



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART 5 OF 18

FILE NUMBER : 62-43818

SUBJECT

GERALD L. K. Smith

PART III

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
REQUEST

SUBJECT GERALD L. K. Smith

PAGES REVIEWED: 3994

PAGES RELEASED: 2979

NOTES: SECTIONS 10-14

**FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION**

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE**

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 10

PAGES REVIEWED: 63

PAGES RELEASED: 63

NOTES: _____

Department of Justice
Washington

JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

✓
E. A. Tamm

December 4, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Gen. L. A. Smith

We have had previous correspondence about a man
named [redacted] an informant on Gen. L. A. Smith. I
was continually told by several persons for a period
extending over a year and a half that [redacted] was afraid
to talk because he was in fear of his life and actually
expected to meet with violence.

I do not recall that [redacted]
in Indianapolis, under circumstances that appeared to be
mysterious.

I understand several private individuals have
interested themselves in this matter and plan to look
into it to see if there has been foul play.

Will you kindly investigate [redacted]

JHR
James Rowe, Jr.

A2 ✓
b7c
b7D

Mem Rowe
1/15/43
JHR

See 2nd indingler
12/14/42
cc Detroit
JHR

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&
INDEXED

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62-43810-174		
F	B	I
8	DEC 14 1942	
	<i>[Signature]</i>	

EX-36



JPha:IS
62-43818 - 174

RECORDED

Date: December 10, 1942
To: SAC, Indianapolis

36
0

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

The Bureau is in receipt of a recent communication from the Department, which requests that inquiry be made [redacted] an informant in this matter, [redacted]

In this connection the Department has commented that it has received information from several undisclosed sources to the effect that [redacted]

In view of this request, it is desired that your office [redacted] This should be done immediately and you should promptly inform the Bureau as to whether the records mentioned, or any similar records available to you, give any indication that [redacted]

The Detroit Office should check any pertinent records of the type mentioned which are available in Detroit, and should further inform the Bureau of any information in its possession concerning the circumstances [redacted]

- 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 5
★ DEC 16 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Memo to James Rowe Jr.
1/5/43
to [unclear]
Self [unclear]
1-15-43*

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BJ/alc

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1-15-43
EX 53 18

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

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP9 BJS/KC

Reference is had to your memorandum of December 4, 1942, wherein you requested that the Bureau investigate [REDACTED] furnished certain information concerning this case.

In this connection you are advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

Mr. [REDACTED] an informant, [REDACTED], has advised that he received a telephone call from [REDACTED] at about 8:00 A.M.

51 JAN 29 1943

CLASSIFIED

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JAN 21 1 36 PM '43

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Memorandum for Mr. James Rowe, Jr.
The Assistant To The Attorney General

Page 2

on the morning of October 17, 1942, and that in answer to [REDACTED] request he went to the latter's hotel about 6:30 A.M. and thereafter was constantly in company with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The informant in this matter stated that he had not met [REDACTED] prior to October 17, and that he is not further conversant with the latter's activities. He did state, however, that [REDACTED] had told him that he, [REDACTED] had arrived in Indianapolis at 7:00 A.M. on the morning of October 17th. In this connection it was determined that [REDACTED] checked in at the Lincoln Hotel at 7:15 A.M. on that date.

Additional inquiry pertaining to [REDACTED] activities [REDACTED] is being conducted and you will be furnished with any further pertinent information developed.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

HW
b7c b7d

Department of Justice
Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General
Washington

December 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. K. MURPHY

In accordance with our conversation this morning, I am listing below the Bureau's reports which appear in the file I have examined in the Gerald L. K^o Smith case. Would you be good enough to let me know what other material the Bureau has in connection with this case.

✓ 9	1.	May 20, 1941	- Agent	Detroit
✓ 52	2.	April 27, 1942	- Agent	- Detroit
✓ 53	3.	June 6, 1942	- Agent	
✓ 101	4.	June 29, 1942	- Agent	
✓ 71	5.	May 23, 1942	-	
✓ 116	6.	July 22, 1942	- Agent	
✓ 116	7.	August 11, 1942	- Agent	
✓ 117	8.	August 11, 1942	- Agent	- Kansas City
✓ 127	9.	August 25, 1942	- Agent	- Indianapolis
✓ 175	10.	August 29, 1942	- Agent	- Atlanta
✓ 13	11.	August 28, 1942	- Agent	- New Orleans
✓ 128	12.	September 2, 1942	- Agent	

b7c
b7D

[Handwritten Signature]
C. E. Rhett
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

*memo to Rowe
attn Rhett 12/14/42
JPH*

RECORDED

62-43218-175
B I
18 DEC 17 1942
[Handwritten Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/wh

JPHa:bb
12/14/42
62-43818-100

62-43818-175

RECORDED

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

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhettis

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SEDITION

Reference is made to the memorandum addressed under date of December 12, 1942, by Mr. C. E. Rhettis to Mr. J. K. Mumford of this Bureau, which set forth a list of the Bureau's reports in this matter which Mr. Rhettis has been able to locate to date.

For your assistance in this matter, there are enumerated and described below the other reports and items of correspondence between the Bureau and the Department in this case as reflected by the Bureau's files:

1. A memorandum dated January 2, 1942, addressed to Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith, transmitting copies of three leaflets entitled "13 Mistakes of President Franklin D. Roosevelt"; "Committee of 1,000,000"; "Petition to Congress and President Roosevelt No A.N.F."
2. A memorandum dated February 9, 1942, addressed to Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith, transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 20, 1941, at Detroit, Michigan.
3. A memorandum dated February 11, 1942, to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, transmitting a copy of the circular prepared by Smith entitled "The Undelivered Speech."
4. A memorandum dated April 27, 1942, addressed to the Attorney General setting forth certain information as to subject's intention to run for the office of United States Senator.
5. A memorandum dated April 25, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting a copy of the April, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag."
6. A memorandum dated May 11, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting a photostatic copy of a press release of the Committee of One Million dated April 24, 1942, and a portfolio of speeches by Smith.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Heddon _____
 Mr. Kramer _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 M 41 L E 512
 DEC 15 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/1/84 BY SP-88/ymk

56 JAN 18 1943

(called 7:00 P.M.)
 Mail Room

DEC 18 9 51 30

Shaw
 JPHa/ww

delivered over radio Station WJR at Detroit, prior to April 27, 1941. This memorandum also transmitted a copy of the April, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag."

7. A memorandum dated May 27, 1942, addressed to Mr. James Howe, Jr., setting forth certain information concerning an interview had with [redacted] in this matter. b7c
b7D
8. A memorandum dated June 9, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, which transmitted a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on May 23, 1942.
9. A memorandum dated June 11, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Washington, D. C., on June 4, 1942, together with photostatic copies of subject's weekly broadcast from October 29, 1941 to December 24, 1941. b7c
1
10. Memorandum dated June 12, 1942, addressed to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of a contemplated radio address which was to have been delivered by subject on June 7, 1942.
11. A memorandum dated June 19, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting photostatic copies of twenty-three radio addresses delivered by subject over Station WJR, Detroit, December, 1941, to May, 1942, as well as a copy of the transcript of subject's speech delivered at the Maccabees Building, Detroit, Michigan, on May 12, 1942.
12. A memorandum dated June 19, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, on June 11, 1942.
13. Memorandum addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge dated on July 21, 1942, transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated on June 29, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan, and copies of subject's radio broadcast from Station WJR, Detroit, for May 31 and June 7, 1942. Also transmitted with this memorandum was a copy of the June, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag." b7c
14. A memorandum dated August 19, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting copies of reports submitted on August 11, 1942, by Special Agent [redacted] of Detroit and Special Agent [redacted] at Kansas City, together with a copy of the July, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag."
15. A copy of the report made by Special Agent [redacted] of Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 21, 1942, transmitted to the Division of Records under date of November 3, 1942. JPH

16. A memorandum dated November 5, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge advising of transmittal under date of November 3, 1942, to the Division of Records of a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Atlanta, Georgia, dated October 20, 1942.
17. Memorandum addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge under date of December 14, 1942, advising of the transmittal to the Division of Records under date of December 11, 1942, of the report submitted by Special Agent [redacted] at Charlotte, North Carolina on September 17, 1942, and a photostatic copy of subject's publication "Too Much Roosevelt." b7c
18. A report made by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan dated December 11, 1942, which was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of December 14, 1942.

As indicated, the reports and items of correspondence listed above, together with the reports mentioned in Mr. Rhett's memorandum, constitute all of the information which has been received and transmitted to the Department in connection with this case. Additional copies of any of this material which you cannot now locate will, of course, be furnished on your further request.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JPHa:WML
12-11-42

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

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

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

Pursuant to the request made by Mr. C. E. Rhetts on December 10, 1942, of Mr. J. K. Mumford of this Bureau, there is transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of the document prepared in connection with this matter by [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

As you will no doubt recall, the original of this document was made available to this Bureau as an enclosure with a memorandum from the Attorney General dated October 28, 1942.

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

Enclosure

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY sp-200/...**

★ DEC 12 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

42-43818-176
DEC 17 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

311
33 JAN 7 1943

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

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

EER:FLB, JR.

146-28-43

JAN 6 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

This refers to my memorandum dated December 23, 1942 requesting information or an investigation to ascertain whether or not Smith was a candidate at the Michigan general election for senator in 1942, required to file a statement of campaign contributions and expenditures under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. Since the dispatch of that memorandum, Smith has filed an account in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Washington, D. C. This account was not notarized or dated, and the date of receipt is not a matter of public record. It shows contributions of \$8545.31 and expenses of \$8895.02.

The omissions in the statement, taken with Smith's denial that he was a candidate in a letter filed therewith, suggest that he does not admit his candidacy; notwithstanding this quotation from The Cross and The Flag for December, 1942, page 8: "I sought the Senate as an independent sticker candidate". It is therefore requested that you continue the investigation requested on December 23, 1942 to establish the exact facts of Smith's campaign with a view to proving his candidacy. It is also suggested that you determine his actual contributions and expenditures for comparison with those set out in his filed statement. It will also be appreciated if you will procure and forward the statement of contributions in the primary election requested in the first paragraph of the memorandum referred to above.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

62-43818-1771

F B I

JAN 1943

Lawrence M. C. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit
War Division

SAC - Detroit
4-5-43 JPH



FEB 15 1943

See Bu. memo to
Buy (cc Smith
1/2/43)

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

Detroit, Michigan
January 6, 1943

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

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/82 BY SP6 BJA/DMS
204,433

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH was;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

Please be advised that the following additional information was received from [redacted] whose identity is known to you: b20

SMITH'S principal activity since his defeat in the election for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan has been the formation of a third political party. At first, he was planning to name this political party "The American Party" but now he plans to call it "The Safety First Party". He claims that he has no intention of creating an independent third party but that the purpose of the party is a precautionary device in order to assure the continuation of the two party system in America and prevent the recurrence of a situation such as in 1940 when both the Republican candidate and the Democratic candidate were working hand in hand as New Dealers.

SMITH has been in very close touch with HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Director of the Ford Motor Company and has been reporting to BENNETT the progress that has been made in the formation of this political party. SMITH'S principal contact man who has been active in New York and Washington has been [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio. b7c

While SMITH was contemplating using the name "The American Party" he ascertained that the identical name had already been used by Mrs. BLANCHE WINTERS, 8127 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. WINTERS was contacted by SMITH and SMITH'S new attorney, Mr. U. S. A. HIGGEBLOM. It was learned from Mrs. WINTERS that although she had organized the American Party in fourteen states it was politically dead in Michigan in that it was not entitled to be listed on the official ballot. SE

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS

COPIES DESTROYED

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FILE

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72-42518-178
16 JAN 8 1943

Letter to the Director
January 6, 1942

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH was

there was going to be an American Party in order to force the Republican Party to do the right thing and felt that she had chosen a very appropriate name. Mrs. WINTERS agreed that the Republicans must not allow WILLKIE to be nominated again and that a party such as the American Party would make the Republican Party stay in line. SMITH made the point that it was very important to have delegates to the National Convention and he pointed out that ROBERT VIETIG, Detroit Organizer of the America First Committee made it a point to get delegates before he closed up.

SMITH reiterated that the America First Organization should never have been discontinued. SMITH expressed his opinion to Mrs. WINTERS that perhaps it would be better to reorganize the America First Committee all over the country and such organization could be achieved before actually making an attempt to organize a third political party. SMITH said he did not think that the third party should be formed until public opinion was tested to see if the people would receive a compromise organization.

SMITH explained that his desire was merely to set up a machinery to put candidates on the ballots in case the people were betrayed by both the Republican and Democratic Parties as they were in 1940. He said the one great lack was a working mechanism to do this. He stated that a known partisan organization such as the Committee of One Million could not finance such a movement since it was against the law. He considered the name America First Party to indicate that it was merely a sort of committee registered to collect funds and to do business.

SMITH discussed with his friend MURRAY KNOWLES, former outstanding member of the America First Committee in Detroit, his ideas and catch phrases for the political movement. He asked KNOWLES how he liked the catch phrase "The America First Party, America first and safety first" - "This is not a third party, it is a guarantee of the preservation of the two party system" and "No international government, but a national government with an independent destiny."

SMITH suggested that the personality symbol should be GEORGE WASHINGTON who stood for isolation; the spiritual symbol the cross and the flag (the same as for the committee of one million); and the patriotic symbol the American eagle.

SMITH also propounded the slogan "Isolationism is not dead, America must remain independent. GEORGE WASHINGTON, not HENRY WALLACE, shall determine the destiny of America". SMITH also suggested the slogan "Clothe America first, Feed America first, Defend America first, and defend the four freedoms of America first." SMITH thought that all these slogans might be used in the launching of the campaign of the Safety First Party. SMITH believed that if the Republican or Democratic Parties nominated such a man as

Letter to the Director
January 6, 1943

42
2/11
Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH was

Senator BURTON K. WHEELER or CHARLES A. LINDBERG, then there would be no need to have an independent political movement. SMITH emphasized that his principal desire was to launch a Safety First movement without either the Democratic or Republican Parties feeling that he was out to displace them.

SMITH is attempting to interest Mrs. PAUL FITZSIMMONS, Newport, Rhode Island, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee in his political movement. On December 21, 1942, informant advised that SMITH received a telegram from Mrs. FITZSIMMONS as follows:

"Writing you today. Could you send me six copies of the circular dated December 1. Many thanks."

SMITH discussed his plans for the political movement with Captain JOHN TREVOR of New York City, New York. TREVOR advised SMITH that he had been questioned by an investigator from the United States Treasury Department as to the amount of money he had given SMITH. It had been alleged that TREVOR had given SMITH \$500.00 but TREVOR said he told the investigator he could not recall having given SMITH anything. SMITH'S comment was "Liberty is beginning to show her head". SMITH advised TREVOR that in the instant political campaign in Michigan he had polled 112,000 votes and that he had to be candidate in order to stay on the radio. SMITH then explained his purpose to TREVOR in forming a New Party and said that this New Party would not back a candidate of their own ranks but would rather there was a good member of an old party. In other words, the purpose of the New Party would be "to chastise" the other parties.

SMITH added the Democratic and Republican politicians were afraid of what SMITH himself, HENRY FORD, and Reverend CHARLES E. COUGHLIN were going to do but SMITH made it clear that all they wanted to do was "just be good Americans". They thought it was good patriotism to say "America First".

Captain TREVOR commented that there were quite a few that agreed with them.

SMITH has also been obtaining assistance from Mr. R. A. COFFMAN in organizing his independent political movement. He has requested Mr. COFFMAN to proceed to Atlanta, Georgia and contact Governor EUGENE PALMADGE.

SMITH has also discussed his plans with Mr. J. EDWARD JONES of New York City and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. SMITH told JONES that he had received a two-page letter from Congressman HAMILTON FISH whom he had lauded in the most recent issue of the "Cross and the Flag". SMITH remarked that HAMILTON FISH had asked SMITH to write an analysis of the ROOSEVELT Political Philosophy and SMITH promised to send a copy of this analysis to JONES.

Letter to the Director
January 6, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH was

SMITH also discussed his plans for an independent political party with Captain EARL SOUTHARD of Chicago, Illinois, and SOUTHARD felt that a third party should be formed as a measure of preparedness in case the Republican Party should "sell out" to the New Dealers like they did in 1940. SMITH repeated to HUBERT H. ZUCKER and Mrs. MURRAY KNOWLES that Captain SOUTHARD had related that Captain SOUTHARD'S brother was in Hong Kong and was grossly mistreated by the Japanese. Captain SOUTHARD had further been captured by the Japanese and they cut off his toes and inflicted 23 wounds on his body. SMITH commented that "if we don't stop sending this stuff to Russia and get down to fighting this war we will be defeated for the Japs are the strongest nation in the world." SMITH described Captain EARL SOUTHARD as being "with the Chicago Tribune."

When SMITH related this story to Mrs. KNOWLES he added his own comment "these internationalists and Jews don't care what happens to our people in the Pacific. They are only concerned with Hitler." SMITH criticized Senator-elect HOMER FERGUSON for "consorting with Jews". SMITH explained his opinion that now is the appropriate time to come out with an anti-League of Nations Campaign. SMITH suggested that the proper line of propaganda would be to argue that if we enter into any form of world government the distribution which will remain thereunder will result in taking our food, our rubber, and everything and give it to all the others. SMITH was emphatic that all the propaganda should point out that all our efforts should be made toward improving the conditions under which the United States soldiers live because "nothing is too good for our soldiers." Mrs. KNOWLES suggested that SMITH should campaign for free transportation for soldiers on furlough. SMITH suggested that it was a good idea to permit free transportation while on furlough once each year. Mrs. KNOWLES thought that she would suggest four times a year. SMITH countered with saying that the platform could be free transportation for soldiers on furlough at least once a year.

[REDACTED] advised further that GERALD SMITH is continuing to collaborate with Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS, who is an associate of Reverend GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas. SMITH has accommodated ROLLINGS by having his stenographic force prepare various stencils for ROLLINGS, mimeographed letters for SMITH and ROLLINGS together and attempted to obtain small religious souvenirs for transmission to men in the forces of the United States. b7c

SMITH, as previously reported by [REDACTED] has attempted to contact CHARLES SORENSON, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, believed to be SMITH'S cousin by marriage. SMITH'S purpose was to prevail upon Mr. SORENSON to urge HENRY FORD to write a personal letter to the Cleveland Local Draft Board of [REDACTED] requesting the deferment of young [REDACTED]. b7c

Letter to the Director
January 6, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH was

This request is based upon his essential activity at the Ford Motor Company. Mr. FORD actually wrote such a letter by the draft board in Cleveland classified young ██████ in Class 1-A and ordered him to report for physical examination. Mr. SMITH is now attempting to get HENRY FORD to request an appeal.

SMITH suggested that young ██████ that he should attempt to obtain a commission in the United States Navy. SMITH said that he had heard that the Army was getting too big and that the Navy enlistments were going to be favored. SMITH told ██████ that he should interview ██████ who was in charge of all special recruiting for the United States Navy in Detroit. SMITH described ██████ as a man whom HARRY BENNETT elected for the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan but was not the one that had been the coach of football at Northwestern University.

SMITH commented favorably on the replacement of LEON HENDERSON by PRENTISS M. BROWN to the Head of the OPA because even though SMITH disliked his former opponent, PRENTISS M. BROWN, he said he would rather have a white man from Michigan than a Jew from New York.

SMITH commented to a person unknown to Informant that it was difficult to shop in Detroit during the Christmas buying season because of the negroes and foreigners made it uncomfortable for the "regular people".

Investigators of the Treasury Department are continuing their investigation of SMITH'S income tax returns from 1936 through 1941. This investigation, according to informant, is because SMITH displayed some anxiety although he frequently states to his friends that he has nothing to worry about because he has reported every cent of income he ever had. He blames the institution of this investigation on his usual enemies. SMITH'S most bitter enemy continues to be WALTER WINCHELL concerning whom he wrote an article in the December issue of the "Cross and the Flag" entitled "WALTER WINCHELL - The Pop-Gun Patriot". SMITH is still planning to institute a million dollar law suit against WALTER WINCHELL in the near future, the principal issue which he is now discussing with his Attorney USA HEGGBLOM is whether it will be possible to institute the suit in Detroit, Michigan. SMITH is adverse to instituting the suit in the Eastern District of New York, Southern Division because he was afraid that in New York there was danger that there might be a Jew on the Jury which would ruin his chances.

SMITH stated that he had received information that a Committee of the Senate would be formed to investigate the Assistant United States Attorney General and others for a conspiracy to smear opponents of the New Deal. SMITH also discussed with Mr. HEGGBLOM the indictment at Washington, D.C.

Letter to the Director
January 6, 1943

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH was

of twenty-eight persons for seditious conspiracy.

SMITH remarked that it was a shame the way TOWNSEND let his organization degerate into a racket.

SMITH sought HUBERT LUCKER and dicussed with LUCKER the investigation that was in progress by the Internal Revenue Agents. SMITH said that Internal Revenue agents had made inquiries about LUCKER since SMITH'S records showed LUCKER had handled some of the money. SMITH explained carefully that he did not want HUBERT to do anything for him but told him no doubt some details that HUBERT had porbably forgotten and HUBERT would be embarrassed on being questioned. SMITH said he just wanted to refresh HUBERT'S memory. For this purpose SMITH and LUCKER met at SMITH'S home on December 26, 1942. SMITH lamented that his own son had left home after SMITH had done so much for him. SMITH told LUCKER that HENRY FORD had personally given GERALD SMITH, Jr. a position at Ford Motor Company and young SMITH quit and later SMITH got his son a job at the J. L. Hudson Company Department Store and his son quit there also. SMITH said that during the Christmas buying season he had gotten his son re-employed at the J. L. Hudson Company through the WEBBERS. (The operators of the J. L. Hudson Company and relatives of EDSSEL FORD).

SMITH continues to contact Mrs. DAVID STANLEY of Cleveland, Ohio, and through her obtains the cooperation of the United Mothers of America, whose headquarters are in the Arcade Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

SMITH was critical of ROOSEVELT'S appointment of LEON HENDERSON to a position of Food Administrator in England. He told Captain EARL SOUTHARD of Chicago, Illinois that ROOSEVELT had appointed "HENDERSON to London to give our food away." SOUTHARD replied that they would give his butter to the Russians, his jelly to the Greeks, and his peanut butter to the Syrians. SMITH attempted to quote the Scripture "He that provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel."

SMITH has planned to hold a meeting of his followers at Eagle's Hall in Detroit, Michigan on January 10, 1943, and he has distributed 1,000 tickets in the hope that his 200 most loyal supporters will attend the meeting. He said that he would discuss numerous subjects, including

- 1 - HENRY WALLACE'S plan to put us in an international government.
- 2 - Can America feed the world?
- 3 - Facts about gas rationing.
- 4 - Does America face a famine?
- 5 - Will feed America first or will we feed the foreigners first and starve America? We have the same number of men in the Army as we did the last war and did not have rationing, why do we have it this time? Why do we

Letter to the Director
January 6, 1943

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH was

go without meat while the New Deal Overlords feast and banquet in Washington an champagne and numerous kinds of meat?

- 6 - LEON HENDERSON'S trip to London.
- 7 - Will WILLKIE be nominated again?
- 8 - Will ROOSEVELT be nominated for a Fourth Term?
- 9 - Senator WHEELER'S plan to investigate lend-lease.
- 10 - The truth about fuel oil rationing.
- 11 - The indictment of STANLEY NOWAK.

SMITH announced to Mr. KNOWLES that there would be a question and answer period at the conclusion of his speech. SMITH also plans to make a speech in Chicago on January 15, 1943, in Minneapolis in the morning of January 17, 1943 with a radio address in the afternoon of January 17, 1943. He also plans to speak at St. Paul, Minnesota on the night of the 17th. SMITH is also planning to make speeches in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Cleveland, Ohio, as well as in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Informant overheard a conversation between SMITH and his attorney HEGGBLOM and SMITH said in his opinion food should be distributed in the following order:

Service men
American citizens
Allies
Neutrals and others

SMITH commented that he noticed the man who represented the American consumer had been removed from the Administrative Board in Charge of Food Rationing so that now the Commission included only representatives from the Army and Navy and foreigners so that now "they can just sit and clean us out".

SMITH commented to [REDACTED] that he had heard from a man the "Gestapo" was following war workers to work and returning home so that they could see if they did any excess driving. SMITH remarked "Who ever dreamed that that thing would come to America". Informant believed that SMITH was being sarcastic about the F.B.I. or some other American Law Enforcement Agency. b7c

Informant revealed that the Federal Communication Commission was interested in obtaining scripts of SMITH'S radio addresses at Radio Station WJR. SMITH was advised of this fact when officials of Radio Station WJR asked him to supply certain copies which they did not have.

[REDACTED] b7c
62-1126

Yours truly,
John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

NEW YORK MIRROR

DAILY AND SUNDAY

235 EAST 45TH STREET
MURRAY HILL, N.Y. 2-1999

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg

Ed
White

December 22, 1942


Dear Mr. Hoover:

Before Mr. Winchell went away he said that if anything came along that we thought would be of interest to you--to send it right along.

We have just gone through an accumulation of radio mail and found these. I hope it is all right to send all this stuff to you.

Best wishes to you and Mr. Tolson for the season.

sincerely,


for walter winchell

Harold J. H. O. Sarnel

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/ML

11/21/43
su: 62-43819
rlc

RECORDED

62-43819-177
gpc
F B I
17 JAN 1943

GLC:SB :AJ
62-43818-172

62-43818-179 January 2, 1943

RECORDED

[Redacted]
New York Mirror
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

b7c

2

Dear [Redacted]

I want to thank you for your letter of December 22, 1942, together with the enclosures attached thereto.

You may be assured that the items forwarded to you have been carefully noted and will receive appropriate attention by the FBI.

Your continued interest in forwarding these matters to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely,

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8/STC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
JAN 4 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 2 7 43 PM '43
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

L. L. Hoover
gpc

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Jan 2 10 46 AM '43

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Department of Justice
Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General
Washington

January 8, 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	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Handwritten signature

In your memorandum of December 28 you inquire whether it is believed that Gerald L. K. Smith's activities are such as to suggest a violation of Federal Statutes and, if so, to advise you to this effect and indicate the theory and statutes on which any prosecution would be based.

As you know, Smith's activities have been a matter of interest to the Criminal Division and the Special War Policies Unit for some months.

Smith's speeches and his publication, The Cross and the Flag, have had a decidedly seditious flavor but Smith seems to have been quite well advised on the extent to which he could safely go in this direction. As a consequence, the Criminal Division and the Special War Policies Unit have agreed that in the absence of some evidence of a direct tie-up with the Axis, a sedition prosecution would not be warranted.

In the various reports furnished by you with respect to Smith there have been several suggestions of a possible connection with the Axis, but nothing has been developed beyond this suggestion.

I understand that while you have maintained a general interest in Smith's activities, you have never undertaken an intensive investigation of him and his connections, largely because you have never been asked to do so and because no specific violations of law have been suggested by the Criminal Division or the Special War Policies Unit.

I believe such an intensive investigation should be made and I am outlining below a few of the leads, most of which have been indicated by various Bureau reports, which I should suppose ought to be pursued.

1. In a report dated June 11, 1942, by Special Agent [redacted] of Detroit, reference is made to a memorandum in the Detroit files of the Bureau (Detroit

*lett to Detroit
2/8/43
gsh*

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EX-10

RECORDED
INDEXED
M 129 & 62-43818-180

JAN 12 1943

Handwritten signature

1. (Cont'd)
file 62-1222) indicating that [REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED] What is this information which purports to have?

2. Various attempts have been made to establish Smith's membership in the Silver Shirts of America and reports of the Bureau indicate that no records of the Silver Shirts can be located which indicate Smith's membership. In the report of June 11, 1942 referred to above an interview is reported with [REDACTED] in which [REDACTED] is reported to have said that Smith's and his wife's membership cards in the Silver Shirts are in possession of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] Has this statement been confirmed? If not, I would suggest that [REDACTED] be questioned concerning this and the cards obtained from him if he has them and is willing to release them.

b7c

3. In a report dated May 23, 1942 by Special Agent [REDACTED] in Detroit, reference is made by [REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED] both of whom are supposed to be Nazi sympathizers.

I would suggest that this lead be developed to ascertain whether any actual connection between Smith and GERMAN agents could be established.

4. In this same report of May 23, 1942, [REDACTED] reports a conversation with Smith in the course of which he said [REDACTED]

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A fuller account of this conversation and any further information which this informant may have on this subject would be desirable.

Reference to this informant was made in Mr. Berge's memorandum to you dated December 9, 1942.

5. In a report dated April 27, 1942 by Agent [REDACTED] of Detroit, reference is made to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I would suggest that fuller details be obtained from this informant as to his knowledge of Smith's connections with [REDACTED]

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6. In a report dated September 2, 1942, by Agent [redacted] in Detroit, reference is made by [redacted] who is said to have left Smith in February 1941. [redacted] is said in this report to be residing possibly in Algiers, Louisiana. In a later report of August 12, 1942, [redacted] is said to reside at [redacted] Louisiana.

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[redacted] may well have a considerable amount of information concerning Smith's movements and contacts and might be able to give information as to possible German or Axis connections.

7. In a report dated August 26, 1942, by Agent [redacted] in New Orleans, Louisiana, reference is made to some correspondence between Smith and a [redacted] San Antonio, Texas. It is stated that Smith's letter of July 8, 1933, to Fack inquiring how he could communicate with Hitler, together with Fack's replies, are in the files of the San Antonio Field Office of the Bureau. I have previously suggested to Mr. Mumford that these be obtained from the San Antonio Office so that Smith's signature can be verified. It would also be helpful to know more about Dr. Fack and his connections with the German Government.

b7c

8. Smith's letter just referred to is said to be signed Gerald L. K. Schmidt and other suggestions have been made that Smith's real name is Schmidt. A request was made by Mr. Berge on November 9, 1942 that the birth records in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, be examined to ascertain Smith's true name. I should like to know the result of this investigation.

9. On one occasion Smith instituted a libel suit against the Washington Herald and on another occasion against the magazine Time. I understand that the attorneys for the Washington Herald, Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Burick & Richardson of Washington, D. C., and the attorneys for Time, Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine & Wood, 15 Broad Street, New York City, have extensive files on Smith and I would suggest that the Bureau obtain access to these files to see what material may be included there that is not otherwise known to us.

10. In his memorandum to you dated November 9, 1942, Mr. Berge has requested that [redacted] of Smith, be interviewed and I should appreciate information as to whether [redacted] is able to give any additional information as to Smith's connections and activities.

b7c

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11. By a memorandum dated December 30, 1942, Mr. Rowe has requested certain information concerning Hubert Lucker, a former associate of Smith.

In addition, there is reason to believe that Smith has violated the Corrupt Practices Act in connection with his recent senatorial campaign. I believe the Special War Policies Unit has already requested the Bureau to conduct further investigations in this connection.



C. E. Rhett
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

180

JPha:WMJ

62-43818 -180

February 8, 1943

RECORDED

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC, Detroit

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

Dear Sir:

Set forth below are pertinent portions of two additional memoranda pertaining to this case which have been received from the Department. As you will observe, these memoranda suggest the desirability of further investigation in this case and advance specific suggestions as to certain information desired:

"In a report dated June 11, 1942, by Special Agent [redacted] of Detroit, reference is made to a memorandum in the Detroit files of the Bureau (Detroit file 62-1222) indicating that [redacted]

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

What is this information which Austin purports to have?

"Various attempts have been made to establish Smith's membership in the Silver Shirts of America and reports of the Bureau indicate that no records of the Silver Shirts can be located which indicate Smith's membership. In the report of June 11, 1942 referred to above an interview is reported with [redacted] in which [redacted] is reported to have said that [redacted] and his wife's membership cards in the Silver Shirts are in possession of [redacted]

b7c

Has this statement been confirmed? If not, I would suggest that [redacted] be questioned concerning this and the cards obtained from him if he has them and is willing to release them.

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

"In a report dated May 29, 1942 by Special Agent [redacted] in Detroit, reference is made by [redacted]

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b7D

[redacted] both of whom are supposed to be Nazi sympathizers.

COMM
MAILED 9
★ FEB 15 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I would suggest that this lead be developed to ascertain whether any actual connection between Smith and German agents could be established.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/93 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

Handwritten initials and notes: Jm, CTH, ALL b7c b7D

61 FEB 15 1943

"In this same report of May 23, 1942, [redacted] reports a conversation with Smith in the course of which he said [redacted].

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b7D

"A fuller account of this conversation and any further information which this informant may have on this subject would be desirable.

"Reference to this informant was made in Mr. Berge's memorandum to you dated December 9, 1942.

"In a report dated April 27, 1942 by Agent [redacted] of Detroit, reference is made to [redacted].

[redacted] would suggest that fuller details be obtained from this informant as to his knowledge of Smith's connections with [redacted].

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b7D

"In a report dated September 2, 1942, by Agent [redacted] in Detroit, reference is made to [redacted].

[redacted] who is said to have left Smith in February 1941. [redacted] is said in this report to be residing possibly in Algiers, Louisiana. In a later report of August 12, 1942, [redacted] is said to reside at [redacted] Louisiana.

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b7D

[redacted] may well have a considerable amount of information concerning Smith's movements and contacts and might be able to give information as to possible German or Axis connections.

b7c

"In a report dated August 28, 1942, by Agent [redacted] in New Orleans, Louisiana, reference is made to some correspondence between Smith and a Dr. Hugo Fack, 309 Madison Street, San Antonio, Texas. It is stated that Smith's letter of July 8, 1933, to Fack inquiring how he could communicate with Hitler, together with Fack's replies, are in the files of the San Antonio Field Office of the Bureau. I have previously suggested to Mr. Mumford that these be obtained from the San Antonio Office so that Smith's signature can be verified. It would also be helpful to know more about Dr. Fack and his connections with the German Government.

b7c

"Smith's letter just referred to is said to be signed Gerald L. K. Schmidt and other suggestions have been made that Smith's real name is Schmidt. A request was made by Mr. Berge on November 9, 1942 that the birth records in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, be examined to ascertain Smith's true name. I should like to know the result of this investigation.

"On one occasion Smith instituted a libel suit against the Washington Herald and on another occasion against the magazine Time. I understand that the attorneys for the Washington Herald, Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Burick & Richardson of Washington, D. C., and the attorneys for Time, Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine & Wood, 15 Broad Street, New York City, have extensive

180

files on Smith and I would suggest that the Bureau obtain access to these files to see what material may be included there that is not otherwise known to us.

"In his memorandum to you dated November 9, 1942, Mr. Barge has requested that [redacted] of Smith, be interviewed and I should appreciate information as to whether [redacted] is able to give any additional information as to Smith's connections and activities.

"By a memorandum dated December 30, 1942, Mr. Rowe has requested certain information concerning Hubert Lucker, a former associate of Smith."

b7c

"The Michigan General Election Act, Act 351 of 1925, Part 5, Chapter II, Section 4 requires every candidate, within ten days after any primary election to file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such candidate resides a statement of his contributions and disbursements, the name of the person from whom received, etc. It is reported that Gerald L. K. Smith filed such a statement in connection with the Michigan Republican Primary Election held in September, 1942. Smith's last reported residence is 1753 Seyburn, Detroit, Michigan, and it is probable that his statement would be filed in the county embracing that area. It is requested that you procure and forward to this Unit a complete copy of any statement filed by Smith in this connection.

"Information at hand indicates that after his defeat in the Primary Election, Smith conducted a 'sticker' campaign in the general election. It is further requested that you furnish . . . available information regarding this campaign, with special reference to any announcement by Smith subsequent to the Primary Election that his candidacy would continue, and to any part taken by Smith or his associates in printing and distributing stickers. This information is desired in order to ascertain whether or not Smith was a 'candidate' at the election within the meaning of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

" . . . it is suggested that you institute an investigation along the lines set forth above. In this connection it is thought that stickers may have been printed by the Merchant's Press, Detroit, operated by Adalbert Jungbert, who has printed recent issues of The Cross and the Flag."

Elsewhere in its memoranda the Department evidenced considerable interest in this case and definitely expressed the opinion that it appears to have such ntialities as to merit a continued and more extensive investigation.

From the tenor of the memoranda set forth above, as well as previous spondence, it would appear that the Department in considering Smith's

activities has in mind the possibility of establishing a violation under the Sedition Statutes or possibly under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. In considering the significance of Smith's activities under the Sedition Statutes it further appears that the Department is desirous of thoroughly probing the possibility that Smith may be at present, or has been in the past to some extent, under the influence of Axis representatives or persons or organizations in sympathy with the Axis. Proof of this would not be legally prerequisite under the Sedition Statutes if the other requisite elements could be shown, but, of course, it would have considerable significance.

In view of the definite interest in this case lately displayed by the Department, you should make arrangements to afford its investigation continuous and preferred attention. Smith's publications and all of his public utterances, both in your district and elsewhere, should be covered and all expressions seemingly having significance under the Sedition Statutes should be reported. Details as to the information furnished your office by [REDACTED] should be made known to the Bureau by letter as in the past, but it is also incumbent upon your office to appropriately summarize and set forth in report form all information of pertinence secured through the services of this informant. Obviously, the reports should be worded in a careful manner and should set forth only that part of the information made available by this informant which has or appears to have pertinence to a possible violation of the Sedition Statutes or other statutes under which the investigation may, in the future, be carried out. From the viewpoint of investigation your problem is, of course, to substantiate pertinent information secured from this informant by evidence or information from other sources which is of such a nature as could be introduced in testimonial form if prosecution is undertaken against this subject at some future date. b7c

With reference to the investigation requested by the Department under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, your attention is invited to Sections 241 through 256 of Title 2, United States Code. From the phraseology of the Department's memoranda, it appears that it is desirous first of securing a copy of the statement filed by Smith in connection with his primary campaign as required by Michigan State law. This statement should, of course, indicate the sources contributing financially to Smith in connection with his campaign. Second, it would seem that the Department is desirous of establishing sufficient information to show that Smith at the general election was in fact a "candidate" and consequently under Section 246 of Title 2, United States Code, subject to the filing of a further statement. The suggestion is, of course, that Smith's "sticker" campaign made him in effect a candidate subject to this requirement.

As I have indicated above, I expect this case to be afforded continuous and preferred attention and a report should be submitted by your office at least once each month. In setting out leads for auxiliary offices, your reports should be accompanied by letters advising of the importance of this case and the absolute necessity of giving the leads set forth prompt and careful attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director JH

JPha:WMJ
12-26-42

Handwritten notes:
JPha
12-26-42

Date: _____
To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

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

Subject: ^①GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

For your information and possible assistance in your consideration of this case, I wish to advise that under date of December 26, 1942, photostatic copies of the following listed material were transmitted to the Division of Records:

The October - November, 1942, issue of "The Cross and the Flag".

A booklet entitled, "War Mongers and the Threat of War", by Gerald L. K. Smith.

- 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 _____
- Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
★ DEC 28 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED
N161

62-43818-81
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 30 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
DEC 28 10 38 AM '42
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten: 214, 344, 503, [Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

MILWAUKEE FILE NO. 100-4766

REPORT MADE AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	DATE WHEN MADE 12-30-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-12-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, a/k/a Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*100-13
10-14
b7c
b7D*

[REDACTED] dislikes Subject; does not know source of his income, and believes HENRY FORD gave Subject an automobile; however, considers SMITH to be true American who has just been misled. [REDACTED] worked for Subject at one time and Subject had told him not to question his source of income. [REDACTED] believes Subject's money comes from his radio work.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 10-21-42 at Indianapolis, Indiana. *b7c*

DETAILS:

An RUC report was submitted on 12-3-42 by Special Agent [REDACTED] Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The status of this report was shown as RUC in error inasmuch as the lead in the reference report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Indianapolis, Ind., 10-21-42, had not been covered. This lead has now been covered and investigative results are set forth below. *b7c*

At [REDACTED] *b7c, b7D*

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Detroit 2 - Milwaukee	COPIES DESTROYED 83 OCT 13 1964	62-4318-182	RECORDED & INDEXED
		JAN 1 1943 RECEIVED 2/17/43	[Handwritten initials]

56 JAN 18 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/14/82 BY SP-8/...

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he disliked SMITH mainly because of his political ideas and because he was linked up with HUEY LONG, whom [REDACTED] said was a virtual dictator in New Orleans. He has no idea and SMITH never told him just what the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION was. He also advised that SMITH made a point of never mentioning his source of income to anyone in [REDACTED]. He believed that SMITH is very closely connected with HENRY FORD as the last time he saw the Subject, which was approximately two years ago, was driving a Lincoln Zephyr, and made statements that lead [REDACTED] to believe that FORD had given him the car.

[REDACTED] also advised that he had had literature such as copies of the "Cross and Flag" sent to him by SMITH, but that he had hardly read any of them but the first issue of the "Cross and Flag." This he had read rather thoroughly and showed to his friends, and all of them were in complete disagreement with SMITH'S political ideas. He had not kept any of the literature sent to him by SMITH.

[REDACTED] stated that he considers SMITH to be a true American who has just been misled. He concluded his statements by advising that, frankly, he thinks everything that SMITH does is done for the "benefit of GERALD L. K. SMITH, alone, and if any man gets in his way, he will walk over him."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During that summer he stated that SMITH flew to several large cities throughout the country, where he addressed large audiences. SMITH attended both the COUGHLIN and TOWNSEND conventions in Cleveland, Ohio, that year, according to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Subject had made it plain to him that they were not to question the source of his income and, since that time, they have wondered where he gets his money. They think it is possible that he is living on the money that he is presently making in his radio work. [REDACTED]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ALL
b7c, b7d

Department of Justice
Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General
Washington

December 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. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

[Handwritten signature]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attention: Mr. Mumford

In response to your memorandum of December 15 to Mr. Rowe regarding the reports which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has transmitted to the Department on Gerald L. K. Smith, I am listing below three reports which I have been unable to locate:

1. Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Washington, D. C., June 4, 1942, transmitted to Assistant Attorney General Berge June 11, 1942. 143
2. Report of Special Agent [redacted] of Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 21, 1942, transmitted to the Division of Records November 3, 1942. b2c
3. Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Atlanta, Georgia, October 20, 1942, transmitted to the Division of Records November 3, 1942. 144

If you would furnish me with an additional copy of each of these reports as soon as possible, I would appreciate it.

[Handwritten signature]

C. R. Rhettts
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

*Memo to Rowe
attention: Rhettts
12/26/42
[Handwritten initials]*

RECORDED

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[Handwritten signature]

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12-26-42

RECORDED 12-43818-183

DEC 28 1942

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WR-14

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

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhette

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/22 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

Pursuant to the request expressed in Mr. C. E. Rhette's memorandum of December 22, 1942, an additional copy of each of the three reports listed below was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of December 26, 1942.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter at Washington, D. C., on June 4, 1942.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled case at Atlanta, Georgia, on October 20, 1942. b7c

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter at Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 21, 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. Harbo _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____

If, on the basis of information presently available concerning this subject, you believe that his activities are such as to suggest a violation of any Federal Statute over which this Bureau has investigative jurisdiction, I shall appreciate your so advising me and further indicating the theory and statutes on which any prosecution in this matter would be based. If this Bureau is informed concerning this, any additional investigation which is necessary may be carried out with greater facility and accuracy.

DEC 28 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 27 1942

214
JAN 20 1943
344

longy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

K.C. FILE NO. 100-3598

REPORT MADE AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 12-23-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-18; 12-2, 14-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
--	-----------------------------------	--	---

TITLE GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, aka Gerald L. K. Smith THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION
---	--

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] of the Herald Publishing Company, Newton, Kansas, informed that his records reflect that GERALD B. WINROD, of Wichita, Kansas, in March, 1942, placed the order for the first printing of the booklet entitled "Hoop of Steel" and left instructions that the booklets be delivered directly to GERALD L. K. SMITH at Detroit, Michigan. GERALD B. WINROD, in statement to [REDACTED] indicated that the utmost collaboration existed between subject and GERALD B. WINROD. WINROD also claimed to have assisted subject in set-up of subject's magazine "The Cross and Flag".

b7c
b2D

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 11, 1942 at Kansas City, Missouri and letter from the Detroit Field Division dated August 18, 1942.

b7c

DETAILS:

AT WICHITA, KANSAS

[REDACTED], who has previously furnished information concerning the activities of GERALD B. WINROD, was contacted to determine whether she had any information which would indicate that there was collaboration between subject and GERALD B. WINROD. She informed that she knew that GERALD WINROD had made several trips to Detroit,

b7c
b7D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
	100-43818-184
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COPIES DESTROYED	JAN 7 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/02 BY SP-6/SPK

83 OCT 13 1964

Michigan in the past several months of ostensibly for the purpose of carrying on evangelistic meetings, however [REDACTED] was unable to furnish any information specifically pertaining to GERALD L. K. SMITH.

In view of the fact that it is known that [REDACTED] of the Herald Publishing Company, 605 East Second Street, Newton, Kansas, had for several months prior to June 15, 1942 printed "The Defender" and other literature distributed by GERALD B. WINROD of the Defender Publishing Company, Wichita, Kansas. [REDACTED] was contacted in an effort to develop information showing the relationship between subject, GERALD L.K. SMITH and Reverend GERALD B. WINROD.

[REDACTED] informed that on March 26, 1942 the Reverend GERALD B. WINROD placed an order for the first printing in the amount of 2,000 copies of a booklet entitled "Hoop of Steel", the author of which was GERALD L. K. SMITH. [REDACTED] stated that his records further disclosed that on April 15, 1942 a second printing was ordered of 1,000 copies of the same booklet, but that this last order came directly from GERALD L. K. SMITH at Detroit, Michigan.

[REDACTED] stated that when GERALD B. WINROD first gave the order for the printing of the "Hoop of Steel" he instructed [REDACTED] to send the invoices and the finished booklets directly to GERALD L. K. SMITH in the Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. [REDACTED] stated that he complied with the order furnished him by WINROD on March 26, 1942, and with the second order of April 15, 1942 received directly from GERALD L. K. SMITH, and that the booklets printed on both occasions had been forwarded to GERALD L. K. SMITH as directed. [REDACTED] further informed that neither WINROD nor GERALD L. K. SMITH had made any payment for the booklets which had been printed and delivered.

With regard to the relationship existing between GERALD L. K. SMITH and GERALD B. WINROD, [REDACTED] informed that on March 26, 1942 when he inquired of GERALD B. WINROD as to the financial stability of GERALD L. K. SMITH, that WINROD vouched for a reliability of SMITH and further informed [REDACTED] that he (Winrod) had assisted GERALD L. K. SMITH in setting up his organization; that he had gone into detail with SMITH, explaining the administration details, particularly with the manner in successfully making collection.

[REDACTED] stated that in addition to assisting GERALD L. K. SMITH in the mechanical and organizational set-up of "The Cross and

Flag", a magazine published by GERALD L. K. SMITH, WINROD also asserted that he had further collaborated with SMITH.

██████████ stated that in his opinion there existed between GERALD L. K. SMITH and GERALD B. WINROD a state of utmost collaboration which included editorial assistance to SMITH by WINROD.

██████████ further stated that he recalls, that in several instances, articles supposing to have been written by GERALD L. K. SMITH, were published in The Defender, WINROD's magazine.

██████████ stated that immediately following the indictment of GERALD B. WINROD by the Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., he stopped worked on an order consisting of several thousand subscription blanks that GERALD B. WINROD had ordered. This order had been placed with the Herald Publishing Company on July 3, 1942 by WINROD and after WINROD had been informed that work was being stopped on his order he threatened suit against ██████████ unless the order was completed. ██████████ stated that thereafter, upon advice from his attorney, he completed this order sometime in August of 1942 but since that time he has had no further connection with GERALD B. WINROD nor has he published any of WINROD's booklets, pamphlets or literature.

██████████ expressed his willingness to be of assistance in any manner possible in connection with this matter.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ALL
b7c, b7d

JPha:MIP

RECORDED 1/6/43
Date: 62-43818-184

To: Mr. Wendell Berge
Assistant Attorney General

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

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

This is to advise you that under date of January 6, 1943, copies of the following reports submitted in this case were transmitted to the Division of Records:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 3, 1942, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entitled "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, aka Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; The Committee of One Million; Internal Security; Seditious."

b7c

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 23, 1942, at Kansas City, Missouri, entitled "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, aka Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million; Internal Security; Seditious."

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____ CC - Mr. James Rowe, Jr.
- Mr. Glavin _____ Assistant to the Attorney General
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____ Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Kramer _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
JAN 9 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JAN 8 7 55 PM '43

FEB 1 1943 (3)

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **100-8486**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/28/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/30; 12/16, 19/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject said to be strongly anti-Semitic and to have been one of the organizers of the Silver Shirt movement, but to be interested primarily in furthering his own interests and is accused of endeavoring to control organizations for that purpose. Is said to be unscrupulous regarding finances of organizations with which he is associated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 28, 1942, at New Orleans. <i>b7c</i></p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</u></p> <p><i>memo to Rowe 2/17/43 JPH</i> This is a joint report of the writer and Special Agent [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i></p> <p>[REDACTED] of the law firm of DAVIES, RICHBERG, BEEBE, BUSICK & RICHARDSON, 815 Fifteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised that at one time his firm had represented Senator HUEY LONG in actions against newspapers, but that they had never represented any Washington newspaper in an action brought by GERALD L. K. SMITH or any of HUEY LONG's associates. He stated that they had no knowledge of any suit or action brought by GERALD L. K. SMITH in which their firm had been interested. <i>b7c b7D</i></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 62-43818-125		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau <i>ice Div Rec. 2/17/43</i> 2 - Detroit 2 - Washington Field 2 - New Orleans	2 JAN 19 1943 <i>[Signature]</i>		
COPIES DESTROYED			

83 OCT 13 1964

[REDACTED] and that as such he had first met GERALD L. K. SMITH about a year before Senator LONG died. He said that those closest to Senator LONG had not liked SMITH because they felt that SMITH's motives were not entirely pure, and that he was interested in using Senator LONG to build up a political organization of his own, or was interested in putting himself in a position of importance in Senator LONG's "Share-The-Wealth" organization so that he could take the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs over and promote them for his own welfare. He stated that as a matter of fact after Senator LONG's death SMITH had attempted to take over the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs and continue the organization on a profit making basis, but that [REDACTED] had refused to turn over the files containing the address or members of the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs to SMITH, and although there had been newspaper publicity sponsored by SMITH to the effect that he had been appointed leader of the "Share-The-Wealth" organization, he was never able to secure control over the organization and gradually interest in the organization diminished to the point where it was not in existence at all. He stated that SMITH was a rabble rousing type of speaker who was said to have been a preacher at one time, and that Senator LONG had used SMITH as an organizer in connection with the formation of "Share-The-Wealth" Clubs, but that SMITH was not content to take any subordinate position in the program and wanted to be the leader; and that during the last few months when SMITH was associated with Senator LONG, there were several controversies with SMITH regarding the plans for the organization because SMITH wanted to set the thing up on a profit sharing basis. b7c b7D

[REDACTED] said that he did not know a great deal about SMITH's background, but that he understood that SMITH had been one of the organizers of the Silver Shirt movement and had been associated with WILLIAM PELLEY in this effort. According to [REDACTED] most of SMITH's efforts in connection with the Silver Shirt movement had been around Birmingham, Alabama. He stated he did not believe that SMITH had any loyalty for any political ideals or that he had any patriotic convictions along political and social lines, but that he was extremely interested in what happened to GERALD L. K. SMITH, and that he attempted to use Senator LONG's "Share-The-Wealth" organization as a political stepping stone, and that in his opinion he was trying to do the same thing in connection with his "Committee of One Million." He stated that on one occasion he had attempted to associate himself with Father COUGHLIN, but that this association had not matured. He stated that he recalled there had been some talk to the effect that SMITH had been ousted from the Silver Shirt movement under a cloud connected with a controversy over money, and added that SMITH was rather unscrupulous in handling the money of organizations to which he belonged. He stated that those who would know more about SMITH's activities while associated with Senator LONG would be [REDACTED] b7c b7D

who has already been interviewed by the New Orleans Office, and [redacted] b7c
[redacted] of New Orleans or Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He stated that any one
in New Orleans could put agents in touch with [redacted]. He also
stated that one Captain GEORGE MAINS of Washington, who could be located
through Senator THOMAS' office, might be able to give some further informa-
tion on SMITH.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] b7c

[redacted] stated that he had been acquainted b7D
with the late Senator HUEY P. LONG for about twenty years, and that he had
become one of LONG's closest advisers, and that many times LONG's followers
would come to him and ask him to warn LONG of some dangerous situation which
they were afraid to discuss with LONG because of his violent temper. The
informant stated that in his opinion LONG was one of the most brilliant
statesmen that the United States had had in the past twenty-five years. LONG
was building up a tremendous political organization through his "Share-the-
Wealth" clubs, and that unquestionably LONG, in his opinion, would have been
the President of the United States had he lived. Informant pointed out that
had LONG been elected President he would have changed the course of American
history and the United States would not now be engaged in a war. Throughout
his remarks informant demonstrated a rather strong isolationist view point.
Informant advised that he had heard of GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH for several
years through his association with the late Senator LONG, but that he had
never met him until the latter part of 1939, when he was invited to accompany
SMITH and another to dinner at a restaurant on Connecticut Avenue in Washington,
D. C. Informant stated that SMITH had learned of informant's long association
with Senator LONG and desired to talk with him concerning political matters
and to seek his advice relative to the political campaign he was then conduct-
ing in Michigan for Senator. Informant stated that he was not favorably
impressed with SMITH, but treated him cordially because he wished to develop
him as a source of information and particularly because he had heard that
SMITH had some excellent contacts with officials of the Ford Motor Company in
Detroit. Informant stated that SMITH is strongly anti-Semitic, and that it
is possible that he may be sincere in this regard, that is, he may feel that
he is performing a patriotic service in his anti-Semitic campaign. However,
he believed SMITH to be unscrupulous, particularly in the matter of his
finances, and that he is most likely to use his anti-Semitic campaign as a
means to collect contributions for his organization known as "The Committee
of One Million." Informant stated that he had heard the late Senator LONG
speak of SMITH indicating that he had picked up SMITH solely because he was a
good stump speaker, and LONG had used him to organize the "Share-The-Wealth"
clubs. LONG did not regard SMITH highly, except as a speaker, and that LONG
had indicated that SMITH was not a leader and was valuable only so long as he
had some one to tell him what to do. After LONG's assassination, SMITH
endeavored to take over the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs, but lacking the qualities
of a leader, he failed and the clubs have now disintegrated.

Informant stated that he had never heard of SMITH's filing any kind of a suit against the Washington Times-Herald or the Hearst Publications, and that he had never heard of an attorney by the name of [REDACTED], and that he had no knowledge of any investigation conducted by representatives or employees of the Hearst newspapers into the background of SMITH. b7c

Informant stated that he had never heard of SMITH's being connected with the German-American Bund, the Silver Shirts of America, or WILLIAM W. PELLEY, or any other alleged Fascist leader in this country. He stated that he was of the opinion that SMITH was too clever to become affiliated with anything German or Fascist, and that SMITH was the type of person who could not be subservient to any one for any length of time. However, informant advised that in his opinion SMITH was unscrupulous and would probably stoop to almost anything that would better his financial position if he could do so without involving himself criminally.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

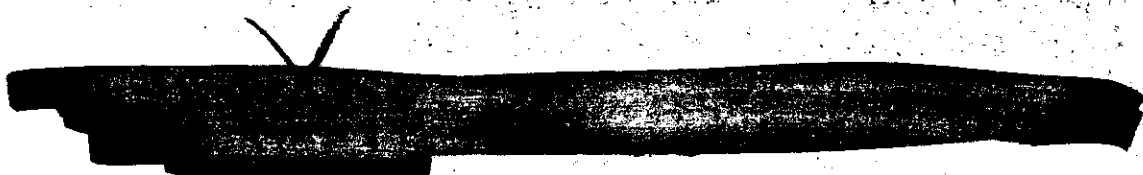
Will locate [REDACTED] through inquiries of prominent people in political life in New Orleans or Baton Rouge and ascertain from [REDACTED] what he knows concerning the connections and background of subject. b7c

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will endeavor to locate Captain GEORGE MAINS through the office of Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma, and ascertain from Captain MAINS what he knows concerning the activities, background and associations of subject.

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS



b7c, b7d

JPHa:rb
2/17/43
62-43818-185

W

RECORDED

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

Attention: Mr. G. E. Khatto

**RE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION**

For your information, I wish to advise that a copy of a further report received in connection with the investigation of this case and submitted by Special Agent [redacted] dated January 18, 1943, at Washington, D. C., was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of February 17, 1943.

b7c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8073/mw
cc Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

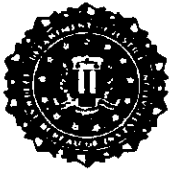
- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
 FEB 19 1943 P.M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIVISION OF RECORDS
 FEB 18 5 34 PM '43
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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61 FEB 24 1943



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
Detroit, Michigan
January 18, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mhc

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letters dated December 10, 1942 and December 15, 1942 setting forth memoranda received from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice requesting certain additional investigation in the above captioned matter. Most of the leads suggested therein are being set out in a forth-coming report. However, some of the suggestions contained therein require only passing comment.

With regard to the investigation by Internal Revenue agents into the alleged fraudulent Federal Income Tax returns of SMITH, it has been ascertained from [redacted] whose identity is known to you, that the investigation is now in progress. It is believed that the Internal Revenue investigators are delving into the income and expenditures of the "Committee of One Million" and "The Federation of Americanization of Michigan Incorporated." It is not expected that the results of that investigation will be available to the Detroit Field Office. It is respectfully suggested that the Department of Justice might contact the Treasury Department at some time in the future to ascertain the results of that investigation.

GERALD L. K. SMITH's birth record and true name were ascertained and set forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 3, 1942 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The interview with [redacted] was duly reported by Special Agent [redacted] on September 2, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan.

With regard to Bureau letter dated December 15, 1942, it has been ascertained from [redacted] whose identity is known to you, that HUBERT WLOCKER has been in very close contact with GERALD SMITH.



COPIES DESTROYED

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FEB 19 1943

SE
unit report
Sept to contact
Treasury Dept
copy JTB

62-43818-186

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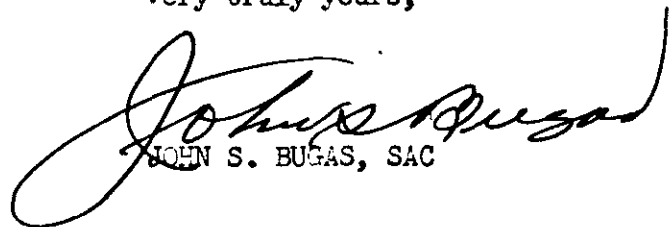
Letter to the Director
January 18, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

K. SMITH and there is not any reason to believe that their association has been disrupted in any way. It has not been deemed advisable up to the present time to interview LUCKER for information concerning SMITH's contacts and activities.

As previously reported [REDACTED] is presently commissioned as a Lt. Commander of the United States Navy and is believed to be at sea. Furthermore, it has appeared from the interview with [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was merely a socialite whose name was used innocently because Michigan Law required three incorporators and SMITH did not want his own name used. [REDACTED] explained it was opinion that [REDACTED] knew absolutely nothing about GERALD SMITH's activities. b7c b7D

Very truly yours,


JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

evn b7c
62-1126

JPHas:AJB
62-43818 -187

RECORDED

Date: February 3, 1943

TO: SAC, Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BJS/wh

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

Subject: Gerald L. K. Smith, Committee of One Million;
Internal Security; Sedition

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ For your information and assistance in connection with the
Mr. Clegg _____ investigation of this case, there is enclosed a photostatic copy of a
Mr. Coffey _____ three-page press release purportedly issued by the subject on January
Mr. Glavin _____ 10, 1943.

Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____ The original of this press release was made available to
Mr. Rosen _____ the Bureau by the Honorable Homer T. Bone of the United States Senate
Mr. Tracy _____ and presumably it was received by him in the mails.

Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____ In your consideration of this matter you should determine
Mr. McGuire _____ whether subject's meeting of January 10, 1943, as described in the
Mr. Mumford _____ press release, was actually held and if so, what transpired at
Mr. Harbo _____ this gathering. FEB 8 1943 P.M.

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61 FEB 8 1943

RECORDED GLO:vj
62-43818 - 187

January 28, 1943

EX-23

Honorable Homer F. Bone
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

This will acknowledge your recent reference to this Bureau of a copy of a press release signed by Gerald L. K. Smith.

The content of this matter has been carefully noted by me and will be afforded appropriate consideration by this Bureau.

I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate your interest in making this material available to me.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JAN 28 1 53 PM '43
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- 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 _____

*2-5-43 8 PM
Det to Detroit*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BJS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
JAN 28 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JAN 28 11 45 AM '43
BY 82 HVP

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Chas. E. ...

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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 - 187 Enclosure

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

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

JPHa:MIP
Date: 62-43818

January 18, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-1870/PC W

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

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

Under date of December 10, 1942, the Bureau addressed a letter to the Indianapolis Office, with copies designated for your Office, advising that the Department had requested that an inquiry be made as to the circumstances

[redacted] you will recall that you were told that the Department's memorandum indicated that it had received information to the effect that [redacted]

On December 15, 1942, the Indianapolis Field Division in reply to the Bureau's inquiry addressed a letter to the Bureau setting forth the results of [redacted] an interview with [redacted] and the results of an interview had with [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company at Indianapolis. In its letter the Indianapolis Office stated that all of this information was forwarded to your Office on October 19, 1942.

RECORDED

62-43818-188

- Mr. Tolson
 - Mr. E. A. Tamm
 - Mr. Clegg
 - Mr. Coffey
 - Mr. Glavin
 - Mr. Ladd
 - Mr. Nichols
 - Mr. Rosen
 - Mr. Tracy
 - Mr. Carson
 - Mr. Hendon
 - Mr. McGuire
 - Mr. Mumford
 - Mr. Quinn Tamm
 - Mr. Nease
 - Miss Gandy
- In this connection you will recall that [redacted] stated that [redacted] told him he had gone to Indianapolis as a representative and employee of the Ford Motor Company for the purpose of conducting [redacted] of [redacted] and since June, 1941, a part of the Navy personnel at the [redacted] the former was in possession of a letter of introduction from [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company at Detroit, Michigan.
- In order that complete information may be developed as to [redacted] activities during the period [redacted] it is desired that [redacted] or one of your Office's established contacts at the Ford Motor Company be interviewed for the purpose of securing details leading up to and surrounding [redacted] trip to Indianapolis, as well as the purpose of the investigation being conducted by [redacted] at Indianapolis. It

JAN 21 1943 P.M.
53 JAN 29 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signatures and initials: R.H., J.C., J.W., J.P.H.

ALL
62-670

should, of course, be made clear to the official interviewed that this inquiry is being carried out at the request of the Department which is desirous of securing complete information as to [REDACTED]

It is further desired that your Office make general inquiry of [REDACTED]

You are instructed to handle this matter promptly and to submit your findings in letter form.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
Detroit - Michigan
January 22, 1943

- 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

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION, SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-805/kl

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional informa-
tion has been received from [redacted] whose identity is
known to you:

670

SMITH has been concerned recently over the fact that his
son, GERALD SMITH, JR., has left home. Young SMITH has been working at
various stores and war plants for short periods of time and living in
cheap hotels. His Local Draft Board ordered him to report for a physical
examination, and when GERALD SMITH, SR., heard of this, he thought it might
be beneficial for his son to be inducted into the Army. He made an inquiry
at the Local Draft Board and ascertained that his son might be inducted
into the Army some time after February 1, 1943.

Informant stated definitely that GERALD L. K. SMITH was
responsible for the picketing of the Detroit Athletic Club on January 13,
1943, when CLARENCE K. STREIT, author of "Union Now," and advocate of
Internationalism, addressed the members of the Detroit Athletic Club. In-
formant stated that Mr. SMITH himself inquired about the contemplated
address and was advised that the President of the Speakers' Committee of
the Detroit Athletic Club was Mr. HUGHES. Mrs. SMITH informed the City
Editor of the Detroit News immediately before the picketing started that
STREIT'S lecture at the Detroit Athletic Club was about to be picketed.
She stated that she had been informed that the picketers would be the same
group of people that had picketed Lord HALIFAX on his visit to Detroit last
year.

RECORDED INDEXED 0150 62-43518-189

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

SMITH'S followers at the time of the picketing distributed
numerous circulars criticizing CLARENCE STREIT'S plan as set forth
in "Union Now." These pamphlets were written by and distributed
through the Women's Committee Against Communism of New York City,
New York. Informant stated that Mrs. GERALD L. K. SMITH herself

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83 OCT 13 1964

[Handwritten signature and initials in a box]

Letter to the Director:

January 22, 1943

led the picket line and that the other women were recruited from the ranks of the Mothers of America by Mrs. MURRAY KNOWLES. Mrs. KNOWLES explained to Mrs. SMITH that the Mothers of America were picketing individually and not as an organization.

GERALD L. K. SMITH has continued his contacts with Mr. COFFMAN, who is aiding SMITH in his organization of his America First Party. Mr. COFFMAN reported that he had contacted a [REDACTED] with whom he talked about automobile tires and as a result [REDACTED] sent a wire direct to HENRY FORD. Mr. COFFMAN requested SMITH to see HENRY FORD and advise him that [REDACTED] was sincere and that the telegram was sent as a result of [REDACTED] conversations with COFFMAN. SMITH promised to contact HENRY FORD. b7c

SMITH has again maintained his contact with Captain EARL SOUTHARD of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Chicago, Illinois. Captain SOUTHARD complimented SMITH for causing a sensation by picketing CLARENCE STREIT at the Detroit Athletic Club. Captain SOUTHARD stated that he assisted in the writing of the pamphlet which was put out by the Womens' Committee Against Communism of New York City, New York. Captain SOUTHARD confided in SMITH that he wrote a letter denouncing any attempt at World Government and that the letter was written on the stationery of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Captain SOUTHARD told SMITH that he was going to be court-martialed again by the Veterans of Foreign Wars for having written such a criticism on the official stationery of the organization.

Informant further advised that SMITH has registered as a tradename "The America First Party" with the Clerk of Wayne County Court in Detroit, Michigan. He has established as his headquarters for the America First Party his own offices at 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Informant reported that the investigation by Internal Revenue Agents of SMITH'S allegedly fraudulent income tax returns for the years 1936 to 1941 inclusive is still in progress and continues to be a source of annoyance to SMITH and his manager, BERNARD DOMAN.

Informant stated that SMITH is maintaining contact with HUBERT LUCKER and has also been attempting to get in touch with [REDACTED] b7c

Informant advised that SMITH started on his tour, which Informant had previously advised of, on January 15, 1943. After making speeches in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, SMITH expected to return to Detroit and hold an open meeting on January 24, 1943, at the Maccabees Building at 2:30 in the afternoon. This meeting would be a public meeting in the name of the America First Party.

Letter to the Director:

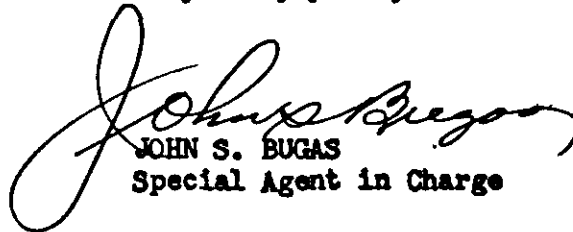
January 22, 1943

Informant advised that SMITH'S meeting in Chicago, Illinois, was successful since over 1,000 people attended. Subscriptions to SMITH'S magazine to the extent of more than \$100 were received at the Chicago meeting by SMITH.

During SMITH'S absence from the City, BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH'S manager, succeeded in obtaining a "B" Gasoline Ration Book for SMITH.

SMITH is continuing to maintain contact with Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS of Detroit, Michigan, and on January 8, 1943, ROLLINGS advised SMITH'S manager, DOMAN, that he had an important message from Wichita, Kansas, undoubtedly referring to GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas.

Very truly yours,


JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

 b7c
62-1126



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
Detroit, Michigan
January 18, 1943

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 10, 1942 to the Special Agent in Charge at Indianapolis, Indiana, of which a copy was sent to the Detroit Office with a request that the Detroit Office should check records available in Detroit, Michigan to ascertain

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

information. She said she had no additional

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

900 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio
January 19 1943

AWP:mmr
100-7463

Director, FBI

RE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, Was;
COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000;
Internal Security - G;
Custodial Detention;
Sedition

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan wherein was set forth a lead for the Cleveland Field Division to investigate the character and background of Mrs. DAVID STANLEY and the organization known as "The United Mothers of America". b7c

Mrs. DAVID STANLEY was one of the founders of "The United Mothers of America" and has been its only president, which position she has continued to hold up to the present time.

This organization has been the subject of an independent investigation conducted by the Cleveland Office and reported under the caption "United Mothers of America; SEDITION". Background information on both the organization and Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, as its president, appeared in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 23, 1942 at Cleveland, Ohio. A review of this indicates that the Detroit Office received copies thereof and is therefore in possession of the information requested in their lead set forth in the above-captioned matter. b7c

This matter is therefore being considered by this office as referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

L. V. Boardman

LELAND V. BOARDMAN
Special Agent in Charge

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-1812/HC

CC: 2-Detroit



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62-42217-191
EX-14

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

Washington, D. C.
Detroit, Michigan
January 26, 1943

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. Gurnea	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/92 BY SP6BJA/oms
204,433

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

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

SMITH is continuing to engage principally in the organization of a new nation-wide political party which he has decided to call the America First Party. This political party is designed to be active in the 1944 Presidential election. SMITH has frequently stated that the purpose of the party is to assure that the people of the United States will have a real choice for the President in 1944 and not a situation such as existed in 1940 when they had to choose between ROOSEVELT and WILKIE. SMITH has expressed his regret that the America First Committee was disbanded shortly after December 7, 1941. He has decided to reorganize the America First Committee all over the United States as a working nucleus of the America First Party. His purpose is to assure the people of the United States that they will have a true isolationist as a candidate for President in 1944 and not merely two internationalists to choose from. SMITH has said that it will not be necessary for a member of the new party to withdraw from either the Republican or Democratic party.

EX-46 RECORDED
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SMITH indicated slogans that were to appear on posters which were displayed at their meetings at Eagles Hall, Detroit, Michigan when SMITH held a meeting on January 10, 1943. The slogans that were indicated by SMITH were "Billions for defense; not a penny for international propaganda; Butter for Americans first; Order of loyalties - armed forces first, civilians second, Allies third, rest of world last;" "Bring the boys home when the war is won;" "No fourth term;" "We must have a peace in 1944;" "America first means feed, clothe and defend Americans first;" "The four freedoms for America first;" "Drive the internationalists out of Washington;"



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83 OCT 13 1964

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Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

"We fight all attempts at world Government;" "GEORGE WASHINGTON and not HENRY WALLACE will decide the destiny of America;" "America first in war and peace."

SMITH, at his meeting on January 10, 1943, announced the formation of the America First Party and gave a press release to that effect. He also announced that he would tour the nation making speeches at Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Fort Wayne and Erie. SMITH said that he would appoint a Committee of One Thousand as an executive committee for the America First Party. He explained to Mr. KNOWLES that his purpose in forming a National Committee of One Thousand was to require his opponents to "scatter their shots" instead of singling out a few people to harrass.

SMITH explained to Mr. MURRAY KNOWLES, former member of the America First Party, it had become necessary because of the activities of HENRY WALLACE and WENDEL WILLKIE and their attempts to put the United States into a world Government. SMITH explained that if the Democrats should nominate BURTON K. WHEELER for President or if the Republicans should nominate TAFT or LINDBERGH, it would be unnecessary for the America First Party to nominate its own candidate. SMITH said that the Third Party is being set up as an aggressive force in case the Democrats and Republicans merge as they did in 1940 when the people had to choose between ROOSEVELT and WILLKIE. SMITH said that if the people didn't set up a new party they wouldn't have a way to express their choice in 1944. He stated that if the Democrats nominate a good man and rescue their party from the New Deal Communists and bureaucratic Fascists and if the Republicans nominate a good man devoted to industrial destiny for America then this new party could dissolve.

SMITH said that the units of the party could take upon themselves to have names such as the George Washington Unit, the Taft Unit and the Lindbergh Unit. He suggested that the platform of the America First Party would be to urge an investigation of Lend-Lease activities, to support compensations, bonuses and reemployment for service men, to fight all attempts at bureaucratic Fascism, to support all patriotic labor movements in the hands of patriotic Americans, to support a high tariff, to support a farm bloc in Congress, to set an example of a high living standard for the World instead of lowering the American standard of living in order to raise the standard of living in the rest of the world.

SMITH has planned to picket the Detroit Athletic Club at noon on

Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43816)

January 13, 1943 at which time Mr. CLARENCE K. STREIT, author of "Union Now" and noted internationalist, is going to speak. SMITH suggested to Mrs. MARY KNOWLES that the Detroit Athletic Club should be picketed and if Mrs. KNOWLES would volunteer to picket, he would recruit other volunteers. The picket signs are being prepared by the wife of SMITH's manager, Mrs. BERNARD DOLAN, to read as follows: "STREIT is a propogandist;" "We are mothers of soldiers;" "STREIT is a traitor - we support the War, we fight international propoganda;" "Let STREIT go straight to _____;" "America first;" "Keep America independent;" "STREIT should be in the Army;" "Detroit is no place for STREIT."

SMITH has ordered 600 flags of the United Nations some of which he expects to have displayed by the ones picketing the Detroit Athletic Club at the time of STREIT's speech.

SMITH has announced that the headquarters of the America First Party will be at 2006 Industrial Bank Building, which is also the headquarters of SMITH's Committee of One Million. However, SMITH has denied that there is any organic connection between the Committee of One Million and the America First Party. As previously reported, SMITH's purpose in making this denial is that the Committee of One Million is not permitted under its articles of corporation to collect money for any political purpose. SMITH instructed his manager, BERNARD DOLAN, to sign a receipt for certain pictures as "America First Party, BERNARD DOLAN, Agent."

Informant advised that IRA HARRELSON, who has been in Detroit for the past several months acting as SMITH's advisor and attorney, is returning to Atlanta, Georgia, where he will become a law partner with the retiring Governor EUGENE TALLADGE.

SMITH has continued his attempts to obtain a deferment for [REDACTED], son of [REDACTED] of Cleveland, Ohio, who is making trips to the East for SMITH in connection with the organization of the America First Party. SMITH succeeded through CHARLES SORENSON, Vice-President of the Ford Motor Company, to get HENRY FORD to write personally requesting a deferment to the Cleveland Draft Board, but nevertheless young [REDACTED] was classified in 1A. SMITH then suggested that young [REDACTED] apply for a Naval commission through [REDACTED] of the Naval Aviation Candidate Selection Board in the Book Building, Detroit, Michigan. SMITH explained to [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was a close friend of [REDACTED]

b7c

Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company in that BENNETT had placed [redacted] on the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan. SMITH himself called [redacted] and explained young [redacted]'s case. He said that [redacted] was a "good friend of all of us in Ohio and that [redacted] was the one who refused to bow when a group of Communists threatened to seize Youngstown while DAVEY was governor." SMITH was careful to explain that he did not expect any favors but he wanted young [redacted] to receive appropriate consideration. [redacted] said that young [redacted] should come to his office and just mention SMITH's name.

SMITH has embarked on an active campaign to drive State Senator STANLEY NOWAK out of his seat in the Michigan State Senate. NOWAK was indicted on December 12, 1942 by a Federal Grand Jury at Detroit, Michigan for having perjured himself when he obtained his naturalization in 1938 by swearing that he was not affiliated with the Communist Party or a disbeliever in organized Government. SMITH has advised several State Senators in Michigan that he had information of his own that would prove that NOWAK is a Communist and therefore unfit to represent the people of Michigan. SMITH has reportedly contacted the Ford Motor Company and the office of HARRY BENNETT to obtain information to the effect that NOWAK is a Communist.

[redacted] advised SMITH that he had received HARRY BENNETT's permission to turn over to SMITH any information which he himself had concerning NOWAK or any information in the files of the Ford Motor Company. SMITH has also advised informant and many other of his friends that he has indisputable proof that NOWAK's wife, MARGARET NOWAK, has been head of the Education Committee for the Communist Party of Michigan for several years. SMITH is attempting to be heard by the Michigan State Senate so that he can prove that NOWAK is a Communist. SMITH has also attained information about NOWAK from [redacted] another employee of the Ford Motor Company, Service Department.

Informant said that [redacted] recommended to SMITH [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan as a possible informant concerning NOWAK's Communist activities. SMITH has contacted [redacted] in an effort to get information about Communist activities of NOWAK.

[redacted] informed SMITH that STANLEY NOWAK's name had appeared on releases of the Proletarian Party. SMITH advised ANTONIO de LORENZO, correspondent for the United Press, that Judge O'BRIEN was instrumental

Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

in getting NOWAK seated in the Michigan State Senate even after his indictment. SMITH explained that O'BRIEN was the Attorney General who quashed the indictment about 1919 when EARL BROWDER and other Communists were raided at Bridgeman, Michigan.

Informant has advised that Internal Revenue agents are continuing their investigation of SMITH's alleged evasion of the Federal Income Tax Laws. This investigation has disturbed SMITH to a certain extent. Informant stated that agents had been inspecting the records at SMITH's office and have also interviewed HUBERT LUCKER. Before their interview with LUCKER, SMITH contacted LUCKER to warn him that the Internal Revenue agents contemplated interviewing him and SMITH got together with LUCKER because he wanted "to refresh LUCKER's recollection." SMITH said that the Revenue agents asked SMITH himself how much he got for going to Louisiana in 1940 and campaigning for EARL LONG and SMITH told LUCKER he answered that he wished he had what he spent. SMITH also said that they were questioning him about money he received in New York and he explained that his records had been stolen by a set of Jews in New York who were using them to incite LUCKER against SMITH. SMITH also said that they were interested in finding out how much money had been spent for the radio.

SMITH informed [REDACTED] Secretary to HARRY BENNETT, that an employee of the Ford Motor Company named [REDACTED] was giving information to [REDACTED] concerning persons who visited the Ford Motor Company. SMITH explained that [REDACTED] was working for the Jews in New York and also for the Du Pont outfit. [REDACTED] reassured SMITH that [REDACTED] was reliable but SMITH said that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were formerly associated and that [REDACTED] was a double crosser. SMITH said that he learned about this association from an informant who was entirely reliable and who has appeared before the F.B.I. quite a bit.

SMITH has contacted [REDACTED] HENRY FORD's personal secretary, in order to arrange for an exhibition of HENRY FORD's valuable violin collection to GERALD SMITH's niece who is visiting him. Arrangements were also made in this same way for violin lessons for his niece.

SMITH has been contacting JOE McWILLIAMS of Barrington and Chicago, Illinois but informant did not know what business was transacted between them. Informant also stated that SMITH had been attempting to contact CHARLES LINDBERGH who had been out of the city. SMITH was interested in obtaining and was finally successful in obtain a quotation made by BERNARD BARUSCH before a Congressional Committee about 1936 in which BARUSCH revealed that there was a scheme being forced upon the people of regimentation com-

Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

elling them to work and fight and that by this scheme people could be deprived of food, fuel and other necessities of life if they did not obey orders. After SMITH obtained this quotation, he commented on it to a friend in the person of informant saying that BERNARD BARUSCH, in 1936, said that the only way to keep the American people in line would be by rationing them and punishing those who do not cooperate by withdrawing their ration books.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

evn
62-1126

b7c

JPHa:WMJ

Date: January 23, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

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

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

For your information, there are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of an article captioned, "See Plot to Force Runaway Prices; America Firsters Drum Up Anti-FDR Drive", which appeared in the January 14, 1943, issue of the Daily Worker.

As you will note, this article in part pertains to the alleged political activities of subject.

Enclosure

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/MLC**

- 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 Harbo _____
- Mr Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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DATE 10/18/59

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JAN 23 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Gerald K. Smith
JPH

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See Plot

to Force Runaway Prices America Firsters Drum Up Anti-FDR Drive

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Behind the current plan to wreck the government's effort to keep prices down lies a pro-fascist political plot to revive the America First Committee and steer the nation to economic chaos and military disaster.

This is seen in the newly-revealed link between the notorious pro-fascist Gerald K. Smith, who is the driving spirit of the America First revival campaign, and the defeatist activities of Burton K. Wheeler, who yesterday joined the reactionary "farm bloc" to oppose the latest OPA order putting a halt to the steady rise in corn prices.

On Sunday, Smith told 3,000 America Firsters that the "best way for the Democrats to kill" the President's anti-inflation program is "to put a man like Burton K. Wheeler in leadership."

"And the best way to kill" Willkie's influence in the Republican Party "is to respect the editorial policy of such journals as the Chicago Tribune." Quit stalling, said the editor of the fascist publication "The Cross and the Flag," and "follow the course marked out by men like Taft, Brooks and Lindbergh."

Smith chose America's most outspoken defeatists in Congress to lead the conspiracy against the United Nations.

Working in close harmony with the Smith gang, Wheeler as their appointed spokesman, yesterday tried to wreck the government's order to control corn prices by saying that "they can't do it under the law."

Wheeler and Smith don't want corn prices controlled because the action is said to be a

(Continued on Page 4)

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This is a clipping from page 1 of the Daily Worker for

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Clipped at the Seat of Government.

62-43818-193

ENCLOSURE

(Continued from Page 1)

forerunner of ceilings on all major crops. It will encourage meat, dairy and egg production which has been suffering due to high corn prices. He's against every move to keep the cost of living down in order to create economic as well as political chaos. Raise the price of eggs, bread and meat and workers will cut down on production. This will help Hitler. Smith and Wheeler know that.

The open revolt against the government's fight to stabilize living costs was also seen in the "farm bloc's" mounting opposition to the Office of Price Administration.

The bloc is now campaigning for the relaxation of all existing price ceilings directly affecting the food budget of every American. Senator Prentiss M. Brown, scheduled to take Leon Henderson's place, is said to be facing an organized farm bloc drive to kill all ceilings. Wheeler is demanding a statement of policy from Brown "or else," it is said, the Senate may not approve his appointment.

LABOR SLOW TO ACT

The farm bloc is out to wreck the entire rationing program also. While not all farm bloc Senators may be of a defeatist stamp, their willingness to go along with Wheeler for the sake of profits-as-usual makes them the worst enemies of the nation's welfare. Even though the bloc is just a minority in Congress it has managed to bulldoze the entire body and set policy because labor has been slow in supporting the government's economic program and fighting its enemies.

The farm bloc intends to carry on the destructive work begun in the 77th Congress which helped to make the President's seven point economic program an instrument for defeatists against the war effort.

The appeasers and the America First gang are also pointing their guns against the Government's lend-lease program. Don't send food supplies to the Allies, they say, that will make it easier for

Hitler. Smith's rantings include such pro-fascist slogans as: Butter for Americans first; meat for Americans first; America First means—feed, clothe, defend Americans first. He says:

"We shall support a thorough investigation of lend-lease activities, as being inaugurated by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. . . ."

"We shall support the American Farm Bloc in Congress now attempting to save the American farmer from being reduced to regimented peonage on a par with the peasantry of foreign nations."

It all fits into a pattern. Pro-fascist Wheeler is carrying the ball in Congress for all the pro-fascists still at large.

Government statistics show that 87 per cent of all pork produced in the United States is being used for army and civilian needs. And 99 per cent of four other voluntary rationed meats are still at home. Only one per cent is going to the Allies! Only 8 per cent of our egg production is shipped to the United Nations.

These figures show the inadequacy of our lend-lease to date. They prove that more lend-lease is needed not less for the United Nations, especially those countries which are doing the bulk of the fighting.

Labor cannot dare to miss this opportunity to fight back at the appeasers who are organizing for a Hitler victory right under their very noses.

Each success on the part of Smith and Wheeler means more Americans and Allied soldiers died on the battlefield!

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 11

PAGES REVIEWED: 34

PAGES RELEASED: 34

NOTES: _____

97710

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Detroit File No. 62-1126

Report made at DETROIT, MICHIGAN	Date when made 1/25/43	Period for which made 1/12/43	Report made by [REDACTED] evn
Title GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH; with aliases Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION			Character INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION SEDITION

SYNOPSIS:

SMITH's principal activity is organizing political party for 1944 Presidential election under name of America First Party. SMITH receiving assistance of Ford Motor Company officials, Mother's of America, former members of America First Committee and present members of Committee of One Million although he disclaims any organic connection between Committee of One Million and America First Party. Platform of America First Party will be to assure that voters will have a real choice in 1944 and in case Republicans and Democrats don't provide an isolationist candidate, America First Party will. SMITH also active in petitioning members of Michigan State Senate to unseat State Senator STANLEY NOWAK, recently indicted for perjury in denying that he was a Communist when naturalized. SMITH still collaborating with [REDACTED] WILLINGS, associate of Rev. GERALD B. WINROD. SMITH also plans to sue WALTER WINCHELL for one million dollars libel arising from published statement that SMITH had been indicted. SMITH presently being investigated for alleged fraudulent income tax returns 1936 through 1941 by Internal Revenue Agents. SMITH arranged to picket Detroit Athletic Club January 13, 1943 during luncheon address of CLARENCE K. STREIT, well known internationalist and author

*copy of "news" given
to Bureau of Rev
2/17/43*

ENCLO. 19

D89

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/31/82 BY SP8 BJA/DMJ
204,433

John L. Byas

62-49818-194

- 5-Bureau
- 2-New York
- 2-Charlotte
- 2-Indianapolis
- 2-Washington Field
- 2-New Orleans
- 1-Chicago (info)
- 1-USA, Detroit
- 3-Detroit

*cc Dow [unclear]
2/17/43*

JAN 30 1943

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(Detroit file 62-1126)

of the book "Union Now." SMITH planning political speeches throughout Midwest. SMITH in contact with [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois. SMITH continues to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. b7c

-P-

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 11, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan. b7c

Bureau letters dated December 10 and December 15, 1942. (Bureau file 62-43818).

DETAILS:

At Detroit, Michigan

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has advised the writer that GERALD L. K. SMITH's principal activity since his defeat in the political race for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan, has been the organizing of an independent political party to participate in the 1944 Presidential election. SMITH has expressed that the reason for this activity at such an early date is that in some states it takes twelve to sixteen months to have a new political party included on the ballot. First SMITH intended to call the party the American Party with a program of intense American nationalism. He later favored the name Safety First Party when he hit upon the idea that the new political party would not necessarily be independent but that it was just a precautionary device to guarantee that a suitable Presidential candidate would be offered to the people of the United States in 1944. He openly condemned both the Democrat and Republican parties for the 1940 candidates because he contended that WILLKIE was a "New Deal fifth columnist" in the reins of the Republican party and to choose between ROOSEVELT and WILLKIE was no choice at all. SMITH has made public announcements and also has informed [redacted] privately that if the Republican party would put up a good isolationist candidate such as LINDBERGH or BURTON K. WHEELER, then there would be no necessity for the Independent party to put up its own candidate. SMITH has finally chosen the name America First Party with the idea in mind that he would re-erect the America First Committee all over the country and use them to promote the cause of American nationalism and opposition to any international commitments after the present war was concluded. SMITH has been in frequent contact, according to informant, with [redacted] of Ford Motor Company, concerning this prospective political party. b7c

b7c

b7c

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(Detroit file 62-1126)

[REDACTED] of Cleveland, Ohio, has been making trips to the East to contact prominent individuals who are opposed to the present administration in an attempt to get them organized into the America First Party. The informant suspected that [REDACTED] was attempting to contact former Postmaster JAMES FARLEY and THOMAS CORCORAN.

SMITH has also frequently expressed praise for the editorial policy of the Chicago Tribune which has sometimes expressed the desirability of a third party. SMITH expects that his political party will attract the dissenting members of the Democratic party who are opposed to ROOSEVELT's New Deal policies and to the Republican party who are opposed to the WILKIE policy of cooperation with the New Deal. Informant stated that [REDACTED] former members of the America First Party, have been very active in organizing this third party. [REDACTED] made a trip to Washington, D. C. where she contacted various senators and Congressman as previously reported in reference report.

On December 15, 1942, [REDACTED] stated to SMITH that she had a Christmas tree delivered to her home by a man that went to school with Hitler, slept in the same bed with him and who knew GOERING. She said that this man was a painter and that he had also painted some of the murals in the Vatican in Rome. When SMITH was discussing the political situation with [REDACTED] the informant observed that SMITH was violently opposed to the nomination of WILKIE in 1944 but SMITH commented that "ALF LONDON would not be bad. He testified against Lend-Lease and he is anti-war." Informant stated that [REDACTED] periodically reported to SMITH the progress he was making with his contacts for the new political party and on one occasion SMITH made it clear to [REDACTED] that "there is no thought of a conference that does not include Mr. FORD." The general plan was to bring the leaders of the new political party to Detroit where a conference could be had with Mr. FORD. SMITH, in turn, reported his progress to [REDACTED].

SMITH has also been contacting other officials of the Ford Motor Company on other matters. He requested [REDACTED] of the Ford Motor Company, to prevail upon HENRY FORD to request a deferment for [REDACTED] and HENRY FORD did so but the Cleveland Draft Board nevertheless classified [REDACTED] in 1A. SMITH also has contacted [REDACTED] HENRY FORD's personal secretary, in order to get permission for SMITH's niece to inspect the collection of rare violins owned by HENRY FORD.

Informant stated that SMITH is now being investigated by Internal Revenue agents for alleged Income Tax evasion in his 1936 to 1941 Income Tax

(Detroit file 62-1126)

returns. SMITH has been seriously concerned about this investigation but he has told informant and other friends of his that he is not too worried because he has reported every cent that he ever earned.

SMITH is contemplating contacting [REDACTED] of Detroit, Michigan, who informant believed to be an associate of Rev. GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas. SMITH has provided secretarial service to [REDACTED] and has furnished him with some material for his radio addresses.

SMITH is also preparing to institute a one million dollar libel suit against WALTER WINCHELL and Liberty Magazine for a libel appearing in the article "Americans We Can Do Without" stating that GERALD L. K. SMITH had been indicted for sedition. The only problem now confronting SMITH and his attorney, [REDACTED], is whether to bring the suit in Detroit or New York. SMITH would prefer that the suit be brought in Detroit because he has expressed some concern that if the suit is brought in New York there might be a Jew on the jury that would ruin the case. SMITH has been in contact with [REDACTED] Barrington and Chicago, Illinois, but informant did not know the nature of any business that they had transacted. b7c

SMITH has been trying to capitalize on the recent indictment of Michigan State Senator STANLEY NOWAK, on the ground that NOWAK perjured himself when he was naturalized and swore that he was not a member of the Communist Party. Informant explained that SMITH has long been an outspoken enemy of the Communists and SMITH has under-taken to contact every State Senator in Michigan in an attempt to have NOWAK unseated. SMITH was obviously elated over NOWAK's prosecution and has frequently announced that it is a clear declaration of policy that the United States Government was not going to permit Communists to run rampant in the United States merely because the United States has found it expedient to form a military alliance with Russia. SMITH has privately expressed that he is somewhat pleased over the indictment of NOWAK at this time because "The Government is so pro-Communist that they would not prosecute NOWAK unless they had to because he was causing someone a lot of trouble."

Informant advised that SMITH publicly announced that he discontinued his radio broadcasts so that he could devote his full time to editing his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" and "to other vital" activities. However, he has admitted privately to others in the presence of informant that he was not permitted to discuss controversial subjects on the radio and he refused to reform his radio broadcasts if he was not permitted to use controversial subjects.

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Informant stated that SMITH, working in conjunction with [REDACTED] attempted to purchase small religious portraits for distribution to men in the Armed Forces but he was unsuccessful because of priorities. They were unable to obtain any photographs or souvenirs suitable for his purpose.

Informant stated that when SMITH was first attempting to form the America party, he had heard that name had been used by [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan. SMITH, however, found out that the organization which [REDACTED] had started was largely dead and was not entitled to be listed on the official ballot of any state. SMITH referred to ROBERT VIETIG, Local leader of the Americans First Committee, and commented that VIETIG made it a point to nominate delegates before the America First Committee disbanded. SMITH reiterated to [REDACTED] that the America First organization should never have been discontinued and while discussing his plans for a new political party with [REDACTED] he hit upon the idea of re-organizing the America First Committee into the nucleus of the new political party. SMITH was very anxious to disclaim any organic connection between the Committee of One Million and the New America First party because he said the Committee of One Million was not permitted to solicit funds for any political purposes.

The earliest slogans chosen by SMITH for the new party were "The America First Party, the Americans first and safety first;" "This is not a third party. It is a guarantee of the preservation of the party system;" "No international Government but a national Government with an independent destiny." Informant believed that SMITH is planning to use as a symbol of the America First Committee the bust of GEROGE WASHINGTON who stood for isolationism and spiritual symbol would be the cross and flag "the same as for the Committee of One Million;" patriotic symbol the American eagle. SMITH has also suggested to his friends the following additional slogans: "Isolationism is not dead;" "America must remain independent;" "GEORGE WASHINGTON not HENRY WALLACE shall determine the destiny of America;" "Clothe America first, feed America first, defend America first and defend the four freedoms of America first." All of these slogans were placed on placards and were paraded up and down the aisles at the meeting SMITH held in Eagles Hall in Detroit, Michigan on January 10, 1943 when he publicly announced the organization of the America First Party.

SMITH is attempting to interest Mrs. PAUL FITZSIMMONS of Newport, Rhode Island, woman vice-president of the Republican National Committee, in the newly formed America First Party. SMITH has also contacted [REDACTED]

(Detroit file 62-1126)

for the same purpose. SMITH explained to [REDACTED] that the purpose of the new party would be "to chastise" the other parties. SMITH stated that the Republican and Democratic parties were afraid of what SMITH himself, HENRY FORD and Rev. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN were going to do but SMITH made it clear that all they wanted to do was just be good Americans and be interested in America first.

SMITH, according to informant, has also been receiving assistance from [REDACTED] whom SMITH requested to contact the retiring Governor of Georgia, EUGENE T. TADMAGE. Informant also stated that IRVING HARRELSON, who had been SMITH's attorney in Detroit, Michigan for the past several months, was returning to Georgia in January, 1943 to become a law partner of the retiring governor of Georgia, EUGENE T. TADMAGE in Atlanta, Georgia.

Informant stated that SMITH has also contacted [REDACTED] of Chicago, Illinois in connection with the formation of the third party. [REDACTED] related that his brother was in Hong Kong and was grossly mistreated by the Japanese. SMITH, in repeating his conversation with [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] informed him that [REDACTED]'s brother had been captured by the Japanese and they cut off his toes and inflicted 23 cuts on his body. SMITH commented that if we don't stop sending this stuff to Russia and get down to fighting this war we will be defeated by the Japanese for they are the strongest nation in the world. SMITH described [REDACTED] as being "with the Chicago Tribune." SMITH repeated this story to various individuals according to informant, and when he repeated it to [REDACTED] he stated "These internationalists and Jews don't care what happens to our people in the Pacific. They are only concerned with Hitler." SMITH also criticized his successful political opponent, Senator HOMER FERGUSON of Michigan for having "consorted with Jews." SMITH has frequently expressed his belief that now is the appropriate time to come out with an anti-League of Nations campaign. SMITH has suggested that the proper line of propoganda would be to agree to if we enter into any form of world Government the distribution resulting therefrom will take from us our food, our rubber and everything and give it to all the other people of the world. SMITH was emphatic in pointing out to [REDACTED] that all propoganda should point out that constant effort should be made to improve the conditions of the United States soldiers because "nothing is too good for our soldiers." [REDACTED] and SMITH agreed that they should campaign for free transportation for soldiers on furlough at least once every year.

SMITH commented favorably on the replacement of LEON HENDERSON by PRENTISS M. BROWN as the head of the Office of Price Administration because even though SMITH disliked his former opponent, PRENTISS M. BROWN, he said he would rather have a white man from Michigan than a Jew from New York. SMITH

(Detroit file 62-1126)

also commented that it was difficult to accomplish any Christmas shopping in Detroit because the negroes and foreigners made it uncomfortable for the "regular people."

SMITH confided in informant that he had received information that the Senate would form a committee to investigate the Assistant United States Attorney General and others for a conspiracy to smear opponents of the New Deal by indicting them.

Informant said that he heard SMITH tell HUBERT LUCKER that HENRY FORD had personally given a job at the Ford Motor Company to SMITH's son but young SMITH, without gratitude, quit the job and then left home.

SMITH criticized ROOSEVELT's appointment of LEON HENDERSON to the position of Food Administrator in England. He told [REDACTED] of Chicago, Illinois that ROOSEVELT had appointed HENDERSON to London to give our food away. SMITH attempted to quote the scripture "He that provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel." b7c

SMITH sent out one thousand tickets for his meeting at Eagle's Hall in Detroit, Michigan and had an audience of three hundred people. He claimed that there were five hundred that wanted to come but that accommodations could not be made for all. At this meeting, SMITH publicly announced the formation of the America First Party. SMITH had prepared in advance placards which were exhibited from the audience bearing various inscriptions: "Billions for defense - not a penny for internationalist propoganda;" "Butter for Americans first;" "Order of loyalty - Armed forces first, civilians second, Allies third and rest of world last;" "Bring the boys home when the war is won;" "No fourth term;" "We must have a choice in 1944;" "America first means clothe and defend Americans first;" "Four freedoms for America first;" "Drive the internationalists out of Washington." SMITH argued at the meeting that the alarming activities of Vice-President WALLACE and WENDELL WILLKIE and others who are attempting to put the United States into a World Government has caused the formation of the America First Party. SMITH suggested that it would be unnecessary for the new party to propose candidates in 1944 if the Democrats should nominate someone like Senator BURTON K. WHEELER or if the Republicans should nominate somebody like TAFT or LINDBERGH.

Informant said that SMITH has contemplated that various units of the America First Party should be set up bearing names such as GEORGE WASHINGTON unit, TAFT unit and LINDBERGH unit. He suggested that the people

(Detroit file 62-1126)

should support an investigation of Lend-Lease activities, support bonuses and reemployment of service men, should fight all attempts at bureaucratic fascism, should support all patriotic labor movements in hands of patriotic Americans, should support a high tariff, should support a farm bloc in Congress and should lift the living standard of the world by setting a good example and not be lowering our own standard.

SMITH, according to [REDACTED], has been attempting to gather evidence to prove that State Senator STANLEY NOWAK is a Communist and that his wife, MARGARET NOWAK, is the director of the Educational Committee for the Communist party of Michigan. SMITH has demanded that he be heard by the Michigan State Senate so that he could prove that State Senator STANLEY NOWAK was a Communist and unworthy to represent the people of Michigan. SMITH argued that Judge O'BRIEN was instrumental in getting State Senator NOWAK seated in the Senate, was the same man who, as attorney general about 1919, quashed the indictment when EARL BROWDER and other Communists were raided at Bridgeman, Michigan. b7D

According to informant, since SMITH received indications that the Internal Revenue agents, investigating his alleged fraudulent Income Tax returns, were going to interview [REDACTED], SMITH reminded [REDACTED] of transactions that he thought the agents would question [REDACTED] about. SMITH told [REDACTED] that the Internal Revenue agents were anxious to know what SMITH got for his trip to Louisiana in 1940 when he campaigned for EARL LONG and SMITH said that he answered them by saying he wished he had what he spent. SMITH told [REDACTED] that some of the records of his receipts had been stolen by a set of Jews in New York and they were being used to incite [REDACTED] against SMITH. SMITH and [REDACTED] then attempted to reach some agreement as to the amount SMITH spent on his radio broadcasting. b7C

SMITH has continued to attempt to contact CHARLES LINDBERGH but has not yet been successful. SMITH was very anxious to get a copy of a quotation supposedly made by BERNARD BARAUSCH about 1936 before a Congressional Committee that there was a scheme being foisted upon the people of regimentation to compel them to work or fight and that it was being enforced by regulation of distribution of food, fuel and necessities of life.

SMITH has requested the assistance of [REDACTED] for recruiting volunteers for the America First party. He said he contemplated a national committee of one thousand so that the opponents would have to "scatter their shots" instead of sending out a few people to be harrassed. SMITH has informed local Detroit newspapers that he contemplates making a tour

(Detroit file 62-1126)

of the United States to organize the America First Party. He said he had assurance from the America First Committees that they would support him. SMITH said that the headquarters of the America First Party would be on the twentieth floor of the Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. This is SMITH's present office for the Committee of One Million. However, SMITH again insisted that there was no connection between the America's First party Committee of One Thousand and the original Committee of One Million. SMITH set forth his itinerary as follows: Chicago - January 15; St. Paul and Minneapolis, January 17 and then later Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Erie and Milwaukee. SMITH has repeatedly emphasized that his new party will be against all interferences with the war effort but he believes that an isolationist can be more patriotic in a war than can be an interventionist. He said as an example that the people of the State of Michigan were primarily isolationist prior to December 7, 1943 but that since that time the people of Michigan lead in every branch of the war effort.

Informant stated that when SMITH heard that CLARENCE K. STREIT was going to speak at the Detroit Athletic Club at noon of January 13, 1943, he immediately planned to have his supporters picket the Detroit Athletic Club. SMITH himself had his staff prepare the picket signs which were to read as follows: "STREIT is a propogandist;" "We are mothers of soldiers;" "STREIT is a traitor;" "We support the war, we fight international proooganda;" "Let STREIT go straight to _____;" "America first. Keep America independent;" "STREIT should be in the army;" "Detroit is the wrong place for STREIT." For the occasion, SMITH ordered six hundred United Nations flags from New York City which were to be shipped by other women who were to be participants in the demonstration.

Enclosure: To the Bureau: Two copies of SMITH's magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" for December, 1942.

- PENDING -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The following leads are based upon two memoranda submitted by the Criminal Division of the Department to the Bureau, copies of which have been sent in Bureau letters dated December 10 and 15, 1942 to Detroit Field Office. Relevant portion of the memoranda are quoted with each lead:

CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

Will attempt to locate and interview H. E. MARTIN, Executive Director of the SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA, concerning telegrams and letters on the stationery of the SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA signed by SMITH whose SILVER SHIRT registration number was 3223.

The Departmental memo sets forth the following: "The following excerpt from the February 21, 1942, issue of 'The Hour' likewise indicates the existence of correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY: 'On August 5, 1938', H. E. MARTIN, Executive Director of the SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA sent to Dr. L. M. BIRKHEAD, Director of the FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY, a letter which states:

"Answering your letter of the third regarding Mr. GERALD L. K. SMITH's connection with the SILVER SHIRTS which you say he denies, we have on file certain letters and telegrams received from him. The letters are all written on SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA letterheads and signed by him. His registration number as a member of the SILVER SHIRTS was 3223 and his wife's number was 3220."

It is requested that an effort be made to locate correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY and if such should prove unsuccessful, to locate H. E. MARTIN and interview him on the nature and location of the correspondence which he referred to in his above mentioned letter.

At ASHVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, will cover lead requested by Departmental memo as follows: "Special Agent [REDACTED] (in his report dated August 25, 1942 at Indianapolis, Indiana) suggests that PELLEY's printing establishment was located in Ashville, North Carolina from about 1932 to 1940 and that correspondence between PELLEY and SMITH may be among some seized by some local official at Ashville. b7c

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA FIELD DIVISION

Will attempt to locate and interview Mr. H. E. MARTIN, Executive

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Director of the SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA. The Department desires information from MARTIN about the correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY. For relevant portions of the Departmental memo, see lead above to Charlotte Field Division.

NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

* At NEW ORLEANS OR ALGIERS, LA., will attempt to locate and interview [REDACTED] who was friendly with SMITH during HUEY LONG's regime and [REDACTED] at Detroit, Michigan until [REDACTED] if he is located, [REDACTED] should be interviewed concerning SMITH's contacts, finances, supporters and activities. It is noted that report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 29, 1942 at Atlanta, Georgia gives [REDACTED] address as [REDACTED] New Orleans, Louisiana.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

Will, if favorable, contact Dr. L. M. BURKHEAD, Director of FRIENDS of DEMOCRACY for information in his possession about GERALD L. K. SMITH and his activities and also in an effort to locate H. E. MARTIN, Executive Director of SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA. For relevant portion of Departmental memo, see lead to Charlotte Field Division above.

Will cover lead requested by Department as follows: "Referring to page 2 of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 23, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan in which mention is made of an article carried by the United Press from noon on October 20, 1936, concerning the announcement by SMITH of the formation of a Fascist organization to seize the Government of the United States. It is requested that a effort be made to secure a copy of SMITH's announcement if it was in writing and in any case that you attempt to locate and interview concerning the context thereof, persons present when SMITH made such announcement."

Will cover leads as requested in Departmental memo quoting: "Information has been received from the attorneys for Time and Life magazine with offices in New York City. Have compiled a large file of information on SMITH in which may be reflected facts which will interest this (Criminal) Division. It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it does exist and that any leads which may be indicated thereby be developed by investigation as soon as possible.

Additional information has been received in this office that the law firm HOUSE, GROSSMAN, VORHAUS and HELMEY of New York City handled a law suit against SMITH and some individual identified to the Criminal Division

(Detroit file 62-1126)

as the 'Banana King, and that one [REDACTED] or some other functionary in this law firm has some information about SMITH which developed as a result of this law suit that may not be available elsewhere. It is requested that this lead be developed and a report be supplied to the Criminal Division as soon as possible." b7c

Will cover the lead requested in Departmental memo as follows: "Other information reaching this office is that during the time SMITH was established in New York, one [REDACTED] was intimately associated with him. It is desired that you endeavor to ascertain the identity of this individual and the nature of her connection with the subject." b7c

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Will cover lead requested in Departmental memo as follows: "There is set forth on page 6 of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 28, 1942 at New Orleans, Louisiana, information allegedly supplied to the Bureau's [REDACTED] in 1935 by [REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] concerning a file said to have been compiled by the HEARST organization on SMITH's past." It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it is still in existence or that its former existence and the information alleged to have been contained therein be verified by interviews of the parties mentioned by [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] It is further requested that any leads based upon an examination of this material be developed by investigation.

Will cover lead requested in Departmental memo as follows: "The Criminal Division likewise has learned that certain of PELLELY's files were seized in 1934 or 1935 by the McCORMACK - DICKSTEIN Congressional Committee and are presumed now in the custody of the Clerk of the House." It is requested that an effort be made to locate such and if such effort prove unsuccessful, to locate H. E. MARTIN, Executive Director of SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA and interview him on the nature and location of the correspondence to which he referred in his above mentioned letter to Dr. L. M. BURKHEAD, Director of FRIENDS of DEMOCRACY, New York City, New York, the context of which letter is set out in lead to Charlotte Field Division above.

Will attempt to locate and interview [REDACTED] whose address has been given as [REDACTED] Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] is said to have been a principal contact of the [REDACTED] b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Ford Motor Company with GERALD SMITH, ELIZABETH DILLING and Rev. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At Detroit, Michigan, will continue to contact informants concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

- PENDING -

b7c

Date: February 2, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

97708

8

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

Subject: ⁽ⁱ⁾ GEORGE L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

For your information there is enclosed a copy of a leaflet advertising several speeches made by subject at St. Paul, Minnesota on January 17, 1943. This leaflet was received at the Bureau from an anonymous source and is forwarded to you for your information and consideration in connection with the investigation of this case.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP8/SHC

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

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
★ FEB 2 - 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 9 1943 *[Handwritten initials]*

[Handwritten signatures]

BRING YOUR FRIENDS — HEAR...

GERALD L. K. SMITH

America's Great Crusader for Christian Americanism

Sunday, Jan. 17, 1943

WDGY - 9:30 a. m.

also in person at

Junior Pioneer Hall,

192 W. 9th St. — 10:30 a. m. the same day

also in person at

Gustavus Adolphus Hall, Mpls.,

17th Ave. & East Lake St.—3 and 7:30 p. m. Same Day

No Admission Charge

The loyal, moral and financial support given to the untiring efforts of Rev. C. O. Stidsklev has enabled him and his organization to bring to the Twin Cities many speakers of national and international prominence.

While this splendid support has come from many quarters, mostly from individuals for which we are very grateful, we think it fitting to express our profound appreciation for such outstanding support as has come from the Mothers of Minnesota, Royal Oak Clubs, Scrutineers, Northwest Monetary Conference, numerous Townsend members and many others. This, and the unwavering loyalty and financial aid provided by the membership of Rev. Stadsklev's Church and Radio Audience has given him a good start toward the great work which lies ahead.

BUT PLEASE REMEMBER, IT IS ONLY A START. WE MUST DOUBLE AND REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS TO ENLIST MORE WORKERS FOR THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE TO INSURE ULTIMATE SUCCESS!

The Royal Oak Clubs Scored a big success in bringing Father Curran of Brooklyn, N. Y. to St. Paul twice. Thus enabling thousands of thinking people in the northwest to hear his splendid message of truth and Christianity. The Mothers of Minnesota brought former United States Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia to Minneapolis so that the people of the northwest might hear and see this dynamic and fearless exponent of truth and social justice.

Such outstanding speakers as W. B. Record of Los Angeles, Ralph Keeling of Chicago, Andrae B. Nordskog of Los Angeles, former Congressman Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska, Prof. Wm. C. Gehrke of Hast-

ings Business College, Nebraska, Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago and many others have given inspirational messages of untold value.

CHRISTIAN AMERICA IS AT THE CROSS ROADS

There is a small but highly organized, financially powerful minority who own and control the MONEY, the PRESS, the RADIO, the MOVIES, etc., that are determined that we should sacrifice, suffer and give and Give AND GIVE TO SAVE GODLESS RUSSIA and IMPERIALISTIC INTERNATIONAL CAPITALISM FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

If they succeed, American independence will be destroyed. Christianity will SUFFER and the toiling masses will be reduced to the status of SERFS and sold into bondage to the International Plunder Bund for untold generations to come.

IS CHRISTIAN AMERICA WORTH SAVING?

If so, it is up to you and You and YOU (be sure to spell it Y-O-U) and a hundred and twenty million other true Americans to whom America really belongs. Remember it is YOUR America YOU are fighting for. The kind of a FREE America you would want your children and your children's children to inherit. Not just a piece of paper called a share in (BANKRUPT) America. You MUST NOT FAIL THEM. YOU MUST DO YOUR PART TO THE LIMIT OF YOUR ABILITY AND URGE ALL YOUR FRIENDS TO DO LIKEWISE.

WE MUST DO THIS. EACH AND EVERYONE OF US MUST ASSUME OUR FULL RESPONSIBILITY AND DO ALL WE CAN.

Now, for some information about Gerald K. Smith who comes to the Twin Cities Sunday, January 17th.

Compiled and prepared by S. O. Sanderson, Rochester, Minn., Chairman of the Northwest Monetary Conference.

Hear "Truth and Liberty" WDGY every Fri., 6:45 p. m. — every Sun., 9:30 a. m.

Handwritten notes:
Fred DeHaven
2/21/43
copy to [unclear]
to [unclear]
2/21/43
(See Other side)

Handwritten initials/signature in top right corner.

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BJS/ML

Who is Gerald L. K. Smith.

Gerald L. K. Smith is one of the most colorful men of this generation. Recently, after he had addressed the Press Club in Washington, D. C., which was attended by more than 500 leading newspaper men from all over the world, Mark Sullivan of the New York Tribune and the dean of Washington newspaper men, said: "All the spellbinders in America put together will not make one Gerald L. K. Smith. He combines the best qualities of William Jennings Bryan, Billy Sunday and LaFollette, the senior.

Smith has been persecuted by the most vicious elements in America, but, even so, has developed perhaps the largest independent following of any crusading patriot. As National Chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000, he has recruited more than 3,000,000 followers. It is not uncommon for him to employ from 20 to 50 people just to handle his mail. In a recent meeting held by the Committee of 1,000,000 in Detroit the attendance broke all records of public meetings in Detroit. Nineteen thousand people were seated; 4,000 people stood and thousands were turned away from the Olympia.

In Detroit he has been on the radio where his voice reaches about seventeen states clearly longer than any controversial commentator. He is taking a leave of absence from regular radio broadcasting now in order that he may tour the country and visit some of his best friends.

Recently, as a candidate for the United States Senate in Michigan, it required a coalition of New Dealers and Willkie Republicans to defeat him, although every large daily newspaper in the state was opposed to him. In his campaign he was greeted by the largest audiences in the history of Michigan politics since William Jennings Bryan toured the state.

In Detroit, Cleveland and the great cities of the Central states, the name of Gerald L. K. Smith is a household word. He is hated by his enemies almost to the point of murder. In fact, his life has been threatened many times because of his fearless attacks on subversive activities and the enemies of America.

Smith is a close personal friend of Chas. A. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Congressman Clare Hoffman, Congressman Hamilton Fish, Senator Robert Reynolds, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Henry Ford and other outstanding Americans of this type.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, one of the largest daily newspapers in America, which has an international policy, recently said in an editorial: "Gerald L. K. Smith is the most dangerous man in America." Yes, to those who aim to keep out Christian America to the atheistic forces of Russia and other foreign countries, Gerald L. K. Smith is "dangerous."

Recently the mayor of the city of Cleveland forbade Smith to speak in Cleveland. Overriding the mayor's ruling, Smith appealed to the city council. The city council of Cleveland sided with Smith and Cleveland is on the list for a visit from Smith this winter.

Gerald L. K. Smith is the founder and editor of the only magazine of its type in America, devoting itself consistently to the exaltation of Christ in the affairs of America and opposing all forms of internationalism. He favors an independent destiny for America. The magazine, the name of which is THE CROSS AND THE FLAG, goes into every state in the Union to thousands of paid-up subscribers.

Gerald L. K. Smith graduated from high school at Viroqua, Wisconsin. He graduated from Valparaiso University and took special work at Butler University.

Early in life, he and his young wife went to Shreveport, Louisiana. Here he formed a close friendship with the late assassinated Huey P. Long. He was with Senator Long when

Long was assassinated. In fact, it is believed the gun which killed Senator Long was supposed to be L. K. Smith. Mr. Smith was the last person to touch of Mr. Long before he died. He delivered the funeral over his grave to 200,000 people.

He believes that the assassination of Huey Long, was an enemy of internationalism, an enemy of corrupt money practices and an enemy of the New Deal political machine — he believes that the mysterious plot behind the assassination of this young and fearless senator to be one of the great mysteries of this century.

In his addresses in the Twin Cities he will tell some very sensational facts concerning those who plotted the death of this man who was the first to expose bureaucratic internationalism in Washington.

In his campaign for the United States Senate Smith opened every meeting with prayer and used as a slogan for his campaign, "Christ first in America." It is his conviction that the teachings of Christ gave us America and only Christ can save America.

He frequently says that if Christ had been first in Germany, there would have been no Hitler; if Christ had been first in Russia there would have been no Communism; if Christ had been first in the world, there would have been no war.

The last time Smith spoke in the Twin Cities he addressed the State Legislature of Minnesota at the invitation of Speaker Johnson of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Smith has been married twenty-one years to a wife who is just as much interested in his crusading activities as he is. She will accompany Mr. Smith on his visit to the Twin Cities.

A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The following summarizes the principles of THE CROSS AND THE FLAG:

The voice of the Committee of 1,000,000, a patriotic and dynamic crusade which began with nine constituents and now has more than 3,000,000.

The work of this committee and the policy of this journal are built around three expressions of sentiment:

First—Foundation principles.

Second—Vital issues.

Third—Battle cry.

The foundation principles of this committee, which have been unchanged since its beginning in 1937, are as follows:

1. To rebuild the spirit of America.
2. To wipe out to the last vestige, Communism, Nazism, Facism in all forms. (In view of the attempt now being made to join us in a political union with foreign countries, we express our bitter objection to such schemes to compromise the sovereignty of America, such as "Union Now with Britain," "Federal Union, Inc.," etc.)
3. To redefine the American national character.
4. To instill the new spirit in American youth, dedicated intellectually and physically to the maintenance of American institutions.
5. To issue a call to farmers and laborers to resist what is now known to be an international plot to make them part of 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.

The battle cry of this crusade is, "CHRIST FIRST IN AMERICA."

BERNARD A. DOMAN,
Director, Committee of One Million.

Hear "Truth and Liberty" WDGY every Fri., 6:45 p. m. — every Sun., 9:30 a. m.

561-8185A-24 (See back side)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **100-4156**

REPORT MADE AT SAINT PAUL	DATE WHEN MADE 2-1-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-17-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] KLH
TITLE GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was. THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Meetings held by SMITH in St. Paul and Minneapolis 1-1, 3, sponsored by Reverend CARL O. STADSKLEV, evangelist, Minneapolis, Minnesota. SMITH'S speeches were very critical of the administration, particularly of Vice President WALLACE, and he bitterly denounced the Communist Party and all those favoring internationalism and world politics. SMITH presently director of move to launch a new party known as the America First Party, to be ready to present a candidate in the 1944 elections in case the old-line parties again betray the people like he states they did in 1940. Names mentioned by SMITH as to be considered real Americans indicate he receives the support of isolationists. SMITH advocates pushing the war effort by a tie-up with Russia and others on a military and business basis only, to be severed after the war.

-- RUC

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-201/mc**

DETAILS: AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

On instructions of Special Agent in Charge CLINTON W. STEIN, Agent attended the talks given by GERALD L. K. SMITH at the Gustavus Adolphus Hall, Seventeenth and Lake Street, Minneapolis, from 3:00 to 5:15 and 8:00 to 10:30 p.m. on January 17, 1943. Newspaper announcements and otherwise indicated that SMITH was receiving the support of Reverend CARL O. STADSKLEV, evangelist,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Bureau 3 Detroit 3 St. Paul <p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p style="text-align: right;">83 OCT 13 1964</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RECORDED INDEXED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EX-54</p>
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Minneapolis, Minnesota, who introduced SMITH on both occasions. There was another minister on the platform with SMITH whose name was not secured, and in the evening Reverend HENRY J. SOLTAU, crusading preacher in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was also present, SOLTAU having been recently convicted and served a short sentence for perjury. It is noted that Reverend STADSKLEV conducts a radio hour at 9:30 Sunday morning from Minneapolis, Minnesota, known as "Truth and Liberty."

SMITH in his talk was very critical of the administration, being particularly bitter against HENRY WALLACE, Vice President, and against WENDELL WILLKIE, and the Communist Party. He attacked those who would accuse him of being unpatriotic. At the outset of both of these speeches SMITH made this challenge, "I give you the name of the Governor of Michigan (named), the mayor of the City of Detroit (named), the senior Senator from Michigan, ARTHUR VANDENBERG, my opponent at the last election, and the leading citizen of Detroit, Michigan, HENRY FORD, and if you can get any of these men to make one statement questioning my patriotism or loyalty, I will never speak from any platform again." This was directed at newspaper men and any enemies of his who, he stated, might be in the audience. He went on further to state that there was an F.B.I. in Detroit, and that there was an F.B.I. in Chicago, and he asked the question whether or not the people in Minneapolis thought the F.B.I. would have let him out of Detroit or out of Chicago if they considered he was subversive, seditious, or unpatriotic. SMITH referred to Mayor KLINE of the City of Minneapolis as narrow minded and one whose political career would soon end. This reference was evidently brought about by criticism of SMITH'S appearance which was published in a local paper, emanating from Mayor KLINE, who advised that he would have some police inquiry made.

The only statements which SMITH made that appeared to be on the questionable side were these: "The seditious efforts to pack the United States Supreme Court," this having been said in the afternoon speech; and at night he made the following statement, "I am not speaking of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I am speaking of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, the politician who has played politics right down to the present day," and he made a reference to the ED FLYNN Australian appointment.

SMITH discussed the rubber situation at length, claiming that he had been close to HENRY FORD and to Doctor HALE, a prominent chemist in this matter. He claims the word of Doctor HALE that this chemist went to Germany a few years ago for the purpose of learning their secret of synthetic rubber, and that this chemist was advised that it could not be revealed as it belonged to the Standard Oil Company of the United States. Doctor HALE then, he said,

returned to the United States and it was years before the formula was finally squeezed out of the Standard Oil Company. He also gave the word of Mr. SORENSON, production manager for the Ford Motor Company, to the effect that they could produce in three months sufficient tires for their 200,000 employees, this statement having been made last fall, and for all workers in the United States in six months, and by Easter of 1943 tires for all civilian use in the United States, without using one pound of raw rubber. He referred to the great rubber plant built by HENRY FORD, which was seized by the Government and disappeared, and was then sent to Russia, with, he stated, the understanding by the Japanese Government that it would receive safe transportation. He had an article written by CEDRIC ADAMS of the Minneapolis Star Journal which he stated he could not explain being in that paper, whose editor he severely criticized for his trip to Moscow with WENDELL WILLKIE. This article was along the same lines as other information he claimed to have, and was to the effect that possibly under the Lend-Lease Program we could get our rubber through Russia, who could get it from Japan, who control the source of rubber and who was not at war with Russia. He referred to the appointment of Mr. BERNARD BARUCH to investigate the rubber situation as similar to appointing the devil to investigate hell, stating that BARUCH had been associated with the Wall Street rubber monopoly interests for several years.

Referring to WENDELL WILLKIE, he stated that the best service he could have rendered to his country at the time would have been to have stayed in Moscow with JOE STALIN when he got there. He referred to Governor STASSEN of the state of Minnesota as a stooge for WILLKIE and as one of the most dangerous internationalists in the country. He mentioned the fact that he had spoken before the Minnesota Legislature several years ago and also before the Press Club in Washington, D. C.

Referring to the Communist Party, SMITH gave several paragraphs of vicious language in describing them, and it would appear that he is fanatically opposed to Communism. He referred to the Russian situation in which we were allies, and he said this was strictly a business deal and that it should not be carried any farther. During this discussion he mentioned the fact that the Communist Party had been termed by our own Attorney General, FRANCIS BIDDLE, as a conspiracy against the United States in the BRIDGES case, and yet the Party was allowed to continue to exist, while, when a crusader of SMITH'S type began to speak against it, efforts were made to squelch him at every turn. In referring further to Communism and to the mayor of the city of Minneapolis, he had a card in his hand which announced a meeting of the

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Friends of the Soviet Union at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis January 15, 1943, to which he said there had been apparently no objection, but the group had apparently been received with open arms and was addressed by ROGER MINOR, whom, he charged, was well-known as being the head of the Communist Party during the incarceration of EARL BROWDER. He also brought forth reference to certain Communist Party speakers who had appeared with full sanction of leading political figures in the state before the student body at the University of Minnesota. Further referring to EARL BROWDER, he stated that BROWDER'S brother, when conducting a meeting in Madison Square Garden in New York for the purpose of raising funds to be used in efforts to get EARL BROWDER released, had made the statement that he hoped to put GERALD L. K. SMITH and Father COUGHLIN in the cell which EARL BROWDER would vacate in the Federal Penitentiary.

Concerning HENRY WALLACE and the Communist Party, he said, "I will not say HENRY WALLACE is a Communist, but I will say he is a carrier of Communism." Referring to Mrs. ROOSEVELT, he remarked, "I will not say ELEANOR is a Communist, but I will say she has some mighty funny quirks to her political ideas."

SMITH made many references to WALTER WINCHELL, whom he terms the popgun patriot and a disgrace to the Naval service to which he claims to be attached. He stated that some day he hoped WINCHELL could be thrown into the ocean bay, and he hoped to be there to help do it.

The speech which was made in the evening of January 17, 1943, was announced by SMITH in the afternoon to be one referring a great deal to the late HUEY P. LONG of Louisiana. He gave considerable time in his evening speech to LONG'S career, and it appeared that he was very close to him, and, in fact, was at his side at the time of his assassination. He stated that there never was a more maligned man by the newspapers than LONG. He stated that LONG had been branded as crackpot, seditionist, grafter, and everything else by the power of the press, and by the power of the administration in the matter of cutting off grants of Federal money to the state of Louisiana. He stated that it was on the Congressional Record in a speech by HUEY LONG made some six weeks before he was assassinated that a plot was on foot to cause his death, and therein the names of several persons prominent therein are supposed to be mentioned, which information SMITH claimed was secured by himself and LONG by the use of microphones installed at the meeting place of these particular men. He stated that it will appear on the Congressional Record that Doctor WEISS is mentioned therein as the person who was willing to carry out the assassination. SMITH made this challenge, that the day he

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was brought in for Federal prosecution for any of his utterances, he would mention the name of the man who ordered the assassination of HUEY P. LONG, and he stated that it would be so high up that the news would drive HITLER, MUSSOLINI, and HIROHITO and all war news off the front pages of the newspapers for several days.

During his speech he several times said that there was no question about the program of the war; that we were in it to win and any question as to why we got in or any similar question was not appropriate at this time, and he favored the push of the war effort to the limit; and he mentioned the fact that after the war he wanted the boys to be brought home to the United States, and that a ring of steel and ships should be placed around this country in both oceans so that there would never be another Pearl Harbor. He mentioned that he had a son nineteen years of age who would in the next few days be called before the draft board for his examination; that he would ask no special favors for him, because if he did that and was successful, it might mean someone else's son would be called before his own son.

SMITH referred to efforts to stop his speeches as tampering with or sitting on the safety valve, stating that if the safety valve of an engine is closed off or stopped up, the whole engine may blow up some time. SMITH had in his possession a three page press release which he intended to pass out to the press. A copy of this has been secured, and it is noted that much of it was referred to by SMITH in his speech. There are the following statements in this release: "The conduct of the war is not an issue. We all assume that every patriotic American will do all in his power to effect an early military victory. The alarming activities of such internationalists as HENRY WALLACE and WENDELL WILLKIE in their attempt to promote us into a world government after the war have inspired the formation of this emergency party," this referring to the America First Party. Persons mentioned by SMITH in his speeches as being real Americans were CHARLES LINDBERGH, Senator BURTON K. WHEELER, Senator GERALD NYE, HAMILTON FISH, Senator VANDENBERG of Michigan, Senator TAFT, and others. This press release contains what is known as the text of his campaign. In brief, he states the plan is to form a new party called the America First Party as a safety measure in case the two old parties merge as they voluntarily did in 1940, betraying the people, as he called it, in which election there was no choice between candidates. He stated that efforts are being made to set up this new party eighteen months in advance of the national conventions of the two main parties, because if this is not done, they will not be able to get on the ballot in some states, as they require that a party be on the ballot a certain time ahead of the scheduled conventions or elections. This is for the purpose, he stated, of

expressing the independence of the party in 1944 "should both old parties nominate internationalists and give us no choice, as they did in 1940." He mentioned in his speeches, and it also appears in his press release, that if either party nominates a good substantial, real American devoted to the independent destiny of America, then the new party can dissolve, because if the old parties remain true to the traditions of the people, there is no need for the America First Party; with this proviso, as mentioned by him, "But, if the bureaucratic Fascists and the New Deal Communists keep control of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party goes Willkie or takes a do-nothing attitude, then we shall strike."

Further, in his press release he makes this statement, which is also one of the subjects of his speech, "We wish that all Americans could concentrate on just one thing at this time--winning the war as soon as possible. But, inasmuch as our Vice President and the titular head of the Republican Party, Wendell Willkie, and thousands of others in positions of great political power and prominence are working day and night to get us into some sort of world state, those of us who are still foolish enough to believe in the Declaration of Independence and the philosophy of George Washington concerning foreign entanglements feel that the time has come for us to devise an instrument to be used in the expression of our will concerning these matters." The following additional issues are to be emphasized in the near future, according to SMITH, in addition to his slogan of "America First in War and Peace:" "Support of a thorough investigation of Lend-Lease activities, putting the interests of the service men ahead of money squandering schemes now being hatched by those who would scatter our wealth all over the world after the war. Opposition to all tendencies toward bureaucratic Fascism. Support for all patriotic labor movements which are kept in the hands of patriotic American leadership. Opposition to any relaxation of the immigration laws after the war. Support of a protective tariff so that the American worker can be guaranteed protection against slave labor competition. Support of the American farm bloc in Congress now attempting to save the American farmer."

SMITH'S audience was enthusiastic but orderly, and there appeared to be no opposition present, the only opposition appearing in the form of newspaper articles to the effect that the Labor Coordinating Committee of the Minneapolis Defense Council had requested that this meeting held by SMITH be banned. There was no admission charge made. A donation was taken up and subscriptions were taken to the magazine published by SMITH known as "The Cross and the Flag."

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The St. Paul meeting, which was held on the morning of January 17, 1943, at the Junior Pioneer Hall, was covered by members of the Internal Security Squad of the St. Paul Police Department. It appears that a committee was appointed and partially attended the meeting, at which, from the report. SMITH made similar statements to those in the Minneapolis meeting, and the general opinion of those who so attended was that there were no subversive or un-American statements made by SMITH.

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The St. Paul meeting, which was held on the morning of January 17, 1943, at the Junior Pioneer Hall, was covered by members of the Internal Security Squad of the St. Paul Police Department. From the report submitted by the Saint Paul Police Department, Smith apparently made similar statements to those he made at the Minneapolis meeting.

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

EAT:DS

January 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

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

On January 14th I talked to Mr. James Rowe at length about the memorandum addressed to the Bureau under date of December 23, 1942, by Mr. L. M. C. Smith, requesting additional investigation of the Gerald L. K. Smith case. I pointed out to Mr. Rowe that we have over a period of several years received a great variety of requests for investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith from both the Criminal Division and Mr. L. M. C. Smith's Unit. Mr. Rowe was informed that there has been no studied pattern of requests and that consequently we have conducted an unending variety of miscellaneous inquiries, none of which seemed to have any direct or predetermined course of action or policy behind them. I pointed out to Mr. Rowe that Mr. Rhett of his staff was presently reviewing this case and I suggested to him that pending Rhett's review of all the material, evaluation concerning Smith and his recommendation as to what further action is necessary, the Bureau disregard the current request from Mr. L. M. C. Smith. Mr. Rowe concurred and stated that we should hold further investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith in abeyance pending a definite recommendation from Mr. Rhett as to what further action should be taken.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm
Edw. A. Tamm

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
Detroit - Michigan
February 8, 1943

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	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH with aliases
et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

Dear Sir:

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

SMITH has been contacting Reverend GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas, principally through [redacted] of Pontiac, Michigan, as an intermediary. While SMITH was on his recent tour, [redacted] received a letter from WINROD which [redacted] forwarded to SMITH'S office and [redacted] expressed his opinion that the content of the letter was so important that it would require SMITH to go immediately from Minneapolis, Minnesota direct to Washington, D. C.

BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH'S manager, in discussing SMITH'S meeting of January 24, 1943, said that when SMITH mentioned LINDBERGH'S name the audience stood up and cheered. Informant stated that SMITH was considerably disturbed over the adverse publicity he received to the effect that the F.B.I. was going to stop his rally in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SMITH has been contacting a Mr. STADSKLEV (phonetic) who has been assisting SMITH in organizing AMERICA FIRST PARTY Rallies in Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota. SMITH also plans to tour Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa in his organization of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY.

Informant indicated that GERALD SMITH is being assisted by [redacted] in his work in Chicago, Illinois. Of course [redacted] of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Chicago, Illinois, is working very closely with GERALD SMITH in the organization of the

FOR DEFENSE



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Letter to the Director
February 8, 1943

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
with aliases et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

AMERICA FIRST PARTY and [REDACTED] is scheduled to speak at the next AMERICA FIRST PARTY Rally in Detroit, Michigan on February 7, 1943.

SMITH was anxious to obtain a statement which he believed Senator HUEY LONG had inserted in the Congressional Record between July 10 and July 30, 1935, predicting his own assassination, but SMITH has been unable to locate any such statement in the Congressional Record despite searches made by many of his friends.

Informant advised that SMITH is actively corresponding with [REDACTED] of Cleveland, Ohio, leader of the Mothers of America, and also with the Committee of American Women Against Communism of New York City, New York. [REDACTED] is assisting SMITH in making preparations for rallies to be held at Cleveland, Ohio and vicinity.

Informant has also suggested that possible intermediaries between GERALD SMITH and GERALD WINROD are Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS of Detroit, Michigan and [REDACTED]

Informant stated that GERALD SMITH is still being contacted by [REDACTED] employee, Ford Motor Company Service Department, and that [REDACTED] has recently advised SMITH that [REDACTED] is trying to sell a story to P.M. Magazine relative to the interference with war production at the Ford Motor Company. SMITH agreed with [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was a dangerous individual because he was so unscrupulous. SMITH commented that he had a letter from the Anti-Defamation League to the effect that that league did not follow the policies of the Anti-Nazi League of New York City, New York.

[REDACTED] advised SMITH that there would be a large Lenin Forum meeting in Detroit, Michigan on January 28, 1943 with JAMES W. FORD and ROY HUDSON, leading Communists, speaking. [REDACTED] then advised SMITH that he had not heard a word "about the Solomon business." Informant pointed out that [REDACTED] was no doubt referring to the investigation of GERALD SMITH'S activities by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Detroit Field Office. SMITH then informed [REDACTED] that he was presently being investigated for his income tax returns of the past six years. [REDACTED] returned to the original subject of their conversation and said that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were both Jewish and they worked together closely. [REDACTED] frequently goes to New York to see [REDACTED] a Jew in New York City.

[REDACTED] stated he had no idea who was [REDACTED] contact with P.M. Magazine since [REDACTED] had been inducted into the United States Army. SMITH then asked [REDACTED] certain questions about the prosecution of Michigan State Senator STANLEY NOWIAK for fraudulently denying that he was a Communist when he was naturalized. SMITH asked [REDACTED] to find out where

Letter to the Director
February 8, 1943

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
with aliases et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

"that preacher" (informant believed that SMITH was referring to [redacted] of Almont, Michigan) went in New York City when he met [redacted] asked SMITH to save his anti-Semitic literature as [redacted] is making a collection of it. SMITH said he usually throws his anti-Semitic literature away and that he has never printed or said anything anti-Semitic. SMITH told [redacted] that he wrote to the Anti-Defamation League and told them to get some realistic leaders and that they might get some place if they would be concerned about other people besides only Jews.

SMITH commented that the statement made by Jews that they will exterminate the entire German race was bad because it only served to strengthen the German morale. SMITH asked [redacted] if [redacted] of the Detroit Police Department was still friendly with [redacted] and [redacted] answered that he had not seen either of them for a long time because he does not trust either of them.

While Reverend [redacted] was in Detroit, SMITH contacted him frequently and [redacted] advised that he had spoken to WINROD and WINROD was sending things through to him. [redacted] advised that he spoke to WINROD about SMITH'S sacrifices and troubles and WINROD had commented that he did not know how to thank SMITH. [redacted] said that WINROD acknowledged that he would not have "gotten to first base" if it had not been for SMITH. SMITH said that any good Christian man would have done the same thing for anyone who was being libeled. Everyone was supporting the United States Government but SMITH did not want to see his friends persecuted by criminals.

[redacted] told SMITH that he found out that WINROD had failed to cover [redacted] meeting at Sioux City and [redacted] had to call in and tell WINROD it would cost him more for such conduct. [redacted] intimated that he was being paid by WINROD. [redacted] has also assisted SMITH in making contacts relative to the organization of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY. SMITH told [redacted] that he had given [redacted] a message for WINROD but apparently [redacted] had not delivered it to him. [redacted] assured SMITH that WINROD would be getting in touch with SMITH shortly.

Informant said that another individual from Iowa had come to Detroit and was anxious to contact SMITH but informant was unable to ascertain the identity of the man from Iowa.

On January 26, 1943 [redacted] communicated with his friend from the West, who informant believed to be GERALD WINROD, and immediately made an appointment to meet SMITH. [redacted] assured SMITH that he had gotten over the point that SMITH wanted to make. SMITH made sure that there would be no penny-pinching and that anything that SMITH did would not cost him anything. [redacted] told SMITH that there had been a serious labor dispute in Wichita, Kansas and that the man whom informant believed to be WINROD was appointed