Ever since 1933, when he left his pastorate in Indiana to be Pelley's organizer of Silver Shirt storm-troops, the constant pattern of Gerald Smith's activities has consisted of a deliberate exploitation of the prejudices and fears of the people for his own personal profit. Anti-Semitism or any other "ism" is merely the vehicle through which he operates his highly profitable ventures in demagoguery. His themes change with the trends and the geographical areas in which he works.

Smith's operations have always been conducted as a "one man proposition." Despite his use of over thirty impressive, high-sounding "front" names, he has never headed any actual organization or movement. An actual organization presupposes a board of trustees, treasurer, an official depositary, financial reports to the membership body. Smith wants none of these. He receives and controls all donations personally. He accounts to no one. In order to lend an organizational "atmosphere" to his business, he uses a backdrop of paid hirelings, in addition to several bigots whose ego is gratified by sharing the platform with him. These constitute a handy closet of dummies for Smith.

Smith has scavenged upon other movements and organizations in order to attract the remnants of their followings. Thus, when Father Coughlin went off the air, Smith immediately secured an outlet on the same network for his broadcasts; when Father Coughlin's Social Justice was barred from the mails, Smith started The Cross and the Flag in order to reach Coughlin's following; when the America First Committee disbanded after Pearl Harbor, Smith started the America First Party; when Youth for Christ, a legitimate evangelical movement began to make nation-wide headway, he and his collaborators, Kenneth Coff and Harvey Springer, started Christian Youth for America. This pattern of mooching upon names and slogans dates back to the time shortly after Huey Long's death, when Smith tried to
appropriate to himself the slogan "Share the Wealth." In 1945, a short-lived "front" organization, Post War Recovery Commission, was announced by Smith, which he proclaimed as having the "best features" of the Share-the-Wealth, Townsend, Social Justice, Ham-and-Eggs and other movements.

Smith's techniques for obtaining money range from operations smacking of high pressure methods to direct and urgent appeals to audiences, large and small, to put money in envelopes and deposit them in the paper market bags circulated at his meetings. During 1937-38, he maintained a squad of stock-salesmen who worked on a high percentage basis in a campaign for his Committee of 1,000,000. At that time he represented that he had a following of 250,000. He issued a confidential prospectus to small groups of industrialists promising wonderful results in winning the populations of entire regions "away from radicalism," and that he would train 100 speakers in a campaign of "rabble-rousing on the right." Tens of thousands of dollars were forthcoming, though none of these things ever materialized, and by 1942, he was compelled to resort to public meetings as the principal source of his income.

While making radio addresses he would picture himself as a penniless crusader depending on popular contributions in a fight vaguely described as "saving America." Despite the fact that the radio time had already been purchased for him by wealthy individuals, he would plead for donations from the public to enable him to keep the broadcasts going.

The mendacity of Smith is best illustrated by quotations from letters he wrote around 1939 to the late John F. Rielly, then his confidential assistant. Rielly had been pleading with the peripatetic Smith from headquarters in New York City for some back-pay,
In one letter from Detroit, Smith advised Rielly:

"Labor Hell has broken out here which is good for us**
"Shattuck should give you $100 which will protect you until we get the old cow giving some milk."

In another letter:

"At Cleveland everything is in first class shape, except for the fact that the man who was to pick up the do-re-mi is out of the city for two weeks* * *"

Another letter optimistically asserts:

"Finally, on Friday the 23rd, met the two leading steel company presidents, and sold them to a commitment of one & each."

In addition to having run in the Michigan Senatorial primaries in 1942, Smith was the presidential candidate of his America First Party in 1944, both of which occasions were utilized as a sounding board for his demagoguery. Smith is also a great political endorser. He has gratuitously given his "endorsement" to such men as Governors Dewey and Bricker, Senators Ives and Wheeler, and all of them have promptly repudiated him, Dewey at one time branding him a "little Hitler." This, however, does not daunt Smith, who pursues the threadbare publicity tactic of linking his name to a prominent name. (See heading "Repudiations of Gerald L. K. Smith").

Reduced to its fundamentals, and aided by Smith's oratorical and persuasive prowess, Smith's stock-in-trade, is as follows:

He graphically sets up a series of "menaces" such as Eisenhower, the United Nations, FDR's New Deal, Modernist wing of Protestantism, the Jews, Negroes, refugees, foreign-born, etc. He persuades his audience that because of these menaces, their religion, their country, their homes, they themselves are in immediate danger of destruction, except for the mighty "fight," "struggle,"
"crusade" waged against the forces of evil by Gerald L.K. Smith - with the financial help of his friends, the audience, the readers. He further persuades his audience that he has impoverished himself in the good fight. Worse still, his life is in daily and hourly danger of the assassin's bullet, or of lynching by the howling mob. At one point, he is a lone defender, yet later on he will tell of the "millions of loyal, patriotic citizens" who have "enlisted" in his movement. For his personal safety he cares little (often describing the Crucifixion at this point) but he prays that God spare him to carry on the fight. He pleads, begs "on bended knee" or (if such appeals fail) stridently demands that contributions be made to him at once (often specifying a sum ranging between $100. and $5.) to carry on the fight to save country, Christianity, home, American Womanhood, etc.

In a letter to a magazine editor he wrote:

"I trust that as you prepare this article, you will be conscious of the seriousness of this hour. I trust you will be aware every moment of the fact that you are writing an article concerning one of the most crucified and persecuted individuals of this generation."

That Smith is well aware of the nature of his methods, is indicated by this quote from his speech before the Executive Club in Chicago in 1939, when he was still "feeling his way." Brazening it out, he said:

With this I close. I lay the burden on you. I ask God to forgive me for any demagogic word I have ever spoken; everything that I have ever said to inflame an uninformed man against constructive thinking and patriotic honesty."

We shall treat of Smith's activities as sole proprietor of a demagogic racket of his activities between 1933 and 1937, in which latter year he launched the Committee of 1,000,000, Inc. (a Delaware corporation).
Smith is now about 56 years old. After graduating from Valparaiso University (Valparaiso, Ind.) he took some special theological courses at Butler University at Indianapolis, thereafter securing a pastorate of the Christian Church in that city. He left the pulpit to become a hireling and organizer of The Silver Shirts, a fascist organization under the leadership of William Dudley Pelley, since convicted of sedition.

Smith's wife is Eleanor Sorenson, whom he married at Janesville, Wisconsin on June 21, 1922. She is very active as his co-worker, especially in connection with finances. She sees to the collection and clearance of funds, and makes large disbursements in cash. Almost always, she accompanies her husband on his tours.

Smith took his first plunge into demogoguey in 1933 as a grupenfuhrer of the Silver Shirts, one of the most openly fascist organizations ever started in this country. On August 15, 1933, he exultantly wrote Silver Shirt Pelley:

"By the time you receive this letter, I shall be on the road to St. Louis and parts north, together with a uniformed squad of young men, composing what I believe to be the first Silver Shirt storm troop in America."

However, he soon found better pickings with the Huey Long machine in Louisiana. He abruptly left Pelley, along with "the first Silver Shirt storm troop," to become a henchman of the Huey Long machine in Louisiana.

Smith attempted to deny his connection with Pelley in 1936, whereupon that Fuehrer issued an "official statement to correct Jewish Journals on Gerald L.K. Smith." He printed a reproduction of the Rev. Smith's Membership Certificate, bearing number 3223. Mrs. Smith, it seems, had donned Silver Shirt No. 3220. Chief Pelley enquires: "What
is there to be ashamed of?"

Hereewith is the full text of Pelley's statement:

"To correct constant misrepresentations that are being published in Jewish and Communist publications wherein my name and that of the Rev. Gerald L.K. Smith are coupled, I would inform Jewish publishers throughout the nation that the Rev. Gerald L.K. Smith joined the Silver-shirts of America by personally appearing in my office at General Headquarters in North Carolina in August, 1934, making application in proper order, and being sponsored by Major Luther Powell of Shreveport, La.

"At the same time, and in the same place, Mrs. Smith, a precious little lady, also made a similar application, and was accepted, as was her brother who completed the trio.

"Present as witnesses was Major Powell and a mutual friend by the name of Apperson, of Dallas, Texas.

"The Rev. Gerald L.K. Smith was issued Silver-shirt Certificate No. 3223, giving his address as 2020 Line Avenue, Shreveport. Mrs. Smith was issued Certificate 3220, and her brother, M.A. Sorensen, was issued Certificate 3224.

"Following acceptance into the Silver Legion, Gerry signed a document with me, whereby in lieu of certain expenses to be advanced him, he was to proselyte the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa for The Silver Legion. He stated to me that he desired to move up through the middlewest holding open-air meetings and recruiting Silvershirts. I am informed by members of The Shreveport Post that he started out from Shreveport with a sortie of Post members. He sent me a laudatory telegram at his moment of departure. At this moment he is in my debt for the expenses advanced him. He changed his mind about proselyting for the Silver Legion after being out with his men a handful of days, returned to Shreveport without informing me of his reasons, and the next thing I heard of him he was spellbinding for Huey Long.

"I have received many conflicting reports regarding statements made about me by Gerry, some reporting that he has spoken of me in the highest laudatory phrases, others that he has "met me only once" and that while I was writing My Seven Minutes in Eternity. This last is a laughable impossibility. My Seven Minutes in Eternity was written and published in 1929, long before the Rev. Gerry and I had ever heard of one another.

"I bear no ill-will against Gerry Smith, and in his heart of hearts he knows the foregoing facts are true.
and accurate. He never resigned from The Silver Legion or manifested that he wished to be relieved from his obligations. I cannot approve of his policy of vacillation nor the plight in which he left his trusted Silverstairt followers. But that is his affair, and not my own. Whatever he proposes about his obligations in future has nothing to do with the fact that he was a Silverstairt before he was a Long-ite or a Townsend-ite. Why not be honest about it? What is there to be ashamed of?

"I have documentary proofs of the above statements and officially authenticate them."

Smith stayed on with Huey Long until the latter's death. He then made a futile attempt to appropriate the "Share the Wealth" movement, but another Long adherent, in whom he had confided, copyrighted the motto and gave it to Mrs. Long. Smith's activities under Long have undoubtedly cast the die for all of his future ventures. To this day, Smith boasts of the fact that, "I was trained in the old Huey Long School."

Smith next comes to notice as an active and vocal supporter of the late Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, who had organized a "Grass-Roots Convention".

However, this proved to be an ephemeral connection, for shortly thereafter, Smith was giving rabble-rousing speeches for Dr. Francis E. Townsend's Old Age Pension Plan. Later the Doctor joined forces with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and both organized a third party, its ticket headed by Lemke for President. Smith made an extensive speaking tour during the campaign.

Dr. Townsend expelled Smith from the movement for voicing fascist sentiments in the course of his speeches.

This brings us down to 1937, when the Rev. Gerald L.K. Smith decided to set up shop for himself.

From this point on we shall take up Smith's activities
and utterances in detail.

In 1937, Gerald L.K. Smith came to New York City, tied up with a publicity man, Edward A. ("Pat") Powers, and together they formulated the plans for the Committee of 1,000,000, Inc., which was incorporated in Delaware on April 16, 1937 as "a non-profit corporation."

The general scheme and result of the Committee of 1,000,000 (the "Inc." was almost never used) may be summed up as follows:

To convey the impression that hundreds of thousands of people were members of this movement, Smith published a leaflet representing that "250,000 Active Committee men of every walk of life and in every American community constitutes the working forces of the Committee...". That the movement had purely patriotic objectives, and was non-profit; that Smith would solicit funds for this non-profit corporation for the furtherance of its avowed objectives. In truth and in fact, the membership corporation had no board of directors other than Smith, his wife, and one or two of his employees. It was not furthering patriotic objectives, but was used by Smith as an instrument for the private profit of Gerald L.K. Smith, who among other things obtained large contributions from wealthy individuals to pay for radio broadcasts and then appealed to the public for funds to pay for the same. That only a minute percentage of the funds collected ever found its way into the bank-account of the Committee of 1,000,000. That the following of over 250,000 claimed by Smith was pure illusion; that he never trained any speakers for the patriotic campaign he promised; that he represented to industrialists and others that he could start huge mass-movements which he could lead. These mass-movements never materialized.
Smith's initial operating group in New York consisted of himself, his wife, Preston Delcozal (his bodyguard), acquired from his Huey Long association), Powers and the late John F. ("Jack") Rielly. Soon 30 stock-salesmen and professional fundraisers were working for Smith, and the project got under way.

Not long after, Powers broke with Smith, and sued him for an accounting of the share of the proceeds due him, alleging that Smith had pocketed all but some $360, for himself.

These stock-salesmen and fund-raisers lost no time in the effective application of their talents to moneyed individuals, via telephone and personal contact.

In addition to substantial private contributions, Gerald Smith and the Committee of 1,000,000 held an average of three meetings per week at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City in 1937 and for the first three months of 1938. At each of these meetings, collections were taken up. Besides this money, Mr. Smith and the Committee of 1,000,000 were enriched by radio donations received from thousands and thousands of listeners following radio broadcasts from New York, Washington, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

During his activity in Ohio, Smith met Barney Doman, whom he engaged as his Detroit manager. It was Doman who in 1938 arranged for a series of broadcasts originating from Station WJR in Detroit. These were Sunday evening broadcasts. In every one of them Smith made an appeal to the public for contributions in order to keep him on the air, though he had received adequate funds from private sources.

Doman rented P.O. Box 459, Detroit for Smith, and the mail contributions poured in. They either took the mail to Smith's suite
at the Detroit Leland or to Smith's newly acquired Detroit office in
the Industrial Bank Building in that city.

By 1939, Smith abandoned his office in New York and began
working out of Detroit, concentrating on that area.

Using the office in the Industrial Bank Building, Detroit as his
headquarters, Smith assembled a basic organization consisting of
himself, his wife, and Bernard A. ("Barney") Doman.

Smith at that time maintained four bank accounts. One of them
was in the name of THE FEDERATION OF AMERICANISM, an organization set
up by Smith, and incorporated under the laws of the State of
Michigan. This account was maintained in The Commonwealth Commercial
Bank of Detroit. Another was maintained in the Detroit Savings Bank.
The third one was maintained by Mrs. Smith, and the fourth one in the
name of Barney Doman in the Detroit Savings Bank.

Smith, having an office in Detroit, maintained a room at the
Statler Hotel, where he kept all his appointments and held conferences,
seldom, if ever visiting his office.

This office was under the control and management of Doman.
It occupied an entire floor of the Industrial Bank Building. The
office force consisted of about 7 or 8 regular employees, and from
several to 20 high-school students, working part time as needed at
addressing and mailing.

At that time, Doman had had many misgivings about Smith and his
operations, most of his misgivings being inspired by Smith's parsimony
in compensating him, by fear of an investigation, and general
discontent with the set-up.
Late in 1944 Donald Lohbeck succeeded Domon as Smith's confidential man and factotum. He left him in 1953.

Using Detroit as a base, Smith began to concentrate more on meetings and on appeal for funds by mail than upon contacting wealthy sources for funds. In 1942, he started the Cross and the Flag, in his efforts to scavenge the residue of Coughlin's following.

His concentration on the holding of meetings throughout the country was in large part due to the circumstance that by 1940, industrialists and others had become fully cognizant of the fact that Smith's promises were empty, and that they were made for the sole objective of getting them to part with their money.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, Smith devoted most of his propaganda tactics against the C.I.O., Roosevelt, the New Deal and Communism, but by 1940, with the issue of isolationism he began exploiting the isolationist viewpoint to the fullest, adding to it the other themes just mentioned, as well as thinly veiled attacks on Jews under the "code" of the lunatic fringe, using the phrase "international bankers" as a synonym for Jews.

In addition, his Detroit activities gave him a knowledge of the extent of anti-Negro feeling prevalent there, which he lost no time in exploiting. One of the chief points in his program still being to ship all Negroes back to Africa.

In 1942, while the United States was in the midst of the war crisis, Smith bombastically announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Michigan.

His announcement "My Hat's In The Ring" appeared in the May, 1942 issue of The Cross and the Flag. In the midst of this country's most crying need for unity and a terrific shortage in rubber the main issue which
this man exploited during his so-called "campaign" was "tires for every-
statement
body." The Gerald L.K. Smith may be called a "rabble-rouser's band-book."
There are promises of $100 a month for every man in the armed forces.
There is a grandiloquent statement that "he is going to be the voice of
the great unorganized and helpless masses," as an anti-climax, but with
an eye on the automobile and tire industry of the Detroit area, he states
"there are fifty thousand automobile dealers who have been put out of
business by this war. There are at least one hundred thousand tire
dealers who have been put out of business by this war. "These and others,"
says Smith, "are being 'crucified' by circumstances." He complains about
the freezing of wages, about all of the inconveniences which are necessary
incidents of the waging of modern war, but of course, he is sure to wind
up with a plea for money.

Smith, of course, was defeated in the primaries but by 1942 he
had organized his "America First Party." A "convention" was held in
Detroit on August 29th and 30th, 1942. It was no surprise that Smith re-
ceived his 'party's' nomination for president. His friend and collabora-
tor, Harry A. Romer, was candidate for vice-president. Another supporter,
Leland L. Marion, was candidate for Governor of Michigan. The officers
of the convention were the late Carl H. Mote of Indianapolis, who was
chairman. Mote owned several small telephone companies in northern
Indiana but devoted much of his time to spreading anti-Semitism, to attack-
ing the Administration during the war effort, and to praising the German
soldier. He published his own monthly America Preferred which contained
some of the most scurrilous bigotry. With the help of Romer, he had inched
his way to the presidency of the National Farmers Guild, which expelled him
in the latter part of 1945 for the pro-German complexion of his publication. Don Lobbeck was secretary of the convention and Renata Legant, Smith's secretary (she still is today) was recording secretary. Some of the people who were "delegates" at this convention were Homer Maertz (subtracted), who was convicted of anti-Semitic violence and hoodlumism in Chicago, and who served a term, therefore. In 1945 Maertz was convicted of unlawful assembly in New York City for his distribution of a pamphlet published by him entitled "Jewish Ritual Murder", and for the remarks he made in public containing much of the substance of this pamphlet. Maertz, on the floor of this Detroit convention proposed a resolution that all Jews in America should be sterilized. Other delegates were Mrs. Catherine Brown, leader of the hate-mongering "National Blue Star Mothers of America", located in Philadelphia, Pa. (not to be confused with the patriotic organization of similar name). Mrs. Brown, several days prior to Pearl Harbor, visited the German and Japanese embassies in Washington. Charles J. Anderson of Chicago was another delegate. At that time he had secured the Republican nomination for the Congress from the 6th District of Illinois. He made his campaign on an outright anti-Semitic platform and was defeated. In 1946, he pleaded guilty to the crime of assault with intent to kill, in Chicago. He was ordered mentally examined by the Judge and was later paroled. Another delegate was George T. Foster, leader of the "Constitutional Americans" of Chicago. This organization was a hotbed of fascism and anti-Semitism. Another delegate was Joseph Stoeffel of Buffalo. Stoeffel was at one time Father Coughlin's organizer in Buffalo. He also is a leader in the division of the money reform movement, and has frequently lent his name to Smith's dummy organizations. Mrs. David Stanley of
Cleveland, leader of the "United Mothers" a so-called "mother's group" was present. Harry Romer previously referred to was also a delegate.
THE SMITH "FRONTS"

We have discussed at length the original Smith "front" organization, Committee of 1,000,000, as well as the Federation of Americanism and the America First Party. A bumper crop of Smith "fronts" includes the following:

- Nationalist Veterans of World War II
- Christian Veterans of America
- National Emergency Committee
- Post War Recovery Commission
- Nationalist News Service
- Midwestern Political Survey Institute
- Christian Youth for America
- Christian Veterans Intelligence Committee
- Western Hemisphere Defense Committee
- Midwestern Pastors' Committee against Communism
- California Committee of Pastors
- Regular Republicans
- Christian Nationalist Crusade
- West Coast Nationalist Convention
- Nationalist Congress
- Friends and Relatives of Veterans
- Christian American Youth
- Northwest Pioneers
- Nationalist Youth Convention
- Christian Temple Youth
- C.I. Non-Partisans
- Young Brothers of G.I.'s
- Independent Young Democrats
- Independent Young Republicans
- Young Friends of Father Coughlin
- Pilgrims of the Little Flower
- National Lindbergh Club
- Youth Society to Preserve Christian Palestine
- Latin-American Christian Nationalists
- Canadian Nationalists
- Oriental Nationalists (Chinese Branch)
- Puerto Rican Junior Nationalists
- Christian Nationalist Party
- Christian Nationalist Crusade

The Nationalist Veterans of World War II was started by Smith in 1944, in the expectation of the war's end, and in the hope of getting in
"on the ground floor" in the veterans' movement. As its leader he set up a young man named George Vose, whose military record includes the following:

"Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, pursuant to paragraph 15, Special Orders No. 101, Headquarters Sixth Service Command, 27 April, 1943, as modified by paragraph 52, Special Orders No. 103, Headquarters Sixth Service Command, 29 April, 1943, was arraigned and tried:

Private George R. Vose, 36405463,
Company 84,
Limited Service School, 1606th Service Unit.

CHARGE I: Violation of the 84th Article of War.

Specification: In that Private George R. Vose, Company 84, Limited Service School, 1606th Service Unit, did, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, on or about March 15, 1943, unlawfully sell to Private Erwin H. Sewers, Company 84, Limited Service School, 1606 Service Unit, one blouse of the value of about $8.32, issued for use in the military service of the United States.

CHARGE II: Violation of the 96th Article of War.

Specification 1: In that Private George R. Vose, Company 84, Limited Service School, 1606 Service Unit, did, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, on or about April 5, 1943, wrongfully receive the sum of $5.00 from Private Kenneth D. Naysmith, Company 84, Limited Service School, for the issuance to him of an enlisted man's pass (white).

Specification 2: In that Private George R. Vose, Company 84, Limited Service School, 1606 Service Unit, did, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, on or about April 5, 1943, wrongfully receive the sum of $10.00 from Private Byron G. Haynor, Company 84, Limited Service School, for the issuance to him of an enlisted man's pass (white).

Specification 3: In that Private George R. Vose, Company 84, Limited Service School, 1606 Service Unit, did, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, on or about March 26, 1943, wrongfully receive the sum of $5.00 from Private Harvey H. Lee, Company 84, Limited Service School, for the issuance to him of an enlisted man's pass (white)."
PLEAS
To all the Specifications and Charges: "Not Guilty"

FINDINGS
Of all the Specifications and Charges: "Guilty"

SENTENCE
To be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for six (6) months, and to forfeit fifteen dollars ($15.00) pay per month for a like period.

The sentence was adjudged on May 3, 1943.

ACTION
The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. The Sixth Service Command Rehabilitation Center, Fort Custer, Michigan, is designated as the place of confinement."

Note: Despite this, Vose's discharge is in the "honorable" category.

After Vose's background had been exposed in the press, Smith formed the Christian Veterans of America, placing in charge Fred Kister, who served in the dual capacity of "veterans' leader" and member of the Smith staff for several years. Kister finally broke with Smith on the ground that he was getting neither sufficient compensation or recognition.

Another official of this group was Donald Lohbeck, whose war record consists of "service" in the camp for conscientious objectors.

Keeping in step with the war motif, the 'patriotic' Smith, who campaigned in 1942 on a platform of "Tires for Everybody," set up a front in 1945 called THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE, subtitled "A Mobilization of Nationalists for the preservation of American Sovereignty". A list of "Committeemen" on the letterhead includes Renate Legant, George Vose, Kenneth Goff, Elizabeth Dilling, Mrs. Stanley, Charles J. Anderson, Jr., Leland L. Marion, Harvey Springer, Joseph Stoeffel, Carl Note, Opal Tanner
Smith made use of this front during the spring and summer of 1945, but thereafter it was short-lived, because the war had come to an end, and Smith was ready for reconversion with the POST WAR RECOVERY COMMISSION, which he importantly alphabetized as "PRC". The "Commissioners" were Donald Lohbeck, Renata Legant and Joseph Stoelfel. Smith announced the PRC program as a combination of the "best features" of the Huey Long, Father Coughlin, Townsend, Ham-and-Eggs and money-reform movements. PRC offered such enticing vistas as $8,000 a year income for the average American family, $30 to $60 weekly for everyone over 70, $50 weekly unemployment insurance for all. He spoke of abolishing the Federal Reserve, not basing the dollar on any metallic standard (obviously in contradiction of the Coughlin silver program) and making the dollar represent the total wealth of the United States in commodities. The monetary features of the program were designed as a sop for Stoelfel and his Congress of Monetary Organizations. A monetary "Congress" held in Detroit on August 17, 1944, was attended by such "economists" as Homer Maertz, Catherine Brown, Lyrl Van Hyning, Ernest Elmhurst and Eugene Sanctuary. Smith catered to this "Congress", which adjourned at one point for the purpose of hearing an address by him.

Smith represented that PRC had 15,000 "key-men", that each key-man would form a unit of PRC consisting of five to "as many as can meet in a private home". In this respect, PRC bore a strong resemblance to the Communist or Nazi cell-system. Like all other grandiose Smith projects, PRC faded away into obscurity in a few months.
During the early part of 1945, Smith established the NATIONALIST NEWS SERVICE which he touted as being a source of inside information concerning events in Washington and national affairs generally. He boasted that the NNS was to be staffed by some of the best-informed writers in America. It does not take more than a cursory examination of the "releases" to learn that it is a crude rehash of currently published news with the Smith "angle" interspersed. To resolve any doubts as to the nature of this "news service", suffice it to say that its director was Gerald L.K. Smith, and its associate editors were the "well-known journalists," Miss Legant (Smith's secretary), E.M. Smith (Smith's wife) and Ruth Lohbeck (Lohbeck's wife).

A Smith front of the 1946 vintage was the MIDWESTERN POLITICAL SURVEY INSTITUTE, which published an "interpretation" (price, 5 for $1) in which Smith depicted himself as playing an important role in the defeat of Richard Frankensteen in Detroit's mayoralty elections. Of course, the "interpretation" did not omit the Smith anti-Semitic angle. Another publication of this front consists of some weird speculations as to the manner of the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a title-page-of-which-is-here-with-reproduced.

CHRISTIAN YOUTH FOR AMERICA is another Smith front, organized early in 1944 with Kenneth Goff at its head. Not even excepting Lohbeck at that time, Goff was the most industrious member of the Smith retinue, and was especially active at Smith meetings. Goff is a "professional ex-Communist", and at one time was the Young Communist League Leader in St. Louis. Another organizer was Harvey H. Springer, who bills himself as "the Cowboy Preacher", and publishes the anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic Western Voice.

Christian Youth for America was a name that confused the public as
to the identity of that organization, since Youth for Christ was making considerable progress in holding youth revival meetings throughout the nation at the time Smith's Christian Youth for America was started. As a matter of fact, Smith and his then lieutenant, the late Carl Mote, went one step further in 1945 - they brazenly claimed that Smith represented Youth for Christ. Dr. Torry Johnson, national president of Youth for Christ, immediately issued a statement which said that his organization "...does not now have and will not have anything to do with an organization headed by Gerald L. K. Smith or any figure which uses religion to help grind his political axes."

As in the case of Smith's "veterans" meetings the Smith "rallies" billed as being sponsored by Christian Youth for America were notable for the absence of youth and for their rampant bigotry.

CHRISTIAN VETERANS INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, formerly an offshoot of Christian Veterans of America, made its appearance in 1946 with Larry Asman as its head. It was merely another convenient handle under which Smith would hold meetings.

Lorence Elmer Asman of Saginaw, Mich. was born in St. Louis, Mich., on January 29, 1924. After hearing Smith for the first time in 1942, he became a fanatic Smith adherent. He was arrested in 1943 by U.S. Secret Service agents for having written a scurrilous letter to the President, and was thereafter released on bond. Upon his enlistment in the Army and after signing a statement of regret for his act, prosecution was dropped. After his discharge in February, 1946, he sought out Smith, and became vice-commander of the Christian Veterans of America (apparently succeeding Vose). One of Asman's first contributions to bigotry since his discharge was the publication of an inflammatory leaflet called
"20,000 Little Brown Bastards" which was circulated throughout the country and sent to every member of Congress. The leaflet dealt with the allegedly illegitimate children of American Negro soldiers and white girls in Europe. It was widely circulated in potential centers of racial strife.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE COMMITTEE was launched by "resolution" at a meeting of the Christian Veterans' Intelligence Bureau held at Detroit on May 17, 1946, Asman presiding. Its purposes were stated as the coordination of nationalist activities and groups in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the South American republics. The total apparent extent of its "coordination" consists in its serving as an appropriate name for some of the Smith meetings addressed by his fellow-worker from across the border, the Hon. Norman Jaques, member of the Canadian Parliament for Wetaskiwin, Alberta. He was a member of the Canadian Social Credit Party, which advocates money reform. Jaques, who was anti-Semitic, shared the platform with Smith on many occasions, going as far as St. Louis and the West Coast to do so. He was present at the meeting of May 17, 1946, in Detroit.

THE MIDWESTERN PASTORS' COMMITTEE AGAINST COMMUNISM was a front which first came to light on March 31, 1946, when a fund-raising affair for Gerald L. K. Smith was held at Chicago's Stevens Hotel. Leland L. Marion, one-time candidate of the America First Party for Governor of Michigan was Chairman. It is one of the minor tags used infrequently by Smith for his meetings.

THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE OF PASTORS was a Smith "front" headed by Rev. Jonathan B. Perkins, now a member of the Smith entourage, and by the
anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic Rev. J. A. Lovell. This Committee was formed during Smith's speaking appearances on the West Coast in 1945, and provided much needed background for Smith.

REGULAR REPUBLICANS is another Smith front. This highly misleading name was used by Leland L. Marion ("Secretary") for Smith meetings held at Detroit's Maccabbees Auditorium and at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, on August 12 and 14, 1946, respectively.

THE CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST CRUSADE is a front name recently put in use by Smith. During 1946 Smith had acquired the Rev. Arthur Terminiello as a fellow-speaker. Terminiello, a Catholic priest who was suspended by his bishop because of his hate-propaganda, called his front "The Christian Crusaders." Terminiello severed his connection with Smith at the beginning of last year, and has since been reinstated by his bishop. Apparently, Smith has taken a fancy to the name, and has included the word Nationalist in it.

WEST COAST NATIONALIST CONVENTION. This was the title of a series of three meetings held by Smith in Los Angeles on December 8, 9 and 10, 1946. Kenneth Goff and Norman Jaques were the principal speakers in addition to Smith.

THE NATIONALIST CONGRESS is another Gerald L. K. Smith "stunt". Smith has always claimed to "speak for" or represent anywhere between sixty and seventy "nationalist groups". When pressed as to the identity of these groups, Smith has, in the past, stated that he represented some twenty-five "major organizations", the others being minor ones. It can therefore be seen that the "groups" Smith has reference to are his own "fronts", and a few of the names used by some of his associates, such as Catherine Brown's
"Blue Star Mothers".

Having thus manufactured a following, Smith announced that he would hold a Nationalist Congress at St. Louis on May 28 and 29, 1946 in the Kiel Auditorium. On May 28, about 4,000 demonstrators and spectators milled about the auditorium in such an atmosphere of tension that the Police Chief cancelled the meeting in the interests of public safety. The following day, the meeting was held, attended by such "delegates" as Larry Asman, the Rev. Arthur W. Terminiello, Kenneth Goff, Frederick Kister, Harry Roman, Mrs. David Stanley and Kirk Dilling, son of Elizabeth Dilling, Gerald Winrod and the Rev. Harvey Springer. Most of the audience of from 100 to 500 (there were three "sessions") was made up of run-of-the-mill members of the local lunatic fringe.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF VETERANS. This name was used as a ruse to rent a hall in the Hotel Melbourne, St. Louis on May 27, 1946, for a "pre-convention meeting". The booking was cancelled when the management learned that it was a Smith meeting.

CHRISTIAN AMERICAN YOUTH. After the management of the Melbourne Hotel cancelled the booking, an assembly hall at the Claridge Hotel, St. Louis, was rented for the meeting by using this "front" name. The management learnt that it was a Smith meeting only after it had started.

NORTHWEST PIONEERS. A Smith meeting in Minneapolis was billed under this name in the hall of the Hennepin County Republican Club. The president of the Club cancelled the meeting when he found it was a Gerald L. K. Smith enterprise.

THE NATIONALIST YOUTH CONVENTION. In order to provide constituent member organizations for this front, Smith hatched out the largest batch of fronts that has ever emanated from him at one time. The Nationalist
Youth Convention was merely the billing for Smith's meetings held in Denver and suburban Englewood, Colorado, on August 24 and 25, 1946. The City of Denver had refused the use of its auditorium for the event, and the Barnes School of Commerce cancelled the booking for its auditorium when it was learned that Kenneth Goff had not hired it for a "veterans' meeting". Smith spoke at the Denver Tabernacle and at Harvey Springer's Baptist Tabernacle in Englewood.

Some of the "youth" fronts manufactured by Smith for this occasion are herewith listed without comment:

CHRISTIAN TEMPLE YOUTH
O. I. NON-PARTISANS
YOUNG BROTHERS OF G.I.'S
INDEPENDENT YOUNG DEMOCRATS
INDEPENDENT YOUNG REPUBLICANS
YOUNG FRIENDS OF FATHER COUGHLIN
PILGRIMS OF THE LITTLE FLOWER
NATIONAL LINDBERGH CLUB
YOUNG SOCIETY TO PRESERVE CHRISTIAN PALESTINE
LATIN-AMERICAN CHRISTIAN NATIONALISTS
CANADIAN NATIONALISTS
ORIENTAL NATIONALISTS (Chinese Branch)
PUERTO RICAN JUNIOR NATIONALISTS
CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST CRUSADE
(CHRI STIAN NATIONALIST PARTY)

During 1947, Smith concluded that the Detroit area was no longer fertile territory. He began casting about for a new location and contemplated the formation of an augmented staff. That year, he held conferences in various parts of the country with such agitators as Homer Loomis, Jr. and James Aiken, both of whom were leaders of the then recently defunct Atlanta storm-troop outfit, The Columbians; Opal Tanner, former confidante and secretary of the late Carl Mote, Indiana phone company owner and hate-pamphleteer; Henry W. MacFarland, Jr. (leader of the Nationalist Action League of Philadelphia, subsequently listed by the U.S. Attorney General as "subversive"); and John W. Hamilton, a Boston anti-Semitic activist. Smith also conferred with Kurt Mertig and Daniel Kurts in New York — Mertig had been convicted and sentenced to six months in 1946, for his part in an unlawful assembly (involving a street meeting at which anti-Semitic "ritual murder" libels were publicized); Dan Kurts (real name, Casimir Kudelski) is the self-styled Christian Front Leader of Queens County, (N.Y.).

By the end of 1947, Smith's new enterprise was well under way in St. Louis. Opal Tanner had purchased a small building at 1533 South Grand Avenue in that city, which she leased to Smith. The new Smith front bore the name Christian Nationalist Crusade. While the headquarters of CNC were in St. Louis, Smith himself lived at Tulsa, Okla., seldom visiting the St. Louis address.

At St. Louis, the staff consisted of Opal Tanner, office manager, Donald Lohbeck (who was responsible for The Cross and The Flag
and other Smith publications), John W. Hamilton and former Colombians, Aiken and Loomis.

Loomis and Aiken severed connections with CNC in March, 1948. A year later, Emory Burke, their erstwhile partner in the Colombians, replaced him, but neither of these connections could last because of Smith's failure to fulfill the glowing promises of compensation and publicity that would be theirs if they would work for CNC.

Prior to joining up with Smith, Loomis addressed one of the latter's meetings in Detroit (October 7, 1947). Loomis outlined his philosophy of action:

You can't tell the people that you might be or might not be against the Niggers or the Jews, you have to do it the way we did it down there. No wishy-washy talk. If you tell the people you are against the actions of the Niggers and the Jews, the people just do not understand it. You have to tell them that you are cut and cut against them, and they will follow you as leaders. Take a stand at all times.

CNC meetings were held semi-monthly, generally at its headquarters, attendances ranging between 30 and 100. Sometimes meetings were held in one of the assembly rooms of the St. Louis House, Lafayette and Jefferson Streets. The usual speakers were staff-members. For the most part, the oratorical efforts consisted of attacks on the Jews, on the Government as being completely under "Jewish-Communist" domination. These meetings continued until the Spring of 1953, when Smith gave up his St. Louis
headquarters and moved his base of operations to Glendale, Calif.; outside Los Angeles. Smith, during all of this time, concentrated on holding numerous rabble-rousing meetings and "rallies" on the West Coast, particularly Los Angeles. Lohbeck and Smith parted company at the time of Smith's departure from St. Louis and at present reports is engaged in the printing business at the old CNC headquarters.

Early in its career CNC began exploiting white-Negro tensions in St. Louis. For that purpose, its members constituted themselves as the Racial Purity Committee, and distributed petition forms for a city ordinance segregating Negroes at all places of public accommodation and amusement.

In an attempt to capitalize on the 1948 Presidential campaign, Smith, on August 21 to 23 of that year, staged a "national convention" of the Christian Nationalist Party at St. Louis, Mo., where he had himself nominated for the presidency. The attendance at the various sessions consisted mainly of the local lunatic fringe. Among the score of anti-Semitic "delegates" who addressed the sessions, were:

General George Van Horn Moseley (retired), keynote speaker, manager of George W. Armstrong's propaganda ventures at Fort Worth, Texas.

Wesley T. Swift

Catherine V. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; leader of an anti-Semitic "mother's" group.

Joseph Stoeffel, Buffalo, N.Y.; Coughlinite and money-reform propagandist.
Stephen Menoff, Denver, Colo., "anti-Communist" publisher.

Harry A. Romer, St. Henry, Ohio, leader of the United Farmers of America.

Ernest Elmhurst, pamphleteer and international liaison for many anti-Semites.

During the Democratic national convention at Philadelphia, Smith attempted to exploit the civil rights issue. His lieutenant, Donald Lohbeck, set up headquarters of the CMC in that city in the hope of attracting dissident Southern delegates.

In the 1950 state elections, the CMC finally obtained a place on the official ballot of Missouri. This result was brought about by the vagueness of the state election laws as to what constitutes a political party (the law was amended 1953 to prevent insignificant splinter parties from attaining official ballot status). CMC produced a state-wide slate of Smith staff-members and followers for such offices as U.S. Senator (John Hamilton); State Auditor (Opal Tanner); and Congressional "candidates".

While the CMC vote was small (Hamilton got 610 votes for Senator and one Congressional "candidate" polled 101 votes, one 280, a third 112), CMC's political party status gave it the benefit of FCC Regulations which required radio and TV stations to grant time to opposing candidates for the same office where one of them has already engaged time. Another regulation prohibits stations from censoring the material broadcast by the candidate. This gave KWK, KX6X, WIL and KSD-TV no alternative but to grant time to Lohbeck and Hamilton to pollute the airwaves with "political" speeches.
replete with anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and other inflammatory types of bigotry.

During 1951, Smith's St. Louis organization suffered a setback when John Hamilton, fed up with Smith's parsimonious ways, left the CNC and CNP, taking with him about 25 of its members. With them he started the Citizens Protective Association, which limits its activities to anti-Negro agitation. It still operates as a vociferously discordant element in the St. Louis area.

Smith's long-standing affinity for Los Angeles and the West Coast may be explained by the fact that together with Wesley T. Swift, local leader of an Anglo-Saxon religious-racist movement, Smith is able to muster his largest audiences. Swift in effect "lends" his following to the Smith meetings, so that with the aid of these numbers, Smith "rallies" often have aggregate attendance of as many as 800-1200.

At least once a year, Smith stages a "convention", which is really nothing more than a Smith meeting extending more than one day. These conventions prove to be occasions for the gathering of quite a few of the most vicious activists in the hate-movement. His Christian Nationalist Crusade held July 20 through 23, 1950, was attended by such individuals as Marilyn Allen, Salt Lake City pamphleteer and Klan supporter, and Ron Gostick, Canada, who puts out the extremely anti-Semitic Canadian Intelligence Service.

Smith attempted to influence the Republican preferential primaries and that Party's National Convention in 1952.

Long given to vilification of General Eisenhower, Smith formed a so-called Committee of Independent Republicans for MacArthur, distributing posters and "Back Mac" buttons. His most vicious item, widely in circulation until the end of the Republican Convention,
was a leaflet bearing a hate-inciting caricature of a Jewish stereotype painting to Eisenhower, proclaiming "IKIE" to be "his boy". Another Smith item was a reproduction of the page from the 1915 edition of "The Howitzer", West Point Year Book, which had Cadet Eisenhower's picture and humorous "biography" in which he is described as "the terrible Swedish Jew".

During the Republican Convention, Smith had a suite at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, having set up his "headquarters" there with a staff consisting of his wife; Renata Legent, his personal secretary; and Donald Lobbeck.

Smith bragged that he held conferences and entertained many delegates and their friends at the hotel. Lobbeck, meanwhile, was seen about town addressing several meetings in hotel assembly rooms.

On September 8, 9, 1952, at Los Angeles, Smith staged another "convention" of his Christian Nationalist Party, at which General MacArthur was "nominated" for President (without his consent) and California State Senator Jack B. Tenney was nominated for Vice President. Senator Tenney formally accepted the nomination the following week. CNP was successful in getting a place on the ballots of Washington, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, being relegated to write-in status in virtually all of the other states. Of the approximately 20,000 MacArthur votes nationally, the following may be credited to the Christian Nationalist Party: California 3,326; Washington, 7290; Missouri 302; Texas 833.

In February, 1953, Smith held a "San Francisco Conference to Abolish the United Nations", which met for two days, attendances
at sessions ranging between 150 - 400. Out of this emerged a new
Smith front, the Congress to Abolish the United Nations. A pilgrimage
to Washington was voted for the latter part of June, 1953, to demon-
state against the United Nations and to visit Senators and Congress-
men on that score. This project petered out. On July 1, 1953,
Smith held a meeting at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C., attended
by 75, mostly drawn from the local area. On October 11, 1953, another
Smith meeting in Los Angeles was billed as a meeting of the Congress
to Abolish the United Nations. It was attended by 800.

Actually, these "fronts" and twists serve more as window
dressing for Smith's personal activities than for any other reason,
except the extraction of donations from his gullible audiences.
They serve to make "news" for his principal publication and his
pamphleteering and hate-literature distributing activities. The
rapid succession with which these fronts accrue constitutes a
partly successful attempt by Smith to vary the diet served his read-
ing and listening audience, in an endeavor to get away from "open-
ing the same old cans, night after night", in the words of his
erstwhile follower, Jonathan Perkins.

Two other fronts may be mentioned:

The Patriotic Tract Society, started by Donald Lohbeck
(certificate of doing business). Borrowing the technique of
Einar Aberg, Sweden's leading hatemonger, thin, sticker-size leaf-
lets are printed containing a short, direct anti-Semitic message.
Distribution is in bulk, some items in the millions.

The Save the MacCarran Act Committee, having, of course,
no connection with any Governmental agency or official.
SMITH'S MEETINGS

(The following description of some of Smith's rabble-rousing meetings, though written some time ago, is valuable as illustrative of his method of operation. The meetings are no longer accompanied by picketing or other counter-demonstrations.)

Many of Smith's meetings have been occasions of public picketing, demonstration and disorder. This is all to Smith's liking, inasmuch as he is publicity-wise, and capitalizes on such occurrences, which give him press and radio notices, inflate his stature with various elements, provide him with the chance to declaim about howling mobs clamoring for his blood, and, above all, which attract the curious to his meetings. Big attendances mean large collections. That has always been Smith's primary objective.

It may not be accurate to say that Smith, on one hand, and the Communists and fellow-travelers, on the other, are acting in concert in generating the demonstrations and disorders. It would appear, however, that each realizes that each one is a foil for the other's activities in tossing the publicity ball back and forth between them.

In August, 1946, Smith engaged the hall of the Hennepin County Republican Club in Minneapolis for a meeting for August 21, 1946, under the front-name "Northwest Pioneers," and thereafter announced the meeting. It appears that this was a decoy, because he also rented a ball-room of the Leamington Hotel in that city for the same occasion. After the Club cancelled the booking, and the pickets learned the actual meeting-place, they ran from the Club to the Leamington Hotel, broke through the barricaded door of the ball-room and dispersed the
the audience. Smith arrived only after police had cleared the lobby of the hotel. He then returned to the Curtis Hotel, where he was staying, and issued statements to the press complaining of the denial of civil liberties to him, receiving plenty of press notices the following day. The pickets included elements from the Minnesota CIO-PAC, American Youth for Democracy, Hennepin County CIO Council, Central Labor Union and American Veterans' Committee.

The statements of Police Chief MacLean and Mayor Humphrey, issued the next day, are highly enlightening as to the actual situation:

The Police Chief stated:

Smith told me he feared for his personal safety and that he would advise us if a change was made in the meeting place. While we know now that the Leamington reservation was made four days ago, Smith didn't say anything about that. I think personally that Smith wanted the fight to develop.

The Mayor stated:

I personally advised against any picketing, because I think the silent treatment is more effective in combating Smith's ideology...and that a demonstration of picketing...would only result in drawing attention to the meeting and making a martyr of Smith.

Smith likes controversy. Some people who build their political fortunes on disorder go out and plan a situation that results in disorder. Apparently he didn't want the instruments of law and order to be effective. He assured the superintendent of police he would inform him of the meeting place. He did not do that.

Smith hit the publicity jack-pot in Boston on July 13, 1947, when the Old South Meeting House was turned into bedlam by over 700 members of left-wing groups, spearheaded by the local American Youth for Democracy, who packed the hall and picketed the meeting. Experienced observers stated
that not more than 50 to 75 people of the lunatic fringe were present.

When Smith appeared on the platform, he was unable to make himself heard above the organized clamor of the hecklers, except on one occasion, when he constituted himself their cheerleader, gyrated his arm in rhythm, and shouted "Pepit up, you dopes!" He left the hall after waiting an hour for the tumult to subside. The Boston Jewish Community Council issued a statement charging that the demonstration was Communist lead and inspired.

The editorial of the Boston Herald of July 15, 1947, accurately sums up the situation:

The so-called Greater Boston Youth Council did Gerald L. K. Smith, notorious apostle of racial and religious bigotry, a splendid service Sunday. By packing the old South Church and, by constant booing and hissing, keeping him from making himself heard, they enabled him to report to the rest of the country that Jews and Communists broke up his meeting in Boston, thus possibly assisting him in making a few more converts to his slimy, anti-American cause. Only a few hundred people would have heard of the Old South meeting if the fascist-like leftists hadn't put on their stupid demonstration. As it was it gained headlines all over the country.

Shortly thereafter, on August 3, 1947, Smith held a meeting in the Sylvan Theatre, Washington, D.C., Kenneth Goff having made application for the permit of the Department of Interior. In contrast to the Boston meeting, there were no demonstrations of any consequence. Only 500 were present in the vast amphitheatre; and of this number, about 100 were "delegations" from Catherine Brown's national Blue Star Mothers of America (Philadelphia, Pa.) and other bigots from Baltimore and New York.
Smith was bitterly disappointed at the absence of commotion, and launched into an attack on what he called a conspiracy of silence against him.

At this meeting Smith from the platform announced the presence of Kurt Hertig, whom he referred to as "a typical representative of the fine German people who are now being enslaved." Thereafter Lohbeck announced the presence of Dan Kurts (self-proclaimed Christian Front leader of Queens County, New York, William Henry VanFarland, Jr., (self-styled (Nationalist Co-ordinator) of Philadelphia, Ellis O. Jones, Rev. Jonathan E. Perkins and Kenneth Goff, among others.

Smith's "Nationalist Congress" held at St. Louis on May 26, 1946 (previously referred to in another part of this memo) was attended by much commotion, as a crowd of four thousand, including about a thousand pickets, circulated about Kiel Auditorium, necessitating the Police Chief's cancellation of the meeting. Smith made much about "persecution", his deprivation of civil liberties, and the enormous quantity of free publicity that resulted from the event.

When, however, he arrived at his meeting in Pittsburgh's North Side Carnegie Hall on August 3, 1946 (two months later) he found his meeting picketed only by about ten people who bore no placards and made no vocal demonstration. He also found an audience of less than 200 inside. Everything was quiet and orderly within and without. Smith showed his disappointment by characterizing the picket-line outside as "a mere farce", and by bragging, "Why, in St. Louis we had a picket line of 1200!"

When Smith appeared in a series of meetings in Los Angeles during the fall and winter of 1946, he found that Mayor Bower had
issued a statement to the public advising against playing into Smith's hands by picketing and demonstrating at his meetings. This cut down the demonstrations considerably, and caused Smith to denounce the "conspiracy of silence" at almost every one of his meetings.

Virtually all of Smith's meetings are of the same pattern. The halls are usually rented by Donald Lohbeck, Kenneth Goff, Leland L. Marian or Renee Legant, often under such "fronts" as Northwest Pioneers, Friends and Relatives of Veterans, Regular Republicans and the like. Sometimes the statement to the hotel or hall management that there is to be a veterans' meeting or a "pastors' meeting" will suffice. In Philadelphia, Catherine Brown's group, assisted by Henry MacFarland, Jr., attends to the renting of facilities. They were unsuccessful in obtaining the facilities of the Bellevue-Stratford for Smith's scheduled Philadelphia appearance on July 28, 1947. The management of the St. James hotel was surprised to learn that a hall rented by the "Goodyear Sales Corporation" was being used for a Smith meeting. Although Lohbeck presided, Smith disappointed the audience by failing to appear. One of Smith's minor henchmen is a man named Stephen Goodyear. During Smith's excursion in California in 1945, the Allen brothers, who run the Ham-and-Eggs movement and the Payroll Guarantee Association, made many of the arrangements for him. Smith and the Allens ran joint meetings that year, but this tie-up was short-lived.

The meeting held at Los Angeles' Philharmonic Hall on June 25, 1945, was arranged by Smith's front, the Committee of California Pastors, Rev. Jonathan E. Perkins and Meade McClanahan,
a local councilman, signing the contract. (McClanahan was later recalled by his district because of his participation in the meeting.)

Harry Romer of St. Henry, Ohio, arranged for Smith's annual visitation to the county fair at Celina, Ohio, and also accompanies him on most of his appearances in that State. Romer was America First Party candidate for Vice-President in 1944, also collaborated with the late Carl Nute in the National Farmers Guild, and later (after Nute's expulsion) in the United Farmers of America, the rump-organization of the Guild. Romer was also a Social Justice organizer.

Frederick Kister has arranged meetings for Smith in Detroit and Chicago.

Smith's meeting in Boston on July 13 was arranged by John Francis Hamilton, a local bigot organizer, who has since become a member of the Smith staff.

Several of Smith's appearances in Texas during the early part of 1947 were sponsored by the Rev. J. Frank Norris of Ft. Worth, Texas, a controversial figure with a large following of Fundamentalists, mostly drawn from the outlying rural districts in that area, and in Detroit, where he also has a church. Norris's ideology is confused.

Smith has also spoken at the Rev. J. Boyd Davis' church in Beaumont, Texas on April 6, 1947, where the local American Legion packed the meeting in an orderly way so as to keep others out and cut down the collection. Davis has become a member of the Smith troupe, and appeared at the Sylvan Theatre meeting in Washington, D.C., on August 3, 1947.

A survey of Smith's meeting during the past several years
disclose that in 1944, 1945 and the first half of 1946, when demonstrations were greatest, the average attendance at a Smith meeting ran to over 600, with such high-points as his Philharmonic Hall meeting in Los Angeles which was attended by approximately 4,000, and which brought on a counter-meeting of about 10,000 and an almost equal number of pickets. Up to last year, he had an audience of many thousands at the Celina, O. fair, but these were made up of people who had come to the fair, and not to the Smith event.

Since the latter part of 1946, this average has been cut by more than half, which situation, may in part by ascribed to a sharp decline in picketing and demonstrations.

Smith generally makes a late entrance, in order to receive an ovation as he goes down the aisle toward the platform, usually already occupied by members of his staff and collaborators. The meeting is usually chaired by Kenneth Goff, Donald Lohbeck, and formerly by Frederick Kister or the late Carl Nette.

Depending on the locale he visits, and whom he has taken on his trip, the platform, at one time or another has held such people as Elizabeth Dilling, Mrs. David Stanley, Ellis O. Jones, Eugene Flitcraft, leader of the Chicago anti-Semitic boycott movement, Norman Jacques of Canada, Charles Anderson, anti-Semitic Congressional candidate, Catherine Brown, Earl Southard, and many others of the like stripe. Mrs. Smith invariably accompanies Smith to his meetings, as do Lohbeck, Goff, and formerly Kister, Asman Jonathan F. Perkins, Father Terminello and others who have been attached to the Smith organizational facade. To all of these, Smith accords a bit of the spotlight
by brief individual mention from the platform.

Smith is usually the final speaker of the meeting, and makes the appeal for the collection, which he controls. Indeed, Father Terminiello's departure from the Smith camp was in large part because of his disgruntlement over the manner of Smith's division of the collection at meetings in which Father Terminiello participated.

Representative of the diatribes which are delivered by the preliminary speakers is the address of Harry Romer at the Nationalist Congress meeting in St. Louis on May 28, 1946:

Do you know what we do with them dirty whelps down where I come from? Why we slap their dirty faces and run them out of town. We'll kill them dirty Communists and Kike-Jews....

At the March 31, 1946 meeting billed under the name of Midwestern Pastors' Committee against Communist in Chicago, Father Terminiello said:

...Catholic priests have been killed by Crucifixion (in Croatia). That is what the American Hebrew wants in this country. This goes back to Biblical days when Jews were told to go out and kill.

One of the witnesses at Terminiello's trial for disorderly conduct, which resulted in his conviction and a $100 fine (since upheld by the Supreme Court) testified that Terminiello, speaking at the Chicago meeting on February 7, 1946, told the audience that he was informed that Jewish doctors had amputated the arms of Germans "to keep them from fighting another war," and that Jewish nurses had "inoculated German women and children with syphilis and other disease germs."

The concluding feature of every meeting is the fervent appeal for funds, according to the Smith formula, and the distribution of donation envelopes and pencils, followed by paper shopping bags in which they are deposited.
SMITH'S PUBLICATIONS

The mainstay of Smith's printed propaganda is his monthly, *The Cross and The Flag*, which has an estimated circulation of more than 20,000. Well-printed and gotten up in two colors, its contents are chiefly short, vicious "editorials" by Smith, defamatory of prominent persons in and out of the Government, and highly laudatory of such subversives and agitators as Adrian Arcand, Canadian Fascist leader; Einar Aberg, Swedish Nazi; W. Henry MacFarland, Jr.; and George W. Armstrong, 85-year-old millionaire hate-pamphleteer of Fort Worth, Texas. Some issues carry articles by fellow hatemongers, occasionally a reprint from some portion of the *Congressional Record*.

The constant propaganda theme of Smith is to discredit and undermine the public's confidence in the present Administration, whether it be Republican or Democratic, to exacerbate anti-alien sentiment, to attack the United Nations and UNESCO, and to provide an unwelcome type of "partisanship" for the MacCarran Act. Throughout this approach run libels of prominent individuals who are portrayed as Jewish-dominated, Communist-controlled, or both.

While some current quotations are here set forth, these cannot exemplify the entire Smith line and technique. Smith's publication must be examined and considered as a whole. We therefore submit representative copies of *The Cross and The Flag*, and other Smith publications.
"Eisenhower — What Is He?"

"It is time for General Eisenhower if he wants to be President of the United States, to tell us who he is and what he is. His classmates in writing him up in the annual of the West Point Military Academy when he graduated, referred to him as a "Swedish Jew". Some say this was a joke, and some say that it was not a joke .... My big reason for not liking Eisenhower for President is because he was too close to Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was chosen by F.D.R. Let's clear the decks and get away from this F.D.R. business."

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"Why Ike Didn't Run:"

"General Eisenhower has been a build up. For some reason he was boosted by Roosevelt as the favorite. Of course, he obeyed the Commander-in-Chief without question. He has many vulnerable points. Some think a woman was involved. Others believe that he did some things for Roosevelt which have yet to be brought out. He followed certain Roosevelt orders which when they become known will shock the American people. He aided the Russians in getting their strangle hold on Germany. Furthermore, no one has ever given a satisfactory explanation of the paragraph in the Howitzer which is the Year Book of West Point Military Academy. The paragraph concerning Eisenhower the year he graduated says 'this Swedish-Jew'. Why was this said? Was it facetious? Was it an attempt to be humorous or is it literally correct?"

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"Marshall and Eisenhower —"

"Twins in Stupidity. There is nothing strong nor intelligent about either General Marshall or General Eisenhower. General Marshall, Secretary of State, has proved himself to be incompetent, injudicious, unintelligent and a diplomatic blunderer. He apparently has been as naive about Communism as some of the dumb sentimentalists that I happen to know. When a conference was set up in Bogota, Columbia, he was advised that there was danger of a Communist riot, but ignored this advice. Later the whole town was virtually destroyed and our representatives barely escaped with their lives. The official documents of the conference were all burned up."
"Marshall is still fuzzy about where he was and what he was doing the night before Pearl Harbor. It is my conviction that he knew Pearl Harbor was going to be attacked and he was a part of the Roosevelt plot. It was no surprise to Roosevelt. In fact, Roosevelt, according to Charles Beard, the eminent historian, knew all about Pearl Harbor. He was expecting it.

"General Eisenhower was merely an obscure officer way down in the ranks. Important Generals were removed and Eisenhower was set up on a pinnacle by FDR. He was FDR's stooge, mouth-piece and puppet. The evil potentialities of this man 'Ike' are best estimated by the fact that he was the favorite candidate for President of the Jew Republicans of New York, the New Dealers, the Roosevelt dynasty, and even certain members of the Communist Party.

"Don't be deceived by these two buildups. They were created by a publicity campaign just as cold-blooded and meaningless as the kind of publicity that would be used to build up Frank Sinatra and other Hollywood superficial nitwits. Neither Marshall nor Eisenhower have demonstrated their ability to utter an effective statement concerning any subject."

* * * *

The Cross and the Flag - April 1953 - p. 10

"Lehman, Lehman and Ike

"Senator Herbert Lehman is one of the three most powerful Jews in the United States, if not in the world. A dispatch out of New York reveals that Bobby Lehman of the banking house was one of the top contributors of money last year to the Eisenhower campaign. It will be remembered that Roosevelt referred to Herbert Lehman as his 'strong right arm'. Smart politicians who 'know the score' insist that Thomas E. Dewey is in fact Lehman's man."

* * *

The Cross and the Flag - April 1953 - p. 12

"The following items are taken from an article called 'Facts to Face':

"The words 'standby controls' mean that President Eisenhower will be given the power to control everything, including your life, your property, your time — it is the Baruch plan."

"General George Marshall has been appointed by Mr. Eisenhower as a member of a committee of three to reorganize the War Department."
"Double warning! The Committee on Civil Defense has announced that if they cannot get enough volunteers they will conscript the citizenry. This will be the first step toward complete conscription of all citizens — if they can get by with it. It is up to you and me to see to it that complete conscription of all citizens between 17 and 70 is defeated no matter when, where or how it appears."

Cross and the Flag - May 1953 - p. 5

"The following was taken from "29 Questions Answered Concerning Washington, D.C."

"Question No. 1: Who is master-minding Eisenhower?

"Although elected as a Republican, Eisenhower is being manipulated by Roosevelt's chief advisor Bernard Baruch. There have been no changes in the Pentagon. The ghost of General George Marshall (Baruch's private General) is still the dominant factor. Tom Dewey, with the shadow of Herbert Lehman hanging over him, and Robert Taft, Rabbi Silver's best friend, constitute the Eisenhower brain trust. Taft, though a domestic conservative, can be counted on to make political hay for the Jew-Zionist machine."

Cross and the Flag - May 1952 - p. 11

"I DON'T LIKE IKE:

"I don't like Ike for the following reasons:

"1) I believe that he is a socialist. He would not have his present job unless the socialist Truman thought so, nor would the socialist Roosevelt have promoted him as our European Commander, over other capable men enlisted to the job under Army regulations, unless he thought so. He is now being boosted for the presidency by the socialist Drew Pearson and other socialist press writers and the pro-Zionist kept press. The offer of the socialists Stassen and Warren to give him some of their delegates in Wisconsin and Nebraska, where he did not win any, is significant. It means that they all want to accomplish the same thing, It is socialism and "Brotherly love."

"2) I do not believe that he is competent to be president. He has been a conspicuous failure in other important jobs. He restrained General Patton from entering Berlin in order to permit the Russians to take it, which cost us the expensive air lift to feed the Berlin people. He reports that he has failed in his present job in a
A 12,000 word report, about 11,500 of which were good excuses.

"3) Eisenhower has no political principles, or if he has, he is afraid to express them. Congress sought to get some expression from him, and a report. He was suspicious and sent his deputy, who made the report for him. An inquisitive reporter sought to learn his church affiliation. All of the information he obtained was a statement that he is a "protestant," which means all of any of the protestant churches.

Eisenhower initiated the Morgenthau program of destroying the German race and Germany's factories. While stationed in Berlin he employed negro troops who wounded up 4,000 German women and girls in a tunnel and ravished them, and were not punished. Eisenhower is now begging the Germans to furnish men and munitions for his army, which he badly needs, and which they hesitate to do.

George W. Armstrong"

Cross & The Flag - August 1952 - p. 7-8

"WE DON'T LIKE IKE - AND WHY:

"As the soothing syrup of political bunkum pours out upon the American people, it will be easy for some patriots to forget just how dangerous Eisenhower could be as President of the United States. Here are a few refreshers in answer to the question 'Why I don't like Ike':

1. All the important Jews in America want Ike.

2. He was the keynote speaker for the CIO Convention even before they made a pretense at purging the Communists. They lapped up and liked everything he said.

3. In 1948 Jake Arvey, the Jewish boss of the Chicago Democratic machine, went to Philadelphia and announced that his candidate for President of the United States was Ike Eisenhower.

4. In 1948 Jimmie Roosevelt, then the leader of the California Democratic Party, came to Philadelphia and announced that his preference for President was Ike Eisenhower.

5. He is an internationalist, as much so as Acheson.

6. His chief advisors are Tom Dewey, Bernard Baruch and Felix Frankfurter.

7. He was among the first to urge Dick Russell's committee in the United States Senate to confirm the appointment of Anna Rosenberg as the boss woman of all manpower.
8. He gave Berlin to the Russians and lied about it. In his Detroit speech before the Convention, he said he gave Berlin to the Russians merely because he was told to do it, but two years earlier he said, in effect, as quoted in Sokolsky's column: 'It was done upon my orders and I take full responsibility for it.'

9. He was dug up and brought into the "palace guard" of FDR by Harry Hopkins, the personal friend of Joe Stalin. He is a novice politically and a tool completely.

10. He is being advised and his speeches are being written by his brother Milton, who has always been a new Dealer and who was one of the chief advisors and coordinates of Henry Wallace.

11. He conspired secretly with the wrong people. The eminent journalist George Rothwell Brown wrote in his May 15 column a super-sensational report. In part it reads as follows:

'The intimate conference held at the Statler last Saturday night, when Dewey, Secretary Acheson, and Justice Frankfurter slipped out of the Gridiron Dinner into a private room for a long talk, has increased rumors of the Governor's growing influence, current and prospective.

'Since the incident occurred it has been rumored that the State Department was briefing Dewey on certain delicate situations in the European setup.

'Whatever the object of that exchange between Frankfurter, Truman's Secretary of State, and Eisenhower's powerful sponsor in New York, the reaction in Washington has not been favorable to Eisenhower...'

12. He is supported by the World Government crowd, including Alan Cranston, President of the United World Federalists.

13. He supported the Truman Korean policy against the judgment of MacArthur.

14. He allied himself with the enemies of MacArthur.'

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"Arcand -- Canadian Nationalist -- a Modern Martyr!"

"Editor's Note: Prior to the war, Adrien Arcand, crusading Nationalist of Quebec, Canada, published what is perhaps the most
the most sensational expose of Jewish trickery ever to appear in print. The most sensational fact about the exposure is, however, that he quotes only from prominent Jewish personalities and prominent Jewish journals. When war was declared the Jewish power group in Quebec took advantage of the circumstances to affect the imprisonment of this crusader. He has been released from prison and we print herewith an account of Mr. Arcand's experiences which should be very, very interesting to every reader of The Cross and the Flag.

In 1934, under pressure from his following, Arcand founded the National Social Christian Party which operated in the province of Quebec until 1938, when all nationalist movements of other Canadian provinces met in Toronto, and Kingston, dissolved themselves and merged into a new Canadian national movement which took the name of National Unity Party of Canada. Arcand was nominated by all provincial delegations and unanimously elected National Leader of the new movement, no other name being submitted to the convention.

Arcand had been campaigning over a year when, in September 1939, Great Britain declared war on Germany. Arcand ordered all activities and publications of the Party to be stopped at once (on September 2, 1939), in order not to embarrass the Canadian Government in its war effort. Many from the rank and file of the Party offered their services for the defence of Canada, but the prominent officers of the Party were refused because (as explained by writing) 'they were members of an organization combating International Jewry.' (Care was not given whether they were for Canada).

In the spring of 1940, when France was on the verge of collapsing, a propaganda campaign was started throughout Canada in order to create a public hysteria about a 'dangerous fifth column' suddenly discovered, and Arcand became overnight such a danger that Canada and even America would not survive one day more if he was allowed to live quietly in retirement, as he was then doing. Reports to that effect were sent to the Canadian Government by the Canadian Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith of Canada (as admitted last spring by the Department of Justice).

So, on May 28, 1940, leader Arcand and several of his party officials and members were arrested and charged in Court with impeding the Canadian war effort.

* * *

The Cross and the Flag - May 1949 - p. 9

"Why Shouldn't the Grand Mufti Speak?"

"The Grand Mufti is the most respected and popular leader among the Arabs. He is as influential among Arabs as the Pope is among Catholics. Because of his love for his people and his defense of
their destiny the Mufti has been smeared and persecuted by the international Jew politician who has participated in the campaign to loot, rob and enslave the Arab people."

* * *

The Cross and The Flag - May, 1950 - p. 12

"About Emory Burke:

"FLASH - Just as we go to print, Emory Burke enters the chain gang in Georgia. We are campaigning to get him a pardon, if possible. We have guaranteed to stand by his wife and four little children."

* * *

The Cross and The Flag - July, 1950 - p. 13

"What Pelley Should Do:

"When William Dudley Pelley came out of Federal Prison at Terre Haute on February 14, The Cross and The Flag knew that he was disposed to let the Jewish question rest, and confine himself to esoteric writings. But, to all intents and purposes, the Jews themselves didn't want it that way.

Rabbi Brown of Asheville, N.C., has been a close conferee from 1939 onward with Attorney Robert Williams of that city, to such an extent that a cheque for Pelley's bail bond in his 1940 appeals section against being sent to Raleigh Penitentiary, was inspected by Rabbi Brown, in public, in the Buncombe County courthouse, before being accepted.

With Pelley released from Terre Haute Penitentiary, this same Buncombe County alliance seems to be active in having him returned to North Carolina to serve sentence imposed upon him by Buncombe County Judge, Don Phillips. This, regardless of the fact that North Carolina waived custody over him to have him tried in Indianapolis in 1942 on seditious charges - the charges being attacks in his periodicals against Josef Stalin as a war-time ally.

In Terre Haute, May 18, 1950, the first arrest case against Pelley for return to North Carolina was thrown out of court by Indiana Judge Clayton Phillips - in fact, Pelley's first legal victory in 15 years. But, Pelley must face a second Indiana court in Noblesville on July 3 on similar charges, regardless of the illegality of such procedure.

What Pelley should do, in this preposterous and illegal situation, is to attempt to go back and open up the whole North Carolina
cases that called for his serving any time in the Raleigh Penitentiary; drag in the Jewish angle by the hair of its head, and make of court record the evidence of what Pelley has maintained since 1933, that the Jews of the United States are responsible for the Communist menace America is now facing!

The Jews seem to be asking for it, by their continual tactics of persecution when they consider they have one of their critics in a disadvantageous position.

They weren't content to let Pelley return to his home and spend his remaining years in peace and quiet. They wanted him down on a North Carolina chain-gang where over-exertion physically would finish him. Pelley 'knew too much' and must be exterminated. These are the typical tactics of the people who are forever mouthing for 'tolerance' for themselves."

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The Cross and The Flag — August, 1950

"Summary Of Expansion:

1. The emphasis of the ten high principles.

2. Contact with over 100 liaison organizations which believe in the high principles of the Crusade but find it more practical to distribute literature not containing the name of the Crusade.

3. The direct organization into local committees and functioning units dedicated openly and fearlessly to the high principles.

4. Expansion of our library and deepening of our research.

5. The organization of a letter-writing battalion to bring pressure on legislative groups to give attention to issues fundamental to the principles of the Crusade.

6. The establishment of a World News Agency. We now have contacts in the following places: Formosa; Rome; Berlin; London; Paris; Buenos Aires; Korea; Ireland; Scotland; Johannesburg; Pretoria; Melbourne; Montreal; Toronto; Edmonton; Jerusalem (Arabian Div.); New Zealand; Rio de Janeiro; Sweden and Norway. Local native Christian citizens have been contacted in these areas and will furnish enough items for our new periodical which will be off the press within 30 days.

7. The establishment of 1,000 literature outlets, hoping to bring our distribution up to 20 million pieces of literature per year.
8. The expansion of circulation of all publications, including The Cross and the Flag, the Nationalist News Letter (relating to Washington, D.C.) and the World News Bulletin.

9. The choice of a special community to be thoroughly indoctrinated as a laboratory experiment in teaching Nationalist truth to a typical American community. Based on experience that we shall develop in this experiment, we propose to expand our enlightening program to the entire nation.

10. The choice of a great city as a center in which to experiment on the realistic and practical fulfillment of the ideals and principles of the Crusade.

11. The deepening and strengthening of our strategic contacts with members of Congress and influential personalities in the Government.

12. Improve our strategic contacts with state legislatures.

13. Develop a maximum effectiveness during election times, local, state and national.

14. The recruiting of speakers and the holding of an ever-increasing number of big rallies in a wide variety of locations."

* * *

The Cross and The Flag - November 1951 - p. 23

"Aberg, the Crusader:

"In Sweden there is a man of great courage. Down through the years of torture and persecution and Jew control, a man by the name of Einar Aberg has carried on his campaign to free the world from the bondage of the Jewish Zionist machine. He has sent out many millions of tracts the world over in many languages. He has devoted his entire life to this campaign."

* * *

The Cross and The Flag * April, 1952 - p. 9

"Alarming Truth From Williams: Every day I feel indebted to Major Robert Williams, who is the publisher of the Williams Intelligence Summary. This magnificent American has become the source of much vital information concerning the menacing influences which threaten America. Major Williams has the background of the Military Intelligence of the United States Army. Because of information that was brought to his attention while he was a Military Intelligence Major,
this fearless and intelligent citizen prepared a sensational manuscript entitled 'The Anti-Defamation League and Its Use in the World Communist Offensive.' The introduction was written by Mr. Upton Close, the famous radio commentator. This brought down upon the head of Major Williams terrific abuse by the Jews. He refused to be intimidated and today he carries on more aggressively than ever in the publication of his Intelligence Summary."

The Cross and the Flag - Aug. 1948 - p. 8

"Kilgore Pearson & The Protocols:

"Recently, in behalf of the Christian Nationalist Crusade, I presented every member of Congress with a copy of 'The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion,' some times known as 'The Plot of the Jews.' On June 1, U.S. Senator Harley Kilgore, of West Virginia, arose on the floor of the Senate and said:

"Mr. President, last month Gerald L.K. Smith sent to every member of the Congress a little booklet entitled 'The Plot of the Jews - the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion.' It is a strange and shocking book. I wanted to have an authoritative judgment on its origin and authenticity, so I sent the following request to the Library of Congress:

Mr. Ernest S. Griffith
Director, Legislative Reference Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Griffith:

I have received from Gerald L.K. Smith a copy of a pamphlet which is entitled 'The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion.' This is, as you no doubt know, a startling document. I should like your staff to prepare for me an authoritative statement covering the authenticity, origin, purposes and significance of the protocols. In view of the fact that Mr. Smith has sent copies of this document to every member of Congress, please have the statement prepared at the earliest possible moment, I am

Most sincerely yours,

H. M. Kilgore

"In connection with this speech he inserted a long rhapsode of patented copy which the Jews have been circulating for a number of years in the United States. On May 28 Drew Pearson carried in his column the following words:
Senator Harley Kilgore, West Virginia Democrat, has asked the Post Office Department to investigate whether rabble-rousing Gerald L.K. Smith violated the postal laws in using the mails to circulate a document, purported to be a Jewish master plan for conquering the world. A copy of the document, so-called 'The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion', was mailed by Smith to each member of Congress. These protocols have reappeared perennially throughout history wherever propagandists wanted to impose on a gullible public. The old Czartist regime in Russia published them, as did Adolph Hitler. To settle the question of their authenticity, Sen. Kilgore called upon the Library of Congress and received a detailed summary which branded the protocols as 'rank and pernicious forgeries.' He has now asked the Post Office Department whether it is permissible to send them through the mails.

"Of course, nobody is going to sue me for sending these 'Protocols' through the mails. In fact, I would consider it a pleasure to be indicted by the Federal Government for sending this book through the mails. That would give us a chance to come into the court and demonstrate that the 'Protocols' are not forgeries and also demonstrate the truth contained in the 'Protocols.'"
REPUDIATIONS OF GERALD L. K. SMITH

Respectable elements of our population, including a state legislature, Governors, Senators, candidates for office, religious and veterans' groups and other individuals and organizations have denounced and repudiated Gerald L. K. Smith as being un-American, and forecast of national disunity.

Many of these denunciations are made by candidates for office who have been the recipients of a gratuitous "endorsement" by Gerald L. K. Smith.

Repudiating what they termed "a backhanded endorsement" by Smith of the New York State Republican slate, Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Irving M. Ives, then candidates, respectively, for Governor and U.S. Senator, issued a joint statement on October 2, 1946 branding Smith "a disreputable demagogue".

The statement added:

We regard this person as beneath contempt, and his attack on our opponents as an act we denounce as wholly un-American.

This was not the first time that Gov. Dewey issued a repudiation. When he was Republican candidate for President in 1944, his running mate, Governor Bricker of Ohio had the "nomination" of the America First Party conferred upon him.

According to an item in the New York Herald-Tribune of August 2, 1944, headed "Running Mate Joins in Repudiating Aid", Governor Dewey issued the following statement:
Gerald Smith is one of those rabble-rousers who, like Adolph Hitler, make racial prejudice their stock-in-trade. His contemptible attempt to associate himself with Governor Bricker is a sinister effort to smear the Republican candidate for Vice-President.

The same item carried Gov. Bricker's statement:

The act of Smith in associating my name with him on a spurious ticket without any notice of any kind whatsoever, is the cheapest of demagoguery. I denounce it and shall not have my name used in any such connection.

In a statement contained in an AP dispatch of July 5

1944, Senator LaFollette said:

I want to make it emphatically clear as I can that I absolutely, without reservation of any kind whatsoever, repudiate the support of Gerald L. K. Smith and any others who preach a gospel of hate and intolerance.

The attitude of all beneficiaries of the Smith endorsement may be summed up by the statement issued in 1946 by Lawrence H.

Smith, a Congressional candidate from Wisconsin:

I am in the position of a fellow who got smallpox. I didn't want it, but I got it.

We may also cite the following repudiations:

The Hon. George J. Batos, in a letter to the Frances

Sweeney Committee of Boston, dated June 8, 1946, said:

I know nothing about such an endorsement and care less. This applies to every member of Congress mentioned in the endorsement with whom I have talked. As you say, he is trying to advance his own prestige by such an endorsement we did not seek or want.

The Hon. Charles L. Gifford wrote on the date above mentioned:

Certainly I can think of nothing that this man has advanced that I can endorse. It is an amazing endorsement, and of course I repudiate...
it. My record in Congress for the last 24 years
would not seem to indicate in the slightest
degree any reason why I should receive his
approval.

Senator Willis the same year stated:

Gerald L. K. Smith and his Nationalist Party
endorsement was both unsolicited and undesired.

Writing in The Cross and the Flag, May, 1944:

On page 390, Smith himself reports:

He (Senator Ball) said he wouldn’t even sit on
the same platform with Gerald L. K. Smith, and
branded me as one of Hitler’s crew.

In the September, 1946 issue of The Cross and the
Flag, page 619, Smith refers to the fact that Senator Wheeler
had repudiated Smith’s endorsement.

A vigorous repudiation of Gerald L. K. Smith and
the America First Party is embodied in a resolution unanimously
adopted by the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland on
March 17, 1944.

The resolution refers to newspaper reports that
Smith intended to hold a meeting in Baltimore the following
April 15. Among the preamble is the following:

Whereas, the said Gerald L. K. Smith represents,
by his own admissions, the Fascist, reactionary,
anti-war and anti-United Nations element in our
country...

The Resolution expressed the hope that

...when Gerald Smith, national director of
the so-called America First Party, visits the
State of Maryland that he will be so impressed
with the tolerance practiced here that he will
retract his professions of faith in Fascism and
cease to be opposed to democracy, as practiced
in these United States.
The Appendix of the Congressional Record of July 1,
1946, p. 3440, contains a condemnation of Gerald Smith by
then National Commander John Stelle of the American Legion,
as quoted in an article which appeared in the East St. Louis
(Ill.) Journal on June 28, 1946:

He (Gerald L. K. Smith) is the generalissimo
of the Nationalist movements in this country.
Smith and his ilk overlook no bets. He
invites national disunity. They are quick to
move into an area where trouble is brewing.

The Cuyahoga Council of the Army and Navy Union at
Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a resolution on August 3, 1946
denouncing Smith as

"...a bigoted, un-American hate-monger and
a breeder of lynch mobs."

At their 24th National Convention in Chicago in
1945, the Disabled American Veterans passed a resolution
denouncing Smith as "democracy's public enemy No. 1".

According to the Detroit News of September 1, 1944,
the Detroit Districts Association of the American Legion,
representing 75 posts in the city and 17,000 members in the
metropolitan area, "launched a campaign aimed frankly at
running Smith out of town."

The same item quoted Lt. Glen Shields, District
Commander as addressing a meeting of Post Commanders and
lieutenants in the following words:

"After being run out of Louisiana, Illinois and
other sections of this country, Smith has had the
effrontery to come here, settle down and continue
his money-raising racket in this community. Why
has he been permitted to continue here so long?"
In the course of the trial of Father Termineillo for disorderly conduct arising out of his participation in Smith's meeting in Chicago on February 7, 1946, Smith and Donald Lobbeck issued press-releases, calling the trial a "cold-blooded prosecution". Smith was sentenced for contempt by Chicago Municipal Court Justice John V. McCormick on April 8, 1946, who at that time made the following observations:

If the conduct of you and your associates toward an American court of law affords a test of your attitude toward other American institutions, it behooves Americans to look squarely at the philosophy which confronts them.

Caution - The conviction of Smith and of Lobbeck (who was sentenced later) was reversed by the Appellate Court.

The Chicago Tribune of February 11, 1946, in an editorial, denounced Smith and his associates:

"...Smith and two equally disreputable characters addressed a meeting on the west side last Thursday night. The members of the audience, admitted by ticket, came to have their bigotry confirmed, a task which the three speakers were delighted to undertake..."

Smith and his two companions were subsequently arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and additional charges of inciting riot were placed against the companions. Whether their statements at the meeting can be so construed is well worth judicial determination. The speakers, the entitled to free speech, must also answer if they abuse it..."

We have, in a preceding part of this memorandum, made reference to the repudiation of Smith by Dr. Torrey Johnson, president of Youth for Christ International. This
repudiation never deterred Smith from claiming to represent
this religious organization. On December 15, 1945, Jack
Wrytzen, one of the founders of Youth for Christ, and its
New York State leader, publicly declared:

"I don't know what we can do to discourage those
people. We've insulted them; we've said we
don't believe in their anti-Negro and anti-
Semitic doctrines, and that we aren't interested
in their political ideas."