

SUMMON ARMY TO FIGHT REDS, SAYS MOSELEY

General on Stand Declares F. D. R. Should Fire Communists

By KENNETH CRAWFORD
Staff Correspondent New York Post

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Major General George van Horn Moseley today told the Dies committee that President Roosevelt ought to use the army to fight Communism in the United States.

The former commander of the Fourth Corps Area declared that "the disease of Communism" could be cured "in five minutes from the White House" if the President empowered the army to investigate subversive activities.

"The army can make plans to fight Germany but it can't do a damned thing to protect us from the enemy within the gates," Moseley shouted.

Would Dismiss Communists

He said the President should "fire every Communist in the employ of the United States Government and every person giving aid and comfort to Communists."

Moseley, questioned as to his knowledge of an anti-Semitic campaign to counter an alleged plot against the Government, denied any connection with Nazi or Fascist organizations. He admitted, however, that he recently attended a "patriotic" meeting on Long Island at which he met Fritz Kuhn, head of the German-American Bund.

Earlier the retired general said he had given "disturbing information" about subversive activity to Chief of Staff Malin Craig and the Intelligence Division of the Army.

He added that they took his reports seriously, thanked him for them and "did something very definite about it." Just what they did he did not immediately say.

The information he gave the army, Moseley said, came from his correspondents, among whom was James E. Campbell of Kentucky, a previous witness, who admitted disseminating reports purporting to reveal that New York Jews were

Continued on Page 7, Col. 2

LET ARMY FIGHT REDS—MOSELEY

General Says F. D. R. Could Stop Subversive Activities in 5 Minutes

Continued from Page One

plotting to overthrow the Government.

Apparently this was the information given to the army by Moseley.

Kuhn at Meeting

Moseley said he sent his last warning to Craig about a month ago and previously had called personally at the army's Intelligence headquarters in Washington.

The retired army officer admitted under questioning that he attended a meeting on May 5 at the home of Mrs. Rudyard Uzell, 85-12 165th Street, Jamaica, L. I. At this meeting, he said, he met about forty persons, among them Kuhn.

Moseley described Mrs. Uzell as a "patriotic woman," who urged him to come to New York secretly for the meeting. At her request, he said, he registered at a New York hotel as A. B. Parker two days before the meeting.

Didn't See Any Bundsmen

Asked whether Mrs. Uzell was spreading anti-Semitic propaganda, Moseley said he did not know that she was. He said he also was unaware that her home was guarded by Kuhn's bundsmen the night of the meeting.

"I didn't see any uniforms," he said.

The Jamaica meeting, it developed, was attended by representatives of various organizations "engaged in this work." Among the guests was a Mrs. Good of Philadelphia, whom Moseley described as head of a patriotic organization. He didn't remember the other guests.

"What was the purpose of this meeting?" Moseley was asked.

"Patriotic," he replied.

Moseley said he made a speech and that Kuhn was introduced but made no address.

Warned About Answers

"Wasn't it the purpose of this meeting to set up a national federation with you at its head?" Rhea Whitley, the committee's counsel, asked.

"Not at all," Moseley protested.

"You don't remember that the house was guarded by Kuhn's men?"

"No."

Moseley said he had received no communication from Mrs. Uzell since the meeting at her home. Representative Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts, acting chairman of the committee, repeatedly warned Moseley against giving unresponsive answers. He refused to permit Moseley to read a prepared statement at the start of the hearing.

Moseley at first denied that he ever disseminated anti-Semitic literature, but later admitted that he sent out the reports of Jew-baiting organizations on occasion. The admission was made after he had been confronted with copies of his own correspondence showing that he once offered to pass along to a correspondent the circulars of James True, notorious anti-Semitic propagandist.

Believes Press Is Controlled

Self-assured and garrulous at the start of the hearing, Moseley wilted under cross-examination. His voice dropped so low that it was barely audible.

Moseley expressed confidence in the authenticity of True's reports and those of other anti-Semitic propagandists. He said their information was often more accurate than the public press.

"Take Spain, for example," he said. "We weren't given an ac-

zation without approving of its methods."

Moseley said Deatherage explained to him that after the Civil War the Ku Klux Klan was formed by enlisted men and the Knights of the White Camellia by officers. Deatherage thinks of his organization as the heir of the original Knights of the White Camellia, Moseley said.

Sees Emergency in U. S.

The witness said Deatherage wanted him to head a coalition of patriotic organizations but he refused.

"He wanted you to be the man on the white horse?" Healey asked.

"Oh I don't know," Moseley replied.

Moseley said he believed an "emergency" exists in the United States owing to the activities of Communists and the danger that they will drag the United States into war. Asked by whom he believes the press is controlled, Moseley replied:

"The Communists."

Moseley again insisted on reading his statement and again permission was denied by Healey.

"Bull," Moseley shouted. "This is a lot of bull. You don't want to know about subversive activities or you'd let me read this statement from the top to the bottom."

Moseley said he was not opposed to Jews except as they are identified with Communism.

Asked about his various speaking engagements, Moseley said he was invited by the Republican organization of Indiana to address a meeting celebrating its success in the last election and he accepted. He added, however, that he is "personally loyal to both parties."

Gibe at Roosevelt

Pinned down by Representative Jerry Voorhis of California about his opinions, Moseley said he believed the Fascist organizations of the extreme right were necessary to cope with the "disease of Communism." Organizations on the extreme right, he characterized as "patriotic organizations" because they protect "our republic."

Under his definition, he said, the Bund is a patriotic organization.

plotting to overthrow the Government.

Apparently this was the information given to the army by Moseley.

Kuhn at Meeting

Moseley said he sent his last warning to Craig about a month ago and previously had called personally at the army's Intelligence headquarters in Washington.

The retired army officer admitted under questioning that he attended a meeting on May 5 at the home of Mrs. Rudyard Uzell, 85-12 165th Street, Jamaica, L. I. At this meeting, he said, he met about forty persons, among them Kuhn.

Moseley described Mrs. Uzell as a "patriotic woman," who urged him to come to New York secretly for the meeting. At her request, he said, he registered at a New York hotel as A. B. Parker two days before the meeting.

Didn't See Any Bundsmen

Asked whether Mrs. Uzell was spreading anti-Semitic propaganda, Moseley said he did not know that she was. He said he also was unaware that her home was guarded by Kuhn's bundsmen the night of the meeting.

"I didn't see any uniforms," he said.

The Jamaica meeting, it developed, was attended by representatives of various organizations "engaged in this work." Among the guests was a Mrs. Good of Philadelphia, whom Moseley described as head of a patriotic organization. He didn't remember the other guests.

"What was the purpose of this meeting?" Moseley was asked.

"Patriotic," he replied.

Moseley said he made a speech and that Kuhn was introduced but made no address.

Warned About Answers

"Wasn't it the purpose of this meeting to set up a national federation with you at its head?" Rhea Whitley, the committee's counsel, asked.

"Not at all," Moseley protested.

"You don't remember that the house was guarded by Kuhn's men?"

"No."

Moseley said he had received no communication from Mrs. Uzell since the meeting at her home.

Representative Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts, acting chairman of the committee, repeatedly warned Moseley against giving unresponsive answers. He refused to permit Moseley to read a prepared statement at the start of the hearing.

Moseley at first denied that he ever disseminated anti-Semitic literature, but later admitted that he sent out the reports of Jew-baiting organizations on occasion. The admission was made after he had been confronted with copies of his own correspondence showing that he once offered to pass along to a correspondent the circulars of James True, notorious anti-Semitic propagandist.

Believes Press Is Controlled

Self-assured and garrulous at the start of the hearing, Moseley wilted under cross-examination. His voice dropped so low that it was barely audible.

Moseley expressed confidence in the authenticity of True's reports and those of other anti-Semitic propagandists. He said their information was often more accurate than the public press.

"Take Spain, for example," he said. "We weren't given an accurate picture of that situation."

"I haven't much faith in the national press today," Moseley said. "I think it is largely controlled."

Moseley said he became acquainted with George Deatherage, head of the Knights of the White Camellia, about a year ago and relied on him heavily for information. The witness denied, however, that he had anything to do with Deatherage's organization.

"I think he is a patriot, but I couldn't have anything to do with his organization any more than I could belong to the Ku Klux Klan," Moseley said. "I might agree with the general objectives of an organi-

zation without approving of its methods."

Moseley said Deatherage explained to him that after the Civil War the Ku Klux Klan was formed by enlisted men and the Knights of the White Camellia by officers. Deatherage thinks of his organization as the heir of the Original Knights of the White Camellia, Moseley said.

Sees Emergency in U. S.

The witness said Deatherage wanted him to head a coalition of patriotic organizations but he refused.

"He wanted you to be the man on the white horse?" Healey asked.

"Oh I don't know," Moseley replied.

Moseley said he believed an "emergency" exists in the United States owing to the activities of Communists and the danger that they will drag the United States into war. Asked by whom he believes the press is controlled, Moseley replied:

"The Communists."

Moseley again insisted on reading his statement and again permission was denied by Healey.

"Bull," Moseley shouted. "This is a lot of bull. You don't want to know about subversive activities or you'd let me read this statement from the top to the bottom."

Moseley said he was not opposed to Jews except as they are identified with Communism.

Asked about his various speaking engagements, Moseley said he was invited by the Republican organization of Indiana to address a meeting celebrating its success in the last election and he accepted. He added, however, that he is "personally loyal to both parties."

Gibe at Roosevelt

Pinned down by Representative Jerry Voorhis of California about his opinions, Moseley said he believed the Fascist organizations of the extreme right were necessary to cope with the "disease of Communism." Organizations on the extreme right he characterized as "patriotic organizations" because they protect "our republic."

Under his definition, he said, the Bund is a patriotic organization.