material and the pages of type to [REDACTED]. He was clear that he did not make any changes in the typewritten material but merely set it up in the exact form that it was given to him.

[REDACTED] whose identity is known b7D to the Bureau, advised that [REDACTED] telephoned SMITH as soon as the Agents had left [REDACTED] office. [REDACTED] described in detail the questions that were asked by the Agents and the answers that he gave. He stated that he was sorry that he informed the Agents that he printed 10,000 copies because that was none of their business. b7D

[REDACTED] further stated that SMITH is b7D continuing to contact HARRY BENNETT, personnel manager of the Ford Motor Car Company, both, in a business way and socially. Informant added that SMITH has made some contacts with [REDACTED] personal secretary to HENRY FORD and had b7C a five-hour interview one afternoon with CHARLES SORENSON, vice president of the Ford Motor Car Company. Informant was unable to state whether financial support is being received by SMITH from the Ford Motor Car Company at the present time.

Informant stated that SMITH expects to receive the vote of the German, Italian and Finnish population in the State of Michigan by reason of the attack that has been made upon him by his enemies who term him pro-Nazi and Fascist.

Informant stated that MR. WILLIAM HUIE, associate editor of American Mercury Magazine, New York, New York, visited GERALD SMITH in Detroit, Michigan, and told him that he was planning to write an article about SMITH in the American Mercury Magazine. SMITH was made to understand that the article would not be entirely complimentary to SMITH but he understood also that "it had to be that way". HUIE disclosed to SMITH that during his investigation in order to get material for this article in New York City, he spoke to Reverend L. N. BIRKHEAD of the organization known as Friends of Democracy. BIRKHEAD told HUIE, who in turn told SMITH, according to [REDACTED] b7D that there was a plot that would ripen within ten days from June 5, 1942, in accordance with which guns and ammunition would be planted in the homes of certain persons in Detroit, Michigan. The Federal Bureau of Investigation would then be tipped off to raid these homes and the occupants

(Detroit file 62-1126)

upon being raided, would then say that they were followers of GERALD L. K. SMITH, FATHER COUGHLIN, HENRY FORD, HARRY BENNETT and CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. SMITH gave wide publicity to this alleged plot to many of his friends and then broadcasted the substance of the plot without mentioning names in his weekly radio address on June 7, 1942.

According to [REDACTED], SMITH immediately got in touch with HARRY BENNETT and told him to forewarn Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS of Detroit Field Office. Up until the date of dictation, which is June 18, 1942, no such plot has ripened and no such warning has been given to Mr. BUGAS by HARRY BENNETT. b7D

Also according to [REDACTED] GERALD SMITH, HUBERT LUCKER, [REDACTED] and other persons close to SMITH, believe that [REDACTED] who is in the employ as investigator of certain Jewish, anti-Nazi groups in New York City, is responsible for both, the investigation of GERALD L. K. SMITH and also the alleged conspiracy to discredit SMITH and others. b7C

By letter dated June 5, 1942, SMITH advised Attorney General Mr. BIDDLE of this conspiracy without mentioning any names of conspirators or informants. The letter concluded with a demand upon the Attorney General to give SMITH protection against the plotters. SMITH desired an immediate reply. According to Informant SMITH subsequently received a reply signed by Mr. BIDDLE's assistant, Mr. BERGE.

According to [REDACTED], SMITH is very optimistic over winning the Republican nomination for United States Senator for the State of Michigan, but he is at this time greatly concerned over whether or not Judge HOMER FERGUSON will run against him. b7D

On June 12, 1942, SMITH told [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, that the Republican Party was going to win some time and that he thought the New Deal had betrayed the country. SMITH said that when public sentiment would react, the public would want to drink blood and they would not stand for any compromises but they would want an extremist like SMITH himself. SMITH swore that his campaign would be close between a political campaign and a revolution and that SMITH was willing to pay whatever price was necessary to save America, and that it was necessary to have a few men who were willing to do this at such a critical time. SMITH further said that a New Deal was out to criticize himself, the Ford Motor Car Company, FATHER COUGHLIN and FRANK MC KAY and that it was necessary for all of them to unite to quit the New Deal. b7C

[REDACTED] also said that SMITH showed great disappointment when the broadcast of the President's radio address on b7D

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June 1, 1942, conflicted with his weekly radio program and made him miss a week on the air when he had "something very important to say".

The June, 1942, issue of SMITH's publication "The Cross and the Flag" was released on or about June 16, 1942. The principal editorial is entitled "We, The People, Are Still Here" and concludes with the following paragraphs:

"And, while we whip you at the polls and expose you to the people, we shall not only survive your dastardly smear campaigns, but we shall resolutely make sure that your conspiracies shall not divert us from our determination to be loyal to the war effort. Even though some of your clique may be in power in Washington, we shall continue to refuse to judge our government by these exceptions. But we shall determine that the exception shall not become the rule--and that the exceptions shall not become the rulers.

"Get off your high horses, you potential tyrants, you over-ambitious bureaucrats, you traitors to America! WE, THE PEOPLE, ARE STILL HERE!"

Another article entitled "Biddle Burns 'Bridges' Behind Him" compliments the Attorney General for making one of the most constructive decisions in history by printing Communism as a crime. It also suggests that the Attorney General should compare the opponents of SMITH with the sponsors of HARRY BRIDGES and he would discover a striking resemblance in the two lists of names. The remaining articles are "Smear Killers", A Survey of the Most Dastardly Attempt at Character assassination in the History of American Politics, "France Lost Christ", An Interpretation of Internal Decay Which Preceded Military Defeat, "The Hon. Herbert Hoover Says:", A Constructive Statement by Former President Hoover on How to Win This War and Save Our American Way of Life, "Cane Sugar and Political Gravy", The Sugar Trust Reaches Into the Public Purse, "\$60,000 To One Farmer For Not Raising Cotton", An Interpretation of Why the Solid South is So Solid, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington", The Editor, a Candidate for the United States Senate, Takes His Stand.

Two copies of the June, 1942, issue of "The Cross and The Flag" are being submitted with this report.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] also exhibited several issues of a newspaper entitled "The Herald" the motto of which was Future and Independent American Destiny. The newspaper was published by Lake Geneva Publication, Incorporated, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. It was also apparent from a rubber stamp impression on copies of these newspapers that they had been distributed by members of the America First Committee. A perusal of the newspapers made it clear that the policy of the editors was pro-German, anti-administration, anti-English, anti-Jewish and anti-Communist. It was noted that the editor of this newspaper was DOUGLAS M. STEWART and that one of the managing editors was FREDERICK KISTER. It is believed that DOUGLAS M. STEWART is now editor of Scribners Commentator Magazine published at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. b7c
b7D

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that Subject has recently been in contact with [redacted] of the Commentator Magazine at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, telephone number 464. b7c
b7D

[redacted] also exhibited to the writer a clipping from the Detroit News dated July 16, 1941, describing a "No Foreign War Rally" at Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Michigan, on June 17, 1941. Two thousand two hundred persons were present. SMITH was the principal speaker and he uncovered the plot to annex the United States to Great Britain and to make "union now" with FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT as an Honorary Member of Parliament. SMITH criticized the administration and urged that soldiers' wages should be increased. During the meeting he made two appeals for contributions to support his weekly broadcast. Other speakers at the meeting were EARL J. SOUTHARD, Departmental Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars-Illinois, and WILLIAM J. GRACE, Chicago Attorney and chairman of Citizens Committee to Keep America Out of War. Three resolutions were passed at this rally. b7c
b7D

1. To impeach Secretary of Navy FRANK KNOX.
2. To oppose lengthening construction of any American expeditionary force.
3. To oppose anything in the nature of a military alliance with Russia.

[redacted] stated that the America First Committee worked very closely with The Committee of One Million. At a meeting of The Committee of One Million in September, 1941, SMITH interviewed ROBERT T. VIETIG, executive secretary of the Detroit chapter of America First Committee, and invited VIETIG to sit on the platform. VIETIG, however, declined to sit on the platform. [redacted] believes since the America First Committee is now enacted that VIETIG is working for it. b7c
b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[REDACTED] said that in the beginning of 1941 he spoke with [REDACTED], Ford Motor Car Company and a discussion wandered to the subject of GERALD SMITH. Informant suggested that the Ford Motor Car Company should stop lending financial support to SMITH. [REDACTED] agreed and said that the Ford Motor Car Company was not going to pay SMITH another dime.

[REDACTED] said that Subject is maintaining contact with the publication entitled "The Defenders", Wichita, Kansas, which is the publication of GERALD WITROD. Informant stated that some of SMITH's publications were printed in Wichita, Kansas, specifically a pamphlet entitled "The Hoop of Steel".

On January 12, 1942, according to [REDACTED] Subject telegraphed [REDACTED] Radio Station WOL, Washington, D. C. as follows:

"Our Committee considers it advisable to recess broadcast in Washington for at least two more weeks and perhaps four. We consider this advisable due to the fact that subjects for discussion have not completely crystallized. We are anxious to do or say nothing that might in any way affect the war effort. We believe that within one month domestic issues will so crystallize as to merit honest, fearless and patriotic discussion.

/s/ GERALD L. K. SMITH"

Informant also stated that Subject has been in contact with ROBERT T. REYNOLDS, Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 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) b7c, 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:
62-43818-101 Pgs 8 & 9

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(Detroit file 62-1126)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], whose identity is known to the Bureau revealed that SMITH, aside from the Post Office Box #459, Detroit, Michigan, which he publicizes widely, also uses Post Office Box #697, Detroit, Michigan.

[REDACTED] Post Office Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised that Post Office Box #697 was rented to BERNARD DONAH for use in the advertising business. The quantity of mail receipt through this box is comparatively small. The references on the application for this Post Office Box rental were IRVING BOOK, Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, and [REDACTED] 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. [REDACTED]

In accordance with Bureau letter dated June 4, 1942,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REFER TO IRS

(Detroit file 62-1126)

amounting to about \$125.00. [REDACTED] said that after about three months SMITH switched over to radio station WJR at a cost of \$375.00 per week. He said the three incorporators put in about \$60.00 each.

The first office SMITH had in Detroit was in the Leland Hotel. The first few programs were very well received and listeners sent generous contributions through the mail. SMITH also collected cash contributions at his meetings. Soon SMITH moved his offices to the Industrial Bank Building. [REDACTED] reluctantly stated that the rent for SMITH's offices in the Industrial Bank Building was probably donated by the BOOK family who operates that building. [REDACTED] was extremely evasive in answering questions concerning SMITH's financial support. He suggested that the writer look in the Detroit City Directory and practically everyone in there would have been a contributor. He then stated that practically every industrialist in Detroit contributed to SMITH's support, but did so in the form of group contributions so that it would be impossible to say what persons made a certain contribution. He said that the industrialists were all very anxious to support SMITH's fight against Communism in the Labor Unions. [REDACTED] said that none of the industrialists now support SMITH since he has embarked on a political campaign for the United States Senate.

[REDACTED] said he has not discussed finances recently with SMITH and has only spoken to SMITH three times in the last year. He said in the last of these conversations SMITH informed [REDACTED] that he was running for the Senate and asked [REDACTED] to work for him but [REDACTED] said that he was "too busy".

[REDACTED] continued that JOHN RINDERMAN resigned in 1941 from his connection with SMITH and PEABODY resigned in 1940. He said that BERNARD DOMAN and Mrs. ELEANOR SMITH, SMITH's wife, were elected to the Board of Directors to fill these two vacancies. [REDACTED] said thereafter he became inactive and dropped out.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] insisted that SMITH had never received any outright support from Ford or Chrysler or any other leading industrial establishment. He did suggest that Ford might have called upon his own "sources" and recommended to them that they support SMITH. [REDACTED] denied having any knowledge of the amount of money that SMITH received. He denied that the Ford Motor Car Company ever paid for any of the radio programs but again suggested that some sympathetic persons might have made a group contribution which might have been used in payment of the radio program.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

b7c, b7d

[REDACTED] said he knows nothing of any Fascist, Nazi or subversive association of SMITH.

LUCKER expressed surprise over the fact that SMITH, in his May, 1942, issue of "The Cross and the Flag", named WINROD as an outstanding American. He said as far as he knows GERALD SMITH, he had an intense dislike for WINROD because WINROD tried to make him join the Silver Shirts. He expressed similar surprise over SMITH's public praise of ELIZABETH DILLING.

Photostatic copies of the articles of incorporation of the Federation of Americanization of Michigan state its purpose to be to aid in movements and support with funds patriotic programs of known integrity. The location of the corporation was said to have been Room #1927, Detroit Leland Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. The corporation did not issue stock and had no real estate and its only personal property were books, pamphlets and literature. Finances were said to be from donations. The corporation was incorporated as a no profit organization. The incorporators were HUBERT H. LUCKER, L. NAVARRE PEABODY and JOHN RINDERMAN. The same persons were the initial Board of Directors. The term of the corporation was fixed at 20 years. The date of the incorporation was April 14, 1939. It was stated that additional membership in the corporation can only be received by unanimous vote of original incorporators and their duly elected successors.

The 1939 annual report shows the office address to be 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, and the officers, H. H. LUCKER, President, E. M. SMITH, Secretary, and JOHN RINDERMAN, Treasurer. The corporation showed a deficit of \$900.00.

The 1940 annual report shows the officers to be H. H. LUCKER, President, E. M. SMITH, Secretary and BERNARD A. DOLAN, Treasurer. The deficit was listed as \$1,100.00.

The 1941 return showed the officers to be BERNARD A. DOLAN, President, and E. M. SMITH, Treasurer. The directors were BERNARD DOLAN, E. M. SMITH and HUBERT H. LUCKER. The deficit was reported at \$2,000.00.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] was also evasive and said that he had never driven SMITH out to the Ford Motor Car Company and had no idea that SMITH had any connection with the Ford Motor Car Company. He said that in his opinion SMITH was as honest a man as any one could be and had no Fascist sympathies but was merely a good, true American. He knew of no source of SMITH's income except cash contributions received in mail and at meetings.

Despite persistent questioning in the presence of Special Agent [REDACTED] continuously denied that SMITH had any contacts except with all the good people that were interested in him. He said that he never drove SMITH anywhere except to his office, to his home and out for a drive. [REDACTED] did admit, however, that The Committee of One Million now included most of the former members of the America First Committee and Father COUGHLIN's Group. b7c

[REDACTED] added that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7D
were still in very close contact with SMITH and even to the extent of reporting to SMITH that they were telephonically contacted by the writer and they tried to follow SMITH's advice not to respond to any telephonic contact by any one.

[REDACTED] Military Intelligence b7c
Officer, Selfridge Field, Michigan, reported to Special Agent [REDACTED] b7D
who was interviewing him in connection with another investigation, that he was unable to ascertain the identity of the soldier who wrote a letter to Subject and signed it R.K., Department of Quartermaster, Selfridge Field, Michigan.

Subject's radio speech over station WJR on May 31, 1942, opened with the following statements:

"We cannot win this war without tires and gasoline. This war must be won on two fronts -- the Battle front and the Home front. We need tires and gasoline both places. Every loyal American is willing to give his life, or the life of his son, to win the war on the battle front. Every patriotic American must do everything in his power to win the battle on the home front."

Thereafter SMITH continued to criticize the administration's policy along his usual lines and argued that it was necessary to take the Nazis and Communists off the pay roll of the United States Government. SMITH announced that he was going to be the friend of the Cougkhlinites.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

In SMITH's speech over station WJR on June 7, 1942, SMITH spent all his time exposing the plot of character assassins that were going to frame him and his followers as Fascist revolutionists.

On June 14, 1942, SMITH did not go over the air because of the President's Flag Day address.

Verbatim copies of SMITH's speeches dated May 31, 1942 and June 7, 1942, are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU

Two copies of "The Cross and the Flag", June, 1942 issue.

Two copies of radio speeches dated May 31, 1942 and June 7, 1942.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION

Will report information concerning [REDACTED] and newspaper known as "The Herald", especially in reference to any connection between the above and GERALD L. K. SMITH and any Fascist activity that may be engaged in by the above.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At ALMA, MICHIGAN, will contact [REDACTED] relative to information in his possession concerning the activities of SMITH.

At DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will contact [REDACTED] relative to information in his possession concerning activities of SMITH and will maintain contact with other informants for further information relative to SMITH.

- P E N D I N G -

ALL
b7c

(Detroit file #62-1126)

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A: ✓
b7c, b7d

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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For your information: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818 - 101 Enclosure

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FJS:AJB

7-20-42

62-43818-111

RECORDED
INDEXED

To: Assistant Attorney General
Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Gerald L. K. Smith; "The Committee of One Million"; Sedition

There are enclosed herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated June 29, 1942, together with a copy of Smith's radio broadcasts from station WJR, Detroit, Michigan on May 31, 1942 and June 7, 1942, together with a copy of the June, 1942, issue of "The Cross And The Flag" which publication is prepared and disseminated by Smith, b7c

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6 BJA/Bms
204,433

REPRODUCTION FILE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM
JUL 21 10 38 AM '42

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - ROOM 5640
JUL 28 6 01 PM '42

MAILED 1
★ JUL 21 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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4 JUL 23 1942

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) TREASURY
Dept, 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.

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For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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JPha:JEA
62-43818-102

62-43818-102 July 20, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of a list of reported contributors to Gerald L. K. Smith and the Committee of 1,000,000 during the year 1937 and the first three months of 1938.

This list was referred to the Bureau by a confidential source and the same is being sent you for your information and assistance in your further investigation of this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

- 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. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/AL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ JUL 20 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **62-1194**

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/29/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/12/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE GERALD L. K. SMITH		CHARACTER OF CASE MISCELLANEOUS - Information Concerning	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED], is presently at Ft. Benning, Ga., attending Infantry Officers' Candidate School. Pertinent serials being forwarded Atlanta Field Division.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, dated 5/20/41. Letter from Detroit Field Division dated 6/4/42 to New Orleans Field Division.

DETAILS:

Reference letter advised that [REDACTED] was a Private, Headquarters Company, Reception Center, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and that he should be interviewed concerning activities of the subject.

AT CAMP BEAUREGARD, LOUISIANA:

[REDACTED], Camp Beauregard, advised that [REDACTED] is presently at Ft. Benning, Georgia, attending Infantry Officers' Candidate School.

In view of this information this matter is being referred to the Atlanta Field Division and pertinent serials are being forwarded to that Division.

ENCLOSURES:

- TO ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION;
- One (1) copy of report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, dated 5/20/41.
- One (1) copy of report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Detroit, Michigan, dated 5/23/42.
- One (1) copy of letter from Special Agent in Charge, Detroit, Michigan to Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated 6/4/42.

P E N D I N G

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. A. Guerin</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		10-143712-103
3-Bureau 2-Detroit 2-Atlanta (Encs.) 2-New Orleans	JUL 2 1942 COPIES DESTROYED 88 OCT 13 1964	RECORDED INDEXED ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN UNCL

DATE **9/29/82** BY **SP8BJM/ML**

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CLEVELAND FIELD DIVISION:

* At CLEVELAND, OHIO, will investigate the character and background of [REDACTED] and the organization known as "United Mothers of America", 348 Arcade, telephone Michigan 8838. It is noted that [REDACTED] has been in frequent contact with GERALD L. K. SMITH.

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION:

* At LANSING, MICHIGAN, will obtain full information concerning the incorporation and activities of the Federation of Americanization of Michigan, Inc.

* At DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will consider interviewing the following persons if advisable concerning activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH: [REDACTED]

* Will continue inspection of Subject's bank account at the Detroit Bank main office particularly near the end of each calendar month.

* Will continue this investigation vigorously in order to ascertain the sources of Subject's financial support, Subject's business associates, and future activities. Will make a special effort to ascertain if Subject is making any attempt to propagandize any particular group of persons in violation of the Selective Training and Service Act.

* Will continue to collect Subject's propaganda for transmittal to the Bureau.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

* At NEW YORK CITY will interview [REDACTED] former associate of GERALD L. K. SMITH, who may be located through [REDACTED] should be questioned principally concerning the financial support received by SMITH with particular emphasis on any support received from any interest which may be subversive.

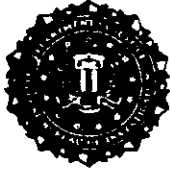
THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION:

* At NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, will ascertain information concerning the background and activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH from approximately 1929 to 1935 when he was said to have been a bodyguard and close friend of HUEY LONG with particular reference to any activities which may have been in concert with present enemies of the United States. Will interview [REDACTED] said to be of New Orleans, Louisiana and former associate of HUEY LONG, concerning SMITH'S activities in Louisiana.

ALL
b7c

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,
DIRECTOR

CC-287



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

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. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Call 3:00 p.m.
Dictated 9:30 a.m. 6/2/42
HMK:VGG

June 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

RE: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES,
Detroit, Michigan

b7c
b7D SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office called to advise that the symbol [redacted] will be used in connection with the technical surveillances maintained in the investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith. These surveillances cover lines Randolph 9547, Clifford 1582 and Fitzroy 8264. *b7c*

Respectfully,

Harry M. Kimball
Harry M. Kimball *b7c*

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-801/MHC

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FOR DEFENSE



RECORDED
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INDEXED
566

57 JUL 15 1942

62-43818-104
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUL 8 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

July 8, 1942.

F.B.I. Headquarters
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

Here is some dope on a couple of men that should be carefully checked viz;

They are supposed to be working for the candidacy of Gerald L.K. Smith for Senator from Michigan in the next election. Smith is the Chairman of the Committee of One Million and is the author of the publication "Too Much Roosevelt"

is an expert photographer and has taken numerous pictures of the Soo Locks and other points in the upper part of Michigan.

I would suggest that some one get in touch with at the Park Garden Cafe in for some interesting information about these two men.

I have two boys in the U.S. Army and consider it my duty to pass this along to the F.B.I.

Sincerely yours:

I ENCL.

P.S. The License No. of their Car is
1942 Plymouth Car.

1942.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

JUL 8 1 28 PM '42

RECEIVED
FIVE DIVISION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUL 10 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

105

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Detroit - Michigan
July 17, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP1BJA/oms
204,433

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6050/LED/ML
ON 8/10/77

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

62-4381
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 106

Dear Sir:

The following additional information has been received
from [REDACTED] b7D

GERALD SMITH received a package via railway express agency from Protestant War Veterans, New York City, New York and instructed his secretary, BERNARD DOMAN, to refuse it, inasmuch as it probably contained propaganda. SMITH has continued to contact HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Manager of Ford Motor Company and apparently confers with BENNETT concerning the "crusade" of the Committee of One Million and also concerning SMITH'S political campaign for the office of United States Senator from Michigan. SMITH commented on PEARSON and ALLEN'S newspaper comment that the Senate was wondering where SMITH was getting all his money to send out abundant literature and campaign propaganda. SMITH said he expected to invite PRENTISS M. BROWN to send a secretary to SMITH'S office every week and get an audited report and they would all be surprised how many thousands of small people had been sending him dollars and five dollars to keep him going. SMITH said that special contribution he had had would go back to two years ago and had nothing to do with the present. SMITH represented the fact that ROOSEVELT'S transcription was broadcast on June 14, 1942 at a time that conflicted with SMITH'S weekly broadcast at 7:15 P.M. Sunday. SMITH said that the choice of time indicated that it was spy work aimed at SMITH and it was unfortunate because SMITH had quite a bit to say. SMITH said that he read in the papers that the COUGHLIN investigation had been dropped. He commented that the world is now going through dark hours.

SMITH has had considerable assistance in getting his nominating petitions filled from employees of the Ford Motor Company. The former football player, JIM THORPE, filled one complete petition during one eight-hour shift at the Ford Motor Company. SMITH'S son, GERALD Z. SMITH, has obtained a job at the Ford Motor Company, through HARRY BENNETT'S office. SMITH advised his former chauffeur and body guard, WALLACE GAMBER, to tell the truth if any Government officers questioned him about SMITH.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
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DATE 7/2/77 BY ML/ML

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56 JUL 22 1942

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INDEXED

Letter to the Director
dated July 17, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

SMITH said he had nothing to hide. SMITH has frequently expressed suspicion that his telephone wires were being tapped and has cautioned some of his friends not to mention any facts or figures over the telephone. At other times he has said that he had a lot of company when he talked over the 'phone but his company would merely hear him talk to some fine Americans.

SMITH stated that he had received a reply to the letter he mailed to Attorney General BIDDLE, advising of the "plot" of SMITH'S enemies to plant arms and ammunition in the homes of SMITH'S followers. He said the reply was from BIDDLE'S assistant, Mr. BERGE. SMITH said he would have communicated directly with the local F.B.I. office but he did not know anybody. SMITH said he did not know in what part of the country the "plot" might hatch.

HUBERT LUCKER informed SMITH that he had been interviewed by F.B.I. Agents but the exact details of the disclosure were not learned. There was some indication that SMITH sent his son, JERRY, to try to "spot" the F.B.I. Agent who was supposed to interview LUCKER. SMITH has become very bitter against Professor JOHN SHEPARD of the University of Michigan, Chairman of the Civil Rights Federation, which organization published a pamphlet "Smash Detroit's Fifth Column." One of the principal chapters violently attacks SMITH. SMITH freely exposes Professor SHEPARD as a fellow traveler of the Communists connected with the Civil Rights Federation. SMITH expressed these sentiments to President ALEXANDER RUTHVEN of the University of Michigan.

SMITH has been in touch with [REDACTED] in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Detroit, Michigan (this may be in connection with the investigation of SMITH for income tax evasion.) SMITH and his wife have been attempting to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH in room 49 of the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan. They have made frequent telephone calls, but only once was SMITH connected with LINDBERGH who replied that he had no time to confer with SMITH since he was preparing to leave for Washington, D. C, and also because he had to get out a report. b7c

The City Council of Cleveland, Ohio refused to rent the Municipal Stadium in Cleveland to GERALD SMITH. The leader of the opposition to SMITH was Professor BUSH of Western University. The Mothers of America under the leadership of Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, Cleveland, Ohio, engaged an attorney who represented the taxpayers and people who want to preserve freedom of speech. SMITH and his wife under the name of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. JORDAN, flew to Cleveland, Ohio on June 24, 1942 to attend the hearing on the resolution. SMITH had advised

Letter to the Director
dated July 17, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

that Professor BUSH was Jewish and was probably a Communist by reason of his affiliation with Russian War Relief. SMITH spoke before the Cleveland City Council and was well satisfied with his reception. In his speech before the Cleveland City Council, SMITH denied charges that he was anti-Semitic and challenged every Jew in Cleveland to prove that he is.

GEORGE _____ told SMITH that a fellow named _____ (probably referring to Special Agent _____) spoke to SMITH, but gave him the wrong name. GEORGE _____ said he got this information from a man in New York named _____ whom SMITH knew to be a Communist. SMITH, however, said he did not have any such call. GEORGE _____ answered that _____ was supposed to have talked with SMITH. SMITH later referred to his own speech in Cleveland and said that he was not defending Father COUGHLIN, but instead was defending the only church which ordained him a priest. He contended that his own statements were not seditious, but if people thought they were, they should go to local United States Attorney or the Attorney General of the United States.

He told the Cleveland Councilmen not to be deceived by the snakes or SHEPARDS who are merely members of the Communist Party. SMITH has also been attempting to contact _____ who is presently in New York City, New York. Mrs. SMITH advised _____ assistant to HARRY BENNETT, that GERALD SMITH had already twice as many names as he needed on a nominating petition and that they were coming in at the rate of 500 to 1,500 daily. _____ said that he would check on the Ford dealers to see if they were circulating any petitions for Judge HOMER FERGUSON, SMITH'S most feared opponent, and would relay this message to HARRY BENNETT.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

62-1126

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 20, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

fy

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, a/k/a
Gerald L. K. Smith;
The Committee of One Million.
Internal Security - Sedition.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 6-29-42 at Detroit, Michigan, which report set forth a lead for the Milwaukee Field Division to report information concerning [redacted] and newspaper known as "The Herald," especially in reference to any connection between the above and Gerald L. K. Smith and any Fascist activity that may be engaged in by the above.

This is to advise that a review of the file in the Milwaukee Office, entitled, "The Herald, Lake Geneva Publications, Inc., Lake Geneva, Wisconsin - Registration Act," fails to reflect any reference to Gerald L. K. Smith.

Copies of the following reports, however, are being enclosed with this letter to the Detroit Field Division and these reports contain a history of the Registration Act case referred to above.

Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 2-7-42 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin;

Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 7-15-42 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This matter is being considered as Referred Upon Completion to the Detroit Field Division with this letter. It will be reopened in the Milwaukee Office upon the receipt of any information to the effect that Gerald L. K. Smith has any connection with Douglas M. Stewart or other individuals connected with the Herald newspaper.

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83 OCT 13 1964

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cc Detroit
Enclosures

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'Connor
Special Agent in Charge

62-43818-107
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 22 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago Illinois
July 21, 1942

[REDACTED]

b7c

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: RE: COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000;
GERALD L. K. SMITH -
INTERNAL SECURITY (G)

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic copies of certain articles and memoranda recently furnished to the Chicago Field Office by [REDACTED] of the Anti-Defamation League, 130 North Wells Street, concerning the above-named organization and individual. Three photostatic copies have been prepared, one copy of which is being sent to the Detroit Field Office for its information. One photostatic copy of this data will be retained in the files of the Chicago Field Office.

7
b7c
b7d

In accordance with [REDACTED] request, the originals of this material are being returned to him.

The indices of the Chicago Field Office failed to reflect information not already furnished to the Detroit Office.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Johnson

A. H. JOHNSON,
Special Agent in Charge

ENCL BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE 12
[Handwritten initials]

enc.

cc Detroit (enc)

100-7744

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[Stamp box with handwritten numbers and initials]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ 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) _____ 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: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-43818 - 108 Enclosure

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
July 18, 1942**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy

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PERSONAL 62-4311-109
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 JUL 23 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LED/
ON 8/10/79

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau: b7D

GERALD SMITH and his wife are continuing to contact HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Manager, Ford Motor Company, both at his office and at his home but they rarely speak to Mr. BENNETT personally and customarily leave their messages with and obtain their messages from BENNETT'S Assistant, [redacted] SMITH has some copies of ELIZABETH DILLING'S book entitled "The Red Network" which he distributes upon special request.

A [redacted] of Washington, D. C., who writes for the newspapers, privately told [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan that he was going to be sent to England and further stated that ROOSEVELT and CHURCHILL are the biggest blunderers he ever heard of and the United Nations have a very good chance of being licked. b2

SMITH was visited by [redacted] of Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Friday, July 10, 1942 and the two of them had dinner and a conference for several hours with CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH at the Dearborn Inn in Dearborn, Michigan.

DEFERRED IN...

SMITH was considerably concerned about newspaper articles to the effect that SMITH was going to be involved in the Grand Jury Investigation being conducted at Chicago, Illinois into the subject of sedition in the midwest. SMITH claims to be a total stranger to Miss FRANCES DUSENBERRY by whom SMITH is being implicated. SMITH attributes this adverse publicity to the desire of his enemies, particularly WALTER WINCHELL, the Jews, and Communists to smear SMITH'S reputation.

Reverend LELAND MARION of Pontiac, Michigan told SMITH that

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DATE 8/12/77 BY LED/led

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Letter to Director
July 18, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION.

"our friend" from the southwest is believed to have been arrested in northern California and put in a concentration camp. SMITH expressed his opinion that "our friend" may be out on a confidential mission and advised Reverend MARION not to worry. SMITH stated to MARION that he has appealed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation because he feels that a conspiracy is underway to exterminate him in some way. SMITH invited Reverend MARION to reside at SMITH'S meeting at Masonic Hall on July 17, 1942. SMITH said he called on [redacted] to release enough gasoline to take people to church on Sundays and to the election booths on election day. SMITH expressed that he was worried, that we are losing this war. Reverend MARION said in about thirty days Russia would be right back with HITLER. MARION then cited the eleventh chapter of DANIEL of the Bible, which predicted the downfall of Egypt. b7c

SMITH also accuses that he has some very merciless enemies among Jewish organizations which are preparing to turn over to SMITH'S political oponents material against SMITH. SMITH expressed confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and specifically in Mr. BUGAS, saying that Mr. BUGAS would not allow SMITH'S enemies to create a lot of trouble for SMITH. SMITH stated that he was not afraid of smear campaigns but he was afraid of his enemies plotting against him to frame him. SMITH told his Secretary, BERNARD DOMAN, that he got the impression from his interview with Mr. BUGAS and Mr. SOLOMON that they did not want to hurt him, they wanted to protect him against his enemies.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
J.S.B.

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126