



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**GERALD L. K. SMITH**

**PART 4 OF 18**

**FILE NUMBER : 62-43818**

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

**DETROIT** FILE NO. **62-1126**

REPORT MADE AT <b>DETROIT, MICHIGAN</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/2/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/4, 5, 9-11, 18-24, 26, 28, 29/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">b7c</span>
TITLE <b>GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

MR. SMITH presently devoting full energy to securing Republican nomination and ultimate election as United States Senator from Michigan, making extensive speaking tour state of Michigan, weekly radio speeches continue to attack New Deal Administration and WALTER WINCHELL. WINCHELL in "Liberty" magazine said SMITH had been indicted. "Liberty" magazine to publish apology and retraction. SMITH'S weekly income estimated to be approximately \$1500. SMITH described as opportunist, vehemently antagonistic and anti-New Deal, and privately Anti-Jewish. SMITH'S personality extremely egotistical and dictatorial. SMITH'S financial backers have been "biggest men in Detroit." SMITH'S "Dangerous Enemies" edited by Rev. L. PERES BUROKER, former writer for GERALD WINROD. SMITH had former brief associations with GENERAL MOSELEY PELLEY. Recent contacts with GERALD WINROD. Several Years ago SMITH refused very profitable propaganda offer from German Consul in New York. SMITH has read MEIN KAMPF and described it as a marvelous book. MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING attempting to contact SMITH. August 1942 issue of THE CROSS AND THE FLAG distributed August 3, 1942, and copy submitted.

*(Boyer 26427)*  
*Memorandum*  
*George 9-17-42*  
*the encl rec'd with report on classifying*  
*b7c* *RW*

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-800/ha**

RECEIVED-SECURITY  
SEP 11 3 06 PM '42

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>62-43818-128</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Charlotte 2 - New Orleans 1 - USA Detroit 4 - Detroit	<b>2 SEP 8 1942</b> SEC [Stamp: COPIES DESTROYED 08 OCT 13 1964]

(Detroit File 62-1126)

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

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the b  
Bureau, advised that MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING of Chicago, Illinois, was making repeated attempts to contact SMITH but SMITH was anxious to avoid her at the present time. The person who is attempting to establish this contact is a person very close to SMITH and to MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING by the name of MRS. MURRAY KNOWLES who is presently active in United Mothers of America and who with her husband was formerly active in the Detroit Chapter of the America First Committee.

[REDACTED] stated that SMITH is presently devoting practically all his energy to his political campaign for the Republican nomination and the ultimate election to the office of United States Senator from the state of Michigan. He is constantly appealing for support from persons on the mailing list of the Committee of One Million. He frequently sends out mimeographed letters requesting financial contributions and other assistance such as providing transportation and helping to arrange meetings. [REDACTED] stated he had learned that SMITH'S average receipts through his mail are about \$200 daily. He had also heard a rumor that SMITH was not obligated to pay rent for his space in the Industrial Bank Building but that the office space was a gratuitous contribution. Informant stated that three of the principal visitors to SMITH'S office, the location of which is never publicized, are MR. AND MRS. MURRAY KNOWLES, [REDACTED], AND REV. LELAND [REDACTED], Pontiac, Michigan. Informant stated that numerous copies of SCRIBNERS COMMENTATOR magazine containing an article about HENRY FORD are available at SMITH'S office. Until recently, numerous copies of the RED NET WORK by ELIZABETH DILLING and THE OCTOPUS by REV. FRANK WOODRUFF (an alias of MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING) were kept on hand at SMITH'S office. b7c

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer accompanied by Special Agent [REDACTED] at first stated that he did not want to impart any information at all about SMITH unless the writer first obtained the authority of [REDACTED] Ford Motor Company. However, when informant was assured that no attempt would be made to involve the Ford Motor Company or its officers for any support it might have contributed, he was willing to give the following information: b7c b7d

He said that when SMITH came to Detroit in 1939, in

(Detroit file 62-1126)

unless I know what his conduct is."

[redacted] also advised that SMITH has been in contact with [redacted] and Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS. He has also contacted [redacted] who has promised SMITH both financial support and advice on the conduct of his political affairs. SMITH was preparing the report of his expenses in connection with his primary political campaign and told [redacted] of ED BARNARD, Detroit political leader, "I want to make sure that it is good enough but still don't want to make it too good." SMITH then arranged to get BERNARD'S comments on his campaign report. b7c b7D

Shortly before the primary election on September 15th, to be exact on the night of September 11th, 1942, a broadcast was arranged over radio station WJR in which WILLIAM POWER MALONEY spoke on the evils of seditious propaganda and closed by referring to the indictment of twenty-eight persons for sedition in Washington, D. C. The Civil Rights Federation was to follow immediately and mention that one of the seditious publications mentioned in the indictment was "The Cross And The Flag", which is published by GERALD L. K. SMITH. [redacted] advised SMITH of this contemplated program but said there was nothing he could do to change it since the facts as stated were accurate. It should be stated here that the Civil Rights Federation is known to the Detroit Field Office as a Communist Front Organization. The broadcast was actually made as planned. b7c

On September 13, 1942, as the primary campaign was drawing to a close SMITH commented to [redacted] that the smear campaign against him was not as bad as it might have been because he thought they would have run articles about his connection with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, who is now serving fifteen years for sedition. SMITH explained that many newspapers were hesitant to carry such information because they feared a decrease in circulation. b7c

[redacted] continued that SMITH has persisted in attempting to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH at the Ford Willow Run Bomber Plant. To date it is not believed that SMITH has contacted LINDBERGH but he has succeeded in having a two-hour conference with [redacted] of Ford Motor Company, on September 23, 1942. At the conclusion of the conference, SMITH informs his wife that the men at the Ford Motor Company were panic stricken and were open to suggestion. b7c

SMITH directed his secretary, [redacted] to make out two separate financial reports for his political campaign, one in the name

(Detroit file 62-1126)

GERALD L. K. SMITH, Candidate, and the other in the name of The Committee of One Million, and the reports were to show that all of campaign funds were received and handled by the committee. SMITH again telephonically contacted [redacted] and demanded one thousand dollars from [redacted] immediately and finally got [redacted] to send one hundred dollars right away. b7c

A circular letter mimeographed under the name National Workers League reads as follows:

"National Workers League founded 1938, Nationalism is love of one's own country — The readiness to sacrifice everything to its interests.

Detroit, Michigan, September 9, 1942, Nationalist News Letter 139, Volume 4, Number 5.

All Michigan Nationalists are expected to vote September 15, 1942 for GERALD L. K. SMITH, Republican Candidate for United States Senate.

All Detroit Nationalists are expected to vote September 15, 1942 for VIRGIL L. CHANDLER (Sojourner Truth), Candidate for Detroit City Council.

Win the War for Americans Only."

Confidential Informant recently advised that SMITH had decided to run as an independent Republican Candidate for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan in opposition to Judge HOMER FERGUSON. SMITH confirmed at length with Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS and expressed to Senator REYNOLDS that REYNOLDS should explain to his good friend in Washington that SMITH was going to run and that if SMITH didn't win, his good friend would be assured of election (the good friend is possibly Senator PRENTISS M. BROWN, Democrat Candidate for election as Senator from Michigan). Senator REYNOLDS was, if any, cordial with SMITH according to [redacted] and congratulated SMITH on his fine showing. Informant stated that SMITH had boasted having discovered that the leaders of the Foreign Policy Association were Rabbi WISE, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, and HAROLD LASKI, whom SMITH described as a notorious English Communist. SMITH said that these three leaders stood for a big "super-doooper world government" and that was the "nigger in the woodpile". b7D

SMITH criticized WALLACE'S statement, which warned the United States against spoiling the international relationships in the rubber industry. SMITH said very sarcastically to [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, We can crawl on our stomachs and go to town on our knees but we mustn't hurt b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

the feelings of the British rubber monopoly.

On October 8, 1942, according to information received from [REDACTED] SMITH had a political meeting in which he attempted to answer the argument of his enemies that he was a lieutenant of HUEY LONG. SMITH announced that HUEY LONG was a great man and that the only times he made mistakes was when he was under the influence of liquor. SMITH also said, "Before we will submit to being city-slicked by another WENDELL WILKIE or any of his Michigan stooges, we will start a new party and nominate CHARLES LINDBERGH for President." b7D

All of SMITH'S radio addresses have been received by the writer under an arrangement as previously described. It is noted, however, that practically all of SMITH'S recent speeches have been devoted entirely to political propaganda aimed at securing his nomination as Republican Candidate for the office of United States Senator from Michigan. The following speeches made by SMITH are being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office and are not being reported verbatim because it is felt that they pertain exclusively to political propaganda: August 30, 1942, September 9, 11, 13, 14 A.M., 14 P.M., and 15, 1942.

The election was held and SMITH met his defeat on September 15, 1942. On September 20, 1942 SMITH explained to his friends over the radio the reasons for his defeat as being newspaper opposition, professional politicians of the Republican Party and New Deal politicians encouraging the Republican Party to nominate the Republican Candidate who would be not easily defeated by the Democrats. In his speech SMITH addressed the successful Republican Nominee Judge HOMER FERGUSON and criticized him for having not discussed the real issues of the campaigns. SMITH said that the Republicans will want to know how you stand on WENDELL WILKIE'S Post-War Plan to make us part of an international empire. The people want to know whether you think the Baruch Committee on rubber is an intelligent attempt to solve this problem or merely an attempt to save the monopolies. The balance of this speech also is deemed to be purely political and is, therefore, not being quoted in full.

SMITH'S radio address on September 28, 1942 was also purely political in which SMITH suggested that he was seeking the advice of his followers to determine whether or not they thought he could run as an independent Republican Candidate. This speech also is being retained in the file of the Detroit Field Office and is not being quoted verbatim herein.

[REDACTED]

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit 62-1126)

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

One copy of July, 1942 "The Cross And The Flag."

One copy of August, 1942, "The Cross And The Flag."

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

\*THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At ALGIERS, LOUISIANA will attempt to locate and inter-  
view [REDACTED] who was friendly with SMITH during HUEY LONG'S  
regime [REDACTED] b7c

If he is located, will interview [REDACTED] concerning  
SMITH'S contacts, finances, supporters, and activities.

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At DETROIT, MICHIGAN will maintain contacts with  
Informants and obtain copies of any propaganda for prompt transmittal to the  
Bureau.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ALL  
b7c, b7d

[Redacted]

b7 ✓

12-3-42  
62-43818-157

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/18/82 BY SP6 BJA/DM  
204,433

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

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases;  
INTERNAL SECURITY; CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

For your information I wish to advise that a copy of the report of Special Agent [Redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter at Detroit, Michigan, on November 13, 1942, was forwarded to the Division of Records under date of December 3, 1942.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED 14  
 ★ DEC 5 1942 P.M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - FBI  
 DEC 5 12 07 PM '42  
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

b7 ✓

[Handwritten signature and redacted area]

JAN 5 1943 393

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
62-43818-158

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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JPha:WJ

Date: 62-43818 -158  
December 5, 1942

To: SAC, Detroit

RECEIVED

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases;  
THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000;  
INTERNAL SECURITY; CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION.

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

Transmitted herewith for your information and possible assistance are copies of a communication received in connection with this matter from the Military Intelligence Service at Washington, D. C., under date of November 5, 1942.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 5  
DEC 5 1942 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mk

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DEC 9 1942

*[Handwritten signatures]*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



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

Detroit, Michigan  
December 1, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-5 BJS/ank  
DECLASSIFIED BY 60872/EDJ  
ON 8/10/83

Dear Sir:

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

b7D

GERALD SMITH, having received over one hundred twenty thousand votes in the primary campaign as Republican candidate for the nomination as United States Senator from the State of Michigan, was encouraged eventhough he failed to receive the Republican nomination. Consequently he announced his candidacy as an Independent Republican for the same office. He encountered some difficulty in counties where voting machines were used and he repeatedly advised his faithful followers to insist on the right to demand a paper ballot and to place a paper sticker with the name of GERALD L. SMITH over the name of either HOMER FERGUSON or PRETTISS M. BROWN and to mark an "X" in front of this sticker. He also advised his followers to report any attempt on the part of election officials to impede the right to vote for the "sticker candidate".

SMITH aimed several criticisms at his opponents, particularly he accused HOMER FERGUSON of violating the constitution of the State of Michigan by running for political office within one year of his tenure on the bench as judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court.

During the course of the campaign SMITH was in touch with a [redacted] (probably [redacted]), but nothing of importance was transacted between them.

b7C

On October 29, 1942 SMITH addressed a telegram to Senator Vandenberg of

FOR DEFENSE



BUY  
UNITED STATES  
SAVINGS  
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AND STAMPS

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DEC 8 1942  
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EX-36

COPY IN FILE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP  
DATE 10/27/77  
Classified

Letter to the Director  
dated December 1, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

Michigan as follows: "In fulfilling your responsibility to the party be sure to take it easy. In your radio addresses your man is a flat tire, sure to get whipped. You can't afford to hitch your star to a sinker. Best regards". In this telegram SMITH was presumably referring to himself as a "sinker".

The previous day SMITH had made the comment that Senator Vandenberg made a statesman-like defense of the two party system. He continued that Mr. Vandenberg is a great American and he was proud to be numbered among his good friends.

GERALD SMITH told [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] of the Industrial Bank Building, in which SMITH's offices are located, has been one of his loyal supporters. SMITH commented that the capitalist system made America great and not any bureaucratic or semi-Communist subtraction from it. SMITH said that his campaign was effective in combatting the New Deal tenet; that anyone like CLARE HOPEMAN or GERALD NYE who argued in favor of private ownership of property was Nazi or a Fifth Columnist.

For approximately ten days starting November 1, 1942 [REDACTED] of Denver, Colorado visited Detroit on a mission as an itinerant Baptist preacher and communicated frequently with SMITH. On several occasions [REDACTED] and SMITH met and spoke about their mutual friends.

SMITH admitted to [REDACTED] of Janesville, Wisconsin, that the only reason he was running in the senatorial race was to stay on the radio and keep his message before the people.

On November 3, 1942 SMITH was decisively defeated in the election for United States Senator and Republican candidate HOMER FERGUSON was elected. SMITH received only approximately twenty-five thousand votes. After the results of the election were known SMITH told [REDACTED] that it would be inconsistent for him to congratulate HAMILTON FISH and to criticize SMITH himself. SMITH considered bringing a lawsuit against WALTER WINCHELL and the Libery Magazine for libeling him by connecting him with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY and others. SMITH felt confident that no action would be taken against him unless they would also get HAMILTON FISH, BURTON K. WHEELER and others. SMITH predicted that even the Isolationists who were already under indictment would be convicted. SMITH made strenuous attempts to obtain copies of the book "Louisiana Hayride" and the book entitled "Every Man A King" by HUEY LONG, which he finally succeeded in obtaining.

SMITH commented to a friend that if the Republicans don't do the right thing, the people will want a Democratic President, but not a New Dealer. SMITH

ALL  
b7c

Letter to the Director  
dated December 1, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

pointed out that he himself could accidentally become President of the United States.

On November 11, 1942 SMITH discussed with an attorney named [REDACTED] the newspaper report of Henry Wallace's speech before the Soviet American Rally. SMITH quoted "If Russia can continue for the next twenty years as well as in the past, she will surpass the United States". SMITH said that this comment was tantamount to saying that the Communistic system was better than the Democratic system. He continued to quote "Some in the United States believe we have over emphasized what might be called political or bill of rights democracy. Carried to the extreme this leads to anarchy". [REDACTED] commented that the vice president was so theoretical and so far ahead of the people in his thought that his comments were no good. SMITH said that Wallace is "a bad egg" and does not want the people to have any rubber. In speaking of current events SMITH said that the Nazis have occupied all of France and sent troops to Tunisia so that the Allied victory in Africa was not as real as had been supposed. SMITH said that even President Roosevelt warned against undue optimism. SMITH did not see how killing Frenchmen was going to make them friends of the Allied Nations. [REDACTED] stated that the Allied Nations have taken a page out of the Nazi book, which is not good for the United States because France may never forget this except for the Anglophile Frenchmen. SMITH added "and the Jews".

[REDACTED] confided in SMITH that he was representing conscientious objectors and complained that he was running into many problems since all the decisions were made against conscientious objectors. He admitted that in most cases his clients have no defense since they admit not having reported for induction, which is an actual violation of the law.

On November 14, 1942 SMITH was visited by [REDACTED] of Flint, Michigan, former journalist in Washington, D. C.

SMITH was very much perturbed over a newspaper story that appeared in the Detroit News on November 22, 1942 which implicated HUBERT LUCKER in the activities of the Free Romania Movement and quoted an admission by HUBERT LUCKER made on December 24, 1941 that LUCKER was publicity agent for the Free Romania Movement. SMITH was sorry about this because LUCKER was the president of the corporation committee for SMITH's dummy corporation and SMITH feared that his numerous enemies of the newspaper world would strain a point to implicate SMITH in the Free Romania Movement since the three leaders of this movement had already been indicted in Detroit, Michigan. SMITH even instructed HUBERT LUCKER as to what answer he should make when interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and told

Letter to the Director  
dated December 1, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

LUCKER it would be all right for him to say that he had been president of SMITH's corporation, but he did not know whether he was still considered as such. //

SMITH has boasted that he has practically annihilated the Communist in Detroit, Michigan and that he actually received one hundred thousand votes on November 3rd when he ran for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan; however, he claimed that numerous votes were stolen from him which reduced his official total to something near thirty thousand.

In commenting on gasoline rationing, SMITH said that he was trying to defeat it by publicity in his magazine, but he feared that the Jews would gain their point because they make a business of going around and getting everything.

SMITH has had numerous conferences with [REDACTED] and they have made a discovery of conspiracy which Leon Henderson and other New Dealers are engaged in in an effort to revamp American democracy. He pointed out that Henry Wallace described this "new order"; that the new democracy after this war will be neither Communism of the international sort or the democracy of the old-fashioned Isolationist sort. SMITH has found so much to criticize in Henry Wallace's speech that he quoted the entire speech in his magazine "The Cross and the Flag".

SMITH vehemently criticized Henry Wallace, Henry Luce and Bruce Bleven and pointed out to [REDACTED] the issue of the "New Masses" magazine in which the Communist gloated over the Madison Square Garden rally. [REDACTED] claims that this conspiracy started in 1932 and was calculated to produce a political body ruling the world. SMITH took [REDACTED] to the Economic Club for luncheon to hear a British spokesman. [REDACTED] made a trip to Washington, D. C. to impart her discovery to numerous congressmen. SMITH sent a telegram to Senator Robert Reynolds for her. On her return she stated they had contacted HAMILTON FISH, Senator GERALD NYE, Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN and was unable to meet Senator VANDERBERG because he had to attend a meeting concerning the Porto Rican question and wanted to make a stand against REX NICHOLL. She was unable also to see Congressman WOODRUFF. [REDACTED] also boasted that she spent considerable time with Congressman MARTIN DIES and discussed with him this New Deal conspiracy at length. She expressed the opinion that MARTIN DIES had knowledge of the conspiracy and knew that Leon Henderson was an advocate of the international theory, but did not know just how active Henderson was in advocating it.

SMITH has repeated his fears that the Republican party is toying with the

ALL  
b7c

Letter to the Director  
dated December 1, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

idea of suggesting Wendell Wilke as its candidate for president in 1944.  
SMITH is obviously an archenemy of Wilke and for the policy for cooperating  
with the New Deal which he has followed.

Yours truly,

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

  
62-1126

b7c

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WB:ESL:ECC

146-28-48

December 9, 1942.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

*1577*

Reference is made to the memorandum addressed to you by the Criminal Division under date of November 9, 1942, requesting certain additional investigation in the above mentioned case. It is requested that this Division be furnished such reports as may now be available in this matter, and that any additional reports be forwarded at the earliest possible date.

Information has been received indicating that [REDACTED]

It is desired that you investigate the truth of this report and [REDACTED] it is requested that you ascertain if [REDACTED]

It is requested that this information be communicated to the Criminal Division by December 15, 1942.

With reference to the Bureau report dated August 11, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan, it is desired that you inform the Criminal Division, also by December 15, 1942, whether [REDACTED] mentioned therein would be available to testify, and if so, disclose the identity of such informant. If the testimony of this informant for any reason is not available, information is requested as to whether the facts the knowledge of which is attributed to such informant in this report can be obtained from another source.

[REDACTED]



*ans. 12/14/42*  
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RECORDED & INDEXED

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[Handwritten signature]

*b7c*

*b7c*

*b7D*

The same type of information is desired, also by December 15, 1942, concerning [REDACTED] mentioned in the Bureau's report dated May 23, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan. b7c, b7D

The Department is in receipt of information that Hubert Lucker, mentioned in a number of Bureau reports originating in Detroit as financial manager of Smith, has broken off his association with the subject and is presently established in Washington, D. C. It is requested that you check this information and endeavor to ascertain whether Lucker's relations with Smith continue cordial, without interviewing Lucker if there is any possibility that they do.

Information has been received that the attorneys for TIME and LIFE magazines, with offices in New York City, have compiled a large file of information on Smith in which may be reflected facts which will interest this Division. It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it does exist and that any leads which may be indicated thereby be developed by investigation as soon as possible.

Additional information has been received in this office that the law firm House, Crossman, Vorhaus and Helmeý of New York City handled a law suit against Smith for some individual identified to the Criminal Division as "The Banana King", and that [REDACTED] or some other such functionary in this law firm has some information about Smith which developed as a result of this law suit that may not be available elsewhere. It is requested that this lead be developed and a report be supplied to the Criminal Division as soon as possible. b7c

Other information reaching this office is that during the time Smith was established in New York one [REDACTED] was intimately associated with him. It is desired that you endeavor to ascertain the identity of this individual and the nature of her connection with the subject. b7c

It is also requested that [REDACTED], mentioned on page 3 of the Bureau report dated May 28, 1942, and page 10 of the Bureau report dated June 29, 1942, at Detroit, be interviewed to ascertain his knowledge of the affairs of the subject, particularly as concerns his finances and any Axis or other subversive connections. b7c

Respectfully,

*Wendell Berge*  
WENDELL BERGE,  
Assistant Attorney General.

JPHa:rb  
12/14/42  
62-43818-160

RECORDED

EX-40

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

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY  
GENERAL WENDELL BERGER

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

Reference is made to your memorandum of December 9, 1942, relative to the above-captioned individual.

Concerning your inquiry as to information which [redacted] might be able to furnish in connection with this case, I wish to advise you that [redacted]

b7c

With reference to your question as to whether there are any other persons who had his confidence in matters relating to Smith, I invite your attention to the report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on December 11, 1942, a copy of which report was sent to the Division of Records under date of December 14, 1942. As you will note from a review of Agent [redacted] report, [redacted] was interviewed at the Detroit Field Division [redacted], during the course of which interview he purportedly furnished all the information in his possession as to Smith's activities.

b7c

In regard to your inquiry as to the availability as a witness of [redacted] mentioned in the report made in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on August 11, 1942, you are advised that [redacted]

b7c  
b7D

Tolson

E. A. Tamm

Clegg

Glavin

Ladd

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Carson

Coffey

Hendon

Kramer

McGuire

Quinn Tamm

Nease

Miss Gandy

At present it does not appear that the facts, the knowledge of Glavin which are attributed to this informant, can be obtained from any other source.

[redacted] mentioned in Special Agent [redacted] report of [redacted] previously mentioned in this memorandum.

b7c  
b7D

MAILED 14  
DEC 15 1942  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Other requests for investigation included in your memorandum, you are advised that the same are presently being handled and that the results thereof may be made available to you at a later date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

DEC 15 9 51 30  
1942

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

JPHa:rb  
62-43818-160

RECORDED

Date: December 15, 1942

To: SAC, Detroit

EX-40

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

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

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

The Bureau is in receipt of a memorandum dated December 9, 1942, from the Criminal Division of the Department concerning this subject, which in its pertinent portions is quoted as follows:

"The Department is in receipt of information that Hubert Lucker, mentioned in a number of Bureau reports originating in Detroit as financial manager of Smith, has broken off his association with the subject and is presently established in Washington, D. C. It is requested that you check this information and endeavor to ascertain whether Lucker's relations with Smith continue cordial, without interviewing Lucker if there is any possibility that they do.

"Information has been received that the attorneys for TIME and LIFE magazines, with offices in New York City, have compiled a large file of information on Smith in which may be reflected facts which will interest this Division. It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it does exist and that any leads which may be indicated thereby be developed by investigation as soon as possible.

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

"Additional information has been received in this office that the law firm 'House, Grossman, Vorhaus and Helms' of New York City handled a law suit against Smith for some individual identified to the Criminal Division as 'The Banana King', and that \_\_\_\_\_ or some other such functionary in this law firm has some information about Smith which developed as a result of this individual's \_\_\_\_\_ may not be available elsewhere. It is requested that this lead be developed and a report be supplied to the Criminal Division as soon as possible.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
★ DEC 15 1942 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 24 1942

b7c  
Ladd  
P.H.A.

time Smith was established in New York one [REDACTED] was intimately associated with him. It is desired that you endeavor to ascertain the identity of this individual and the nature of her connection with the subject.

b7c

"It is also requested that [REDACTED], mentioned on page 3 of the Bureau report dated May 23, 1942, and page 10 of the Bureau report dated June 29, 1942, at Detroit, be interviewed to ascertain his knowledge of the affairs of the subject, particularly as concerns his finances and any Axis or other subversive connections."

Your further investigation in this case should include the securing of these specific items of information desired by the Criminal Division.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

**Milwaukee**

FILE NO. **100-4766**

*b7c*

REPORT MADE AT <b>MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/3/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/8, 17, 25/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] /plm</b>
TITLE <b>GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, aka Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Columbia County records show **GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH** born **Pardeeville 2/27/98** to **LYMAN Y. SMITH**, a traveling salesman, and **SARAH JANE SMITH**, both parents also said to have been born in Wisconsin. No record of birth of **SMITH'S** son from 1920 to 1924 at **Viroqua, Wisconsin**. Investigation to obtain information concerning possible return of subject's wife and son to **Viroqua** made with negative results.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mlr**

**--RUC--**

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at **Detroit, Michigan 8/28/42.**

*b7c*

**DETAILS:**

**AT PORTAGE, WISCONSIN**

[REDACTED] of the Registrar of Deeds Office made her records available to the writer, and it was ascertained therefrom that Certificate Number 184 dated March 20, 1898 at Pardeeville had been entered on the county records as certifying the birth of **GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH** at Pardeeville on February 27, 1898. The parents were said to be **LYMAN Y. SMITH**, a traveling salesman, and **SARAH JANE SMITH**, born Henthorn. Father's birthplace was listed as Sugar Grove, Vernon County, Wisconsin and the mother's birthplace as Clayton, Polk County, Wisconsin. The certificate was signed by **C. H. CARLETON**.

*b7c  
b7d*

RECEIVED  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 2 5 21 PM '42

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *H. G. O'Connor* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 - Detroit  
2 - Milwaukee  
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*62-43818-161*

RECEIVED  
4 DEC 5 1942

RECORDED  
EX-46

DEC 13 1942  
**IN FILE**  
54 JAN 19 1943

100-4766

M.D., Health Officer, and recorded by A. A. PORTER, Registrar on June 8, 1898.

AT VIROQUA, WISCONSIN

[REDACTED] Register of Deeds, Vernon County, searched his records covering the period from 1920 to 1924 inclusive but could find no trace therein of the record of the birth of any child by the name of SMITH whose father was named GERALD, nor could he find any child during that period whose name had been SORENSON. b7c  
b7D

The following individuals, all of whom had attended high school with GERALD L. K. SMITH, were interviewed and, although all of these individuals knew that SMITH had married a girl by the name of SORENSON after leaving Viroqua, none have any knowledge concerning SMITH'S family affairs thereafter, or any subsequent return visit paid to Viroqua by him or any member of his family.

[REDACTED] of Selective Service Local Board at Viroqua. b7c

[REDACTED] Office of the County Agricultural Agent at Viroqua, [REDACTED] on Main Street, Viroqua.

[REDACTED] stated in addition, that he was sure no son of GERALD SMITH'S had registered at his Board, as he had resided in Viroqua all his life and was personally acquainted with practically all of the registrants in that area. b7c  
b7D

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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

3

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\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-807/MA

11/3/42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of October 28, 1942, with which you transmitted a document prepared by [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, relating to the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith, which you indicate was furnished you by a representative of the publication [redacted].

Since you have indicated in your memorandum that the reliability of [redacted] has not been established, I thought you would be interested to know this Bureau over a considerable period of time has had frequent contact with [redacted] regarding the activities of Smith. Although he indicated he possessed considerable information, he consistently refused to furnish any data of importance on the grounds that to do so would involve persons in positions of importance and would endanger his own personal safety. During the course of our contacts with him, it was ascertained that [redacted].

[redacted] In view of his refusal to cooperate with the Federal Government in the investigation of un-American activities, his attitude in this connection was communicated to the [redacted].

This matter was also made the subject of a memorandum to the Assistant to the Attorney General, James Rowe, Jr., under date of August 4, 1942.

It is also of interest to note that [redacted]

[redacted] came to the Detroit, Michigan, office of this Bureau and was interviewed at considerable length by Special Agent in Charge John S. Bugas. At that time he furnished a quantity of information in his possession which duplicates to some extent the data contained in the document you have made available to me. The information furnished our Detroit office by [redacted] is in the process of being typed and a copy of the report received will be made available to the Department immediately upon receipt in this Bureau.

EX-47 INDEXED

62-43818-76

Concerning your request for an expression of opinion as to whether a complete investigation of the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith is justified, I wish to advise this Bureau has been engaged in a detailed inquiry into his activities for a period of many months. A considerable number of investigative reports containing all pertinent material developed have been made available to the Department and by memorandum to me dated August 13, 1942, Assistant Attorney

RECEIVED NOV 5 6 12 PM '42  
RECEIVED NOV 5 3 15 PM '42  
RECEIVED NOV 4 5 56 PM '42  
RECEIVED NOV 3 25 '42  
11-7-42  
P.M.

Memorandum for the Attorney General

Page 2

General Wendell Berge advised that while some of the statements of Smith contained in the material furnished bordered on sedition a sufficient case under Title 50, Section 33, U. S. Code had not yet been made. Mr. Berge at that time requested that we continue our investigation of Smith's activities and obtain copies of all speeches or writings made by him. All of the material obtained in this connection to date has been made available by me to the Department and this investigation is still in an active status.

I would appreciate your furnishing me any information in your possession or which can be obtained by you concerning the circumstances under which the document you furnished me was made available to a representative of PM. These data would be of considerable assistance in evaluating information furnished by ██████████ in view of his previous uncooperative attitude as indicated hereinbefore.

b7c, b7d

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Kramer	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	

October 28, 1942

DECLASSIFIED BY  
ON

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE

3

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER

Re: The Attached Material on Gerald L. K. Smith.

The material accompanying this memorandum was submitted to me by PM. I assume that it supplements in part and duplicates in part investigative information presently in the Bureau files relating to Gerald L. K. Smith.

I would like to have a description from you of the material which you now have on Gerald L. K. Smith and your conclusion as to whether or not a complete investigation of his activities is justified in view of the fact that it is felt by many reputable persons that he is a dangerous Fascist.

I am advised that the Treasury Department has inquired into the status of his taxes in connection with a possible complaint against him, and the Special War Policies Unit has considered his statements and publications for possible sedition.

The reliability of the individual who furnished the information in this report has not been established.

Attorney General

RECAL. ENCL. FILE

D75  
 memo A G  
 more details  
 11-3-42  
 this book has  
 been sent to Dept  
 of M.V. Rove in Dept  
 JPA

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133

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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UGO CARUSI  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

November 13, 1942

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

*K  
Ear*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER

This refers to your memorandum of November 7, 1942, inquiring into the circumstances under which a representative of PM acquired the document prepared by [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, which the Attorney General recently sent you.

*Manford  
J. P. [unclear]*

The Attorney General is unable to give any information on the subject further than to say that somehow it got into the hands of the PM representative, who doubted its authenticity, and, therefore, did nothing about it except to pass it along to the Attorney General.

*Ugo Carusi*

Executive Assistant to  
the Attorney General

RECORDED  
INDEXED

60-115512-165		
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15	DEC	17 1942
<i>[Handwritten signature]</i>		

EX-32



58 DEC 28 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.  
Detroit, Michigan  
December 18, 1942

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH  
INTERNAL SECURITY - G;  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION  
SEDITION (Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LEH  
ON 8/10/97

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

b7D

GERALD SMITH'S principal activity seems to be his  
expenditure of effort in an attempt to organize a third  
political party which may participate in the 1944 Presiden-  
tial Election under the name of the "American Party". This  
political party is being sponsored directly by high officials  
of the FORD MOTOR COMPANY, particularly [redacted]  
[redacted] FORD MOTOR COMPANY.

b7C

Mr. SMITH said, "There is no thought of a confer-  
ence that does not include Mr. FORD." This statement was  
made to [redacted] who was in New York making contacts  
at the time of influential men who were to visit Detroit to  
attend a conference. SMITH has frequently praised an Edi-  
torial in the Chicago Tribune concerning the possibility of  
a third party. It is planned that this political party will  
attract the dissentient members of the Democratic Party who  
object to ROOSEVELT'S New Deal policies and of the Republican  
Party who object to the WILKIE policy of cooperating with the  
New Deal.

b7C

[redacted] and her husband, former members  
of the America First Committee, have been very active in  
organizing this third party. [redacted] has made a trip to  
Washington, D. C., where she contacted various senators and  
congressmen as reported in report of Special Agent [redacted]  
[redacted] dated December 11, 1942.

b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP  
DATE 12/18/42

dec. 18, 1942  
B. J. [redacted]  
12/18/42

FOR DEFENSE



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UNITED STATES  
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BONDS  
AND STAMPS

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EX-145

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED  
N 110

52 JAN 11 1943

83 OCT 13 1964

62-43818-166

Letter to the Director  
dated December 18, 1942

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

[REDACTED] of Cleveland, Ohio, has been making contacts in the east and it is believed that he is attempting to interest former Postmaster General JAMES EARLEY and THOMAS CORCORAN in lending support to this third party.

SMITH has had several lengthy conferences with [REDACTED] and, according to Informant, [REDACTED] is well satisfied with the progress that SMITH has been making.

On December 15, 1942 [REDACTED] boasted to SMITH that she had a Christmas tree delivered to her by a man that went to school with HITLER, slept in the same bed with him, and who knew GOERING. She said this man was a painter; that he had also painted some of the murals in the cathedral at Rome.

SMITH has also been considerably troubled lately by an active investigation by Agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury, based on the alleged fraudulent income tax returns filed by SMITH. At present these investigators are interviewing SMITH and his employees from time to time, and they are examining whatever books and records are offered to them by SMITH and his Manager, BERNARD DOMAN. SMITH protested to a friend of his that he did never get a cent that he did not report his income tax returns. SMITH also said that Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE and Director J. EDGAR HOOVER were friends of his.

Since this Treasury Department investigation has been in progress SMITH has been contacted by a man who represents himself as [REDACTED] of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Detroit, Michigan, and SMITH and [REDACTED] have discussed several political issues, including the possibility of forming a new political party for the 1944 Presidential Election. It has been previously reported that [REDACTED] was in contact with SMITH during SMITH'S recent senatorial campaign.

In discussing the political situation with [REDACTED] SMITH said that there was a move on foot not only to nominate WINKIE as the Republican candidate in 1944 but also to nominate him as the candidate for both parties. SMITH was violently opposed to such a proposition. Considering the possible officers of the Republican Party, SMITH said, "ALF LANDON would not be bad. He testified against lend-lease, and he is anti-war."

SMITH is continuing to have frequent contact with Reverend E. J. ROLLINS, who was reported to have been a close contact of

Letter to the Director  
dated December 18, 1942

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

Reverend GERALD B. WINROD, of Wichita, Kansas, and whose picture has been displayed in certain of WINROD'S publications. [REDACTED] has informed that SMITH some times supplies [REDACTED] with material for his radio speeches.

SMITH is also busily engaged in preparations for the institution of a lawsuit against C FADDEN PUBLICATIONS COMPANY, publishers of Liberty Magazine, and WALTER WINCHELL for libel which arose out of statements printed in Liberty Magazine in the article, "Americans We Can Do Without", by WALTER WINCHELL. SMITH was referred to in this article as being referred with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, and it was also stated that SMITH had been indicted for sedition.

SMITH plans to claim \$1,000,000.00 damages arising from this libel, and he may attribute his political failure largely to this defamatory publicity. SMITH and his attorney, [REDACTED] have not yet decided whether they will institute the lawsuit in the United States District Court at Detroit, Michigan by serving the local agent of Liberty Magazine or whether they will institute the suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

SMITH and his Manager have complained about gasoline rationing as applying to their personal affairs, and BERNARD DOLAN, his Manager, has already obtained a "B" gasoline ration certificate. SMITH is presently attempting, through his Manager, to obtain a "C" gasoline rationing book. Up to the present time SMITH has not yet been successful.

Mrs. SMITH was contacted on December 5, 1942 by [REDACTED] of Barrington, Illinois. [REDACTED] made an appointment to visit SMITH on his next visit to Detroit.

SMITH has been attempting to obtain a deferred classification under the Selective Service law for the son of [REDACTED] SMITH has attempted to contact [REDACTED] of the FORD MOTOR COMPANY, in order to get [REDACTED] to write a letter to young [REDACTED] Draft Board establishing the essential nature of his work for the FORD MOTOR COMPANY. However, this contact was not made since [REDACTED] was ill of pneumonia.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] had discussed with SMITH the recent arrest of STANLEY NOWAK, Michigan State Senator. SMITH commented that it seemed like a funny time to arrest a Communist but he supposed that NOWAK was causing someone a lot of trouble. He said it would give the Reds something to have a lot of

Letter to the Director  
dated December 18, 1942

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

meetings about. SMITH also commented that the Government must have a good case against NOWAK because the Government is so pro-Communitistic that they would not prosecute NOWAK unless they had to. SMITH explained to [REDACTED] that he had not been on the radio for three weeks, and he would not go back onto the radio until the radio station would permit him to discuss controversial subjects. b7c

Working with Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS, SMITH attempted to obtain small religious portraits which he planned to circulate to men in the armed forces, but he was unsuccessful due to priorities, and he found it impossible to obtain any suitable for his purpose.

According to [REDACTED], SMITH has been per- b7D  
turbed recently by the fact that his son has left home and is attempt-  
ing to support himself by living in cheap hotels in Detroit, Michigan.  
SMITH was particularly worried over the fact that his son might become  
delinquent with his Local Draft Board and that would give SMITH'S ene-  
mies an opportunity of criticizing SMITH.

Yours truly,

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

[REDACTED] b7c  
62-1126



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**  
 Detroit, Michigan  
 December 18, 1942

- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Kramer.....
- Mr. McGuire.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....

*[Handwritten signature]*

Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - G;  
 CUSTODIAL DETENTION;  
 SEDITION. (Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 11, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan. On page 28 of that report are portions of a radio speech made by GERALD SMITH on October 24, 1942.

In this speech SMITH admitted having violated the thirty-five miles per hour regulation to conserve rubber and called it a "Bureaucratic lose-the-war ruling." He said further, "I did this in order to dramatize to my friends and to the people of America how unsound many of our bureaucratic rulings really are. He criticized this ruling since it was suggested by a Wall Street politician, BERNARD BARUCH, handed down by a railroad President, and confirmed by a New Deal bureaucracy."

SMITH further stated that this ruling would likely paralyze our whole transportation system and our whole economic order. It would ruin churches and schools and practically destroy the right of free assembly.

It is suggested that the above criticism by SMITH be considered in connection with the statute making it a violation to incite any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, quoted in the National Defense Manual, Section 3, Page 2.

Yours truly,

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

62-43818-167  
 DEC 21 1942  
 RECORDED & INDEXED  
 2171

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 10/22/81 BY SP4 MJC/SC  
 #88444

FOR DEFENSE



BUY  
 UNITED STATES  
 SAVINGS  
 BONDS  
 AND STAMPS

62-1126  
 IN FILE

*This has been covered in memo to Rowe re Bugas*

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53 FEB 25 1943

83 OCT 13 1964

*ALL  
 670*

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EFR:FLB, Jr.

146-28-43

DEC 23 1942

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

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

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

*Handwritten initials*

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

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

If your files do not contain full information, it is suggested that you institute an investigation along the lines set forth above. In this connection it is thought that stickers may have been printed by the Merchant's Press, Detroit, operated by [redacted] who has printed recent issues of The Cross and the Flag. It will be appreciated if you will conduct this investigation as soon as practicable, as the Attorney General has expressed an interest in the matter.

RECORDED

Respectfully,

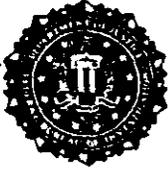
62-43818-76  
F B I

*Lawrence M. Gr Smith*  
Lawrence M. Gr Smith  
Chief, Special War Policies Unit  
War Division



*Handwritten notes and signatures*  
55 FEB 1 1943

*Handwritten initials*  
ALL  
b7c



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

October 31, 1942

JRM: BK

- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

Reference is made to the Attorney General's memorandum of October 28, 1942 in the above captioned matter, with which he submitted certain material which he stated "was submitted to me by PM." It was noted the first item among the material was a sworn statement by [redacted]. It will be recalled that SAC Bugas, Detroit, interviewed him at length [redacted]. At that time Mr. Bugas advised me the results of the interview were being written up special and that the write-up along with the exhibits, etc., would be sent in air mail special delivery within the next day or two.

This material not having been received in the Bureau, I called the Detroit Field Office about the matter last night. This morning I talked to SA [redacted] who had checked into the matter in Mr. Bugas' absence and he advised me that the material had not been fully prepared nor submitted. I advised him of the communication from the Attorney General and told him to get in touch with Mr. Bugas if necessary, but at any rate to have the material written up and submitted to the Bureau air mail special delivery so that it would be here on Monday morning, November 2, 1942. He stated that this would be done.

Respectfully,

*J. K. Mumford*  
J. K. Mumford

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP8BJM/C

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62-43818-169  
DEC 24 1942  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FOR DEFENSE



DEC 29 1942

DEC 23



JKM:EK

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

December 10, 1942

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Kramer	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD *st*

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was; et al;  
Sedition

Mr. C. E. Rhetts from Mr. Rowe's office in the Department was interviewed by me this morning by reference from your office. His call was primarily concerned with the captioned case which he stated had been given to him a few days ago by the Attorney General with instructions that he should go over it and see that if it deserved attention that such attention was properly directed.

In discussing the case with Mr. Rhetts, it became immediately apparent that he thought the Bureau had conducted a thorough and detailed investigation, and although he did not say so, he evidenced an attitude somewhat critical in view of the fact that he had noted some items of information which had apparently never been thoroughly run out. I asked him what material he had reviewed from the Bureau and he stated that he had the entire file from the Division of Records which consisted of twelve investigative reports prepared by the FBI, and on further questioning of him, it developed that this file did not contain any other serials of any kind. I therefore pointed out to Mr. Rhetts that in the first place, he obviously had only a very incomplete portion of the communications which had gone back and forth between the Bureau and the Department, and in the second place, the FBI had never conducted an actual investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith since there had never been any specific allegation that he had violated a Federal law within the purview of the Bureau's jurisdiction, and the Department had failed in its various communications in answer to our inquiries to specifically request any direct investigation. I suggested to him that he secure the various memoranda which had passed between the Department and the Bureau and go over them in that regard.

RECORDED

62-43828-176

He then inquired as to how he could secure the full file since he apparently did not have it, and I suggested to him that he make inquiry of the Criminal Division, the Special War Policies Unit, and that he should look-up communications which had been addressed to the Attorney General and the Assistants to the Attorney General. He stated that he had had "some check made" and that that means was apparently not going to be productive. He then requested that since the Bureau has a complete file I send it to him to review and he would return it. I pointed out to him that the Bureau's files are open only to Bureau personnel directly charged with handling the cases in which they are involved, and that a Bureau file could not be shown to anyone



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EX - 10

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

without the Director's personal approval. To assist him, I suggested that he might forward a memorandum to the Bureau listing all of the communications from the Bureau which he had been able to locate and that we would then reply by advising him of the identities of those communications which were missing; that he could then call upon Mr. Smith or Mr. Berge to produce those which had been sent in and he would thereby have the entire file. He stated that such an undertaking would undoubtedly considerably upset Mr. Smith and Mr. Berge, and he doubted if it would have any profitable results, and he therefore requested that the Bureau just send him copies of all its communications which his memorandum did not show he already had. I explained to him the work that would undoubtedly be involved on the Bureau's part in making copies of all the communications available and pointed out it was the Department's responsibility to have the material since it had been sent to them, and that before copies of all the material were sent, it was obviously the responsibility of the Department to try to find the copies it already had. I told him that because of the Bureau's desire, however, to cooperate in any manner possible, that if finally the material could not be found, we would, of course, furnish copies.

Mr. Rhettts inquired about the material furnished by [REDACTED] both to the Attorney General, which the latter sent to the Bureau recently, and to the Detroit Field Office [REDACTED]. He specifically requested that the material the Attorney General had sent to the Bureau be returned or else copies of it be made available to him, and I advised him this would be done. I also advised him that the material turned over by [REDACTED] to the Detroit Office would be submitted in report form and forwarded to the Department early next week. b7c b7D

Mr. Rhettts advised that after reviewing all the material in hand, he would advise the Bureau of any action desired by the Department. I again pointed out to him that the Bureau would be most appreciative if he would do this so that we could be guided by the Department's desires. It is interesting to note in this regard that Mr. Rhettts expressed the opinion that Gerald L. K. Smith "should be prosecuted," and I asked him under what theory of law. He stated that it is obvious Smith is very careful and that when he publishes any near seditious matter he at the same time "wraps himself in the American flag" for protection. In answer to my inquiry, he conceded that Smith's utterances have been almost solely in the class of anti-Communist, anti-Administration and anti-Semitism, but pointed out that this is good evidence that he possibly has Nazi connections.

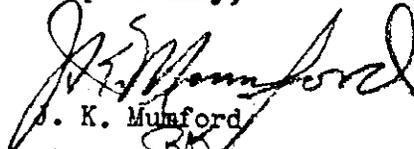
ACTION: I telephonically contacted the Detroit Field Office, and in SAC Bugas' absence, spoke to SA [REDACTED]. I pointed out to him the inquiries and communications directed to that office in an effort to get from it a report on [REDACTED] information. It was pointed out to him that two months have elapsed and that still no report has been received. [REDACTED] was instructed to have this report prepared in detailed form and submitted to reach the Bureau by December 12, 1942. He b7c b7D

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

- 3 -

stated that he knew the report was going to be rather lengthy, but I pointed out to him that the Detroit Office had had two months and that it was being left to it to manage to get the report in now and to the Bureau in the next two days.

Respectfully,

  
J. K. Mulford



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

December 19, 1942

LBN:JS  
67-14

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

There is attached hereto an October-November, 1942, issue of "The Cross and the Flag." The publisher is Gerald L. K. Smith.

This was forwarded to the Bureau by Congressman Fred J. Douglas whose secretary called me about it.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

Enclosure

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INDEX FILE

1 ENCL. 3  
67-14  
MAY BE FILE

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62-43818-171

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1 DEC 24 1942



56 JAN 7 1943

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cc - primary  
for [unclear]

November 1st, 1942.

Mr. Walter Winchell,  
Care N B C,  
New York, N. Y.

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

Dear Mr. Winchell:

Unless something happens to prevent my doing so, I never miss your Sunday nights broadcast on the Radio, and enjoy them very much. Am glad that we have at least one man who is not afraid to tell what he thinks against the Nazi and also ferretting out the slackers of our beloved America, and Nazisabateurs, and hope that you will continue to do so.

This letter has to do with one man specially, one Gerald L. K. Smith, one of the worst radicals we have to deal with, and who should be dealt with by the FBI as he is too radical to be safe. The writer has known this man for several years, while he was pastor of the second best Christian Church in the city of Shreveport, Louisiana, and lived only a block from this church on Kings Highway, and went to hear him preach several times, as he was a sane man then, but he got mixed up with Huey P. Long, whom I also knew personally, and his Share The Wealth, falacy, and this man Gerald L. K. Smith so split and disrupted his congregation, that he was forced to resign and they made it so hot for him, he left Shreveport, as he seemed to have completely lost his religion and no one had any more respect for him.

Note that he is now going to defy the officials in the speed ruling, and going to run his car through the state of Michigan at rate of 35 to 75 miles per hour, which is the work of a warped mind and crazy man, and should he do so, or attempt to do so, I hope they will land him so far back in jail that he cannot get out for several years as a man of this caliber is not safe roaming around.

Am writing you this letter to congratulate you on your courage, and hope that you will keep up the good work until all of the undesirable Americans and enemy aliens have had to get out America as we do not need them here.

Do not use my name if you use this letter, as it is personal to you, and because I know Smith, know that you are right what you say and think of him.

RECORDED 62-43818-13  
Yours very truly,

*lett W.W.  
1-1-43  
62-43818-11  
sic*

[Redacted signature]

[Redacted name]

1942

JAN 22 1943

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Origin

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT File Number 62-1126

Report made at DETROIT, MICHIGAN	Date made 12/11/42	Period 10/9,15,31;11/10,13,14,16,30; 12/1/42	Report made by [REDACTED] b7c
Title GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH with aliases Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000			Character INTERNAL SECURITY - G. CUSTODIAL DETENTION SEDITION

Synopsis of facts:

Interview with [REDACTED] set forth de-  
scribing SMITH'S contacts with Ford Motor Com-  
pany and other leading industrialists. SMITH'S  
financial arrangement described. [REDACTED] de-  
scribed SMITH'S "patriotic and anti-Communist"  
activities as mere disguise for his desire to  
become powerful Fascist dictator of the United  
States. Only vague contacts with suspected German  
set forth. SMITH allied with WINROD as to ultimate  
purpose. SMITH said to be secretly anti-Jewish and  
admired Hitler's Mein Kampf. Confidential Informant  
advised SMITH was bitter over losing election for  
United States Senate from state of Michigan, having  
run as independent Republican. SMITH accused au-  
thorities of discrimination. SMITH maintaining con-  
tact with [REDACTED], Ford  
Motor Company. He has publicly threatened forma-  
tion of third party to oppose New Deal and "WILLKIE"  
Republicans in 1944 presidential campaign. [REDACTED]  
substantiates  
and elaborates upon information previously given.

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REFERENCE: [REDACTED]

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated  
November 13, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 11/1/92

App. & fwd.

SIC

do not write in these spaces

John A. Bugas [REDACTED]

62-113818-118

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- 2 - New Orleans
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7D

EXHIBIT 4 - An applicant blank to SMITH'S Committee of 1,000,000. The explanatory matter reveals the hierarchy of the organization with persons to be known as recruiters, key men, unit leaders and special leaders, to be instructed by SMITH himself as national chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000. The seven principles of the Committee of 1,000,000 were set forth in exactly the same form as SMITH used in his recent political campaign.

EXHIBIT 5 - [REDACTED]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXHIBIT 8 -

[REDACTED]

EXHIBIT 12 -

[REDACTED]

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EXHIBIT 15 - A petition circulated by SMITH to increase the minimum wage of American soldiers to \$100 per month and to oppose the entrance of the United States into a foreign war. [REDACTED] comment on this exhibit was that this sort of propaganda was circulated to the armed forces of the United States.

b7D

EXHIBIT 18 -

[REDACTED] The hand bill announcing this meeting announces

b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

that SMITH would expose HITLER, STALIN, BROWDER and the KUHN conspiracy; (2) tie up between certain CIO leaders and the Nazi-Communist Party; (3) HITLER'S agents in Detroit, Michigan, and America; (4) STALIN'S agents in Detroit, Michigan, and America; (5) Un-American propoganda in school, church and home. [redacted] commented that one of the preliminary speakers on this program was the Negro employee of the Ford Motor Company, BILL NO'WELL, Communist expert. b7D

EXHIBIT 20 - A petition circulated by the National Workers League calling for the imprisonment of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. [redacted] b7C b7D

EXHIBIT 26 - A 100-page booklet entitled "Too Much ROOSEVELT," copyright 1940 by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

EXHIBIT 27 - [redacted] b7C b7D

EXHIBIT 37 - Blank petition to Congress to continue the Dies Committee until 1942. [redacted] commented that this petition was circulated by SMITH. b7D

EXHIBIT 29 - A hand bill which has been widely circulated outside meetings of SMITH'S Committee of 1,000,000 and the National Workers League showing the betrayal of the gold standard by the Jewish international bankers in connection with the Lease Lend Bill H.R. 1776.

EXHIBIT 35 - A blank petition against the repeal of the Neutrality Act and against an alliance with Russia, circulated by SMITH. Attached to this petition was a special notice that anyone sending a donation with the petition would receive a copy of LINCOLN'S Gettysburg Address.

EXHIBIT 41 - [redacted] b7D

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

EXHIBIT 42 - A booklet entitled "The International Jew" published by the Klu Klux Klan, P. O. Box 204, Atlanta, Georgia, and originally printed in HENRY FORD'S newspaper, the Dearborn Independent.

EXHIBIT 43 - GERALD SMITH'S press release of April 24, 1942, announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate. This has previously been reported.

EXHIBIT 44 - [REDACTED]

EXHIBIT 45 - A booklet entitled "Christ for the Crisis" by GERALD E. WINROD. On the back of the booklet is a photograph of Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, HARVEY SPRINGER, GERALD WINROD and E. J. ROLLINGS all of whom are known contacts of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

EXHIBIT 47 - [REDACTED]

EXHIBIT 50 - A lapel button distributed at SMITH'S meetings reading: "Committee of 1,000,000. No foreign wars. \$100 per month for USA soldiers." However, [REDACTED] pointed out that inside this button was contained a smaller button with a capital A. This smaller button was the official emblem of the America First Committee.

EXHIBIT 53 - [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

and the Flag. EXHIBIT 58 - One copy of April, 1942, issue of the Cross

EXHIBIT 61 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

EXHIBIT 69 - [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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b7D

EXHIBIT 105 -

[REDACTED]

b7D

EXHIBIT 124 - News letter of the National Workers League dated November 25, 1941, referring to F. D. ROSENWELT and other men of prominence with characteristic Jewish names.

EXHIBIT 125 -

[REDACTED]

b7D

EXHIBIT 134 - A radio address entitled "Why is America Afraid?" delivered by GERALD SMITH in about 1936. The text of this message was that because of the fear of war and international complications and bureaucratic management all threatened by the New Deal Americans would have to fight to preserve democracy.

[REDACTED]

b7D

On October 15, 1942, [REDACTED] returned to the Detroit Field Office and was again interviewed by Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED], whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that GERALD SMITH had received over 120,000 votes in the primary campaign as Republican candidate for the nomination of United States Senator from the State of Michigan, and was greatly encouraged by the strength of his following, even though he failed to receive the Republican nomination. Consequently he announced his candidacy as an independent Republican for the same office. b7D

In his campaign he bitterly criticized the Republican candidate HOMER FERGUSON, for having violated the constitution of the State of Michigan by running for a political office within one year of his tenure on the bench as Judge of Wayne County Circuit Court.

During the course of the campaign SMITH was in touch with [REDACTED] probably [REDACTED] but nothing of importance was transacted between them to Informant's knowledge. b7C

On October 29, 1942, SMITH addressed a telegram to Senator VANDENBERG of Michigan as follows: "In fulfilling your responsibility to the Party, be sure to take it easy. In your radio addresses your man is a flat tire. Sure to get whipped. You can't afford to hitch your star to a sinker. Best regards."

The day prior to this SMITH had commented in the presence of Informant that Senator VANDENBERG was a great American making a statesmanlike defense of the two-party system, and SMITH said he was proud to be numbered among his good friends.

Informant also reported that GERALD SMITH told [REDACTED] of Detroit, Michigan, that [REDACTED] of the Industrial Bank Building in which SMITH'S offices are located, has been one of his loyal supporters. SMITH commented that the capitalist system made America great and not any bureaucratic or semi-Communistic subtraction from it. SMITH said that his campaign was very effective in combating the New Deal tenet; that anyone like CLARE HOFFMAN or GERALD NYE who argued in favor of private ownership of property was a Nazi or a Fifth Columnist. b7C

[REDACTED] further reported that for approximately ten days starting November 1, 1942, [REDACTED] of Denver, Colorado, visited Detroit, Michigan, on a mission as an itinerant Baptist preacher, and communicated frequently with SMITH. On several occasions [REDACTED] and SMITH met in person and spoke about their mutual friends. b7D b7C

SMITH admitted to [REDACTED] of Janesville, Wisconsin, that the only reason he was running in the b7C

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senatorial race was to stay on the radio and keep his message before the people.

On November 3, 1942, SMITH was decisively defeated in the election for United States Senator from Michigan, and the Republican candidate, HOMER FERGUSON, was elected. SMITH received only approximately 25,000 votes. After the results of the election were known, SMITH told [REDACTED] that it would be inconsistent for him to criticize SMITH for running and to congratulate HAMILTON FISH for his victory. SMITH stated privately that he was considering the institution of a lawsuit against WALTER WINCHELL and Liberty Magazine for libeling him by connecting him with WILLIAM DUDLEY FELLE and others and for stating that SMITH had been indicted for sedition. SMITH felt confident that no criminal prosecution would be directed at him unless they would also get HAMILTON FISH, BURTON K. WHEELER, and others. SMITH predicted that even the Isolationists who were already under indictment would not be convicted. b7c

SMITH made strenuous attempts, according to [REDACTED] to obtain copies of the book "Louisiana Hayride" and HEUY LONG'S book, "Every Man a King," which he finally succeeded in obtaining. b7c

SMITH commented to a friend, according to [REDACTED] that if the Republicans would not do the right thing, the people will want a Democratic President, but not a New Dealer. SMITH suggested the possibility that he himself might actually become President of the United States. |

[REDACTED] reported that on November 11, 1942, SMITH discussed with an attorney, [REDACTED] the newspaper report of HENRY WALLACE'S speech before the Soviet-American Rally. SMITH quoted: "If Russia can continue for the next twenty years as well as in the past, she will surpass the United States." SMITH stated that this comment was tantamount to saying that the Communistic system was better than the Democracy system. He continued to quote: "Some in the United States believe we have overemphasized what might be called political or Bill-of-Rights Democracy. Carried to the extreme, this leads to anarchy." b7c b7c

[REDACTED] commented that the Vice President was so theoretical and so far ahead of the people in his thought, that his comments were no good. SMITH replied: "WALLACE is a bad egg and does not want the people to have any rubber." In discussing current events, SMITH said that the Nazis have occupied all of France and sent troops to Tunisia, so that the Allied victory in Africa was not as real as had been supposed. SMITH stated that even President ROOSEVELT warned against undue optimism. b7c

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SMITH did not see how killing Frenchmen was going to make them friends of the Allied Nations. [redacted] stated that the Allied Nations have taken a page out of the Nazi book, which is not good for the United States because France may never forget this, except the Anglophile Frenchmen. SMITH added, "And the Jews." Attorney [redacted] confided in Smith that he was representing conscientious objectors, and complained that he was running into many problems since all court decisions were made against conscientious objectors. He admitted that in most cases his clients have no defense, since they admitted not having reported for induction, which was an actual violation of the law. b7c

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] of Flint, Michigan, former journalist in Washington, D.C., conferred with SMITH in Detroit, Michigan, on November 14, 1942. b7c b7d

Informant reported that SMITH was very much perturbed over a newspaper story that appeared in the Detroit News on November 22, 1942, which implicated HUBERT LUCKER in the activities of the Free Romania Movement and quoted an admission by HUBERT LUCKER made on December 24, 1941, that LUCKER was Publicity Agent for the Free Romania Movement. (Three leaders of the Free Romania Movement were indicted for having violated the Foreign Agents' Registration Acts in Detroit, Michigan, on November 17, 1942.) SMITH regretted this newspaper publicity because LUCKER was the President of the corporation, Federation of Americanization of Michigan, Inc., a dummy corporation which was supposed to act as fiscal agent for SMITH. SMITH feared that his numerous enemies of the newspaper world would strain a point to implicate SMITH in the Free Romania Movement. SMITH even instructed HUBERT LUCKER as to what answers he should make when interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and told LUCKER it would be all right for him to say that he had been President of SMITH'S corporation, but that he did not know whether he was still considered as such.

SMITH boasted to a friend whom [redacted] did not know that he had practically annihilated the Communists in Detroit, Michigan, and that he actually received 100,000 votes on November 3 when he ran for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan. However, he claimed that numerous votes were stolen from him, which reduced his official total to something near 30,000. SMITH later explained this small vote by the fact that people marking their ballot at the top "for straight Republican" and attempting to use the "GERALD L. K. SMITH sticker, had their votes counted as straight Republican, and not for GERALD SMITH. b7c

SMITH, in commenting on gasoline rationing in the presence of [redacted] said that he was attempting to defeat the gasoline rationing program by adverse publicity in his magazine, b7c

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but he feared that the Jews would gain their point because "they make a business of going around and getting everything."

According to [REDACTED], SMITH had numerous conferences with [REDACTED], former members of the America First Committee, who advised SMITH that they had made a discovery of a conspiracy which LEON HENDERSON and other New Dealers were engaged in, to the end of re-vamping American Democracy. SMITH agreed that HENRY WALLACE had described this "new order;" that the new Democracy after this war will neither be Communism of the international sort nor the Democracy of the old fashioned Isolationist sort. SMITH said that he found so much to criticize in HENRY WALLACE'S speech, that he quoted the entire speech in the October-November, 1942 issue of his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag." SMITH vehemently criticized HENRY WALLACE, HENRY LUCE, and BRUCE BLIVEN; and pointed out to [REDACTED] the issue of the "New Masses" magazine in which the Communists floated over the Madison Square Rally at which HENRY WALLACE spoke. [REDACTED] claimed that this conspiracy started in 1932 and was calculated to produce an international political body, ruling the world. SMITH took [REDACTED] to the Economic Club for luncheon to hear a British spokesman, [REDACTED] make a trip to Washington, D. C. to impart her discovery to numerous Congressman. SMITH sent a telegram to ROBERT REYNOLDS, introducing her. On her return, she reported to SMITH that she had contacted HAMILTON FISH, GERALD NYE, and Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN. She further reported that she was unable to meet Senator Vandenberg because he had to attend a meeting concerning the Porto Rican question, and wanted to make a statement against [REDACTED]. She was unable also to see Congressman WOODRUFF. [REDACTED] boasted that she spent considerable time with MARTIN DIES and discussed with him this New Deal conspiracy at length. She expressed her belief that MARTIN DIES had knowledge of the conspiracy and knew that LEON HENDERSON was an advocate of the international theory, but DIES did not know just how active HENDERSON had been in advocating it.

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SMITH repeated his fear that the Republican Party was toying with the idea of suggesting WENDELL WILLKIE as its candidate for President in 1944.

Verbatim copies of SMITH'S radio addresses have been received in accordance with an arrangement previously reported. Under Bureau instructions, the matter of a purely political matter will not be reported, but of possible relevance to this investigation are the following quotations from his recent radio address:

October 11, 1942:

"I find that this man who wants to go to the United States Senate, posing as a Republican, is and has been a high official

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in an organization known as the Foreign Policy Association. The Foreign Policy Association is an organization which seeks to make the United States part of an international government.

"It numbers among its sponsors the most notorious and outspoken New Dealers, Communists, and Internationalists. Judge FERGUSON has been the regional head of this Foreign Policy Association which among other things numbers among its supporters the following: THOMAS LAMONT, (J. P. MORGAN partner), HAROLD J. LASKI, (notorious British Communist) ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Vice President HENRY A. WALLACE, and BRUCE BLIVEN."

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"We are told within a few weeks we shall have gasoline rationing. That means no visits, no pleasure trips. It means the complete collapse of the tourist industry. It means bankruptcy and hunger and privation for thousands and thousands of garages, filling stations, storekeepers, and associated trades."

"We are told by the agents of the Government that there is no shortage of gasoline. Recently the big oil companies of Texas applied to the Government for the right to burn up thousands and thousands of gallons of surplus gasoline. We are told that the gasoline rationing program is forced upon us because of the automobile tire situation, and yet we see the whole rubber situation in the hands of a man they call the Rubber Czar—the Rubber Czar.

"Who is this Rubber Czar? He is the president of a railway corporation; and when appointed, he used these words: 'I know nothing about rubber, but I am willing to take the job.'"

"We have every reason to believe that the international rubber monopoly and the Wall Street trusts are determined to prevent us from solving our automobile tire problem, because if we get to the place where we can make our own rubber out of farm crops and material oil, it will destroy the great oriental Dutch and British rubber monopolies where millions of pounds of rubber has been produced heretofore in Java and on the Malay Peninsula, slave rubber."

"A certain set of Wall Street bankers and international financiers would be perfectly willing to see us crawl on our stomachs to town if they could but preserve and save their precious monopoly which brings to them one billion dollars per year."

In this speech and in other speeches SMITH referred to the 35-mile an hour speed limit as a device of the New Dealers to slow down the war effort when it is vital to victory that it be speeded up.

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SMITH also pointed out that people who use automobiles for transportation could not expect any mercy from the president of a railway corporation controlled by the great banking interests of Wall Street.

October 24, 1942:

"On last Thursday I drove to Kalamazoo, Michigan, at a regular rate of speed. I observed all the speed laws, but I ignored this bureaucratic lose-the-war ruling which would slow down our highway traffic to 35 miles per hour. On good, straight, paved roads I drove 40, 50, and 60 miles per hour.

"I was not molested. I was not stopped, and at no time did I drive at an unsafe speed. On the other hand I drove at what I call a win-the-war speed. I did this in order to dramatize to my friends and to the people of America how unsound many of our bureaucratic rulings really are. ...."

"Inasmuch as the suggestion to slow down to 35 miles an hour was handed down by a Wall Street politician, BERNARD BARUCH, and the rule was handed down by a railroad president and confirmed by a New Deal bureaucracy, it is not surprising to discover that this slow-down rule is likely to paralyze our whole transportation system and eventually our whole economic order. ...."

"If this thing goes through, it will empty our churches; it will paralyze our educational system. It will isolate our country people from their neighbors. It will almost destroy the right of free assembly because we will no longer be able to gather together in big meetings."

October 28, 1942:

SMITH devoted this speech to a criticism of the Anti-Inflation Bill, which he characterized as an Anti-Farmer Bill promoted by BERNARD BARUCH, the Wall Street financier, and embraced by the New Deal Bureaucrats. He said it would create a food shortage and would throw 15,000 farms into idleness in Texas alone.

SMITH commented that the Ford Motor Company had announced five months ago that they could supply tires for all their men if they could get the consent of the Government. Although the Ford Motor Company would not have used an ounce of rubber or any critical war material, LEON HENDERSON did not give his consent."

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"We, the American people, will pay any price in order to win this victory, but we will not become a generation of hitchhikers in order to save the international rubber monopolies and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"MR. HENRY WALLACE, the New Deal Vice President of the United States, in a speech the other day in New York City, announced that he was opposed to developing the substitute rubber program in America. He even suggested that any substitute rubber factories developed here during the war should be destroyed after the war, and we should again buy our rubber from the Orient, which of course would be through the Dutch-British monopoly.

"Just think of that, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Vice President of the United States against the development of the substitute rubber industry in America. He said that he was afraid that if we developed the rubber industry too well in America, it might bring on a third world war. That's what you call real internationalism. ...."

"I want to say that unless the tire situation is solved, you workers and you farmers will be prisoners. Already they're planning to freeze you on your jobs, which is nothing more or less than drafting you to a job so that you'll have to work at the same job whether you like it or not; and you'll have to stay on the farm whether you like it or not.

"Well, it may be necessary, to win the war, but on top of that, if you can't even take a little drive around the corner of have to walk to work, or you have to be imprisoned on your farm, ten below zero and only three tires--then God save us all."

October 28 and 29, 1942:

"If we had spent our billions on an army and navy instead of these boondoggling tricks, there might never have been a Pearl Harbor. My position is clear on international affairs. I believe that we should give 100% to the war effort until the war is won, and then after we have whipped the enemy and guaranteed our own safety, we should build a hoop of military steel around America, bring our boys home from the foreign battlefields, and then arm and fortify ourselves so mightily that there will never be another Pearl Harbor and there will never be another foreign war."

SMITH then commented that WILLKIE, WALLACE, and the Foreign Policy Association wanted to build a world empire, a sort of "super-duper League of Nations."

"I'm a George Washington American, and I believe that America should maintain her independence from the rest of the world, and

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I do not want to live under any world government where Chinamen, Russians, and Europeans are making rules for my people to obey."

October 30, 1942:

"This Anti-Farmer, so-called Anti-Inflation Bill, really holds the price of farm crops down below the cost of production. It will drive farm labor to the cities. It will throw thousands and thousands of farms into idleness; and unless something is done to correct this evil law, it will produce a food shortage, the like of which this nation has never known.

"Of course the bureaucrats want to hold the farmer down so that he will have to borrow money from the Government, and with these farm loans they hope to keep the farmers' vote in line. God save America from such chicanery."

In this speech SMITH said three forces operate on our Congress:

1. Wall Street monopolies,
2. New Deal Bureaucrats,
3. A combination of pressure groups, organized lobbyists, and ruthless men and women who will do anything to accomplish their ends."

He again commented on the Foreign Policy Association which embraced the post-war policies as advocated by WENDELL WILLKIE, DOROTHY THOMPSON, Rabbi STEPHEN WISE, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, HENRY WALLACE, and many others of their ilk. These people are all internationalists. They believe that an independent America after this war will be unable to cope with the problems we will face."

October 31, 1942:

SMITH quoted RAYMOND CLAPPER'S caution against the imminence of dictatorship in America. He also quoted the statement of the British Minister of Supply Director General, Lieutenant General Sir WALTER WENNING. SMITH criticized Sir WALTER'S proposal of a British American union after the war, and especially his statement: "We have evolved to the point where no accounts are kept. There is to be no more of the wretched business over how much money we British owe you or how many dollars you owe us." Sir WALTER also advocated an international federation with a "combined Senate."

SMITH criticized this international conspiracy vehemently. He suggested that Lieutenant General Venning should be sent home immediately

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for using his high position to try to disrupt our form of government. He read this news story to remind his listeners that "a set of internationalists in England and America and China and Russia and elsewhere are attempting to destroy our identity as an independent nation and bring us into a state of interdependence."

SMITH also stated: "But yesterday we learned what obviously was the reason for this failure of the Government to permit MR. FORD to use his own factory to make tires for the people, even though he said he could do it without using an ounce of rubber. Now here's the dispatch:

"An arrangement has been reached between the United States Government and the Ford Motor Company, by which the Ford tire factory in River Rouge is to be purchased by the Government and donated to Russia."

"Thus, Ladies and Gentlemen, you see MR. FORD was not given permit to make tires for you because the Government evidently was arranging to donate the factory to the Russians. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a dispatch out of Washington and out of Akron, Ohio, to the effect that the automobile industry itself in Akron is ready to furnish us all the tires we need if LEON HENDERSON will give them the go sign."

November 1, 1942:

Continuing to criticize Lieutenant General VENNING'S statement, SMITH said: "The very idea of any foreigner having the nerve to come to America and advocating the abolition of our Senate after the war; and the very idea of any Britisher or any Russian or any other foreigner suggesting that our United States Senate sit in London or Paris or Moscow as part of a world senate to rule over our people! God save America from such propaganda."

"...If this proposal was being made by an ordinary citizen or an ordinary propagandist, it would be different, but it is being made by a high British official who admits in his speech in Washington that they've quit keeping books, and they just take our money, and no records are being kept."

SMITH repeated his argument about the Ford Rubber factory being shipped to Russia by the United States Government.

November 2, 1942:

"America is facing a food shortage. We are being rationed on sugar. We will soon be rationed on coffee; then comes meat, dairy products, and so forth."

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In advocating that each soldier be paid \$50.00 in cash and \$50.00 in bonds to be saved until their return, SMITH said: "When the war ends, these war factories will close, and the boys will come home. We shall see a period of unemployment, the like of which we have never known, unless farsighted statesmanship takes command.... I am the man that started the movement that got an increase in pay for your loved one in the Army, Navy, and Marines. But if we go on just like we are going on, your son will return from the Army penniless.

"This must not be. The Communists and enemies of America are already lying in wait for the hour when they can prey on the misery of the post-war period in an attempt to destroy the respect of our sons for the American form of government."

SMITH again criticizes Lieutenant General Sir WALTER VENNINGS' public statement.

He referred to the gasoline rationing program as a Wall Street trick. "They don't want us to make rubber out of farm crops, which we could do, and they don't want us to make our tires out of scrap rubber. They want to save that market for the big international rubber monopoly until after the war."

November 2, 1942:

In this speech SMITH defended the two-party system and said that the Republican Party under WENDELL WILLKIE betrayed its trust by pledging loyal opposition and going over to New Deal bureaucracy.

November 2, 1942:

"For many years the experts of international military affairs have anticipated a Japanese threat. But even so, an administration subservient to the rubber monopoly allowed us to subject ourselves to a raw material 12,000 miles away. Now it has been discovered that we can make our rubber out of oil and farm crops. It has been discovered that we can meet our tire emergency with the re-claiming of scrap. But even so, the regimenters call down upon us a program of privation and restraint in the form of rationing and slow-down, which promises to wreck our whole economy, which threatens to turn dynamic Detroit into a chaotic and industrial wreck, just because somebody wants to save a precious monopoly."

November 15, 1942:

SMITH announced that he had been on the radio one to seven times per week through the year and was consequently compelled to neglect his good friends in other states. He announced he would not be able to broadcast over Radio Station WJR as continuously as before, since

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he was going to concentrate his energies as Editor of The Cross and the Flag magazine.

SMITH announced: "Every Congressman and Senator opposed by WALTER WINCHELL was re-elected. Most of the Congressmen and Senators who were vociferously supported by WINCHELL were defeated."

SMITH stated that the new Congress in Washington was a people's Congress because the propaganda of an organized group of Left Wingers with strong Communist leanings was repudiated.

SMITH quoted at length from an editorial in the Chicago Tribune, November 5, as the greatest statement concerning this sensational return to commonsense Americanism and the repudiation of the New Deal and Communists.

"Our neighbors, our sons, our loved ones are on thirty-one battlefields. Some of us may not understand all of the mysteries which produce this type of war, but regardless of any opinions, pro or con, which we may have had prior to Pearl Harbor, we are all determined that no stone shall be left unturned, necessary to supply our men with food and raiment and shelter and instruments of defense and offense.

"How guilty would be our souls if we allowed our political opinions to in any way affect our loyalty to America in this dark hour."

"The election on November 3 spelled one more thing. It served notice on Washington that we do not want this war being used as a bureaucratic instrument for the building of any political machine after this war. The voice of the people cries out to those in charge of our Government a warning against any and all attempts to appropriate patriotic loyalty to partisan politics.

"It now becomes the duty of Americans to unite for victory."

He commented on EARL BROWDER'S speech in Detroit, serving notice on America that victory can only be won by the Communist route. He continued: "We cannot win this war if we allow ourselves to be eaten up and devoured from within by these negative forces. Attorney General BIDDLE has called for the deportation of HARRY BRIDGES, the Communist. He has called for the deportation of the head of the Communist Party of California, although WENDELL WILKIE has come to the defense of the Reds.

"This past week WENDELL WILLKIE stood before the Supreme Court and pleaded for the Court to grant a decision which would permit this man to remain in America as a citizen.

"All God fearing Americans who send their sons to the chill, bleak fortifications of Iceland, all of us who wrapped our sons in fire as they go out to defend our bases in Greenland, the American mothers and fathers whose sons now face the deadly pagan enemy on Africa's coast, are determined that while our loved ones die in the East and in the West and in the North and in the South, and while our heroic and beloved ones wait through the long months in the prison camps of Tokyo, we shall not permit these advocates of destructive propaganda to eat out the vitals of our homeland by subversive and atheistic and unAmerican propoganda.

"We are conscious of our responsibility to our Allies. The politics of Russia in no way affect our duty to keep faith in a military alliance necessary to bring victory, but we do not want the politics of Britain. We do not want the politics of France. We do not want the politics of Germany. We do not want the politics of Russia. We do not want the politics of China; and we shall not interfere with their politics.

"We give our sons. We form our alliances. We make our sacrifices. We press toward victory, but under God, during the war, through the war, and after the war, America shall remain, America."

As SMITH announced in this last radio address, his radio broadcasts were discontinued by Radio Station WJR after the broadcast of November 15, 1942.

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[REDACTED] was recontacted and reported that SMITH was very much concerned about a rumor that WILLKIE was going to be nominated as a Presidential candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency in 1944, and that there was even a move on foot to make WILLKIE the nominee for both parties. SMITH believed that ALFRED LANDON would be desirable as Secretary of the Republican Party, since he is anti-war and since he testified against the Lend-lease Bill. Informant stated that SMITH has been frequently contacting a Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS who is affiliated with GERALD WINROD and is believed to be a propagandist of that variety in the city of Detroit. b7D

Informant stated that SMITH complained of the discrimination that was practiced against him when he ran for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan. He recounted the difficulties that he had in running as a "sticker" candidate, especially in the communities where the voting machines were used. SMITH was rather dismayed over the small vote he obtained and made accusations privately on several occasions that there must have been some vote stealing; however, SMITH was inclined not to ask for an official recount. SMITH was content that his support had proved to be comparatively strong and he believed his power as a political figure was established.

SMITH has continued to contact [REDACTED] of the Ford Motor Company and has conferred with him at great length according to [REDACTED]. Informant believed that the purpose of the interviews was to arrange for the establishment of an independent third political party. The plans for this political party are still in the formative stage. b7C b7D

SMITH has discussed plans with Attorney [REDACTED] for a suit which he proposes to institute against WALTER WINCHELL and "Liberty Magazine" for libel which damaged him in his recent political campaign. The alleged libel consists of an article written by WALTER WINCHELL and published in "Liberty Magazine", entitled "Americans We Can Do Without". In this article SMITH was described as being affiliated with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY and others. The article also stated that SMITH had recently been indicted for seditious utterances. It is presently planned that SMITH will start this law suit in the near future by serving a legal process on the agent of "Liberty Magazine" in Detroit, Michigan, and will demand one million dollars damages. b7C

[REDACTED] further informed that SMITH has been discussing his plans with [REDACTED] of Barrington, Illinois. b7D b7C

Concerning the formation of an independent third

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party SMITH has been working with [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been contacting key figures in an attempt to form this party. Informant believed that attempts were being made to interest former Postmaster General, JAMES EARLY, and TOM CORCORAN in this proposition. Confidential Informant also advised that the investigation of SMITH'S income tax returns by agents of the Department of Treasury has been resumed. b7c

[redacted] advised that GERALD L. K. SMITH, organizer of the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION and "until approximately one year ago publisher of 'The Cross and the Flag', has been supported in his pro-Nazi work [redacted] b7c  
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b7D

[redacted], was interviewed by Special Agent (A) [redacted], and he presented carbon copies of two typewritten documents. The first, dated October 28, 1942, and summarized in [redacted] own language, was an interview which [redacted] had with [redacted] on October 28, 1942. [redacted] described [redacted] as having been "connected with GERALD L. K. SMITH for two years between 1939 and 1941 in a managerial capacity."

[redacted] report set forth that [redacted] stated he had been introduced to GERALD L. K. SMITH by [redacted] in August, 1939. [redacted] made a contact for SMITH with [redacted] and subsequently [redacted], in behalf of the Ford Motor Company, arranged for a weekly broadcast by GERALD L. K. SMITH. The financial arrangement with Station WJR was made by [redacted] who, acting for the Ford Motor Company, guaranteed the payment of the bills for the radio time. This arrangement existed for over a year, and the weekly payments of \$375 were paid in advance in lump sums approximating \$3,000. Besides the Ford Motor Company, other contributors to SMITH'S support were Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, Briggs Manufacturing Company, The Otis Steel Company and Thompson Products. [redacted] of The Otis Steel Company contributed approximately \$500 per week. Most of the automobile company executives in the city of Detroit also contributed to SMITH'S support. [redacted] said he was unable to make any estimate at all of SMITH'S receipts for the reason that he did not know how much money was taken in by [redacted] and several professional solicitors aside from whatever SMITH might have received himself. The solicitors operated on a twenty-five per cent commission, b7c  
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and [redacted] averaged \$5,000 per year in commissions. [redacted] stated to [redacted] according to [redacted] report that during the 1940 Presidential campaign SMITH derived a considerable amount of money from the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE and the WILLKIE FOR PRESIDENT CLUBS. [redacted] reported that [redacted] told him that all collections made at SMITH'S public meetings over and above some \$250 for expenses were retained by GERALD SMITH.

The pamphlet "Too Much ROOSEVELT" was sold by SMITH perhaps in the quantity of hundreds of thousands at twenty-five cents per copy. These pamphlets cost SMITH seven or eight cents apiece.

[redacted] reported that [redacted] told him that he [redacted] had accompanied SMITH on numerous speaking engagements made under the auspices of various trade organizations, and SMITH'S compensation was \$150 to \$200 per speech. [redacted] also said SMITH and he campaigned for EARL LONG, brother of HUEY LONG in Louisiana, and SMITH received \$1500 from LONG. [redacted] further reported that [redacted] believed SMITH filed two income tax returns stating his income to be between \$7,000 and \$7,500 per year, whereas [redacted] estimated his actual income at least seven or eight times that amount. [redacted] report further stated that SMITH maintained four bank accounts; one at the Commonwealth Bank in the names of [redacted] and [redacted] of the FEDERATION OF AMERICANIZATION OF MICHIGAN, INCORPORATED; the second maintained by [redacted] and [redacted] in the Detroit Bank; a third bank account maintained by [redacted] alone in an unknown bank; and the fourth in the name of BERNARD DUBAN in the Detroit Bank.

All collections that came in the mail in response to GERALD L. K. SMITH'S appeals were divided. Half of them went into the second bank account described above, and the other half was retained by SMITH as personal income and deposited in either the third or fourth bank accounts. [redacted] also suspected that SMITH maintained safety deposit boxes in Detroit banks. [redacted] did not know of any connections between SMITH and the German government or its agents. [redacted] told [redacted] according to [redacted] report, that SMITH and [redacted] had a close relationship, but he was unfamiliar with any financial arrangement between them. [redacted] claimed that after the 1940 election he severed his connection with SMITH, because his only purpose of affiliating himself with SMITH was to do as much good as he could for the REPUBLICAN PARTY. [redacted] concluded his report by stating that [redacted] never kept any accounts of the money he received and was unable to make any estimate; however, he maintained that SMITH was the sole beneficiary of all contributions.

The second typewritten report which Agent [redacted] received from [redacted] was in journalistic form and contained practically no material of evidentiary value and no information relevant to this investigation which has not been previously reported.

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These reports are being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office. This latter report does, however, contain a list of the major financial supporters of SMITH, who are as follows:

[REDACTED]	
New York City	\$18,000
[REDACTED]	
New York City	3,000
[REDACTED]	
New York City	2,500
[REDACTED]	
New York City	3,000
[REDACTED]	
New York City	1,000
[REDACTED]	
New York City	15,000
[REDACTED]	
New York City	4,500
[REDACTED]	
New York City	8,000
[REDACTED]	
New York City	2,500
[REDACTED]	
Long Island, New York	1,200

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[REDACTED]

New York City

\$ 500

[REDACTED]

New York City

500

[REDACTED]

New York City

350

[REDACTED]

Westchester County, New York

3,500

[REDACTED]

New York City

2,000

[REDACTED]

Long Island, New York

500

[REDACTED]

New York City

2,000

[REDACTED]

Yonkers, New York

(amount unknown)

[REDACTED]

(amount unknown)

Contributions from [REDACTED] of Pennsylvania

include:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Total Amount \$10,000

Governor DAVEY'S political campaign, money paid to SMITH by FRANK POULSON, Chairman of the OHIO STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE and Miss MYRNA SMITH, Secretary to former Governor DAVEY, June, July, August, and September, 1938

\$12,000

BRICKER campaign for Governor in Ohio; also money paid by E. J. MILLER of the MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION and FRANK BOGGS, State Chairman of OHIO REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, September, October and November, 1938

\$ 8,000

Inasmuch as there is no indication that these amounts of money were paid to SMITH in violation of any law of the United States over which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has primary investigative jurisdiction, no leads are being set forth to other field offices with respect to these payments at this time.

[REDACTED]

By letter dated November 4, 1942, the Bureau transmitted to the Detroit Field Office two photostatic copies of a document obtained from the Attorney General on October 28, 1942. This document, prepared by [REDACTED] set forth in detail his version of the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH. A careful

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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review of this material has disclosed that it is substantially similar to information set forth previously in this report's information given by [REDACTED] to Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS on October 9 and 15, 1942. Consequently, the material contained therein will be reported only to the extent that it adds to or differs from the information reported above.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

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

10 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:  
62-43818-173 p. 42-51

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU:

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

- P E N D I N G -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION:

\* AT ALGIERS, LOUISIANA, will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] who was friendly with SMITH during HUEY LONG'S regime and [redacted] b7c  
[redacted] If he is located, will interview [redacted] concerning SMITH'S contacts, finances, supporters and activities.

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION:

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will maintain contact with Informants and obtain copies of all propaganda for prompt transmittal to the Bureau.

- P E N D I N G -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confidential Informants

b7D

[REDACTED] the War Department, Office of the Director,  
[REDACTED] Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston,  
[REDACTED] Massachusetts.

[REDACTED]

C

b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TITLE: BERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH was Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTE OF 1,000,000

b7c

S. A. [REDACTED]

DATE: 12/11/42

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INITIALS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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62-43818 - 173

February 18, 1943

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Prentiss A. Brown  
Administrator  
Office of Price Administration  
Federal Office Building Number 1  
Second and D Streets, S. W.  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA/oms

1184

Dear Mr. Brown:

This Bureau has recently received information from a confidential source to the effect that one Bernard Loman of Detroit, Michigan, who is described as business manager for Gerald L. K. Smith, also of Detroit, recently secured a "B" gasoline ration book for Smith.

In this connection I thought you should be advised that we have been further informed that Smith, during the course of a radio address given at Detroit, Michigan, on October 24, 1942, stated substantially as follows:

"On last Thursday I drove to Kalamazoo, Michigan, at a regular rate of speed. I observed all the speed laws, but I ignored this bureaucratic lose-the-war ruling which would slow down our highway traffic to 35 miles per hour. On good, straight, paved roads I drove 40, 50, and 60 miles per hour.

"I was not molested. I was not stopped, and at no time did I drive at an unsafe speed. On the other hand I drove at what I call win-the-war speed. I did this in order to dramatize to my friends and to the people of America how unsound many of our bureaucratic rulings really are.....

"Inasmuch as the suggestion to slow down to 35 miles an hour was handed down by a Wall Street politician, Bernard Baruch, and the rule was handed down by a railroad president and confirmed by a New Deal bureaucracy, it is not surprising to discover that this slow-down rule is likely to paralyze our whole transportation system and virtually our whole economic order.....

"If this thing goes through, it will empty our churches; it will paralyze our educational system. It will isolate our country people from their neighbors. It will almost destroy the right of free assembly because we will no longer be able to gather together in big groups."

STILLS  
6183  
FEB 19 1943  
"GROUPS" SECTION

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 10/18/82

Mr. Able Prentiss E. Brown

Page Two

Smith recently sought election to the United States Senate from the State of Michigan and is said to reside at 1753 Sayburn Street, Detroit, Michigan.

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This Bureau has no information as to the accuracy of the report that Doman secured a "B" gasoline ration book and, if he did, whether he secured it for Smith. However, in view of the tenor of the above-quoted remarks, I thought that this instance should be called to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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order to carry on a campaign against the communists and the labor unions, he requested [redacted] to furnish him with some skillful investigators of communistic activities. [redacted] stated that in response to this request an investigator of the Ford Service Department by the name of [redacted] is "loaned" to SMITH for his anti-communist propaganda. Informant said he was not aware of any other investigator that worked for SMITH except that it was possible that other investigators helped out for brief periods. [redacted] stated that while doing this work for SMITH, [redacted] was retained on the Ford Motor Company payroll and he did not believe that any compensation was obtained from SMITH. [redacted] explained that the common interest of SMITH and the Ford Motor Company arose from the fact that both were interested in combating the rising tide of communism among labor unions in the Detroit area.

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[redacted] that MRS. GERALD L. K. SMITH'S maiden name was SORENSON and she is related in some way to CHARLES SORENSON, Vice President and General Manager of the Ford Motor Company. Informant stated he believes SMITH is still working rather closely with the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] stated that he never had any indication that SMITH was a Nazi agent, a Nazi sympathizer, or in any way connected with officials of the present German Government. He further assured that he was unaware of any foreign contacts that SMITH ever had. He stated that all of the accusations against SMITH made in the public press and over the radio are unfounded in this regard. [redacted] suggested that the pressure for the investigation of SMITH and the desire to defame him publicly did not come from the New Deal Administration or the communists so much as it originated from the Jewish people and their organizations. In explaining this, [redacted] stated that SMITH is an intense American nationalist and the Jewish people are internationalists and, therefore, want to silence SMITH. [redacted] also submitted as an additional explanation that SMITH'S motto "Christ First In America" and the name of his magazine "The Cross and the Flag" are distasteful to Jews. [redacted] added, however, that a few rich Jews, such as the Detroit attorney [redacted] are friendly with SMITH in an effort to placate a man whom they think would be a dangerous enemy of all Jews if not befriended by some. [redacted] stated that although SMITH'S public statements are very closely guarded, he knows that SMITH privately is anti-Jewish. He is firmly convinced that the only good Jew is a dead Jew.

b7D

[redacted] that the origin

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of the feud between SMITH and the ROOSEVELT Administration goes back to the assassination of HUEY LONG in Louisiana because SMITH contends that some day he will make public his proof that the assassination of HUEY LONG was planned in Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] stated that SMITH'S genuine hatred for communists was based on the fact that they are against religion, our present form of government, an independent United States of America and many other things that SMITH stands for. b7

[REDACTED] that SMITH does not hesitate to publicize the fact that the communists are getting more and more power with the Federal Government. [REDACTED] explained that the communists have a photostatic copy of a \$2000 check to SMITH but that they have been warned not to publicize this evidence because the maker of the check was too "Influential in the Federal Government." [REDACTED] to state that SMITH'S backers are all the biggest men in Detroit and he would not go into this phase of the investigation without specific authority from [REDACTED] b7 b7

[REDACTED] when questioned concerning any Fascist tendencies that SMITH may have stated that it is very possible that SMITH is a Fascist because of his experience in the southern states. He said that even in Germany the suppression of the Jews is no greater than the suppression of the negroes in the southern states. He also stated that other factors would indicate that SMITH can very possibly be a Fascist are his intense hatred for communists, for Jewish people, his egotistical and dictatorial desires and his lust for power. However, [REDACTED] stated that he had never heard SMITH make any admissions that would make the [REDACTED] believe that SMITH would want to lead a Fascist revolution in the United States. b7c

[REDACTED] that he had no hesitancy in saying that GERALD WINROD of Wichita, Kansas is one of the most dangerous Fascists in the United States and he also knows that SMITH has had contacts with WINROD. However, he was unable to state the extent or the connection of these contacts.

At [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SMITH then left Indiana and went to Louisiana and their contact was broken for a period of several years. The next time [REDACTED] met SMITH was when SMITH was campaigning for Dr. TOWNSEND and his political party in 1936 in Des Moines, Iowa. [REDACTED] explained that b7c b7d

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during this period he himself was engaged in writing for GERALD WINROD'S magazine "The Defender."

In 1939 when [redacted] came to Michigan he heard GERALD SMITH'S radio broadcast. At the end of the broadcast he called SMITH and SMITH came to visit [redacted]. SMITH proposed that [redacted] come to Detroit and work with him on some anti-communist publications that he was getting out. [redacted] agreed to work for SMITH in an editorial capacity for a specific sum of money. [redacted] admitted that he went to SMITH'S office in the Industrial Bank Building in Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] pamphlet "Dangerous Enemies." He said he also got together some material for the later pamphlet entitled "Too Much Roosevelt," but at that time an argument arose between SMITH and him over [redacted] compensation and [redacted] quit.

[redacted] said that during the period of time that he assisted SMITH, he observed that [redacted] was SMITH'S closest associate. He said that [redacted] was SMITH'S principal collector but SMITH never confided in anyone the amount of money that was collected. [redacted] said that SMITH had two principal sources of information which he used in his publications. First, he was an ardent newspaper clipper and he filed away under carefully selected classifications all the clippings that he took from newspapers; secondly, he obtained the services of the Ford Motor Company's investigators to obtain anti-communistic material, the chief of these Ford Motor Company investigators was [redacted]. [redacted] said that in his opinion much of SMITH'S recent writing is greatly seditious because of the utter malice he bears for the present United States Government and also for his subtle but, nevertheless, bitter anti-semitism. He said that in his opinion, SMITH uses all the Nazi propaganda devices for causing disunity among a people whom the Nazis had aimed to conquer.

[redacted] said that he knows SMITH has had some contact with the German Government because when SMITH was in New York, according to SMITH'S own admission to [redacted] the German Consul in New York City offered SMITH practically limitless sums of money for his services as an outlet for world propaganda. SMITH told [redacted] that he had to refuse this offer. [redacted] also stated that SMITH had told him that [redacted] negotiated with SMITH in an attempt to make SMITH become active in his organization. SMITH was somewhat interested in this offer but eventually turned it down because [redacted] was to be the attraction and SMITH merely the mouthpiece. He also said that SMITH admitted to him after coming to Detroit that he had been offered \$1,000,000 by HENRY FORD if SMITH would make his propaganda anti-Jewish. [redacted] said that he did not know if this last boast

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of SMITH'S was sincere.

[REDACTED] said that SMITH advised him in 1933 to get in touch with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY who was organizing a Silver Shirts Fascists Movement in the United States. [REDACTED] said that he wrote to PELLEY and in his reply letter PELLEY stated that DR. AND MRS. SMITH had been in training for six weeks at Ashville, North Carolina and had recommended [REDACTED] as a desirable member. [REDACTED] said that he and his wife read this letter many times and then burned the letter with all the propaganda material which had been received from PELLEY because they had no sympathy with what appeared to be a revival of the KU-KLUX KLAN.

[REDACTED] said that as far as he knows SMITH had little contact with MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING. He stated that he believed SMITH was working in close conjunction with REV. GERALD B. WINROD.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In December, 1941, GERALD WINROD had a series of lectures at the Christian Temple for an entire week at Pontiac, Michigan, which is [REDACTED] own Church. [REDACTED] said that during that week SMITH made frequent contacts with GERALD WINROD. [REDACTED] said he believed REV. WINROD was a Fascist because when he returned from Germany in 1936 he was highly complimentary of the changes that ADOLPH HITLER effected in Germany. [REDACTED] stated that SMITH was almost always egotistical and apparently this egotism manifested itself in a lust for political power due to SMITH'S long association with HUEY LONG.

[REDACTED] said that SMITH was violently anti-Jewish and as a possible basis for this prejudice, [REDACTED] said that DR. WEISS who assassinated HUEY LONG in the presence of SMITH was probably Jewish. He said LONG'S assassination was responsible for SMITH'S hatred for the Roosevelt Administration. In conclusion, [REDACTED] summarized that SMITH definitely has Fascist inclinations and is an exceptionally shrewd man, which would make SMITH a dangerous candidate for Fascist leadership in the United States.

At [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that he has not been in touch with SMITH since 1940 but prior to that time he had noticed from SMITH'S radio speeches and private utterances that he was strongly

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against Roosevelt, communists and CIO. He was very much in favor of GERALD WINROD and Congressman MARTIN DIES. [REDACTED] stated that in his opinion SMITH was not sincere in any of his apparent convictions but would argue in favor of any movement if it were profitable.

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At Detroit, Michigan:

[REDACTED], Detroit made available to the writer a file of correspondence that he had had with SMITH. A letter dated October 1, 1941, from SMITH to [REDACTED] was to the following effect:

Detroit

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[REDACTED] told me that you or your friends were apprehensive concerning my attitude toward the Jews. That attitude is now the same as I outlined it in documents which I previously wrote to you. The tide of anti-semitism is rising in both houses of Congress and in the minds of ordinarily temperate-minded citizens. The frequent smears against WHEELER, NYE, LINDBERGH, CLARK, WOOD and all known non-interventionists create undercurrents of resentment which are expressing themselves in many different forms including anti-semitism. I warned Jewish leaders five years ago not to "give the works" to suspected anti-semites as they gave it to me in 1936. In two large mass meetings recently, I have endorsed LINDBERGH. "Any intelligent observer knows that his Des Moines speech was not anti-semitic. He merely named three of the four groups whose so-called official organizations are constantly plugging for war."

b7C

"If American citizens like yourself do not want the Jewish people to take their share of the blame for pro war propoganda, then you should devise ways and means for directing, quieting or take the blame - for shutting up such adversaries as are constantly being elevated to positions of high authority where they act as spokesmen of American Jewry."

"LINDBERGH in naming the three most persistent non-interventionists overlooked one, namely the Communist Party, which has now become the fair-haired mistress cloistered in the wing of the New Deal Dynasty..."

"Now I ask you to put yourself in my position. I don't know of one single elected Jewish leader that has been officially my sincere friend within the last five years. Occasionally I have been the recipient of a kind word or two from someone like yourself, and, of

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course, the SOKOLSKY article (GEORGE SOKOLSKY article in the New York Forum) was sabotage. The 'war martyr' has arranged to give me "the works." These men who are being smeared are my friends. They are not anti-semitic. They are good Americans and they represent eighty per cent of the American people." "Your Jewish leaders in Washington, D. C. said the only thing that would save America would be some means of silencing by imprisonment or otherwise such obstructionists as GERALD SMITH....Practically every good American I know on this side of the fight feels like a martyr and I know many who will gladly accept imprisonment rather than surrender their liberty to this set of thieves and Benedict Arnolds now running our Government...."

"We believe in the constitution and when the elected representatives of the people declare war, we will be in the front line of service and sacrifice to help win it but we don't propose to be solicited by these fire side methods being employed by our President who remains the demagogue. It will take more than a fire-side chat to make us believe that the Panama flag is the American flag."

"We are not only ready to support national defense but we believe that when our President and his henchmen trap us through coersive methods and petty practices into giving away our materials which we need for national defense to foreign countries, he not only menaces our safety but commits treason against our people...."

"This letter is not confidential and you may show it to any one who has enough sense to recognize honesty when they see it."

Other letters in [REDACTED] file were as follows:

April 25, 1942, GERALD SMITH to JOHN S. KNIGHT, Editor Detroit Free Press objecting to the headline that "Reds and Jews are Trying to Shield REV. FATHER CHARLES E. COUGHLIN." SMITH said that the quotation was inadequate because SMITH never mentioned the word "Jews."

Letter dated May 4, 1942, JOHN S. KNIGHT admitted that his copy desk changed the words "Reds" and "Christ Killers" to "Reds" and "Jews." KNIGHT denied that there was any libelous misstatement therein.

Letter dated May 5, 1942, from SMITH to [REDACTED] with a copy of KNIGHT'S letter which he termed a scandalous admission. SMITH stated that he never introduced the Jewish issue but that it might be possible for a fair minded person to decide whether SMITH'S defense of COUGHLIN indicated that SMITH was anti-semitic. SMITH noted on the bottom

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of this letter that in his interview with JOHN S. KNIGHT, KNIGHT admitted to him the terms "Christ Killers" and "Jews" were synonymous.

[REDACTED] estimated that SMITH'S office expense was approximately \$100 per week for employees and about \$15 a day for postage. He said that as far as he knew the corporation with which SMITH had organized was serving no purpose whatsoever since all the money came in to SMITH and all correspondence went out over his signature. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] submitted a copy of a letter dated April 10, 1942, which clearly shows that SMITH was then engaged in the free distribution of the booklet entitled "A Hoop of Steel."

[REDACTED]

An examination by Special Agent [REDACTED] Accountant, of the account of [REDACTED] 2006 Industrial Bank Building in the Industrial Bank, Detroit, Michigan, revealed nothing of significance to this investigation.

[REDACTED] stated that SMITH made his first radio speeches in Detroit, Michigan, over Radio Station WXYZ each Sunday in April 1939. Since May, 1939, practically without interruption, he has made radio speeches each Sunday evening over radio station WJR. He also attempted to have his speeches translated into the Polish language and broadcast over Station WJBK but this proved unsuccessful since his doctrines had no appeal to the large Polish Catholic community in Hamtramck, Michigan.

When SMITH came to Detroit he was employing as his Office Manager BERNARD DOMAN. Upon his arrival here, he became closely associated with [REDACTED] who had been a close friend of [REDACTED] and was able to contact many influential persons on behalf of SMITH. SMITH'S principal collector was [REDACTED] but [REDACTED] and SMITH were in continual disagreement and apparently did not trust one another very well. For the first few weeks SMITH had only one girl working in his office taking care of the incoming mail, but after the first few broadcasts it came in so heavy that he had to enlarge his office. [REDACTED] believed that the receipts amounted to about \$200 a week for a prolonged period of time. However, this amount was insufficient to cover radio broadcastings and office expenses and, therefore, it was

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necessary to have men like [redacted] and [redacted] solicit private individuals for contributions. Informant stated that SMITH at one time was principally engaged in attacking communist activities among Detroit labor unions and in doing so, sometimes sent his employees among the communists to get samples of their literature. Besides his radio addresses, SMITH spoke to various Chambers of Commerce, Religious Groups and Civic Clubs. During January, 1941, SMITH was principally occupied in writing a pamphlet "War Mongrels and the Trend of the War." As was his custom, he did most of his work at home because he couldn't stand the noise of typewriters and other noises which are common around business offices. b2c

All the radio addresses had to be approved by the attorneys for Station WJR. SMITH was particularly anxious to have his speeches reviewed by one of the attorneys, [redacted]. After SMITH'S copies were approved, SMITH would frequently deviate from the approved script on the radio and this made it necessary for the radio station to require SMITH to put his speech on a transcript record and the actual broadcast was made by playing the record. [redacted] said it was clear that SMITH had an intense hatred for ROOSEVELT and he frequently hinted that ROOSEVELT'S associations planned the assassination of HUEY LONG. He frequently threatened that some day he would disclose the names of the conspirators but has never yet done that. [redacted] stated that SMITH frequently argued in favor of or against current proposals whenever it was profitable for him to do so. [redacted] recalled that SMITH argued against socialization of the medical profession and at that time he sent out letters requesting financial assistance to every doctor and dentist in the local telephone directory. In this regard, [redacted] said that SMITH always made a practice to steal the telephone directory from every city he visited so he could use the names and addresses to augment his coveted mailing list. b

[redacted] that when SMITH first came to Detroit he was given considerable assistance by a [redacted] who was head of a manufacturers group. He gave SMITH mailing lists of employers and employees for different factories. At about the same time [redacted] started to collaborate with SMITH. SMITH moved his offices from the Detroit Leland Hotel to the Industrial Bank Building. SMITH has been heard by [redacted] to state that the young [redacted] who was landlord of the Industrial Bank Building was interested in his work and furnished the offices at a very modest rent. The informant also stated that SMITH worked very closely with [redacted] b

[redacted] February 5, 1941, SMITH addressed

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the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate in hearings on the Lend-Lease Bill and SMITH was extremely eloquent and almost cried when he made references to the late Senator HUEY LONG. SMITH was secretly chagrined when all the Senators refrained from questioning him with the exception of Senator BENNETT CHAMP CLARK.

[REDACTED] that through the early part of SMITH'S career in Detroit, Michigan, his chauffeur and valet was HERMAN "DUTCH" GRUNDMAYER. [REDACTED] that GRUNDMAYER had known SMITH when he was in Louisiana and finally left SMITH on February 20, 1941, because he was disgusted with SMITH'S hypocrisy. The informant stated that he believes GRUNDMAYER'S address is Algiers, Louisiana. b

On March 2, 1942, SMITH called a meeting of the Committee of One Million at the Masonic Temple which was attended by Senator NYE and his wife, Labor Conciliator DEWEY and [REDACTED]. The principal speaker was Senator NYE. b

Informant stated that when SMITH was in Washington he ate at the Madrillon Restaurant, Washington, D. C., and explained that he was a close friend of the owner who financed GENERAL FRANCO'S Fascist revolution in Spain.

[REDACTED] said that ever since SMITH arrived in Detroit he enjoyed the cooperation of the Ford Motor Company; specifically he was furnished with the services of two investigators of communist activities, named [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] according to his own admission, was a former member of the Communist Party and boasted that his contacts with the Communist Party made it easy for him to get information about the Communists' activities. [REDACTED] was SMITH'S principal source of information. He also frequently brought to SMITH'S office 3 x 5 cards on which were contained information about communists. These cards were referred to as the "Ford Company Red File." The informant said that aside from this material SMITH also relied on newspaper clippings for his material. From these sources SMITH was able to write two pamphlets entitled "Dangerous Enemies" and "Too Much Roosevelt." These pamphlets were edited by SMITH'S friend [REDACTED]. Near the conclusion of this work, however, [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] engaged in an argument with SMITH over his compensation and took the materials he was editing home to [REDACTED] and refused to return them until he was paid. SMITH became exceptionally angry and went up and got the materials from [REDACTED]. b  
b  
b

[REDACTED] did not know of any contact between b7c