

(DE 62-1126)

"About the former event, the Marshall controversey, he said that a plot was on foot to unseat Marshall and replace him with Hopkins' friend, Somervell. The plan was instigated by Frankfurter and involved placing the spending of the war budget and lend-lease funds in the hands of the Jews. If we ever gave 22 billion dollars to the Jews, Smith said, we could kiss the republic good-bye.

"About the peregrinations of the Senate's solemn solons, Smith said that they had gone out New Dealers (Russell, Mead and Chandler) and had returned America Firsters. He heralded their revelations of Britain's hoarding oil at our expense, of Russia's refusal to grant us bases for war on Japan costing a million American lives, etc. He also discussed Mrs. Roosevelt's trip to Australia and said, 'If I were wounded, I'd hate to have to look up at a puss like that.'

"He had been in touch that afternoon by wire with Washington, one of his reliable Capitol sources. He said he was informed by this 'reliable source' that 'Maine's eagle-eyed Senator Brewster' and other senators wanted to release some very vital information to the public which they had obtained on their trip. Looking over the following morning's Free Press, I was surprised to read that Drew Pearson had also referred to 'Maine's eagle-eyed Senator Brewster.' Since Smith had previously said that the President's designation of Pearson as a 'chronic liar' was substantially correct; and Roosevelt is an accepted authority on what constitutes a liar, this seemed very odd; that Smith's 'reliable source' should be a chronic prevaricator.

"In announcing the speaker for October 19, Smith said that Dean E. Smith had for twenty years been Standard Oil's representative in the Orient. While he held no brief for the operations of Standard Oil, Smith said he was forced to admit that in order to rise such a long way with so large an organization, the oil Smith must have something on the ball. The subject of the address would be perfidious Albion's wicked intentions with regard to the Four Freedom's in Asia. Britain wanted to keep China in a subordinate position, the better to exploit her, etc.

"When the collection was taken, the premium offered was a review of Carlson's book, 'Undercover.' Smith asked if his audience had heard of it. He said he was not afraid of any of the book's overstatements and invited all to read it. Most of his audience had heard of it, however, especially Mrs. Knowles, who gestured angrily in her conversation with Mrs. Doman and said, 'They're even reading it in the schools.' Apparently she does not share Smith's equanimity with regard to its contents. This may be quite naturally so since Carlson doesn't spare her.

[REDACTED]

b29

[REDACTED] b2c  
b7D

"Smith also had words of praise for Monseigneur Fulton J. Sheen of Catholic University and the Catholic hour of radio fame. Every time Smith speaks, he exposes the clay feet of another idol. First it was Meyers of the Lutheran Hour, now Monseigneur Sheen. According to Smith, Sheen implied that Russia may not be fighting at all, may have 'gone to bed' with the enemy, since she will not allow American observers at the front. Sheen also said that he was subject to 57 different varieties of censorship in preparing his radio talks.

"The questions asked of Mr. Smith during the question period were of no particular significance, all relating to a common prejudice against Jews and Roosevelt. One of them was 'Why are there no Jewish names on the casualty lists.' Smith said, that he did not think this was true, that many Jews had been killed or wounded in action.

"Dedication of Marion's Christian Temple in Birmingham"

"Dr. Leland L. Marion dedicated his new temple in Birmingham last Sunday, October 10. Motion pictures were taken of the ceremonies, and I enclose an announcement of the occasion from the local paper.

"The speakers included Rev. William F. Rugg, pastor of the Garfield Avenue Christian Church in Indianapolis; Mayor ~~Larts~~, referred to by Smith as Mayor 'Martin', much to the mayor's discomfiture; Rev. A. J. Turvey of Capac, Michigan, a self-styled authority on Biblical prophecy; and one Gerald L. K. Smith, described by himself as a controversial figure in public life who is called by his first name by 100 congressmen and by several other names by the other 300.

[REDACTED] b7D

"Smith commended Marion to Mayor 'Martin' as one who always paid his bills and who was not merely establishing a 'fly by night' church, but a real building of testimony for Christ. He said he had known Marion for 25 years, that the latter had been pastor in a small town when Smith was a theological student and going with a Miss Sorenson, who later became his wife. In those days a young lady did not give her lips to a young man unless

(DE 62-1126)

they had reached a marriage agreement. If there were a wedding ceremony for every kiss the previous night, Smith said, all the ministers in Birmingham would spend from now 'til doomsday marrying people. 'Amen', said the man behind me.

"Coincidentally Marion in the afternoon and Turvey in the evening referred to rationing as 'the mark of the beast' spoken of in Revelations as the mark of the anti-Christ, without which he can 'neither buy nor sell.'

[REDACTED] These people change their anti-Christ so often that a neophyte in fundamentalists might be tempted to lose his faith in the devil. b7D

"Rugg spoke Tuesday evening in the temple. Main item of note in his sermon was: 'Go on, you F.B.I. men and friends of the F.B.I., get up and go out now, call up the F.B.I. Tell them Rugg's in town.'

"Subject: American First Party Meeting, Grand Ballroom, Hotel Book-Cadillac, Detroit, October 19, 1943, 8:15 P.M."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

She said that one didn't really become anti-British until he had read history. I agreed with her. I told her that the reason the British didn't like the Irish was that about two thousand years ago, the Romans had disarmed the Britons for about three hundred years, and when they were forced to leave (Britain) the Irish saw a fine opportunity and jumped on the unarmed Britons. For that, I said, the English think Cromwell's treatment of Ireland was none too harsh. But all this happened about 1700 years ago, and yet, the English feel very hurt that we have not forgotten 1776. She agreed. In fact, she argued, you don't have to go back as far as 1776. It was only 1919 when Churchill had said that if we hadn't entered the war, it would have been over six months sooner. I was properly aghast and said our entry ended the war six months sooner, and that the right side had won, inferring that such would not have been the case if we had not entered (which is undoubtedly true, but such speculation on what might have been is like arguing

(DE 62-1126)

how many angels can stand on the point of a pin; nobody knows.)

"Dean Smith is an elderly, typical business man, iron grey, average height, straight-forward, huskily built (evidently the twenty pounds he claims he lost in his recent peregrinations were excess), and ill-disposed only toward the British. The meeting opened in the usual manner, singing the first and last verses of "America", the last to be sung as a prayer but with vigor; and this was followed by the Lord's Prayer as our mothers taught us.

"All of Smith's dissertation was a repeat of previous utterances. In fact, he said, 'Now I will tell you something you didn't know,' and then went on to tell of the 'findings' of the senatorial travellers which he had told us about at the previous meeting. The only additions to his repertoire was an attack on Willkie's Sunday night speech, which he had told his Minneapolis meeting he would answer in advance. 'All you need to know', he said, 'is who Willkie's backers are.' He said they were Wall Street, the international bankers, Hollywood, and his audience said, 'Jews.' Another item, of course, would be Carlson's talk at the Fisher Theater, Wednesday, at 11:00 a.m. when he would discuss Detroit's fifth column. Smith said he would challenge Carlson to a public debate. He said Carlson was an imported Communist, and said it was too bad 'they' had to import foreigners to attack good Americans. Not that he had anything against foreigners; both Mrs. Smith's parents came from Denmark. He also advertised Mrs. Knowles' Christmas cards and told what a hard time she had in finding suitable cards for Christians. The Jews have conspired to eliminate Christ from Christmas, etc. He said Mrs. Knowles' organization of American Mothers had been attacked by Carlson. These fine American women composed an organization of mothers of boys in the service; one could not belong unless she had a son in the service, and Carlson, the character assassin, had attacked her.

"Dean Smith's talk was a recounting of his odyssey after the fall of Singapore, in which he blasted the British for not permitting the Chinese to defend Burma until it was too late and then using 10,000 Chinese troops to cover their retreat into India. Incidentally, British troops covered Mr. Smith's retreat until he was safely aboard ship bound for America. The oil Smith is not a fluent speaker and like most business men is a repetitious one, especially repeating phrases which sound good to his own ears.

"He said that the Japanese despise us because we sold them scrap and tried to appease them, because they like a strong enemy. He told of the British hoarding oil at our expense. He said the Chinese were more like us as a people than any other nation on earth. That one Chinese could take the place of ten American soldiers if given a minimum of medium equipment. That the British do not like republics, and China is a republic. That the chief grievance the Chinese have against Japan is that Japan has divided the Chinese

(DE 62-1126)

people. That we ought to hate England because English propaganda has divided us, first on the lend-lease issue and now on post-war issues. His own brother won't speak to him. Old friends have forsaken him, all because of the propagandistic machinations of perfidious Albion.

"When he was through speaking, he answered questions, his sponsor first explaining to the audience that his hesitation during the speech was because the New Dealers had met met him at the dock and told him he could not say certain things. Time did not allow Mr. Smith to answer all the questions, but he will be in Detroit on Sunday, November 7 to finish with those he did not have time for and tell all about the Sassoons of Shanghai, who own the town.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Ordinarily, I believe both from his callous view of the Pope's situation and from Assistant Turvey's shouted "Hurray for Luther" that Dr. Marion and his associates are anti-Catholic. In fact, a review of the subject to date would show that America Firsters are firm believers in Democracy - for everyone except Jews, Negroes, Catholics, Modernists and Democrats.

"Subject: America First Party; Picketing of Lecture by John Roy Carlson at Town Hall Series in Fisher Theater, Wednesday, October 27.

[REDACTED]

ALL  
b7D

[REDACTED]

I did not see G. L. K. S. all day, but he was there.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]


"When people asked what the literature and who we were, Mr. Linsell would say, 'We're for America First. That's what my boy's fighting for. We're against Communism. Carlson's a Communist.'

"Mrs. Smith's was 'America First - In War - In Peace.' Others were 'Carlson - Anti-Christian'; 'Why Isn't Carlson in the Army?'; 'Carlson Atheist'; 'Carlson is a Fake'; 'Carlson Communist'; 'What is Carlson's Real Name?'

"Mr. Gamber divided his time between the two picketing groups until Mr. Smith instructed that we join forces and march from the theater entrance to the Boulevard entrance around the corner and back, ad infinitum. Mrs. Smith led.

"Of those who took our leaflet, most were of Dr. Gallup's undecided vote. Only two definite opinions were expressed. A large, rather over-dressed matron said, 'I think it's a disgrace to Detroit.' And the ladies in the picket parade laughed derisively. A well-dressed business man of about 40 shouted 'Good work! I'm for ya!' And we all felt very proud that we had such a fine-looking man supporting us.

"During the question and answer period following Carlson's talk, Mr. (Beatrice) Knowles asked the first question because as he put it, he wanted to be the first to thank Carlson for coming to Detroit; that he had

told us of his association with Dr. Leon M. Birkhead, so we knew who was supporting him; did Mr. Carlson mean to put the patriotism of L. M. Birkhead ahead of that of such men as Henry Ford, Charles A. Lindbergh, Father Coughlin and others? 

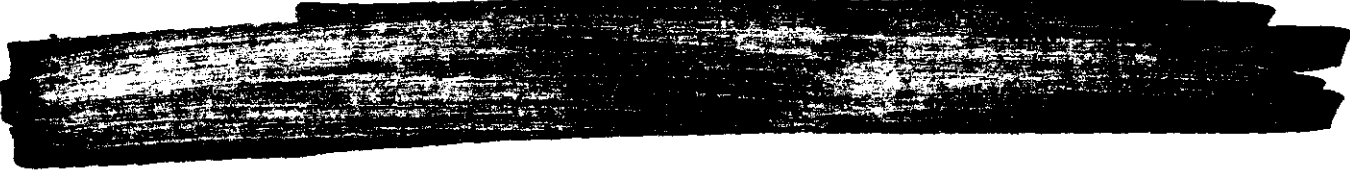
"The office occupies the 20th floor of the Industrial Bank Building. Room 206. 













1944  
b7D

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-394 p 17

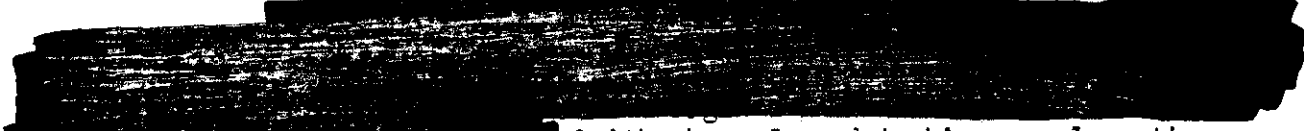
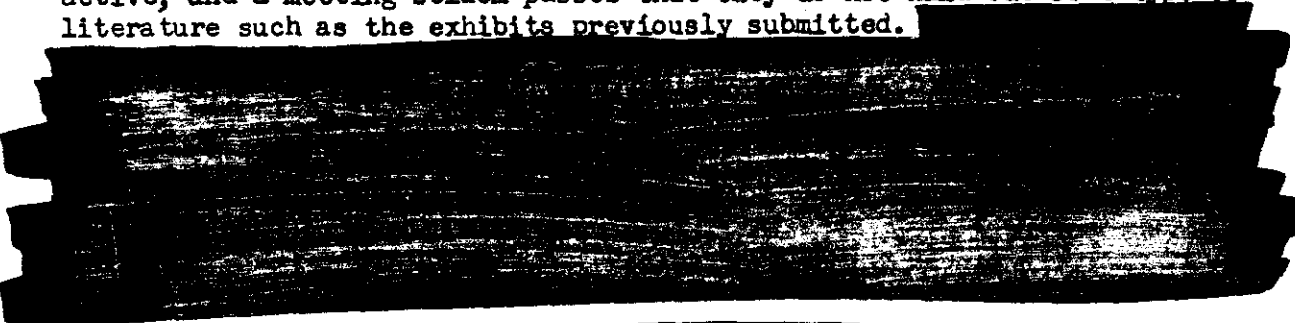
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

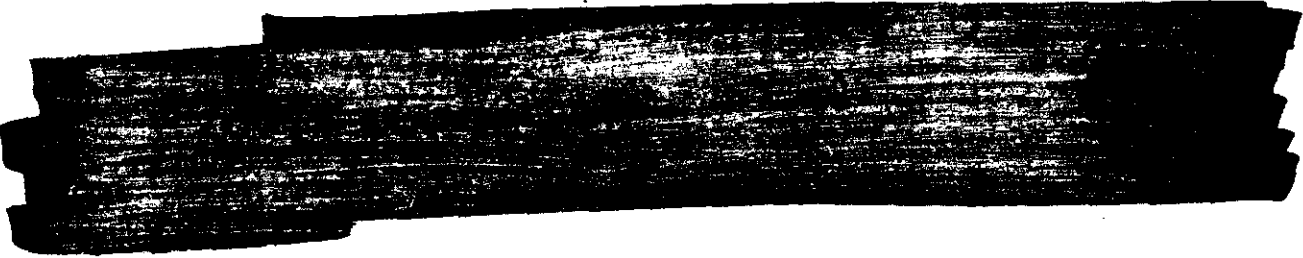


(DE 62-1126)


"At least fifty percent of the attendance at America First meetings in Detroit are women of Mrs. Knowles' group. They are extremely active, and a meeting seldom passes that they do not hand out some type of literature such as the exhibits previously submitted.



Smith who referred to him as a long-time supporter, named Louis Assab or Assam of St. Louis, Michigan. Smith said he was stationed in North Carolina. Smith also averred he was a Christian. I gathered from conversation later with the young man that he was of the prophetic school of fundamentalist which doesn't greatly care about the way of salvation as long as he can converse glibly on the meaning of the number and color of the feathers in the dragon's tail in Revelations. He said that the war would end and so would the world. He also stated that his comrades were beginning to see the light.



"Mr. Smith's audiences are always capacity crowds. This was no exception. The Maccabees auditorium seats about 450 and about 50 were standing.



In 'Undercover' Carlson wrote that there were about a thousand at the Maccabees meeting he attended.



crowd, because newspaper accounts will say 'capacity crowd' and no one knows how many the auditorium holds.

"As usual, the crowd was more than 60% women and on the average well past middle age. Socially, they belong to that group which would like to indulge their modest social tastes fully in time of war but points the finger of scorn at the socialites who would pamper their more luxurious tastes to the same limit and at those whose war wages now make it possible to indulge those 'homely joys' which 'Ambition mocks.'

"At this meeting, although it was Sunday, Smith forgot to begin with the Lord's Prayer as our mother's taught us. He also omitted the singing of 'America' and the salute to the Flag.

"Smith will write that the Communists are trying to create fear of food shortages and in his meetings will preach toward the same end, and Dr. Marion will describe ration books as a 'type' of the Mark of the Beast. Smith will cry over freedom of the press and later damn the press because it is owned or controlled by Jews. He protested the picketing of his Denver meeting but picketed Carlson's. He will condemn Drew Pearson but will quote verbatim from his column to substantiate his own statements. He will write or allow the distribution of literature which proclaims that Chaing-Kai Chek is communistic but his speaker, Dean E. Smith will aver that the generalissimo is our greatest friend. He will say we should distrust Russia now because after the millenium (the 1000 years of peace) we must do battle with the hordes of Gog of Magog (Russia); but Dean Smith states that Russia is fighting our battles in the west. None of these contradictions is apparent to Smith's followers.

"He began by saying that because Mr. Dean E. Smith must make train connections for Oklahoma, his introductory remarks would have to be shortened and the promised report on the insidious Sasoons of Shanghai would have to be postponed along with the question and answer period. Obviously, this would call for a return of the speaker to Detroit at a later date.

"He then analyzed the previous Tuesday's election results. He had never been an admirer of Mayor Jeffries, but it appears that recently the Mayor has changed considerably due to the pressure of real Americans. The Mayor has developed a backbone and has become a real America Firster. It was not that Smith was anti-union, he said; on the contrary he was for the unions, but he objected to racketeering in the unions and he did not want the city of Detroit operated by a puppet with union racketeers pulling the strings. And he did not want white folks crowded off the sidewalks by the colored people.

"He next discussed the New York election of a lieutenant governor. He himself knew nothing about the qualifications of the Democratic candidate. For all he knew, he might be a very good America; the result of

(DE 62-1126)

the election in New York, therefore, was not a pro-Republican movement, but a definite repudiation of the New Deal. This, in New York, Smith continued, was very heartening because everyone knows there are some mighty queer people in New York. But even New York going Republican was conceivable, but when Kentucky also turned against the New Deal, that was something. Kentucky, the home of 'Dear Alben' Barkley, the president's pet who comes up for re-election next year. The New Deal had wasted millions of dollars on federal projects to re-elect Barkley the last time.

"At this point Smith paused to thank us who picketed Carlson's meeting. He reviewed Carlson's aliases. Said that he was a sincere Nazi-Communist. He said that when Mr. Knowles asked him if he put the patriotism of L. M. Birkhead ahead of that of Ford, Coughlin, Lindbergh, Nye, et al, that Carlson replied that he did (which he did not).

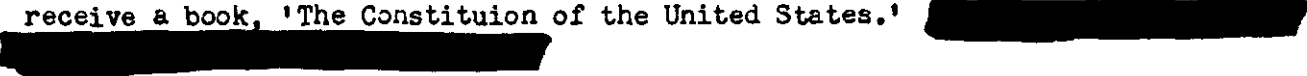
"Smith then drew attention to the soldier on the platform.



In referring to Private Assab, Smith was reminded that there was a group organizing in the west to back a constitutional amendment of the amendment establishing an income tax. They would limit the tax to a flat 25% in all instances. The way things stood now, it was impossible for a young farm boy like Private Assab to aspire to the presidency of a large corporation. The present income tax took all the surplus, and although it was supposed to be emergency taxation, anyone knows that when the politicians start taking money, they never release any of it; this applied to Republicans as well as Democrats. We, said Mr. Smith, are going to back that group to the limit.

"Smith repeated his previous review of the globe-trotting senators revelations. He said that Senator Russell of Georgia had recently asked if it was treason to look after the resources and interests of America. He discussed the Moscow conference and said he had some confidential information which he would reveal later. Now, however, all he would say was that he thought the war was begun because Poland was invaded. Why was nothing said at the conference about Poland's boundaries?

"The Sunday services resumed the usual pattern when it came time for the offering; this Smith did not forget. A donation of ten dollars entitled the donor to a simulated leather bound volume of complete issues of The Cross And The Flag to date with the rare first edition autographed and the donor's name in gold on the cover. Any giving two dollars or more would receive a book, 'The Constitution of the United States.'



(DE 62-1126)

"Smith then announced the coming meeting November 19 in the Cass Technical High School auditorium when he, Harvey Springer, Mrs. Knowles, Capt. Earl Southard of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Chicago who had been wounded 19 times in the last war; Dr. L. L. Marion; and Charles A. Madden of the American Legion of Pittsburgh, who could recite the Constitution from beginning to end--would speak. *Smith*

"Gerald Smith then introduced the speaker, Mr. Dean E. Smith, formerly representative of the Standard Oil Co. in the Far East for 20 years. He was not to be confused with a college dean, one of those braintrusters with a mortar board. His first name was Dean; it was not a title. *W*

"Dean Smith began his talk with the same quotation he used in his previous talk at the Book Cadillac--that alleged to have been written on the walls by the Chinese as they came down into Burma to cover the British retreat, which they knew would be read by their Japanese pursuers:

"The thing we hold against you Japanese above all else (the rape of our women, the destruction of our cities, the murder of our children) is that you have divided us against ourselves, and for this alone, we will settle our score with you 'though it takes a thousand years.'

"Mr. Smith then produced an outline which he said he had 'run across' some years before but 'had thought nothing of it at the time.' The outline contained twelve points toward the building and maintenance of an empire. Some of these points were the dissemination of propaganda to divide the people of the country to be conquered; the fostering of weak leadership in that country; the damning of those who held out against or protested against the propaganda and the weak leadership; the invasion in military force to maintain the weak domestic leadership; the jailing of the opposition leaders; the exploitation and final servitude of the masses of the conquered country. The implications of this outline were that the British were dividing us against ourselves by their propaganda, that they were supporting the weak Roosevelt leadership, that they planned eventually to invade America to maintain that leadership. However, Dean Smith said that this applied to all empires, whether Dutch, Belgian, French, Japanese, German or British. He said it was the pattern of Japanese activity in Asia.

"This was not the fault of the people who run empires because that was their purpose--to maintain their empires; that was the reason the present war was being fought. Imperialists, he said, despise republics. In their dominions they do not permit the natives to mention republics except in the most opprobrious terms. In the mother country, there is no semblance of democracy; the people have no voice whatever in national affairs, no vote except on purely local questions. He stated that some people think that the Englishman awoke one morning and found himself with an empire. That may have

(DE 62-1126)

been true of the average Englishman who has no voice in his government but it was not true of those who 'planned it that way.'

"He said the British could not be blamed for being what they were. They have many fine points. Mr. Smith wished that we would emulate them. For one of their virtues is loyalty. They are absolutely loyal to the British Empire. It is said that Britain has no eternal enemies and no eternal friends, but she has her eternal interests; and history proves the truth of this. And to those interests the Englishman is steadfastly devoted.

"One of the first things the Standard Oil Company does with a new employee in the Far East is to call him into a private consultation to warn him against giving out any information to the British employees of the company, because they were sure to convey it to the British authorities if it was advantageous to the Empire. He said that because of their activities in this respect, all the British employees of the National City Bank of New York had been fired in January, 1941, and the bank had them employed in branches all over the world; the bank gave these employees one, two or three years' salary when they let them go, and thought it well worth it.

"The British propagandists themselves could not be blamed for their activity in America; that was their duty, but it was their American friends we should be on our guard against. 'The lowest rat that slinks along the gutters of our streets today is the sneaking, slimy Anglophile,' said Mr. Smith. This drew such a round of applause that he repeated it twice later; so I got it verbatim.

"There are two classes of Anglophiles, said Mr. Smith; those who would like to get us back into the British Empire and those who merely think the British can do no wrong. (It may be merely coincidence, but neither of the Messrs. Smith have anything to say against the countries with whom we are at war nor their agents in America except in very general terms; they reserve their choicest darts for those with whom we are allied.) At the previous meeting, Dean Smith had confessed admiration for the German candor in saying that although they might lose this war, they had confidence in their stronger leadership eventually to win them mastery of the world. He also admired the Japanese because they liked a strong opponent and despised a weak one.)

"Dean Smith advised against losing our perspective. We need not be 'pro' British because we were allied with them. We need be 'pro' nothing and 'anti' nothing, but should always be pro-American. He quoted numerous catch phrases and epigrams designed to make us lose our perspective. He cited the opposite phrases. He told of an experience he had in Burma when their guide's horse was bogged down in the middle of a river. They had to get him another and stronger horse. Ever after that, he has always said that

(DE 62-1126)

'the best place to change horses is in the middle of a stream.' Mr. Dean Smith ended with an appeal for the people to select strong leadership to preserve their freedom.

"Gerald L. K. Smith then took over. He said, 'So now you know how empires are created. By the way, Mr. Smith, may I have a copy of that outline. Who write it?' The other Smith actually stammered before saying, 'I did.'

"The outline of how empires are created which he had 'run across a few years ago but thought nothing of it at the time' was of his own manufacture. One suspects most of Dean Smith's revelations are of similar manufacture. However, Gerald Smith passed over the incident with a quaint bit of circumlocution in which he said how much we admired Mr. Smith's 'candor'.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c  
x  
b7D

"The Mothers and Mr. Knowles handed out Congressional Record reprints of Congresswoman Rankin's speech on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, urging recipients to pass them on by mail to out-of-towners.

[REDACTED]

b7c  
x  
b7D

(DE 62-1126)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

b7c  
b2D

[REDACTED]

"Dr. Marion's Discussion of the Moscow Conference:

"Dr. Marion took his text from the book of Daniel (a prophetic book). The part he quoted said in effect: 'And they will sit down with us at our tables and lies and deceit will be on their lips.'

"He said he wouldn't trust 'that Joe Stalin' if he swore on a stack of Bibles as high 'as this temple'. He reminded his audience of what the Bolsheviks had done to the czar's family. (A little study of the czarist regimes might prompt one to ask, 'Is that good or bad?')

"Dr. Marion had just come back from a tour of American army camps. In one camp he said he had supper with the officers, but in touring the camp found that 75 pork chops had been thrown away that night, and there were only 23,000 soldiers stationed in the camp, '11,000 white and 12,000 black'. Dr. Marion does not want to deny our boys food but such things as this must stop. He took up the matter with the camp authorities and they wanted him to discuss it with a lieutenant, but he refused, 'I don't want to talk with any lieutenants; I want to talk to the man in charge.'

(DE 62-1126)

"He finally talked with a major although he was told if the interview lasted five minutes, he was lucky. He talked for forty-five and before he was through, according to Dr. Marion, the major was in tears. My informant does not remember the name of the camp, but thinks it was Oglethorpe, but it was somewhere in the south.

"Dr. Marion also had unkind words for the American Gestapo (the FBI). These blackguards, he said, are hounding him no end. He expects that within the next year or so he will be in a concentration camp. In fact, most of us will, with a little rope around our respective necks.

\* \* \* \*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



(DE 62-1126)

[REDACTED] b7D

"There were approximately 1200 people present in an auditorium seating 3300. It was the usual crowd, with a few curiosity seekers who had heard the last-minute radio appeal made in an attempt to bolster the crowd. Six were very tough looking gentlemen in work clothes, who walked in like Coxey's army, all in a line.

[REDACTED] b7D

"The meeting was opened by the singing of the first and last verses of 'America'. Then Marion gave the invocation. This was the much-heralded array of 'jewels'. It started with a glowing promise of at least twenty prominent America Firsters on the stage, including Nye, Hoffman, Mrs. Lundeen. It ended with tickets printed for the appearance of Capt. Earl Southard of Chicago, Chas A. Madden of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Beatrice Knowles, Gerald L. K. Smith, Dr. Leland L. Marion, with Harvey Springer as the piece de resistance. Of these, Earl Southard failed to put in an appearance.

"Smith followed with a review of current events, his usual denunciation of the Chicago Sun, Walter Winchell, the uptown Daily Worker (P.M.), Marshall Field; then he read an article from the downtown Daily Worker, libelling such noble Americans as Gerald L. K. Smith, Chas A. Lindbergh, Senators Wheeler & Nye, Representatives Fish & Hoffman, Chas. Coughlin, et al.

[REDACTED] rose to his feet, strode down the aisle a few paces, cupped his mouth with his hands, and moved that we start suit for 'slander' against the Communist mouthpiece. A suit for slander against a newspaper would be interesting. I was disappointed no one seconded the motion, and Smith said that [REDACTED] was in fine fettle tonight, no doubt overjoyed that his sailor son was home, but we shouldn't get into a gutter fight with a rat. Springer jumped to his feet, bent to the microphone and said, 'nor a spittin' contest with a skunk.' b7C

"Charles Madden was the first of the 'jewels' imported from 'the dark unfathomed caves of ocean' and placed resplendant on the America First crown. Before reciting the Declaration, however, he condemned world government and asked with what sort of governments we were being asked to ally ourselves. He began with the Chinese. The regime of Chiang Kai Chek was as dictatorial and ruthless as that of any other dictator in any part of

(DE 62-1126)

the world. He was put in power by the Sassoons and other mercenary interests which wanted to keep the Chinese people in a subordinate position. When the generalissimo came to power, in the twenties, he purged the opposition as only a bloody dictator can. Then Madden turned his attention to 'Bloody Joe' Stalin, who, he said, had killed off all the Christians (leaving only a scant 180,000,000 Russians, all atheists).

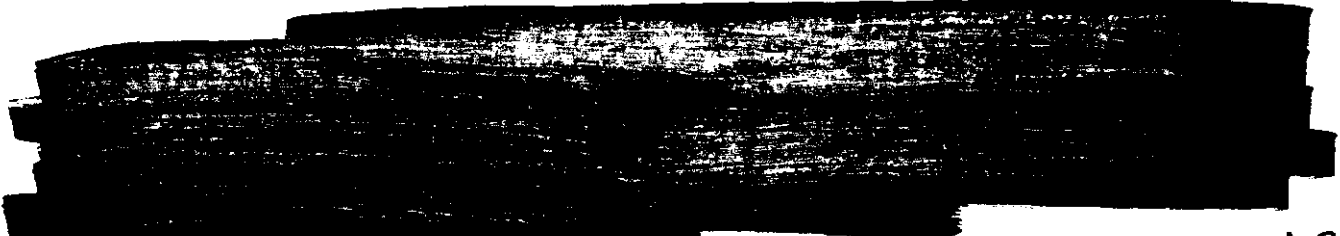
"Next Mr. Madden discussed England. There was not a country in Europe, he stated, whose government had not got progressively worse since the American Revolution, and Britain was no exception. Now came the Declaration of Independence, designed to show how perfidious Albion was in 1776, and since she was grown progressively worse, how infamous she must be today.

"He then gave Mrs. Knowles three minutes to speak. She asked permission to run over her time. She said that her audience had probably read of her fight with the school board to put the 'Merchant of Venice' back on the curricula, and the removal of a current events leaflet which the children studied and which was definitely Communistic. It actually had recommended the reading of 'Undercover.'

"Mrs. Knowles said she had a definite interest in 'that book' because she was mentioned in it several times. Her home, she said, is open with hospitality to everyone but she just wished that Derounian or whatever he calls himself would come back some day.

"When the offering was taken, the same premiums were offered as at the previous meeting. The Cross and The Flag up-to-date with the rare first edition autographed for \$10.00. A copy of 'The Constitution' for any above \$2.00.

"Smith gave Springer practically the same introduction as he did at Springer's first appearance. He also called attention to the presence of two of Springer's old friends, Rev. Love of the Hazel Park tabernacle and the Rev. Bob Farr of the Gilead Baptist Church on Fort Street. The cowboy evangelist, the voice from out of the Rockies, who could throw a steer as well as he could throw a bureaucrat, etc., etc., was in fine form, historically speaking. Shortly after he began his talk, his sponsor came down into the audience and talked with Doman. Then he went back up to the platform.



b7D

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] Springer was discussing the 'smart bunch' in Washington. 'Maybe this rationing is necessary,' he said, 'but I don't believe it.'

"He told about government men shooting his father-in-law's cattle on their Colorado ranch. (This was probably during the hoof-and-mouth disease epidemic, and was so reported by Philip Adler in the Detroit News, covering the same speech in the Christian Temple in Pontiac, but Springer never mentions the epidemic.) 'It's the same brainpower that's running the OPA that killed those cattle,' he stated; 'It's a smart bunch we have down in Washington. Ya know, I'm not very smart; I jest happen to have a little horse sense. That is, I have a stable mind.'

"He reminisced on 'the good old days'. (All this is an act designed to amuse his audience and to create dissatisfaction with rationing. These seemingly extemporaneous homely, nostalgic reminiscences are part of a repertoire which he later repeated, word for word, gesture for gesture, at the protest meeting for the Christian Temple in Pontiac. 'Remember the good old days when you could drive your car sixty miles an hour and skin your tires against the curb if you wanted to? Remember when your boy came home from school and could have all the butter he wanted?' (Business of sticking a hungry tongue out of his mouth and slapping an imaginary knife with sweeping strokes across an imaginary slice of bread). 'Now you can't even get a decent hamburger. Yep, it's a smart bunch we have down in Washington.'

"He quoted from the Baruch report of 1936 on rationing to show who was to blame for it all. His prize exhibit was a series of photostats made in Buckingham Palace, planning as early as 1901 for a world government. He also had a map of the world divided into five spheres of influence which he said he had taken to eminent map makers throughout the United States and all had agreed it was the work of Moscow.

"Springer then dropped into his 'crying voice'. He pointed to the Stars and Stripes and said he didn't want to live under any other flag. Under that flag he could argue with his neighbor about politics without fear of arrest, under that flag his brother-in-law stormed the Sicilian beaches, and he knew that his brother-in-law wanted to be buried with that flag draped about his coffin.

"After Springer had finished, Smith announced that the meeting no doubt would show a deficit and contributions would be welcome. At the

(DE 62-1126)

exits would be displayed the 'Western Voice' and 'The Cross and the Flag'.

[REDACTED]

"Marion closed the meeting with the benediction.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2c  
y  
b2d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(DE 62-1126)

[REDACTED]

"Mr. Smith took over from there and naturally an offering was taken in the Cross and the Flag envelopes. Mrs. Smith was on the platform with him. Petitions were passed out. Smith said he had no concern with Diebel as he was not interested in local politics. He himself was a 'controversial figure' who had known Dr. Marion for many years; in fact, Marion had been best man at his wedding 21 years ago, and he knew Dr. Marion would not lie, and that any man who would say 'hell' and 'damn' and 'G. D.' as Diebel had in the presence of 'this man of God' ought summarily be dismissed from his position of power. But he would not 'dabble with Diebel; no one wants to dabble with Diebel; perhaps the Devil is dabbling with Diebel.' Smith's concern was this local manifestation of a national disease. He said it was all part of a fourth term conspiracy. He wanted to introduce someone who would tell more of the symptoms of that disease, and what actually was behind it. Smith held that the executive bungling was intentional so the Communistic powers that are could say, 'Democracy doesn't work; we'll have to take over.'

"He introduced Springer in previously used terms and Springer responded with a previously used speech. His text was the same as that used in his first Detroit address. The words of Solomon, 'Remove not the ancient landmarks thy fathers have set up.' The text of the speech itself was exactly the same as the Cass Tech speech including the Buckingham photostats and the map from Moscow. After Springer's speech the assistant pastor of the Hazel Park Tabernacle gave the benediction. Love is speaking in Denver at Springer's church.

"The temple had been full. Someone told me it seats two thousand, but it doesn't seat over six hundred even with the overflow room open.

\* \* \* \* \*

[REDACTED]

ALL  
b7c, b7D

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c, b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-394 pgs 31-33

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

(DE 62-1126)

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], whose identity is known to the Bureau, related the following information: b7D

Informant stated that SMITH had been in touch with EDWARD JONES of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and that in fact JONES had sent a check to SMITH in the amount of \$650.00 for the alleged purpose of defering the expenses of publishing JONES' book "And So They Indicted Me." Informant related that apparently JONES had had a great deal of difficulty in having his book published in New York or Louisiana and that SMITH had volunteered to have the book published in Detroit, Michigan, and that in fact the book was in the course of being published at the present time under SMITH'S supervision.

Informant related that MRS. BEATRICE KNOWLES, a long-time follower of SMITH and interested in the various mothers' groups in this area,  
[REDACTED] b7c

This same informant advised the Detroit Field Office that SMITH and HARVEY SPRINGER were attempting to organize the youth in the City of Detroit to combat the new organization which was formerly known as the Young Communists League. SMITH and SPRINGER proposed to organize the youth in this area under the name "Youth for Christ" and in this connection informant advised that both MR. and MRS. SMITH had made various calls to local newspapers in the Detroit area pointing out to the newspapers the fact that the Young Communists League was organizing again under an assumed name. As a result of this quite a great deal of newspaper publicity has been given to the change-over by the Young Communists League.

Through this same informant information was received to the effect that DR. LELAND MARION of Pontiac, Michigan, a long-time follower of SMITH, was apparently having some difficulty with the local OPA office in Pontiac with regard to the number of gasoline coupons allotted to him by the OPA. After the OPA had refused to increase MARION'S gasoline allotment, SMITH advised MARION to set up a picket line outside the offices of the OPA in Pontiac, said picket line allegedly being formed for the purpose of opposing the OPA's attitude toward the church. MARION claimed through the newspapers that he was the head of the largest church group in Pontiac, Michigan, and that he had been advised by the local rationing official that the churches did not need gasoline coupons; that the gasoline coupons could be

(DE 62-1126)

used to better advantage by war workers, etc. Actual picketing of the OPA office in Pontiac took place on November 26th and at that time although there was quite a great deal of publicity no unusual incidents took place. The informant further related that he had received information to the effect that SMITH had allegedly enlisted the aid of ROGER BALDWIN, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, with reference to the refusal of the Buffalo authorities to grant space for SMITH'S meeting in Buffalo.

This informant related that Senator NYE's attorney had allegedly reviewed the book "Undercover" and had advised that nothing could be done by SMITH in the way of any legal action. SMITH recently contacted Congressman JOHN RANKIN in Washington, D. C., at which time SMITH advised RANKIN relative to his interpretation of the recent municipal election in Detroit, Michigan. SMITH expressed the opinion at this time that it was the most phenomenal election held north of the Mason-Dixon line.

In a discussion with Reverend LELAND MARION of Pontiac, MARION advised that he had recently visited his nephew at Camp Sutton in North Carolina and cited the waste of food and the poor morale of the soldiers and also cited the fact that his nephew was receiving very poor medical treatment. MARION stated that all the firearms had been taken away from the men except the police for fear of rioting against the negroes. This same informant also advised that he had received information to the effect that SMITH had recently advised Captain EARL SOUTHARD of Chicago that SOUTHARD and he might work out some sort of a budget so that SOUTHARD might have a weekly drawing account with SMITH.

At the time JOHN ROY CARLSON, author of the book "Undercover" was to speak at a Town Hall meeting at the Fisher Theatre Building in Detroit on October 27, 1943, SMITH made arrangements for a picket line to be set up outside the Fisher Theater Building. In this connection informant related that he had received information to the effect that SMITH had communicated with the office of [REDACTED] at the Ford Motor Company, at which time SMITH advised [REDACTED] that in his opinion [REDACTED] should send some men to cover the meeting to be addressed by CARLSON. b7c

Informant related further that SMITH recently had been in touch with a DR. ROBERT WETCHUM (phonetic) of a Detroit Baptist Church, at which time SMITH expressed great admiration for the doctor's viewpoint and at that time advised the doctor that he (SMITH) would make arrangements for the doctor to be introduced to MR. HENRY FORD inasmuch as he (SMITH) was of the opinion FORD would be interested in his ideas.

[REDACTED]

b20



XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

5

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c, b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-394 p 36-40

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

A review of the instant file reflects that [REDACTED] of the German-American Bund, stated during the course of an interview that sometime during the latter part of 1937 or the early part of 1938 [REDACTED] of New York communicated with him [REDACTED] arranging for a conference to be held with Subject SMITH at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City. [REDACTED] allegedly accepted this invitation but when he arrived at the hotel SMITH was not present. [REDACTED] stated that he had had several minutes conversation with [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] attempted to describe some type of internal dissention or disagreement within SMITH'S organization, although [REDACTED] was unable to give detailed information in this regard. [REDACTED] however, was under the impression that [REDACTED] wanted him [REDACTED] to exhibit his influence and prestige with SMITH apparently in [REDACTED] behalf. [REDACTED] allegedly met with [REDACTED] and SMITH at the Pennsylvania Hotel later on in the afternoon on that same day but he only discussed general matters with SMITH for approximately five or ten minutes. He stated neither [REDACTED] nor his organization were associated with SMITH and his only contact with SMITH was as set forth above. [REDACTED] stated that he had met [REDACTED] on four or five occasions prior to the above meeting.

b7c  
b7D

The file further reflects that under date of November 24, 1943, [REDACTED] advised the Detroit Office that [REDACTED] for Bernard Doman, office manager for GERALD L. K. SMITH. [REDACTED] advised that all payments for these services were made by DOMAN with a check bearing the stamp, "America First Committee."

b7c  
b7D

Under date of December 4, 1943, the Detroit Office received a letter from MR. JOHN C. LEHR, United States Attorney at Detroit, Michigan, at which time MR. LEHR advised that on December 3, 1943, he had been contacted

(DE 62-1126)

by a delegation of CIO representatives headed by [REDACTED] and that the delegation was complaining of statements made by Reverend SPRINGER at a church function in Pontiac, Michigan, the Tuesday evening preceding. MR. LEHR advised in his letter that as far as his office was concerned the matters with reference to the OPA difficulties encountered by Reverend MARION would be appropriately handled by the Office of Price Administration. The delegation also showed to MR. LEHR at that time a copy of a letter which they had written to the Attorney General demanding a Federal Grand Jury investigation of this matter. MR. LEHR stated in his letter that he had advised the group that in the event the Department felt the information set forth in their communication was such to justify an investigation that the authorities would act accordingly. b2c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c

The various informants contacted during the course of the instant investigation turned over to the Detroit Office a great deal of miscellaneous literature published by SMITH during the time this investigation was conducted. These particular publications are not being described in detail at this point but are being sent as enclosures to the Bureau with its copies of this report.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

Miscellaneous publications distributed by Subject SMITH.

- PENDING -

(DE 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE at New York, New York

\* Will interview [REDACTED] for pertinent information in their files concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH.

\* Will contact the law firm, Field and Field, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, and secure a copy of the statement which EDWARD ANTHONY (PAT) POWERS advised he made to this law firm in connection with his suit against subject for back salary of \$1,300.00 and determine the dates of POWERS' employment by subject.

Will conduct appropriate investigation and attempt to locate [REDACTED] as requested by the Bureau.

THE DETROIT OFFICE at Detroit, Michigan

Will maintain contact with confidential informants previously developed during the course of the investigation of this case and submit information received from them in appropriate report form.

ALL  
b7c

- PENDING -

(DE 62-1126)

INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

|  
b7c  
b20  
|

TITLE:  
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH  
with aliases; Gerald L. K.  
Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt;  
AMERICA FIRST PARTY

CHARACTER  
INTERNAL SECURITY - G  
SEDITION; SECURITY MATTER

SA [REDACTED]

b7c

DATE: 12 -13-43

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AMERICA FIRST PARTY	1
[REDACTED]	30
[REDACTED]	25
[REDACTED]	25
[REDACTED]	40
[REDACTED]	35
[REDACTED]	39
BIRKHEAD, L. M.	16
BIRKHEAD, LEON H.	16
[REDACTED]	33
[REDACTED]	24
[REDACTED]	31
CARLSON, JOHN ROY	14
[REDACTED]	17
[REDACTED]	41
[REDACTED]	17
[REDACTED]	17
[REDACTED]	17
[REDACTED]	44
[REDACTED]	17
[REDACTED]	17
[REDACTED]	24
[REDACTED]	17
[REDACTED]	24
DOMAN, BERNARD	14
[REDACTED]	35
[REDACTED]	17
[REDACTED]	24
[REDACTED]	25
[REDACTED]	31
[REDACTED]	25
FORD, HENRY	16
[REDACTED]	41
[REDACTED]	8
GARDNER, WALTER	39
[REDACTED]	41
[REDACTED]	42
[REDACTED]	43
[REDACTED]	24
[REDACTED]	15
[REDACTED]	42
[REDACTED]	39
[REDACTED]	31
JONES, J. E.	1

b7c

b7d

b7c

JONES, J. EDWARD

3

[REDACTED]

32

40

KETCHUM, ROBERT

35

[REDACTED]

38

KNOWLES, BEATRICE

15

KNOWLES, ONE

2

[REDACTED]

23

[REDACTED]

24

[REDACTED]

41

LINDBERGH, CHARLES A.

41

[REDACTED]

40

[REDACTED]

16

MADDERN, CHARLES A.

15

[REDACTED]

37

MARION LYNARD

17

MASTERS, ONE

40

[REDACTED]

26

[REDACTED]

24

[REDACTED]

11

[REDACTED]

11

[REDACTED]

17

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

40

[REDACTED]

33

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

40

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

40

[REDACTED]

38

[REDACTED]

41

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

35

[REDACTED]

17

[REDACTED]

17

[REDACTED]

17

[REDACTED]

31

[REDACTED]

44

[REDACTED]

17

[REDACTED]

17

[REDACTED]

17

[REDACTED]

11

[REDACTED]

33

[REDACTED]

11

[REDACTED]

10

[REDACTED]

25

[REDACTED]

9

[REDACTED]

RUDE, WILLIAM E.

SHEEN, FULTON J.

SMITH, DEAN E.

SMITH, GERALD HRS. JR.

SOUTHERN, EARL

ALL  
b7c

SPRINGER, HARVEY  
SPRINGER, HARVEY H.



WINCHELL, WALTER  
WINROD, GERALD B.



1, 26  
4  
41  
33  
39  
17  
17  
17  
39  
23  
25  
25  
40  
11  
24  
39  
37  
24  
42  
37  
33

*ALL  
b7c*



XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c, b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-395

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

JPH:WLLJ

RECORDED 62-13818 - 395

Date: December 31, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

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

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was, et al;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SEDITION.

Reference is made to your letter of November 30, 1943, setting forth

[REDACTED]

The Bureau is very much interested in

[REDACTED]

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 12  
★ JAN 1 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

RECEIVED READING ROOM

DEC 31 5 27 PM '43

47 JAN 10 1944 COPIES DESTROYED  
205 OCT 12 1964

*Handwritten signature/initials*

*Handwritten signature/initials*

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-396

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c, b7d with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-397

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

35791

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

NY FILE NO. 100-19707 MVR

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/27/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/19, 22; 12/10/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <i>b7c</i>
TITLE <b>GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was. THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY-G SEDITION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Details of suit against GERALD L.K. SMITH by EDWARD A. POWERS set out. Correspondence between SMITH and POWERS reflected method of working and outline of document describing the formation and sources of financial support of the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION summarized. **[REDACTED]** *b7c*  
**[REDACTED]** *b7c* **UNAVAILABLE** for interview. **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED** *P*  
**DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-2 BTJ/ML**

**REFERENCES:**

BUREAU FILE NO. 62-43818.  
 Bureau letter dated 10/15/43 to New York.  
 Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated 9/14/43 at New York, NY.  
 Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated 11/27/43 at Washington, D.C.  
 Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated 10/11/43 at New York, N.Y. *b7c*

**DETAILS:**

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

At the New York Supreme Court, New York City, file number 18687(1937) relating to the case of EDWARD A. POWERS vs. GERALD L.K. SMITH was reviewed by the writer and the following information noted:

A complaint dated May 24, 1937 was filed on August 30, 1937 which alleged (1) that on or about November 15, 1936 the plaintiff and defendant entered into a joint venture or co-partnership under the firm name and style of "COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION", for the purpose of engaging in the business of combing a large group of citizens of this country into one group under the leadership of the defendant

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. E. Conroy</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>62-43818-398</b> <b>29 JAN 11 1944</b> <b>5</b>		<b>INDEXED</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT -Bureau (Enc. 1) -Detroit (1-USA, Detroit) (Enclosure 1) -New York <i>cc Clark 1/6/44</i>			
COPIES DESTROYED 12 1964			

NY 100-19707

for the purpose of combating certain subversive activities and political theories now in this country.....and for the further purpose of collecting membership dues, contributions of money, lecture administrative fees, and the further purpose of selling printed speeches and other literature pertaining to the activities of said business.

It was also alleged that the plaintiff and the defendant entered into the business under an agreement that the same should continue for an indefinite period until dissolved by mutual consent, that the plaintiff should contribute his business experience and training and that the defendant should make the necessary lectures and speeches designated to encourage and promote the business, also to attract members and to secure contributions, and that the plaintiff and defendant should divide the net profits against which the plaintiff was to receive a drawing account to be agreed upon.

Second, that on or about the 15th day of April 1937 the defendant took exclusive possession of the partnership books and assets and then ever since has prevented the plaintiff from having access thereto.

Third, that one of the principal items of income to the said venture or co-partnership was the subsidies or contributions of certain prominent persons in the city of New York and elsewhere, whose names were disclosed to the plaintiff by the defendant, who were of the opinion that the activities of the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION would inhere to and benefit or promote their political views. The amounts so received by the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION was kept secret by the defendant to whom such payments were made and until there is an accounting, the plaintiff has no way of forming an accurate opinion of the amount of these subsidies and contributions.

Fourth, that the plaintiff and defendant collected as contributions and lecture administrative fees approximately the sum of \$11,610 and that the expenses were approximately \$3800.

The complaint goes on to allege that the plaintiff has performed his agreement, but has received only \$357 and the business has earned approximately \$7800, but that these estimates are only approximate since the defendant refused to account for the profits. The plaintiff demanded that the joint venture or co-partnership be adjudged dissolved, that an accounting be had and that the assets be divided after the payment of debts and costs.

The defendant filed an answer in which he denied every allegation in the complaint except that the plaintiff received \$357.

The defendant served a demand for a verified bill of particulars on the plaintiff, but according to the records, it was never filed. On January 31, 1938 a stipulation was filed agreeing that the action should be discontinued

42-43818-396

NY 100-19707

without costs.

It was ascertained that REGINALD FIELD attorney of the firm of FIELD & FIELD, 60 East 42nd Street, who was the attorney for EDWARD O. POWERS, is now serving in the United States Army. It was learned however, that his files are in the possession of [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] was contacted and after obtaining permission from the wife of REGINALD FIELD made available the file in the case entitled "EDWARD A. POWERS vs. GERALD L. K. SMITH.

A review of this file reflected the following items which are believed to be of interest to this investigation:

A memorandum dated April 1, 1937 addressed to Mr. GERALD L.K. SMITH signed by EDWARD A. POWERS, states, "As a result of meeting last night with the five Action Group Leaders, one representing each Borough of the city, plans were laid for a big meeting in Jamaica. JAMES G. LAW, a former member of the Veterans Reserve Corps will be keyman in the building of this meeting. He will combine the 115 men of the Reserve Corps, who live in Queens, with other organizations in that Borough, and our action committee men who live there will be put to work in building up this meeting. This will be our meeting, we will direct it and control through our action group.

"I believe that we can take in, as a result of this meeting, the 115 men of the Veterans Reserve Corps and a great many new members which our action groups will develop between now and this meeting."

An unsigned memorandum to POWERS dated March 24, 1937 states, "Concerning use of the city workers. No outside worker shall be appointed permanently until he has passed through an experimental period which shall be characterized as follows: (1) He must submit his own application for approval. (2) He must submit five other applications for approval secured by him. (3) He must then proceed to arrange a meeting to be addressed either by Mr. SMITH or someone whom Mr. SMITH will designate. All names collected by the prospective worker shall be forwarded to the COMMITTEE headquarters to Mr. GERALD L.K. SMITH, for the purpose of legitimate bookkeeping. However, the total amount from his first 50 applications will be returned to him by check signed by the treasurer of the committee. If he continues his work in the next 150 applications, one-half of the dues shall be returned to him. After he has secured 200 applications, he shall then submit himself for a new and permanent agreement with the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION."

A memorandum dated April 1, 1937 addressed to SMITH from POWERS referred to a proposed meeting to be held at St. Veronica's School Auditorium, New York City, on April 15, 1937. It states that Mr. DAN MALONEY, who is the

NY 100-19707

president and founder of the GUILD OF HONOR, an organization of Catholic men, was calling together his group with wives and families, which should approximate about 750 to 1000. The memorandum requests that no members of the staff other than Mr. REILLEY and POWERS be assigned to handle the details of this meeting. The title of the proposed talk was "RELIGION VS. COMMUNISM." POWERS stated, "I believe that this is a good title and will cause a lot of favorable publication for our movement." He added that "the 500 members of the Guild of Honor will unquestionably become Action Group Members after your talk."

A letter dated April 1, 1937 to SMITH from POWERS enclosing a letter from IRA HARRELSON, an attorney at Atlanta, Ga., which POWERS characterized "one of the most important documents we have received here in this office to date." This letter dated March 30, 1937 calls attention to the Federal Statute making it a criminal offense to create a scheme or a device to defraud or in any manner use the mails in furtherance thereof. It suggests that if there is any way that JIM FARLEY could publish the leader "our movement would not hesitate to do so." The writer advised POWERS to keep his files under lock and key and to refuse to give any information to postal inspectors or Federal officers, and warned him that such information would be used against him.

The file also contained a typewritten document which outlines POWERS' first meeting and his subsequent association with GERALD L.K. SMITH. Photostatic copies of this document are being furnished to the Bureau and the office of origin with this report, and one copy is being retained in the New York file of this case. The following is a summary of its contents:

POWERS first met GERALD L.K. SMITH through THOMAS J. FARRELL, publisher of the WORLD DIGEST, in October 1936. SMITH told POWERS that he was contemplating the development of a national organization to fight communism and requested POWERS to "see what you can get me for \$75,000 in the way of a radio network", and that "some of his very good friends were considering subsidizing his organization after Election Day."

On November 7th or 8th POWERS submitted a complete plan for a National Broadcast. Thereafter he had almost daily meetings with SMITH for the purpose of discussing developments of Smith's plans for the proposed organization.

During this period SMITH told POWERS of his very good friends with whom he was negotiating to subsidize the organization. He stated that the keyman of this group was BELL, President of the American Cynamid Co. and Treasurer of the Republican Party, and that some of the members of the group were BROWN, President of Johns-Manville, and MARSH, an Insurance executive. He stated this was the main group from which he hoped to obtain subsidy. He stated that he did not solicit them but that they called him and asked if he



NY 100-19707

would organize such an organization as he and POWERS then contemplated.

SMITH later told POWERS that he was going to be subsidized by BELL and a group of his associates, but that he would have to wait until BELL returned to New York from California, where he was ill. POWERS induced SMITH to start the organization in a small way before BELL returned and at SMITH's suggestion contacted one [redacted] and [redacted]. With the assistance of these men, a small meeting was organized to hear the plans and purposes of the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION. The first meeting was held on or about February 15, 1937 and was attended by approximately thirty people, all of whom were brought through POWERS' personal efforts.

Shortly before this meeting [redacted] and a [redacted] visited SMITH, obviously for the purpose of telling him that [redacted] was saying that he had to pay off to GERALD SMITH on the income from the slot machine racket in New Orleans to keep SMITH from exposing the situation. SMITH and POWERS discussed the advisability of his "cutting in on the take" and POWERS advised SMITH against it. SMITH finally accepted POWERS' advice but stated that he was justified in taking such money as he used it for the development of the COMMITTEE and that besides this money was being used to fight his political friends in Louisiana.

The COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION was financed in the beginning by \$1000, which was paid by [redacted] for SMITH's efforts in his behalf to obtain the trucking business of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY. The payment was made in two \$500 checks made payable to cash which were endorsed by EDWARD POWERS. (Smith allegedly asked POWERS to try and get the money on the checks without endorsement, so that the records could be made to show the money as a contribution to the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION.)

When BELL returned to New York City, SMITH met him at the Union League Club. After this meeting SMITH had told POWERS in private that BELL had said the only thing which prevented him from providing subsidy was to devise a method by which he could get the money to SMITH without destroying both of them. After that SMITH became very secretive with POWERS and told him he was to forget that he had ever mentioned BELL's name and that he had sworn an oath to hold the contact with him in absolute confidence.

POWERS wrote a brochure entitled "REBUILDING AMERICA", which was used by the Committee for the promotion of membership. He also claimed credit for devising such expressions as "action committee men", "action group", "action group leader" and other terms used by the Committee. After the first meeting, daily meetings were held at the Hotel Pennsylvania for four weeks. On one occasion when POWERS met SMITH in a restaurant for a private meeting, he opposed him on the policy which he was following, and SMITH allegedly became

NY 100-19707

quite indignant and stated that he was running the organization and that his ideas were the only ones to be considered. This, according to POWERS, was the beginning of the split between SMITH and him and after that SMITH was cool towards POWERS and insisted on sending orders to him through other persons in the office.

[redacted] was located at [redacted] telephonically advised that he was perfectly willing to co-operate in this matter and that he would furnish any information which is available. He stated, however, that he is working at the United States Post Office in New York City, and requested that the interview with him be postponed until after the Christmas season. [redacted] stated that he makes this request because he is presently working more than twelve hours a day and is on the night shift at the Post Office. b7c b7

It has been ascertained that HENRY W. MARSH, for whom a lead was set out to interview in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 11/27/43 at Washington, D.C., is deceased. It is deemed inadvisable to cover the lead to ascertain from the American Petroleum Institute, 30 Rockefeller Center, New York City if SMITH received payment for speeches in behalf of that organization. This lead will not be covered by the New York office unless requested by the Bureau or by the office of origin. b7c

P E N D I N G

NY 100-19707

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK-Will interview [REDACTED] b7c  
New York City, for complete information concerning his association with GERALD  
L.K. SMITH, and ascertain particularly if he has any knowledge of SMITH's  
connection with subversive groups or individuals.

My first meeting with Gerald L.K. Smith was brought about through the efforts of Thomas J. Farrell, publisher of the World Digest, sometime during the early part of October 1936. The first meeting between us took place in the Waldorf - Astoria where I was Mr. Smith's guest for luncheon. He was accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ who he identified as his secretary and I was accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ in associate \_\_\_\_\_ from the office of the Frank Presbrey Company where I was employed as an advertising account executive. At this meeting Smith told me that he was contemplating the development of a national organization to fight communism and talked to me a great length of putting together a radio network. He said to me "See what you can get me for \$75,000.00" at the same time telling me that some of "his very good friends" were considering subsidizing his organization after Election Day.

Shortly after this meeting I attended at Smith's request a meeting at the New York Hippodrome where he spoke on the subject of "The New Deal and world Communism". After this meeting accompanied by Mr. Farrell I visited Smith in his apartment in the Warwick Hotel, where he discussed in the presence of Mr. Farrell his organization and the plans to be developed.

A few days later he left for a speaking tour to return Nov 5th. at which time he asked me to have the radio plan ready for him. He returned to New York on the 7th. of Nov. and I saw him either that day or on the 8th. at which time I subC-

mitted to him a complete radio plan for national broadcast together with schedule and budgets of costs. I also submitted a series of radio maps which are now hanging on the wall of his headquarters in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Almost daily meetings followed this one for the purpose of discussing the developments of his plans for the proposed organization. It was during this time that we began to develop definite ideas about the type and technique to be employed. The week following Thanksgiving I was discharged from the Presbrey Company. Immediately after this I had a serious talk with Smith concerning my future connection with the organization. I told him that I could not afford to work for nothing and that I must know definitely if he was contemplating employing me in the completed organization. He replied in the affirmative but stated that at that time there were no funds available to pay me and suggested that I continue working and as soon as we got organized or obtained subsidy money I would be paid for all services I had furnished, the amount of weekly salary to be agreed upon later and to be retroactive. I agreed to proceed with the work on that understanding.

On two different occasions after this meeting Smith suggested that we should draw up an agreement between us covering our understanding. I answered that we should wait until the organization really got under way as I felt that the time to enter any such contract was when we knew just how much salary could be paid.

During this period Smith told me of his very good friends with whom he was then negotiating to subsidize the organization.

covering our understanding. I answered that we should wait until the organization got under way as that was the time to draw an agreement that would have a permanent value that to draw an agreement at that particular moment would be unfair to both of us.

During this period Smith told me of "his very good" friends who he was then negotiating with to subsidize his organization. Sometime along in the <sup>early</sup> part of November at a meeting in the late afternoon at a restaurant on Sixth Avenue, next to the Warwick Hotel, he told me who these very good friends were. He had just come from a meeting in the Union League Club with them and was very enthusiastic over the possibility of a quick subsidy. He stated that the key man of his group was Bell, president of the American Cyanamid Co. and Treasurer of the Republican Party and that some of the members of the group were Brown, President of Johns-Manville and Marsh and Insurance executive. This, he stated, was the main group from which he hoped to obtain subsidy. He stated that he did not solicit them but that they had called him and asked if he would organize such an organization as we then contemplated.

It was during this period that together we evolved the name for the organization of the "Committee of 1,000,000". This was arrived at during an afternoon meeting in the Ambassador Hotel sometime during the middle of November, when I submitted to him the first draft of an organization chart which I had worked out at his suggestion over a period of two weeks.

At no time during this period did Smith ever give me money yet I worked consistently for his plan, by laying out

ideas suggestions, budgets and organization plans. First I would devise a rough draft and then we would discuss the subject and I would then finish. Everything done during this period was turned over to Smith and they were designed primarily to interest the above mentioned men in making up the necessary subsidy. The amount discussed by Smith and myself at that time was \$25,000 for a three months period and I so drew a budget, setting the starting territory in the State of Ohio. Substantiation of my working with Smith over this period can be had from the following people who knew of my operations and to whom I introduced Smith.

E. J. Farrell

Smith left New York one week before Christmas to spend the holidays in the west with his family. Before he left I told him that I had spent considerable money of my own on this work and that in order to complete the prospectus he had asked me to do that I would have to spend more and that at that time I did not have it. I suggested that he give me about \$50 to \$60 and he said that he couldn't at that moment but would wire it to me from Chicago, within a few days. This he failed to do but upon his return to New York on the end of Jan 1937 he gave me \$20.00 saying that he was expecting more shortly and would let me have some. It was at this time that he showed me a newspaper from Beloit Wisconsin containing a front page story about the organization.

We immediately plunged into the work of completing

the plan of organization and working on the final presentation of the prospectus for the subsidation group. At this time I wrote a brochure which is now being used by the Committee for promotion memberships. The title of this brochure is "Rebuilding America". Also during the first part of January I designed the emblem now used by the Committee, having perviously during the holiday season written a complete organization set-up, devising such expressions as are now used by the Committee as Action Committeemen, Action, Group, Action Groups Leader, and other terms now used by the Committee of 1,000,000 and Mr. Smith in his organization work. In fact, a complete terminology was originated by me for Smith in this work, including a technique of orgnaization by geometrical progression from one person to five in an almost automatic sequence.

Upon the completion of all these plans and ideas I started negotiations with the Marstin Press of 245 East 45th Street through a very close friend of mine for a long period of time by the name of \_\_\_\_\_, for the printing of the Brochures, Membership Application Blanks, Membership Cards, Letter heads, and other printed matter necessary to the complete setting up of the organization. I brought \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr. Smith's apartment in the Warwick Hotel and as a result of this visit \_\_\_\_\_ was given the order for printing, signed by Smith on Jan 26th. 1937, although several proofs had been worked on by \_\_\_\_\_ firm about a week previous to the actual placing of the order.

Also about this time I introduced Smith to \_\_\_\_\_ a former associate of mine with the Presbrey Company



who was anxious to join with Mr. Smith and myself in setting up and operating the Committee. Mr Smith told him at breakfast one morning in the Warwick Hotel that he was going to be subsidized by Bell and a group of his associates, but also stated that at that time Bell was sick in California and was expected back in New York about the 15th. of Feb. at which time we would be in a position to go ahead.

A few days after this meeting with [redacted], while Mr. Smith and myself were at breakfast with Mrs. Smith I convinced him of the wisdom of not waiting until Bell came back to New York but to start organization in a small way so that we could test our technique with small group meetings held at the hotel in which he was living. Accordingly I contacted [redacted] at Mr. Smith's suggestion one [redacted] who lives at the University Club with a view towards having him call a meeting of a few friends so that they could hear the plans and purposes of the Committee of 1,000,000 from Smith. [redacted] agreed to do this and promised that he would get in touch with me at the Warwick Hotel.

At about this time I was introduced to a [redacted] by Mr. Smith who again identified me as chief worker in organization of his plan. Several talks with [redacted] ensued culminating with his joining Mr. Smith and myself in the development of our first meeting, at which he was present as an active worker. This meeting took place or or about Feb. 15th. 1937. and was attended by about 30 people all of them brought as a result of my personal efforts. I introduced Mr. Smith at this meeting and at many subsequent meetings.

About a week previous to this meeting Smith had introduced me to a [redacted]

introduced me to a [redacted] after telling me that he had come to his apartment in the Warwick Hotel in company with A [redacted] who is supposed to be an alderman from the lower east side of New York. The purpose of this visit was to tell Mr. Smith that [redacted] was saying that he had to pay off to Gerald Smith on the income from the slotmachine racket in New Orleans to keep Gerald Smith from exposing the situation. I was entirely unfamiliar with the situation and knew only at that time what Smith told me. He established [redacted] as being interested in having Smith talk to [redacted] pres of the United Fruit with a view of [redacted] obtaining for [redacted] trucking concern the business of the United Fruit Company. Smith told me to talk to [redacted] about this matter and to make some arrangements with [redacted] whereby it would be profitable for us to do this for him. [redacted] and myself had two meetings in Mr. Smith's apartment at the Warwick Hotel and discussed the arrangements to be made. I insisted that [redacted] pay \$1000.00 for the services of Smith in soliciting [redacted] in advance and that if he obtained the trucking business as a result of Smith's efforts he would pay an additional \$2500.00. The transaction was to be in cash and he agreed to these terms stating that he would have the cash in my hands on the 13th. of Feb.

It was at this time and the day following the first meeting in the Hotel Warwick that we were asked to vacate the hotel by the management. Through the acquaintainship of [redacted] who by now was active in the work of the Committee along with [redacted] we contracted for organization headquarters in the Hotel [redacted]

AD 670

Pennsylvania, opening same on or about Feb. 18th headquarters in Room 131 and 132 at the hotel.

The negotiations proceeded with \_\_\_\_\_, after Mr. Smith accompanied by myself made a visit to \_\_\_\_\_ office on or about Feb. 11th. at which time we spent about an hour in his office at Pier 7 No River. while Mr. Smith endeavored to have \_\_\_\_\_ award the business to \_\_\_\_\_ telling him that \_\_\_\_\_ had done a great favor for him (Smith) and that in return he would like to see \_\_\_\_\_ profit with the trucking business. I came away from this meeting very much ~~am~~ unimpressed with Mr. Smith's ability to swing this deal. the final upshot of this conference was to have \_\_\_\_\_ tell us to see a \_\_\_\_\_ regarding this situation and if we did not receive satisfaction to bring \_\_\_\_\_ to meet him personally.

I reported the results of this meeting to \_\_\_\_\_ in the organization headquarters room on the Pennsylvania on or about Feb. 20th. at which time he in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ his treasurer gave me a check made to the order of cash for \$500.00 as the first part of the agreed price of Smith's services of \$1000.00. The following day I met \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ his bank in the Woolworth building where he identified me

to the cashier for the cashing of the check. <sup>Smith</sup> I endorsed the check ~~asked me to try and get the money on check contrary to Smith's instruction not to do so, but felt the check without my endorsement is that the deal was made in good faith and if it was ever needed the records could be made to show the money as a contribution to the Cammell endorsement of a million~~

One week later accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ I visited \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Fruit Company offices and he turned the deal down flat.

115  
b2c

I reported this meeting to \_\_\_\_\_ without holding anything back and told him that the only thing to do was to have Smith bring him direct to \_\_\_\_\_. This he agreed was the next step. The next day he sent the balance of \$500.00 to me in another check made out to cash. This check was also endorsed by me after I had been identified at \_\_\_\_\_'s bank, the Irving Trust Company Woolworth Building Branch, and I received payment.

All this money was kept by me and spent on the business of the Committee of 1,000,000 although \_\_\_\_\_ had stated in the presence of his attorney that he doesn't care who got the money and the only thing he put it up for was for the services of Gerald Smith in obtaining that business for him. \_\_\_\_\_ has also stated that he did not recognize me in the transaction except in so far as I represented Smith and that Smith had told him that any deal I made would be entirely satisfactory to him and that he would carry through on the terms. At no time did Smith ever discuss money with \_\_\_\_\_.

With Smith's knowledge and consent I had another conference with \_\_\_\_\_ relative to the slot machine business in New Orleans. Smith and I discussed the advisability to his cutting in on the take and I advised him against it. Very reluctantly he accepted my decision, saying that he was justified in taking such money if he used it for the development of the Committee and that besides this money was being used to fight his friends politically in Louisiana. Nothing ever developed out of this situation for I never did discuss it again with Smith or anyone else.

During this period all the arrangements with the Pennsylvania Hotel were made by me in Smith's name and the Hotel people recognized me as the operating director of the organization, responsible for the payment of bills and all that went on in the headquarters rooms. I issued orders to the hotel and hired members of the staff including who was general secretary. All the members including, looked to me for and followed order issued by me without in any way checking with Mr. Smith. I handled all cash and paid all bills. Immediately upon the receipt of the money from I purchased in my name as director of the Committee of 1,000,000 \$386.00 worth of office equipment from the Regan Office Furniture Co. at 18 East 40th Street. Mr. Smith never saw the furniture until one week after it had been delivered at the headquarters. I bought this furniture on a deferred payment plan paying \$85.00 a month and giving my notes for the balance in three equal payments signing them as director of the Committee making myself personally responsible for the entire transaction.

During the entire period of organization I was in touch with three advertising accounts I had served while with the Presbrey company although having no income whatsoever from them. In discussion with over income from the work of the Committee he suggested that I contact The Wilson H. Lee Company and advertising and printing concern with a view towards having them handle these accounts and that they would pay me for them. In accordance with this arranged

JL

a meeting with Mr. Griswold, president of Rogers-Kellogg-Stillson Company a New York affiliate of the Lee Company and Mr. John Demarest, president of the Lee Company. After discussion an agreement was made between myself and Mr Demarest that I would turn these accounts, namely the Mailliard Candy Co. World Digest and the Dominican Republic over to the Lee Company and in return I would be paid \$900.00 at the rate of \$150.00 per week. It was also agreed that I would devote all my time to building up the Committee of 1,000,000 and that they would assign one of their men to handle the above mentioned business. Accordingly I wrote to each one of these accounts telling them of my affiliation with the Lee Company and urging them to place their business through them, which Mailliard Candy company did, and after a meeting with the World Digest it was found out that the Lee Company could not meet their terms and business did not materialize. It was also agreed that I would use whatever influence I might have with the Committee to place all printing business through the Lee Company, or any radio business and for this I was to receive a percentage of the profits of the company, which I was to split with [redacted] and Smith. Smith was fully aware of the conditions of this arrangements and at the time I told him about it commented that I could work for the committee with a free mind and that my salary would be made up to me when money was available. For two weeks Smith cashed my check for \$150.00 so that he was fully aware of the amount and terms. This agreement was consumated sometime around the early part of Feb.

About one week after the opening of headquarters in the Pennsylvania I hired at Mr. Smith's suggestion a

as publicity director. Mr. Smith after interviewing

ACD  
07

told him that his salary arrangements would have to be made with me as I was in entire charge of the office. I accordingly made arrangement that he was to be paid \$100.00 per week, but would only draw \$45.00 and that the remaining would be retro active. I asked Mr. Smith about this arrangement and he consented.

At this time it was agreed to bring up to New York from Louisiana, I accordingly sent him \$56.00 for transportation. He arrived in New York on the 21st. of Feb. Upon his arrival here Smith told him that he would have to work under me as I was in complete charge of the New York Office.

All during this period we held daily meeting in the Pennsylvania Hotel and for many nights in a row I would not reach my home until one or two o'clock in the morning and be back in my office at nine. This kept up for four weeks until at a meeting with Smith in Child's restaurant one night I opposed him on the policy he was following. He grew quite indignant that I should oppose him and stated that he was running the organization and that his ideas were the only ones to be considered. This was the beginning of the split between us and after that he was cold towards me and insisted on sending me orders through other people in the office. That night I told him that money was running out and that we would have to get some more soon. He again referred to the fact that Bell was due back in town within a few days and that then our troubles about money would be over.

Bell arrived in town within a few days after that an appointment was set for Smith to meet him at the Union League Club. After this meeting Smith took me in a private

room and told me that Bell had said that the only thing that would hold him up as far as subsidy was concerned was to devise some way to get the money to Smith without destroying both. After this Smith became very secretive with me and covered up by stating that I was to forget that he ever mentioned Bell's name to me that he had sworn an oath to hold the contact with him in absolute confidence.

Shortly after this [redacted] who had been with us all this time as a member of our staff introduced me to a [redacted] who he recommended very highly from the standpoint of raising money for organization work. I took [redacted] over to Mr. Smith and they had a long conference at breakfast. Mr. Smith told me on the telephone that [redacted] was alright and that we should try him out with a few contacts to see what he would do. I told [redacted] of this decision and he asked me for a letter indicating his authority to solicit support for the organization. When Mr. Smith heard of this letter he became very indignant and recovered the letter from [redacted] but placed [redacted] on a salary of \$50.00 per week to sell tickets for our Town Hall meeting paying him his first week's salary in tickets which he was to sell and get the money.

After this incident I was completely on the outside with Mr. Smith. He ignored me and gave order over my head to other members of the staff.

It was at this time that he set my salary at \$100.00 per week with \$66.00 to be paid out of the subsidy and the rest out of income produced by the Committee.



JPHa:WBJ  
1-6-44

RECORDED 62-43875-398

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

35789

For your further information in connection with your consideration of this case, there is attached a copy of an additional report submitted by Special Agent [redacted] at New York City on December 27, 1943.

A photostatic copy of the typewritten document mentioned in the second paragraph of page four of the report is also attached for your further information.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-801/mc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 12  
★ JAN 7 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED ADDITIONAL ROOM  
FBI  
JAN 6 6 24 PM '44

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

DE-INDEXED  
DATE: 10/24/57

FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS  
RELEASE

SUBJECT: BERNARD L. K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

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

VOL: 23

PAGES REVIEWED: 99

PAGES RELEASED: 86

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

130

JPha:

62-43518  
SAC, Detroit

January 11, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

You will recall that in recent reports submitted in this case several references have been made to a book entitled, "And So They Indicted Me," written by one J. Edward Jones. Subject Smith is apparently very much interested in this book and has reportedly gone to the extent of assisting in arranging for its publication and distribution. You will recall that in your letter of November 18, 1943, you furnished a copy of a leaflet distributed by Smith under date of October 15, 1943, making particular reference to the book.

The Bureau desires that you secure a copy of this book as soon as possible for transmittal to the Bureau. The Bureau would further appreciate your furnishing any other data now available to you indicating the exact part played by Smith in connection with arranging for the publication of the book. Although it is clear that Smith in connection with selling subscriptions for his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag," has disseminated copies of the book and he apparently assisted Jones to some extent in arranging for the publication of the book, it is not definitely clear from the data heretofore submitted as to whether Smith himself actually published the book for Jones or merely perfected certain preliminary arrangements toward its publication.

Please furnish a copy of the book and the data requested as soon as possible.

RECEIVED  
JAN 11 1944  
1:18 PM '44

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/6/82 BY SP-1021/ah

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 8  
JAN 11 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-43518-399  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JAN 17 1944  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

552

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan  
December 27, 1943

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Searles	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
File	.....

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 BTJ/mw  
ON 10/6/82

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases; Et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY (C); SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There is being set forth below the substance of information obtained from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, during the period from November 29 through December 19, 1943.

Informant advised under date of December 1, 1943, SMITH was in contact with Congressman CLARE HOFFMANN relative to the dispute which Reverend LELAND MARION, of Pontiac, Michigan, had with the Office of Price Administration relative to his gasoline allowance. At this time HOFFMANN advised SMITH that his constituents were more or less becoming disturbed because of the fact HOFFMANN was "tying up" with SMITH. HOFFMANN at this time also advised SMITH that he had had inserted in the Congressional Record the facts relative to MARION's dispute.

It is being noted at this time that all during MARION's dispute with the Office of Price Administration he has consistently appealed to SMITH for advice and SMITH has more or less advised MARION relative to the procedure to be followed by MARION in the entire course of this dispute.

It was ascertained through Informant that SMITH has been in communication with HARVEY SPRINGER at Chicago, Illinois, and SMITH advised SPRINGER that Congressman SMITH, who was investigating the OPA, wanted Reverend MARION to come to Washington to testify before his committee relative to the activities of the OPA.

On December 7, 1943, it was ascertained through Informant that [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

Informant advised that under date of December 16, 1943, SMITH was to hold a meeting of the America First Party at the Macabbees Hall in Detroit, Michigan, and that Reverend MARION was to address this meeting.



34 JAN 20 1944

COPIES DESTROYED  
205 OCT 10 1964

*b7D*  
*Propriety*  
*[Handwritten signature]*  
*b7C*

*9-10*

*b7C*

*162-75818-40*

*(5) 07/mw*

Letter to the Director  
December 27, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was; Et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY (G); SEDITION

This meeting was actually conducted and results of same will be set forth in report form.

Informant advised under date of December 10, 1943, that SMITH had received a form letter from the office of the Attorney General of the United States requesting SMITH to submit copies of his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" for perusal by the Department of Justice.

In this same connection SMITH was in communication with HARVEY SPRINGER at Denver, Colorado, on December 11, and at that time Reverend SPRINGER stated that he also had been requested by Washington to send a list of his publications. SMITH advised SPRINGER to submit all of his publications as supplementary publications.

It was ascertained through Informant that SMITH was recently contacted by a [REDACTED] (phonetic), a reporter from St. Louis, Missouri, who apparently was in Detroit, Michigan, for the purpose of writing an article concerning the activities of SMITH and his group in this area. It was also ascertained through this same Informant that SMITH had been contacted by [REDACTED] connected with the Ford Motor Company, and at that time SMITH advised [REDACTED] that there was an individual named JOE who was in Detroit for the purpose of writing a series of articles allegedly exposing the activities of the Communist Party in Detroit, Michigan. Informant stated that SMITH was under the impression that this individual was going to favor SMITH's policies and defend him against the Communist critics.

It has been ascertained that the individual referred to as JOE was undoubtedly [REDACTED] connected with the Constitutional Educational League in New York City. This individual apparently was to receive a great deal of material from the Ford Motor Company relative to Communist activities. [REDACTED] was also supposed to be writing a book in rebuttal to the book "Undercover".

Informant related that he had received information to the effect that Colonel McCORMACK was to appear in Detroit, Michigan, to give a speech before the Detroit Athletic Club on December 15, 1943. It was also ascertained that SMITH attempted through the Ford Motor Company to attend this luncheon, with negative results.

Very truly yours,

*John S. Bugas*  
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[REDACTED]  
62-1126

JPHa:rb

Date: January 13, 1944

To: SAC, Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/2/92 BY SP6BJAL/DMS  
264,433

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

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

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

For your information there are attached photostatic copies of an article relative to subject captioned "Ford Pays Bodyguard for Fascist Gerald K. Smith," which appeared in the January 2, 1944, issue of the newspaper "The Worker."

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 ENCLOSURE  
 MAILED 7  
 JAN 13 1944 P.M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-40!  
 B I  
 JAN 14 1944

9 JAN 22 1944

# Ford Pays Bodyguard for Fascist Gerald K. Smith

## Klan Leaders Also On Ford Payroll

By John Meldon

Who do you think pays the wages of the personal bodyguard of fascist Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the revived "America First Party" and an avowed enemy of the entire effort?

Gerald L. L. Smith's gunman bodyguard, The Worker

is able to report exclusively, is paid by Henry Ford!



G. L. K. SMITH

It is well that we know these things, and it is necessary that all progressives begin to search deeper into the make-up of America's Fifth Column, especially since the historic decisions reached at Tehran—for the decisions of Tehran can only be carried out if fascism here and abroad is investigated, identified, held up to public exposure and then wiped out.

Gerald L. K. Smith is not simply a fascist provocateur operating freely within the American body politic. Smith is performing an es-

(Just one day after this article was written and was going to press, it was announced in Detroit that Mr. Bugas had quit the FBI and had become chief assistant to Harry Bennett. The Civil Rights Federation of Michigan immediately demanded of U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle that he investigate "the relationship" of the Ford Empire and Mr. Bugas during the past few years.—Editor's Note.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/8/82 BY SP2GJA/ams  
204,433

cc to SAC -  
Detroit 1/13/44  
JPL/ka

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Zell  
1/13/44  
*[Handwritten initials]*  
(5)

This is a clipping from  
page 1 Sec. 1 of  
THE WORKER  
Date Jan. 2, 1944  
Clipped at the seat of  
Government

62-43818-401

ENCLOSURE

WAVE  
*[Handwritten signature]*



HENRY FORD



HARRY BENNETT

(Continued from Page 1)

essential function for the fascist-minded wing of the Republican Party—the Hoover wing—which seeks at all costs to prevent a Republican Presidential nominee like Willkie. Smith's function is to smear Willkie and to threaten a "third party" revolt against his possible nomination. Smith's ultimate aim, is of course, a Fascist America.

The man who is carrying out this dirty work in the 1944 elections meanwhile, is protected by a bodyguard paid for by Ford's Harry Bennett.

The Ford Empire has been, and remains a source of strength for virtually every stripe of American fifth columnist and the fact that Smith's gunman is paid directly from Henry Ford's payroll through Ford's fascist-minded aide, Harry Bennett, should be convincing proof of this charge.

There is no need for us to go into detail regarding Ford's earlier pro-fascist activities—the notorious spreading of the Protocols of Zion; Ford's employment of Fritz Kuhn; his present employment of Charles Lindbergh; his long bloody terror against the efforts of the CIO to organize this giant industrial empire.

We need only to look into the Ford plants of today to find proof that Ford remains a protector and provides a base of operations for fascist-minded criminals.

Here are the present-day facts: Following the public clamor and protest against the activities of the Ku Klux Klan after the disgraceful Sojourner Truth housing riots, leaders of the Klan changed the

name of the Detroit branch of the fascist outfit to the "United Sons of America" and continued its activities, especially in the direction of stirring up race hatred between white and Negro workers.

Leader of the camouflaged Klan outfit is one E. E. Maxie. He's president of the "United Sons of America."

He is employed by Henry Ford. Secretary-treasurer of the "United Sons of America" is David Cole. He has a job in the Ford River Rouge plant.

A secret off-shoot of the Klan's "United Sons of America" has been formed. Known as the "United Sons of America of Michigan." A man named Ward E. Long heads the state organization. He works directly for Harry Bennett in the Ford Personnel Department.

Meanwhile, Albert Kahn, one of the hard-hitting co-authors of the best selling book "Sabotage" who exposed the whole fascist setup in Detroit and Ford's connections, reveals in the latest issue of the publication "New Currents" that the leader of the whole Michigan Klan and one of the forces behind the horrible Detroit race riots is one Charles E. Spore.

"He is employed by a 'detective agency' which derives its income from supplying labor spies to the Ford Motor Company," Kahn writes.

Another direct tie-in between fascist Gerald L. K. Smith and Ford is one William Nowell, renegade Negro, who functions as Smith's "advisor" on fomenting discord and strife between whites and Negroes in the Detroit area. Nowell is employed by Ford in Bennett's Personnel Department.

(Continued on Page 6)



At this point, this writer would like to raise a pointed question and direct it to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI. This writer was told by an unimpeachable source that the head of the Detroit bureau of the FBI, Mr. John S. Bugas, is an intimate friend of Harry Bennett. Strangely enough, when the FBI investigated the recent bloody Detroit race riots, neither Ford nor Bennett were even remotely connected with that disastrous affair which dealt a body blow to our war effort.

Doesn't the FBI know that some of the chief inciters of the riots, the Klan chiefs mentioned above, are on Ford's payroll?

Some time ago, Ralph Rimar, formerly one of Bennett's chief spies, turned on the Ford Gestapo set-up and wrote a book which publishers all over the country were either afraid of, or considered too hot to publish. Rimar's book never saw print in book form and is still seeking a publisher. In his introduction, he charged that Ford has intimate ties with every brand of Fascism, and that Bennett worked his spies and provocateurs "night and day" to stir up race riots in Detroit as a means of weakening the CIO in preparation of smashing it.

Are we to have more race riots in Detroit? Are the real forces behind the scenes to be whitewashed, as they have been up to the present moment? Are the organizers of these Nazi-like acts to be given haven and support from Ford's payroll?

We don't only demand an answer. We demand action!



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Detroit, Michigan  
January 8, 1944**

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-9BTJ/MLW  
ON 10/6/82

44  
23

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY**

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Files	.....

Director, FBI

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

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised the Detroit Field Office on January 6, 1944, Subject SMITH in a conversation with GERALD WINROD of Wichita, Kansas, SMITH advised WINROD that he wanted to congratulate WINROD on his being honored (apparently referring to his indictment in Washington recently by Federal Grand Jury).

SMITH advised WINROD that he had information to the effect that the Chicago Tribune had an excellent editorial which related the entire thing as an outright violation of the Civil Liberties Statute. WINROD said that he had been in contact with his Washington counsel who had things in hand, that no warrant had been issued and that he probably would not be arrested.

WINROD advised further that his bond would be transferred and his attorneys would attack the indictment as soon as they had access to certain parts of the Grand Jury records. WINROD stated that his attorneys felt the indictment was vulnerable and that the position of the prosecutors would be precarious once his attorneys started to attack. WINROD added that he was not nearly so disturbed with this indictment as he had been with the two previous indictments returned against WINROD.

SMITH commented that he had been watching the PM and other alleged radical newspapers and that they had been quietly continued for the purpose of returning more indictments against others. WINROD mentioned the fact that a Mr. DENNIS had been indicted and was wondering whether or not this might mean some high type of counsel would be engaged by the defense. WINROD mentioned as a possibility along these lines [redacted] (phonetic) as an example. SMITH termed this individual as a traditional isolationist.

*This information has already been furnished to [redacted]*

~~DEFERRED ACTION~~



37 JAN 4 2 1944

COPIES DESTROYED  
206 OCT 13 1964

RECORDED

F B I  
29 JAN 15 1944

12-43818-4  
5-00110

Letter to the Director

January 8, 1944

29  
1/6

SMITH commented relative to an alleged statement made by Senator WHEELER that if these men had been as bad as all that why did it take the Government three and one-half years to find it out and let the people know about it. This statement was supposed to have appeared in the Chicago Tribune under date of January 5, 1944. SMITH requested that WINROD take a thousand copies of his new book and that WINROD stated he wanted his Wichita counsel to read it for suggestions as to procedure to follow in WINROD'S pending legal difficulties.

There is a possibility that WINROD and SMITH might have been referring to the book edited by EDWARD JONES entitled "And So They Indicted Me." In connection with this particular book SMITH pointed out to WINROD that it might be advisable for WINROD to read chapter forty-two, which particular chapter apparently dealt with the personal manager of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. SMITH suggested that this particular book might be a good model for WINROD to follow in his present difficulties.

The above is being forwarded to the Bureau at this time for the Bureau's information in view of WINROD'S indictment by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington.

Very truly yours,

*John S. Bugas*  
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

62-1126

1/4  
1945

b7c

1/11  
20  
1/11

CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan  
January 6, 1944

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

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 BTJ/MLW  
ON 10/6/82

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

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

Dear Sir:

There is being set forth below the substance of information obtained from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, during the period from December 20, 1943 through January 5, 1944.

Informant advised that SMITH has been quite active in furnishing information to Reverend LELAND MARION of Pontiac, Michigan, relative to the difficulties MARION is encountering with the local O. P. A. office in connection with his gasoline allotment. Informant related that SMITH has instructed MARION in practically every move he has made with reference to this particular matter. Informant advised under date of December 25, 1943 that SMITH was contacted by someone who described himself as a doctor and at that time SMITH was advised that the doctor had four Brazilian aviators visiting him and that he had something very important to tell SMITH. The doctor also advised that he had just beaten the Time magazine on a libel suit in the Supreme Court in Brazil.

INDEXED & RECORDED

Informant was advised by EARL SOUTHARD of Chicago, Illinois, to the effect that there was a young man by the name of MATHESON (phonetic) who was going about the country and that this individual allegedly represented some of the Communist papers and that SMITH had better watch out for him.

Informant advised under date of December 29, 1943 that SMITH was going to start some activity relative to the question of contacting Congressmen, and so forth, in an effort to secure some mustering out pay for the soldiers discharged from active duty. SMITH stated at this time that he intended to circulate his America First Committee in this connection and that he also intended to circulate petitions; that in this way he could secure new names for his committee without arousing suspicion. In this same connection, SMITH contacted Senator NYE and at that time suggested the possibility of some members of the America First Committee appearing before his sub-committee, in Washington, regarding the legislation of the soldiers' mustering out pay.



COPIES DESTROYED  
205 OCT 13 1964  
112 8744  
for SI # 111  
b7c, b7d

Handwritten signature  
b7D

Handwritten number: 43018-453

Letter to the Director  
January 6, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

It was ascertained through this same informant that SMITH had advised the local United Press Bureau to the effect that he intended meeting with a few of his people in St. Louis on about January 14, at which time plans were to be drawn up for a St. Louis meeting of the America First Committee. It was also ascertained through informant that SMITH was planning a meeting in Detroit, Michigan, which meeting was tentatively set for January 18.

On January 3, 1944, it was ascertained through informant that SMITH was telephonically contacted by an unknown female, at which time it was requested that a hundred copies of the book by EDWARD JONES be forwarded to GERALD WINROD at Wichita, Kansas. Informant advised that SMITH had recently been in contact with [REDACTED] (phonetic) of the Legal Department of the General Motors Corporation and that [REDACTED] has indicated sympathy with SMITH's cause. SMITH received from [REDACTED] a list of all of the Republican politicians all over the United States. [REDACTED] at that time advised SMITH that he had a complete list of both Republican and Democratic politicians and that he made no distinction with regard to race, color, creed or political beliefs. SMITH advised [REDACTED] that he intended to hear Governor BRICKER of Ohio speak in Detroit, Michigan, and that there was a great possibility that FRANK GANNETT would also be present at the time BRICKER spoke. SMITH stated at this time that he belonged to the same lodge. GANNETT was a well-known newspaper publisher and alleged by SMITH to be a member of the same lodge as SMITH. SMITH also referred to GANNETT in this connection as being a U. C. man, meaning under-cover man, which he likewise termed himself.

During a conversation with [REDACTED] SMITH condemned the recent public statements of J. L. LEWIS, GREEN and other labor leaders, which statements they allegedly made against both the President and General MARSHALL. SMITH commented that in his opinion he didn't know of any one of the fifteen known seditionists who were recently indicted in Washington, D. C. who would attack the President as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. SMITH explained that the seditionists had been attacking the President solely on political grounds; that politics is a profession just like law or medicine.

Under date of January 4, 1944, SMITH advised EARL SOUTHARD that he intended to go to St. Louis for a conference and that at this conference he was to meet one [REDACTED] who was coming back from the South, and that at this particular conference some statements would be released for publication of national publicity. SMITH also

Letter to the Director  
January 6, 1944

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

advised SOUTHARD that he had received letters from fifteen United States Senators saying they did not favor the use of the Connally Resolution by the President to take us into any world government without the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and that copies of those letters would be published in SMITH's magazine in the immediate future.

It was ascertained through informant that SMITH was making arrangements to address a meeting of his committee in the Anthony Hotel in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the night of January 13. This same informant advised that SMITH had recently been contacted by [REDACTED] The Colliers Magazine, and that [REDACTED] was apparently in Detroit, Michigan, for the purpose of interviewing SMITH. b7c

Very truly yours,

*John S. Bugas*  
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[REDACTED] b7c  
62-1126

*b7c*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*b1*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*43818-403*  
*1700*  
*1700*  
*1700*

Mr. William J. Bradley  
The American Embassy  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

ROUTINE

RE GERALD L. K. SMITH; AMERICA FIRST PARTY - INTERNAL SECURITY - O - SEDITION.  
BUREAU CONDUCTING EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION CONCERNING SMITH'S ACTIVITIES AND  
INFORMATION RECEIVED INDICATED THAT ON ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SMITH WAS CONTACTED  
BY INDIVIDUAL WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS "DOCTOR" AND AT THAT TIME SMITH WAS  
ADVISED THAT "DOCTOR" HAD FOUR BRAZILIAN AVIATORS VISITING HIM AND THAT HE HAD  
SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT TO TELL SMITH. "DOCTOR" ALSO ADVISED THAT HE HAD  
JUST BEATEN "TIME MAGAZINE" ON LIBEL SUIT IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRAZIL.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*b1*

*b1*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Serial # 6458*  
*Prod # 5040029*

Checked *pm* Time *MU D. 2025*  
Filed by *1950-2030*

CLASS. BY *SP-8 BTJ/mab*

DATE OF REVIEW *10/6/92*

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*gro*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*Bureau Radio* ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *5:26 PM*

*RHC*

*6649*

JPH:RMJ

62-13818 - 403  
SAC, Detroit

January 28, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Reference is made to your letter bearing the date of January 6, 1944, wherein you furnished the Bureau the substance of information pertaining to subject made available to you by [redacted] during the period from December 20, 1943, through January 5, 1944. b7D

In the fourth paragraph of your letter you stated that information was received from the informant to the effect that during the latter part of December Smith indicated he intended to initiate some type of activity toward recommending mustering out pay for soldiers discharged from active duty. In this connection your letter continued, "Smith stated at this time that he intended to circulate his America First Committee in this connection and that he also intended to circulate petitions; that in this way he could secure new names for his committee without arousing suspicion."

The Bureau is interested in any activity of this type in which subject may engage and, accordingly, you should remain alert for additional data pertaining to such activities, promptly making such information available to the Bureau. If Smith actually goes through with his plans in this regard, the Bureau is especially interested in knowing whether he directly contacts men who have been discharged from the service and, if so, whether he attempts to organize such individuals or otherwise appeal to them on a mass basis.

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

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

56 FEB 8 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/6/92 BY SP-9 BTJ/sh

RECORDED  
INDEXED  
JAN 28 4 43 PM '44  
FBI  
DECLASSIFIED-NWIF HQ-4  
70052 15 05 64 JPH

*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten signature*



XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

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

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

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

       Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-404

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-4047

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

b7D

# R U S S I A A S I S A W I T

The above will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Mrs. Joseph Richard who recently returned from Russia after being there six years.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1

8 p. m.

BOOK CADILLAC HOTEL

(See hotel bulletin board for exact location)

Our second meeting for the new year will be held in the BOOK CADILLAC HOTEL Tuesday night, February 1.

Our guest speaker will be Mrs. Joseph Richard who recently returned from Russia. Mrs. Richard is the wife of a prominent businessman in Chicago and spent nearly six years in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Richard will tell us in a most interesting and intelligent manner facts concerning the Soviet Union which we should know in this critical hour.

Recently Mrs. Richard spoke under the auspices of our Committee in Chicago. She was warmly received, and I am informed by Captain Earl Southard, our Chicago leader, that she is one of the most interesting speakers he has ever heard.

Mrs. Richard will speak on the subject: "RUSSIA AS I SAW IT."

This will be our most critical year. November, 1944, will answer the big question: "What about America's future?" "Will America come under the rule of bureaucratic dictatorship? or will we preserve our national independence?"

The second front in Europe is being opened. We are told that nearly 1,000,000 men will be wounded, killed or captured. Will this bloody sacrifice be followed by world government which will saddle upon us the yoke of slavery? or will we have the fighting courage this year to preserve our Nation at home while our boys fight abroad?

We have reached the place now where we must get down to 'brass tacks' and, believe me, I expect to talk 'cold turkey' to you the night of February 1.

This will be a closed meeting, which means that you are to be very careful about your invitations and place them wisely in the hands of only good, loyal Americans. ~~I enclose some extra invitations.~~

Sincerely yours,

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

P. S. Come prepared to hear some startling news.