

Gilbert, Dudley Pierrepotn, testimony of.
May 22, 1939, afternoon session, vol. 5, pp. 3327, ff.

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3328 Letter of 4/18/39, Gilbert to Campbell, quotes New York Times editorial on foreign policies. Gilbert says this shows Roosevelt wanted to get us in war (plan 3, he says); denies sending "vile" stuff out on the president. Dies won't let whatever it is into the record.

3329 Whatever this stuff was Gilbert directed it be sent to the south.
Describes Rice again.

3330 Doesn't think Rice can be found now.

3331 Whitley shows for identification report of 5/2/39, postmarked 5/9/39 from Gilbert to Campbell.

Gilbert says it was not a "regular" report because it doesn't say "score". Reference to group that met at club as "music boys". Report says Negrin "Red leader" in New York on way to Mexico to arrange "to concentrate 200,000 Spanish red troops now interned in France", close to U. S. border.
"Proof", May 3 newspaper story.

3332 Whitley reads from the report:

"Music Boys thanked by Harry Bridges union for sending 150 gas masks to striking sailors at Everett, Mass., after they had been gassed by police in riot."

Immediately under that:

"Proof, -- May 4 (following day), the papers report several pickets arrested with gas masks."

Gilbert insists this is not a rush report and it didn't have to go out right away.

3333 Identifies report dated 1/25/39 to Campbell as "routine."

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3334 Whitley says none of the reports were sent out "before it was confirmed in the press." Gilbert says there were "dozens".

Then Thomas asks why the committee made the release that it did.

Mr. Thomas. How does that, Mr. Counsel, jibe, with the information that we got in the executive hearing the other day, the statement that was given out to the press and what we read in the press. I am not trying to defend the witness at all, but I want you to get this thing cleared up for the record. Were there any incidents that were reported by the informant and then reported by Mr. Gilbert to Campbell, that took place some time afterward?

The Chairman. Well, you recall the testimony of Mr. Cooke, who testified that some of the predictions were made prior to the announcement in the press. That was the evidence we had before us the other day in the executive session. We then recessed until Monday to afford us an opportunity to check the files which we had seized, but had not had an opportunity to go through. This is a result of an examination of the files themselves.

But the information you are asking for is answered by the testimony of Mr. Cooke, who, as you recall, did testify that some of the predictions came true later, as indicated in the press.

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Mr. Thomas. Have we found, then, by a later test, that that was not correct, that all of this information was reported in the press at about the same time or immediately thereafter?

Mr. Whitley. We are just citing a number of instances, Mr. Thomas, some of which were cited by the witnesses in previous hearings, in which the proof of the prediction is contained in the same report that contains the prediction, which means that the report was written after it appeared in the press.

Mr. Thomas. I see, but are there any instances where the report was written long before it appeared in the press?

Mr. Whitley. I haven't found any and I have just offered to let Mr. Gilbert go over the records.

Gilbert gives an example of one that did--retirement of army officers.

Gilbert says sometimes it took his informant two or three days to establish contact.

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Whitley reads from 1/25 report:

"* * * of star boys, read a letter from * * * which stated that if the music boys wanted anything from the Army or Navy to see * * * was assured by * * * that he had his permission to interfere in Army and Navy any time he saw fit. * * * ended by saying that the generals and admirals were of no more importance than the big, stupid gentile uniformed doormen that stood outside Jewish-owned apartment houses in New York, and like the doormen we can fire them if they do not please us. Watch what happens to some of them this year."

Immediately under that in your handwriting:

"Proof.--New York Herald Tribune, January 27, 1939 (2 days later), stated: '* * * had gone over the head of the Army and allowed French officers to learn our plane secrets. Clippings enclosed.'"

He says that the report wasn't sent out until later and that "there is a two-day lapse between the date of the report and the date of the proof."

(Note: In all these cases the committee does not establish the accuracy or inaccuracy of these "reports" and here the attempt is only to show that the report wasn't sent out until after its contents were a matter of public knowledge. The inflammatory language of these reports is not the subject of a single question and they stand uncontradicted with all the names deleted by the Dies committee in the public record.)

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3337 Whitley reads from the same report further regarding the French purchase of airplanes.

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3339 American Nationalists, Inc., not to collect anything from members.

Discussion of charter.

3340 Re-hash.

3341 Gilbert says none of his stuff appeared in the press until after the committee released it, that if any harm has been done the committee has done it. There is no denial or question from anyone.

3342 Dies again describes Gilbert's "second plan", used after attempting to get publicity didn't work out well as "whispering campaign", which Gilbert denies.

Mason asks a few questions:

Mr. Mason. If and when there is a Red uprising, you have stated that the Nation or groups in the nation should be ready to launch a counter attack?

Mr. Gilbert. By that I mean they should volunteer their services at once to the constituted authorities, be they police or Army or Navy.

Mr. Mason. But there shouldn't be any counter attack until after the overt act of the Red uprising?

Mr. Gilbert. Certainly not, so as to be within the law.

Mr. Mason. But what should be done to get ready to make this counter attack so that the counter attack will be ready at the time the Red uprising comes?

Mr. Gilbert. The manpower to hand over to the police departments of the various cities, and the National Guard, when they may be short of manpower.

3343 Before Gilbert is excused, he and Dies exchange insults after Gilbert insists that he was not broadcasting his stuff and Dies says he didn't know what the 40 men were doing with the reports.

The Chairman. There are a good many organizations in this country that are spreading about the same type of stuff, aren't there?

Mr. Gilbert. I don't think so, and I think if it is being spread, it is due to the fact of the state of mind created by this rather strange investigating committee.

The Chairman. You may have one opinion of that, and I have a very definite opinion of you.

Total, 87 pages.