

Campbell, James E., Business Engineering Associates, Owensboro, Ky.
Testimony, May 18, 1939, afternoon session; vol. 5, pp. 3223, ff. (Executive session)

- 3223 Wants "boy" in New York (George Rice of Gilbert's testimony) protected.
- 3224 Veteran--captain of engineers.
Gives experience since war which includes employment with Sherman Corporation on sales analysis and "industrial engineering" (read "labor espionage").
- 3225 Anti-subversive activity of Reserve Officers, especially Fifth Corps area.
- 3226 Met Deatherage in 1936. No "official" connection and connection short.
- 3227 Met Kuhn; cold reception.
Met Gilbert late summer or early fall in Newport, Rhode Island, with George Deatherage.
Looked Gilbert up later on trip to New York.
- 3228 When Campbell was sick and down and out early in 1937, Gilbert helped him financially. Campbell had made contacts "all over the country" through the "Reserve Officers Subversive Activities Committee". Says the idea behind American Nationalists, Inc., was all wrong because no dues were collected "and they don't go in America today."
Cooperation of Campbell and Gilbert began.
Gilbert helped Campbell "to open an office".
"Then these music scores, as we called them, began to come through."
Music scores: reports.
- 3229 Saw first of Gilbert's reports in summer of 1937. Campbell pretended informant reported to him to "protect" Gilbert, he says.
Doesn't know and hasn't seen informant.

3230 Didn't send out all reports to his list of 35 or 40 "contacts" because some were "irrelevant" and others "fantastic".

Campbell is allowed to talk without much questioning. He goes into the story of the "eliminating" of older army personnel.

3231 Campbell says that at first they kept the reports without sending them out until confirmation began to appear. Then he says he sent them out.

Then: Mr. Whitley. In other words, you and Mr. Gilbert didn't make any plans with reference to disseminating those reports until you were convinced in your own mind that they were correct?

Mr. Campbell. That is right.

Didn't turn this stuff over to the "G-2" because of Campbell's previous experience with them. Gave a report to Moseley when he saw him in Atlanta in the spring about "Auranim", their gonorrhoea cure for men.

3232-

3233 They are still working on their prephy. Gilbert is interested.

Arranged for Moseley to speak at Indianapolis and then sent his speech out to his list and to others. Also arranged for Moseley's Nashville speech in February. Moseley also made speeches in Boston and Philadelphia which Campbell also sent out. Hasn't seen Moseley since shortly after the Nashville meeting and hasn't sent any of his speeches out since.

Campbell indicates that the committee has his files.

Whitley shows Campbell various lists which he is asked to identify as a mailing list for Gilbert's reports, but he says they are each something else. It may be that the first list is a correct one but from the testimony, this is not clear:

Mr. Whitley. This mailing list which I am going to show you for identification represents all of the persons, individuals, or organizations, to whom these reports have been circulated.

Mr. Campbell. Yes, sir.

Mr. Whitley. Will you identify this folder, Mr. Campbell, as containing the mailing list?

Mr. Campbell. No; that is not it.

Campbell then says that the file contains a list of prospective clients.

3234 Whitley shows Campbell other files and lists, all of which Campbell identifies as something else; in most cases, Reserve Officers.

3235 Then Campbell is shown two lists, each beginning with the name of D. Trotter Jones, Montgomery, Alabama, the second ending with the name of Howard Rawton, and he identifies them as the correct lists. These are marked exhibits 3 and 4 but they are not printed and no other disposition is shown.

Then Campbell identifies another list beginning with L. V. Parmley, Little Rock, Arkansas, attached to which is a report of 11/23/38. Whitley says of these, "We won't mark that for the record".

Campbell says 35 or 40 on list.

3235-

3236 Identifies list and tabulation of those to whom he gave reports personally. Marked exhibit 5 but not printed.

3236 Mailed out four reports a month usually. Campbell says he didn't send all four per month, but in particular cases he sent reports of local interest. Sent stuff to Fred Young in Texas, he volunteers. Young, he says, is head or adjutant of American Legion.

(Note: These are the only names put into the record of those who got these reports in Campbell's testimony and in both sections of Gilbert's testimony, no names are mentioned other than McWhirter.)

3237 Campbell says he is sending out this stuff so the people will know what is going on "before this thing had reached a stage where there was anything about to pop"--he meant "revolution"--and then he gives the stock Spanish story which ends thus:

"...I do think, and I believe sincerely, that we are faced with a threat of some kind of a Communist revolt in this country because of the losses that they have suffered in other countries.

The Chairman. Let Mr. Whitley finish his examination before we get off on that."

3238 First money from Gilbert for the purpose of circulating these reports in the fall of 1937, previous money personal.

Sent reports only to those he knew.

3239 Then: Mr. Whitley. Is it a fact, Mr. Campbell, that the predictions which have been made in these reports and which you state have subsequently been confirmed by news items, relate primarily to military activities and military affairs?

Mr. Campbell. I would say that they relate to radical activities, or rather to the progress made by the radical forces in this country.

Whitley asks if the distribution of these reports was to be his "side line" and Campbell replies in the affirmative.

3240 Re his "regular business":

Mr. Whitley. In other words, you have actively and aggressively followed your business?

Mr. Campbell. That is right.

3241-

3242 Campbell has received approximately \$8,000 since the summer of 1937. Ledger of account at Calhoun Bank totaling \$5435 is made exhibit 6.

Campbell identifies the ledger of the account with the Fletcher Trust Company of Indianapolis, Ind. (\$4286.01).

Also identifies small savings account. Both seem to be made a single exhibit, Exhibit 7.

3242 Campbell says he is using money from Gilbert to build himself a house. From the discussion, this is the same as the retreat that Gilbert described he was having Campbell build.

Campbell says, however, that it is for himself and not for Gilbert.

3243 Whitley shows Campbell the six checks that total \$1,800.

Got on an average of \$500 per month until three months previously when it increased.

Has had no contact with Silver Shirts and has never met Pelley.

Met James True in his office in Washington.

Got several reports but hasn't read them. Had a run-in with one of True's men.

Whitley says of True's reports, "They are viciously anti-Semitic".

3243-

3244

Whitley shows he has a list of calls made from National 5559, Room 307 Insurance Building, Washington, D. C., a phone listed in the name of Harrison Fargo McConnell; that on 10/18/38, a call was made from there by D. A. Olsen to one Campbell at Murray Hill 3-5650.

Campbell doesn't know anything about it, he says.

Also knows nothing of a call from the New York number to National 5559, Campbell calling Olsen on 11/3/38.

Doesn't know McConnell, Olsen or Roy Zachary.

(Note: None of these persons or telephones are identified by Whitley and the "list" is not in the record.)

(It is not included in Barker's testimony.)

(Doesn't know "a party named Hinchcliffe" also unidentified. When Campbell again refers to "the chap who worked for him (True) some time back--well, the less said about him the better" there are no questions.)

3245 Met Allen Zoll at the Moseley luncheon in Indianapolis.

Whitley has a list of calls from National 4760 in Washington, 1317 F Street, NW, room 506, to Lackawanna 4-3178, Mr. Campbell. Campbell says he knows nothing about it.

(Note: No further identifications.)

Whitley has Campbell's calls from Owensboro 160, his telephone.

Identifies Felix McWhirter, to whom a call was made, as president of the Peoples State Bank of Indianapolis.

- 3246 Calls to Moseley and to Veterans' clubs leaders.
Campbell says his girl in the office removes return addresses from envelopes. One envelope which Campbell says is that of the Wilson Advertising Agency, is made exhibit 8. Campbell says this was with reference to the gonorrhoea cure.
- 3247 The Dikon Company manufactures the cure.
Says he never used any other name in Owensboro.
Says he never claimed to be connected with cited businesses.
- 3248 Used to exchange checks around town to expedite cashing.
- 3248-
3249 Sent Lt.-Col. William Wattles, secretary, Reserve Officers Association, 1726 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C., a copy of one report.
- 3249 The letter re above is exhibit 9.
Told by president of reserve officers association to discontinue investigation of "subversive" activities.
- 3250 Identifies American Nationalists, Inc., certificate as charter for post. It is made exhibit 10.
Photostatic copy of American Nationalists, Inc., charter from State of New York made exhibit 11.
Incorporation papers of Constitutional Protective League of Indiana, etc., made exhibit 12.
- 3251 Has known McWhirter for 7 years.
Letter read in from McWhirter to Campbell dated 4/10/39:

Dear Jim: Please get this word to Dudley at once.

Robert S. Judge may be reached at his apartment in New York City in the evenings, telephone No. Grammercy 3-8125; or at his law office, 270 Broadway, Worth 2-5430, at any time during the day. He should not

be contacted at the Seaboard address which I gave Dudley when he was here.

Campbell says McWhirter and Judge are naval intelligence reserve officers.

(Note: McWhirter subsequently denied the testimony of both Campbell and Gilbert that he had intelligence connections.)

(Note: Robert S. Judge is exposed in the public record as one of the prime movers(?) of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company of New York but there is no questioning here to indicate anything at all about his labor espionage background.)

3252 Whitley reads letter of 2/6/39 to John D. M. Hamilton, care of Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.:

My dear Mr. Hamilton: Last summer at Washington, Ind., when we discussed the current situation, I told you some of the things that would happen as a result of our organization. And they did. I still secure a very interesting volume of information on subversive activities.

While in Indianapolis this past week, I had a talk with our mutual friend, Mr. McWhirter, and he suggested that I increase my mailing list, which is being done to a considerable extent.

I would like to add to my list, the national committeemen and committeewomen from each State, and would appreciate your sending the names and addresses of those people.

I will probably be in Washington at the chamber of commerce meeting in April with Mr. McWhirter, and I shall look forward to seeing you at that time.

Campbell says the purpose "was to get that list ... to send a copy of General Moseley's Indianapolis speech to them."

John D. M. Hamilton's reply, dated 2/9/39:

My dear Mr. Campbell: I have just received your kind letter of February 6, and was very glad indeed to hear from you again.

Naturally, I am only too glad to enclose a list of our national committeemen and committeewomen, as I think that all of these ladies and gentlemen will be glad to be on your mailing list.

I shall be looking forward to having another chat with you when the chamber of commerce meets in April.

3252-

3253 Then Campbell wrote Hamilton on 2/13/39, thanking him and:

I believe the information we send will be most valuable to them, as the first thing I intend to send out will be a copy of the speech General Moseley made last week in Nashville, Tenn., showing how the present administration was not only responsible for subversive activities in this country, but through their vacillating foreign policy were throwing us closer and closer to the brink of war.

3253 Campbell says none of the reports were sent to the Republican National Committee people.

Whitley reads in the exchange of letters between Campbell and Hamilton in November 1938 in which Hamilton says:

Since you are planning to be in Washington in January, I would suggest that you drop me a note as to just when you are coming and we can arrange a mutually convenient date.

3254 Whitley reads Campbell's reply of 12/6/38. This correspondence is marked exhibit 13.

Campbell says Hamilton knows nothing of the reports or of the American Nationalists, Inc.

3255 Campbell says he discussed the CIO with Hamilton.

3256 Campbell says subversive activities referred to in correspondence with Hamilton is the CIO.

Campbell says McWhirter wanted him to send Republican National Committee members Moseley's speeches.

3257 Repeats that subversive activity referred to was CIO and was confined solely to this.

In speaking to Hamilton, Campbell "called the CIO a subversive activity".

3258 Says "Communist Party was responsible for the CIO activities."

(Note: Not a single question with reference to this CIO-subversive activities stuff concerning which not a single bit of evidence or proof was asked for.)

3259 Says he sent out Moseley's speeches with Hamilton's approval.

3260 Campbell also sent copy of an address he made on army day on the subject of national defense on 4/6/39.

Campbell repeats this CIO slander:

The Chairman. What did you mean when you said, "I still secure a very interesting volume of information on subversive activities," so what information were you referring to?

Mr. Campbell. Some of the activities of the C.I.O. which I discussed with him. I did not discuss these reports.

3261 Seems to have had help of reserve officers in Anti-CIO propagandizing:

The Chairman. Where were you getting the other information?

Mr. Campbell. From some of these Reserve officers that had function with me, that had been sending me information.

The Chairman. Do you have anything on that in the file?

Mr. Campbell. Yes; all kinds of booklets and pamphlets on the current situation, pamphlets put out by the C.I.O. and Communist Party in various places.

The Chairman. So your purpose in increasing--did you increase your mailing list?

In all, there were fewer than 200 names on the various lists.

Dempsey asks Campbell to specify a subversive activity of the CIO and Campbell tells him of the General Motors sit-down strike and that many of the CIO organizers are members of the Communist Party.

3262 Names Maurice Sugar and Louis Weinstone. Asked for no proof or evidence.

3263 Voorhis points out that "these reports were not only reports as to what was going to happen", but "were reports that contained, as their most important piece of information, the fact that these events, ... were being engineered by a certain group of people who had planned or plotted to overthrow the Government of the United States." He asks Campbell why he was so certain of his information and Campbell replies because of his confidence in Gilbert.

3264 Campbell admits "maybe I erred" but says his motives were patriotic.

3265-

3266 Was sent about 100 reports in all by Gilbert.

3266 About 80 percent of reports all informant's material. Gilbert sometimes

reported on his own attendance of "Communist rallies."

Whitley shows Campbell mimeographed copy of report of 3/1/39 which "goes into great detail with reference to Plan No. 2" or "internal revolution" plan (previously marked "Confidential exhibit no. 1).

Letter from Moseley to Campbell on letterhead of Atlanta Biltmore, dated 3/14/39, says Moseley interested in 3/1/39 report and wants to send it to General Craig.

3267 Campbell replied under date of 3/16/39, saying Moseley knew source, personnel of "Center", etc., and:

....If General Craig can be given this in the utmost confidence, so that it does not reach the administration, because I believe he should be so advised. Because a time may come when a demur will have to be taken by the Army. But in the event that this information gets beyond him, it means the life of the operative now situated within their center!

Whitley has correspondence file marked as exhibit 14.

In response to questions by Thomas, Campbell says "plotters" are "prominent in the United States".

3268 When Voorhis questions Campbell about sending out such reports from a man whom nobody, even Gilbert, really knows about, Dies interrupts to go back to the House business and points out that Campbell said the house, when finished, was to be his and that Gilbert had said that the house was his. Mason chips in on this.

3268-

3269 So Campbell reconciles the stories somewhat and Voorhis forgets about what he was going.

3270 Campbell sent out copies of Coughlin's "sermons and speeches consistently for quite a long time". Also sent clippings from Tablet.

Says he is not anti-Jewish, but anti particular Jews.

When Campbell says the committee, in his files, has "a copy of a report

account from Texas on the activities of German agents operating in Houston", they forget about that, too.

3271-

3272 Never sent out any of Deatherage's stuff.

Deatherage and Allen Zoll were together at Moseley's Indianapolis speech. Whitley reads from letter from Campbell to Deatherage "January 12" (probably 1939), Jew-baiting a bit and suggesting a get-together. No questions on Campbell's observation, "I am after more distribution in that state (Ohio)".

3272 Deatherage's correspondence file marked exhibit 15.

3272-

3273 Letter from Campbell to Moseley dated 12/9/38 re substantial correctness of stuff from Deatherage.

Whitley describes "Deatherage and his groups" as "viciously" and "notoriously anti-Semitic and fascist", stronger language than he used on Deatherage when Deatherage was on the stand.

Says Allen Zoll is from St. Louis.

3274 Wrote to Robert Graf, 231 South LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, on 8/29/38, in an attempt to raise part of a \$1,000 fund to send three men to the Los Angeles (American Legion) meeting to get through anti-CIO resolutions.

Graf not identified until later and only question by Dies is why anti-CIO resolution.

3274-

3275 On 8/25/38, he wrote Graf, enclosing reports and saying in part:

If you have seen the light, then, we will go into the situation further, and I shall be glad to explain upon my next trip not only the progress that has been made in combating it, but definite plans for continuance of the activities and what can be accomplished.

No questions on "progress" and "plans". Letter shows specific reports sent out and editorials from Providence Visitor and Destiny. Destiny not identified. Says Graf "used to be with the Standard Gas and Electric" and when

asked what Graf is doing now, he merely replies that Graf is with another company without further questioning.

The Graf file is marked exhibit 16.

3275-

3276 Letter from McWhirter inquiring about Semitic connections of Landon, William Allen White and Secretary Hull's wife, part or full-blooded Semite, dated 12/12/38.

Campbell then wrote a letter about this to Deatherage which appears in Deatherage's testimony.

3276-

3277 Letter from Campbell to McWhirter dated 11/1/38 re plan of Homer Capehart and costs thereof for an organization in each of the 435 Congressional districts, a political organization to boom Capehart for president without the backing of McWhirter and his people.

3277-

3278 Dies reads from Deatherage's letter to Campbell of 12/14/38 which is in Deatherage's testimony about the G.H.Q. in Atlanta, etc., without any serious questioning.

Then Dies describes the letter as "revolutionary."

(Note: He didn't with Deatherage on the stand.)

Dies asks why Campbell didn't send it out. Campbell replies, "Well---"

3279 Dies reads further from the letter.

This comes from the letter:

Right after the first of the year it is intention to call a small conference, say about 25, in some place as Chicago, quietly, and discuss the matter of what we are going to do about this thign. These will not be the organization leaders, but leaders of the main groups throughout the Nation--Father Coughlin, Winrod, Lodge Curran, John Fry, of the A. F. L., Homer Chaillaux, of the Legion, as well as other veteran leaders; Taber, of the Grange; Garrison, of the Associated Farmers--in all, men who are heads of large groups on our side of the fence....

(Note: No questions.)

3280 Campbell says reports he had sent to Deatherage were on CIO. Deatherage wanted to be sure of the accuracy of the source before he got General Moseley to use them.

(Note: No questioning on the sending out of these CIO reports.)

Campbell says he was trying to get "back under" Deatherage to find out what he was doing and planning.

3280-

3282 Dies reads $1\frac{1}{2}$ 8-point pages from letters re need for military action, eventual coming of fascism in the United States, etc.

(Note: No questioning on the above)

3282 Campbell says he prevented Moseley from appearing on the same platform with Father Coughlin.

Deatherage's address in St. Albans is box 467 and telephone, 691.

3283 Letter dated 12/9/38, from Campbell to Col. Edward J. Quinn, 48 Winter Street, portland, Maine, saying in part:

Dear Colonel Quinn: Enclosed is another report. The press, motion picture, and radio should be your medium of checking the accuracy of these reports. I believe the evidence which Commander Chadwick will present to the Dies committee will bring out some of this in part.

May I suggest that you tune in at 3 p.m., central standard time, each Sunday afternoon and get Father Coughlin's speech on the current situation. I know definitely that the information which he is putting out is correct, as I have seen some of the official documents which he is citing in his speeches.....

File made exhibit 17.

3284 Whitley reads telegram from Gilbert to Campbell dated 8/14/37:

Your Long Island friend has sold you out completely to Snow. He had your Penn contacts Pew and Weir. She gave George your harmony letter; even your Ohio plan has been duplicated by them. Sent letter to Indiana address explaining in full.

Campbell says he has never sent reports to either and has never seen either.

Campbell traveled all over the country--to the West Coast.

Committee then recessed until 9 a.m., May 19, 1939, the record shows, but the next hearing printed is that of May 22, 1939.

Campbell, James E., testimony of.
May 22, 1939, afternoon session; Volume 5, pp. 3343 ff.

3343 Campbell identifies letter of 4/6/39 from his files addressed "Dear Friend", apparently for wide distribution.

Campbell says he has been a "Nationalist" (as contrasted to internationalist) since 1932, since which time "internationalist ideology has been rife in our country."

3344 The letter urged letters to Senators and Congressman recommending "strong neutrality act". Sent to 150 people he knew.

Identifies letter of 5/9/39 to "Skipper"--Gilbert--in which he said "R.S.J. is definitely a Christian NO" which Campbell says should be "NR" for "Naval Reserve". Claims not to remember what or whose initials these are.

(Note: Robert S. Judge of RA&I. See Volume 5, p. 3251, a letter written a month earlier.)

3345 ^a"Christi^a" is non-Communist, Campbell says.

Name of committee investigator is deleted from testimony.

Said R.S. J. needed "educating".

3346 Said in letter, "Reports indicate ... that fireworks are liable to start shortly after July 1."

Campbell kept reports in a portfolio, bound, and Gilbert didn't have them.

3347 Re-hash.

3348 Says he is Department chairman of the VFW for State of Kentucky. Says American service men are being discharged in Nashville, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Columbus and "political refugees are replacing them." Admits he has no proof of this.

3349 Dies reads from Campbell's letter dated 12/13/39 to Deatherage:

Frankly, I say to you that this thing has gone so far that there is only one remedy and that is a military action which will put a military court in charge of the United States Federal Government and each State government, and let them operate under the Constitution until each State proves itself worthy of the right of self-government, and that can be done only by the citizens within each State cleaning house and exercising the right of free-born men.

3350 Campbell says he meant this only in case of "Communist revolt".

Says his "belief" is based upon reports.

3351 Campbell says that committee investigator (name deleted) promised that "information would be run down quietly" and thus because of the way the committee had handled it, it couldn't now be proved.

Rephash.

3352 "Believes" in Deatherage personally but "couldn't see" his organization.

3353 Campbell took "proof" out because Gilbert ~~had~~ only one copy(!). He even took the marginal statement of pproof out.

3354 Says he was going to organize veterans' groups for the Republican Party--
and a new plan but one he had in mind before he met Gilbert.

Re-hash of Capehart letter.

3355 After Thomas interrupts to ask what the connection is between "Republican Party in the United States and subversive activities", Dies says it is "my idea" that Campbell wanted to circulate "the same sort of literature throughout the country for political purposes", which Campbell denies.

3356 Campbell insists the reports were sent out privately and confidentially and "not broadcast".

3347 More re Capehart.

3358 Nothing.

3359 Dies still persists in saying that Campbell was being paid by Gilbert to organize 435 Congressional districts for Republicans and Campbell still denies it. He says it was never more than a plan.

3360 Dies reads from letters from Campbell to McWhirter dated 12/9/38 and 12/13/38 saying in part that Moseley was going to speak before the New York Board of Trade on 12/14/38 and that Moseley "has been able to confirm some of the musical scores."

Campbell recommends to McWhirter that he listen to Coughlin.

3361 From letter:

As you know, I have gone about as long and as far as I can go on these matters without an intelligent, well-informed organization in back of us, capable of providing the sinews of war.

When finally he is asked, not by Dies who read from the letter but by ^e Haley after Dies doesn't, what he means by "the sinews of war", Campbell replies, "Financing or carrying on a program" without further questioning.

3361-

3362 Dies asks Campbell if he read the speeches before he sent them out and Campbell says he did.

Then:

The Chairman. For instance, you knew that in the speech of General Moseley, dated December 29, 1938, there was the following paragraph:

And then I listened to the rabbi on my left. He gave me a lecture on internationalism, how we should change the instruction of our children in the schools. Finally, he pointed to a flag that was on the speaker's stand, and he said, "General, that flag to me is only a worthless piece of bunting." I said, "Rabbi, to me it is a wonderful symbol of all we have accomplished in the battles that we have fought for our liberty,

to me it symbolizes both our victories of peace and war," adding "if you tell me that is nothing but a worthless piece of bunting, I will tell you that perhaps a cross is only two worthless sticks nailed together." He said, "No; that is a little different," but that was at the same speaker's table in the United States of America.

Mr. Campbell. What is wrong with that?

Then they talk about something else and Moseley's slander and Campbell's question, "What is wrong with that?" stand as an uncontradicted indictment of the Jews. It should be pointed out that Moseley was expected as a witness, that if Dies wanted to ask Campbell if/what Moseley said that was wrong, he could have taken other passages. It happens that the Rabbi of this passage wired the committee denying this and demanding to be heard. A week afterwards he was written a letter saying "It will not be possible to hold any further hearings for some time" and suggesting that he submit a statement for the record, which he did, denying the whole thing. See pp. 3703-4.

3362 Correspondence with Moseley, largely rehash, Capehart's possible campaign.
ff.

(Note: On p. 3367 Thomas says the committee spent Friday afternoon talking about testimony taken at executive session of Thursday.

On p. 3368 Campbell says, "When I stopped ... in your good State of Texas, I always found a resentment against the New Deal."

No comment from Dies.)

3369 Campbell sent a copy of Coughlin's speech to McWhirter.

Endorses aims and purposes of Deatherage.

3370-

3371 Dies again reads the "G.H.Q." letter of Deatherage to Campbell.

(Note: This letter is read three or four times in this volume.)

3371-

3372 The difference it seems between Campbell and Deatherage is that Campbell wants to use the regular army to set up "military courts" and Deatherage wants

a private army. Both claim only for the expected "Communist" uprising, of which they offer no evidence.

RAND - ANGLO-SAXON FEDERATION

3372 Knows Howard Rand whom he met four years ago.

3373 Doesn't consider Anglo-Saxon Federation anti-Semitic.

Wrote Rand 1/2/39 re getting Coughlin's speeches and possibility of their meeting.

A letter from Rand to Campbell on 1/4/39 says "Yes; I would be very glad to have Coughlin's speech each week," etc.

(Note: There are other letters because Campbell says, "He had been writing to me for a year or so," etc. There are no questions on the correspondence. Also, it seems likely that the quote from Rand above indicates that Campbell had written and asked Rand if he wanted to get Coughlin's stuff. A line of questioning which, if followed, might have been productive.)

3374 Dies abruptly changes the subject:

The Chairman. So when you speak of "our organization" throughout this correspondence, you mean the organization in the 435 congressional districts that you were setting up for political purposes?

Mr. Campbell. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. I am trying to get the distinction.

Then this build-up for the reports--not substantiated by the record:

The Chairman. Those reports are highly inflammatory.

Mr. Campbell. That is why I didn't send them out.

The Chairman. They are repeating conversations advocating the overthrow of the Government by force?

Mr. Campbell. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. They are repeating conversations in which prominent people are alleged to be plotting the destruction and overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a soviet government?

Mr. Campbell. Yes, sir.

Most of the distribution was in the South and Southwest, Campbell says in response to leading questions by Thomas (see p. 3378).

3375 Rehash on Hamilton.

3376 Rehash on CIO "subversive activity".

3377 Sent reports to Bert Presson, of Little Rock, Arkansas, Adjutant of the Legion, although he is not on the list.

3378 Says only 15 of the 40 are in the South, although he said "most" were in the South and Southwest.

Hamilton never wrote or told Campbell not to send the stuff out after Campbell told Hamilton that he was going to send Moseley's stuff to the Republican National Committee list. Included in the stuff he sent were Coughlin's speeches and clippings from the Brooklyn Tablet.

3379 From the letter from Campbell to Rand dated 12/12/38:

May I suggest that you tune in at the address of Father Coughlin, Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. eastern standard time. There are some things in his belief with which I cannot agree, but I can most heartily subscribe to the manner in which he is presenting his evidence against the subversive Jew who would break down Christianity and Americanism.

Also speaks of trip East which he plans and the possibility of a meeting in

Chicago and Massachusetts. Dies asks Campbell about his trip and interrupts

3379-

3380 Campbell before he can answer to go into the following build-up of the reports:

The Chairman (interposing). Now, Mr. Campbell, when you got these reports from Mr. Gilbert, did you ever, yourself, make any independent investigation to determine whether there was any truth in the reports?

Mr. Campbell. A personal investigation I did not make. I had known Mr. Gilbert a long time and before I had sent any of them out I had seen those things happen.

The Chairman. You had the proof--when the report reached you, with the report was the newspaper clipping verifying it.

Mr. Campbell. No, sir; not in all cases, only in the past few months has he been sending those newspaper reports. If you will go back, sir, for a period of 2 years, there weren't any newspaper clippings.

The Chairman. But where he didn't send the newspaper clippings, he did have a statement to the effect that proof of it could be found in certain newspapers?

Mr. Campbell. That was only in the last few months that he started putting that in. Previous to that time they came just as a straight report.

3380-

3381 Voorhis asks Campbell, "Do you still believe there is such a plot as this?"

Campbell replies:

Mr. Campbell. I have no question in my mind to doubt Mr. Gilbert. I do believe that there is a definite Communist plot in this country. I don't know personally when it is going to break. I know that with the same intensive effort that this committee put onto that things, as they are capable of doing, they can uncover it for themselves.

Mr. Voorhis. This committee is intending to go at this time in the broadest way it can, I will say that much, but here is the next question I want to ask you:

Do you believe that if there were such a plot as has been alleged in these reports that it would have a better chance or a worse chance to effect its purposes after these hearings than it had before?

Mr. Campbell. I think it would have a worse chance after these hearings.

Mr. Voorhis. That is right. If you believed that, then, and if you honestly believed the material in these reports, and you were trying to render a patriotic service, why in the world didn't you tell somebody about it?

Mr. Campbell. If you will follow up all the information that is available, you will run these fellows out.

Mr. Voorhis. I don't think the thing holds water at all.

Dies says, and Campbell admits, that he had no connection in any of his work with the Legion, VFW or ROA.

3382 Didn't send out a report that Dies says "contains a great deal of vile suggestions about the President and his wife" dated Tuesday, April 18.

3383-

3384 They conclude this way:

Mr. Whitley. As a matter of fact, Mr. Campbell, I have been all over those reports that were in your office, and I haven't found any instance yet where any startling predictions were made and then confirmed weeks later in the press. All the predictions that I have seen that were made, and which have been pointed to, have the proof right in the letter that transmitted the prediction. So it didn't occur to you that someone might be presenting these predictions just to try to build up and make the whole fantastic report look and sound authentic?

Mr. Campbell. No, sir; it didn't.

Mr. Voorhis. Does it now, Mr. Campbell?

Mr. Campbell. I would like to re-read all those things.

The Chairman. We have Mr. Hamilton here, and we would like to hear from him at this time.

(Note: John D. M. Hamilton, whose testimony immediately follows Campbell's, is the only case I know where anyone was so quickly allowed to comment on testimony of a witness about himself-- and the record is clear on Hamilton. It should be pointed out that this was the very first day of public hearings and Hamilton was called immediately after Campbell and got a break on the press.)

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