

Moseley Blasts At New Dealism At Dies Inquiry

Asserts President Should Call Out the Army to Rid U. S. of Communists

By Bruce Pinter

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley (retired), whose name entered the hearings of the Dies committee on un-American activities when previous witnesses testified that he was being sought to lead a movement, reputedly anti-Semitic, in learning to fight subversive forces in the United States, passed an embattled four hours on the stand today, stating his views of the situation in general and of the New Deal in particular.

The sixty-four-year-old officer, who receives an annual pension of \$6,000, was in no mood to trifle, denouncing the committee, the Roosevelt administration, President Roosevelt, Communists and Jews. The general, accused the committee of being unwilling to hear facts as to subversive forces here, and repeatedly demanded that he be allowed to read a statement explaining his position. The statement, he finally revealed, was thirty-five pages long and would take him from an hour and a half to an hour and three-quarters to deliver. The committee, somewhat startled, finally told him he might read it tomorrow, if he would be careful to state only facts and personal beliefs, and leave out hearsay which might drag in the names of innocent persons.

"Are you trying to protect someone?" the witness shouted, pounding on the desk with his fist. "Who are you trying to protect?" He finally agreed to consult his counsel during the evening and to revise his statement to include facts only. He was not pleased with the idea nor with the committee's actions in general, however, and was not backward about expressing himself.

"Bull," he shouted later, as Representative Arthur D. Healey, Democrat (Continued on page 8, column 4)

Maj. Gen. Moseley Before the Dies Committee



The retired Army leader as he testified in Washington yesterday

Moseley Blasts At New Dealism At Dies Inquiry

(Continued from page one)

ocrat of Massachusetts, the acting chairman, tried to explain why the committee wanted to hear no long tirade. "You don't want any information on subversive activities. If you did, you'd let me read this."

The general made it clear, as he has done ever since his retirement last September, that he had no great respect for either President Roosevelt or his administration hamstrung in its efforts to fight Communism by an order which came "from the White House—from the top." He denied anti-Semitic leanings or support of Nazism or Fascism but insisted that "Jews could stop Communism in thirty days by using their power over the radio, the press, the movies and the money markets of the world."

"Are you inferring that the Jewish race is entirely responsible for Communism?" he was asked. "My investigations," he said, "led me to believe very thoroughly that the Jews are in control of these organizations. I've just been on the Coast, where a man familiar with the situation for years told me that in many Communist organizations the percentage of Jews is often 90 per cent. It varies, however."

His informant, he said, was a retired Army general now living in San Diego. He informed the committee also that from coast to coast Communists, mostly Jewish, were making speeches trying to lead the United States into a foreign war. Under questioning, however, he admitted that he had never heard such a speech. The information, he said, came from friends.

Earl Browder, national Communist leader, he said, was an intimate of the current Administration.

"They've never repudiated him or his party," he said, "and they've never refused his votes."

"Is it your view," he was asked, "that the man in the White House, as you call him, might involve us in some foreign war for an ulterior motive?" The general nodded vigorously

interested in a story the general had repeated in several of his speeches, in which he accused a rabbi of referring to the United States flag as "a worthless piece of bunting." He explained that the rabbi had sat next to him at the speakers' table at a luncheon, but was reluctant to give the rabbi's name, explaining that that would be "unfair." He finally said that the man was Rabbi David Marx, of Atlanta. The rabbi denied the charge tonight, explaining that "the whole matter is too preposterous to be entitled to an answer."

The rabbi, Gen. Moseley had explained, had expounded on the theory of internationalism, and this, he said, was the general credo of the Jewish race.

"The Jew," he said, "is first an internationalist and second a

He also disparaged Jewish courage, saying that their actions in war spoke for themselves. Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, upheld the record of Jewish soldiers in the World War, and the general, after a pause, said he had been talking of history in general, and had not included the World War.

Suggests Temporary Martial Law

The general said he knew of no plan to establish a military dictatorship in the United States—an idea espoused by the previous witnesses who had sought the general to lead the movement—but admitted that he believed there should be martial law for a sufficient period to wipe out all radical groups. In any event, he said, the Army should receive free rein to investigate and eliminate such groups.

The witness was incensed also at the press, which, he said, had "smeared" him because of previous testimony by others before the committee. He said he believed that free speech, the right of assembly and a free press were missing in the nation and should be restored. His reason for believing that free speech was no more, he explained, was the fact that a radio station refused to allow him to deliver one of his speeches, which contained several strong anti-Semitic passages, unless he modified it. He did not modifying and no broadcasting that time.

Gen. Moseley proved to be a strong backer of the German-American Bund, although he disavowed any connection with it. The bund, he said, had one mission, and

Seminoles Find Selves In W. P. A. Check Dilemma

Can't Indorse Pay Vouchers and Keep Freedom, Too

MIAMI, Fla., May 31 (AP).—Freedom loving Indians, who still recognize no greater authority than their own tribal council, sought a way today to cash W. P. A. checks without indorsing them.

O. B. White, an attorney for the tribe, said the council feared that countersigning checks paid to braves employed on a reservation road project would indicate obligation, thereby abrogating the tribe's traditional non-peace with the government. No peace terms were ever agreed to.

White returned last night from the Everglades, where the Seminoles ended their annual green-corn dance after calling on him to explain why checks instead of cash were given Indian workers.

"Why no givum money?" the attorney was asked. "Why givum government paper?"

White attempted to explain book-keeping and disbursement methods, finally summing it up: "Government big man give you checks, you cash them, checks go back to big man, he write in book."

After considering that the Indians commented: "Much bad. We no like."

the home of Mrs. Rudyard Uzzell, at Jamaica, Queens. Asked if he did not know that Mrs. Uzzell was well known for her activity in spreading anti-Semitic propaganda, he answered that he knew her only as "a fine patriot" and one who was vitally interested in the situation in New York.

"I think," he said, "that there is a serious emergency in the United States. I think it is due to the economic situation. It is also due to subversive activities throughout the United States. It is also due to the effort from coast to coast today to get us involved in war."

The economic situation, he said, could be helped by getting rid of Communists—he said there were 6,000,000 of them—and of aliens in the country illegally—a force that presents a serious danger to the country. In any event, he said, things would be cleared up if the White House took sane and proper action.

"I think," he said, "that the regular army at every moment of the day should be in close touch with what subversive activities are going on. I think they should be ready to act in an emergency. If they were given the right orders from the White House, we could sleep in comfort from coast to coast."

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.



The retired Army leader as he testified in Washington yesterday

Associated Press

Moseley Blasts At New Dealism At Dies Inquiry

(Continued from page one)

ocrat, of Massachusetts, the acting chairman, tried to explain why the committee wanted to hear no long harangue. "You don't want any information on subversive activities. If you did, you'd let me read this."

The general made it clear, as he has done ever since his retirement last September, that he had no great respect for either President Roosevelt or his administration.

hamstrung in its efforts to fight Communism by an order which came "from the White House—from the top." He denied anti-Semitic leanings or support of Nazism or Fascism but insisted that "Jews could stop Communism in thirty days by using their power over the radio, the press, the movies and the money markets of the world."

"Are you inferring that the Jewish race is entirely responsible for Communism?" he was asked.

"My investigations," he said, "led me to believe very thoroughly that the Jews are in control of these organizations. I've just been on the Coast, where a man familiar with the situation for years told me that in many Communist organizations the percentage of Jews is often 90 per cent. It varies, however."

His informant, he said, was a retired Army general now living in San Diego. He informed the committee also that from coast to coast Communists, mostly Jewish, were making speeches trying to lead the United States into a foreign war. Under questioning, however, he admitted that he had never heard such a speech. The information, he said, came from friends.

Earl Browder, national Communist leader, he said, was an intimate of the current Administration.

"They've never repudiated him or his party," he said, "and they've never refused his votes."

"Is it your view," he was asked, "that the man in the White House, as you call him, might involve us in some foreign war for an ulterior motive?"

The general nodded vigorously that that was his view.

Sticks by His Speeches

Portions of speeches the general had made since his retirement were read into the record, showing him accusing Jews of fomenting a foreign war, and accusing industrialists of discharging "true Americans" so that Jewish refugees could be hired. He affirmed the fact that he had made the statements, and said he still believed them to be true. He was asked why, if refugees were being smuggled into the country illegally as he charged, he never had notified the proper authorities.

"I understood it was being winked at," he explained.

The committee was particularly

interested in a story the general had repeated in several of his speeches, in which he accused a rabbi of referring to the United States flag as "a worthless piece of bunting." He explained that the rabbi had sat next to him at the speakers' table at a luncheon, but was reluctant to give the rabbi's name, explaining that that would be "unfair." He finally said that the man was Rabbi David Marx, of Atlanta. The rabbi denied the charge tonight, explaining that "the whole matter is too preposterous to be entitled to an answer."

The rabbi, Gen. Moseley had explained, had expounded on the theory of internationalism, and this, he said, was the general credo of the Jewish race.

"The Jew," he said, "is first an internationalist and second

He also disparaged Jewish courage, saying that their actions in war spoke for themselves. Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, upheld the record of Jewish soldiers in the World War, and the general, after a pause, said he had been talking of history in general, and had not included the World War.

Suggests Temporary Martial Law

The general said he knew of no plan to establish a military dictatorship in the United States—an idea espoused by the previous witnesses who had sought the general to lead the movement—but admitted that he believed there should be martial law for a sufficient period to wipe out all radical groups. In any event, he said, the Army should receive free rein to investigate and eliminate such groups.

The witness was incensed also at the press, which, he said, had "smeared" him because of previous testimony by others before the committee. He said he believed that free speech, the right of assembly and a free press were missing in the nation and should be restored. His reason for believing that free speech was no more, he explained, was the fact that a radio station refused to allow him to deliver one of his speeches, which contained several strong anti-Semitic passages, unless he modified it. He did no modifying and no broadcasting that time.

Gen. Moseley proved to be a strong backer of the German-American Bund, although he disavowed any connection with it. The bund, he said, had one mission, and a patriotic one—"to prevent Communism taking over this country." He said also that, if it became necessary, he might join forces with the bund because he thought that safer and more sensible than asking Communists for protection.

He had met Fritz Kuhn, leader of the bund, only once, he said, and that was at a meeting arranged at

Indorsing them.

O. B. White, an attorney for the tribe, said the council feared that countersigning checks paid to braves employed on a reservation road project would indicate obligation, thereby abrogating the tribe's traditional non-peace with the government. No peace terms were ever agreed to.

White returned last night from the Everglades, where the Seminoles ended their annual green-corn dance after calling on him to explain why checks instead of cash were given Indian workers.

"Why no givum money?" the attorney was asked. "Why givum government paper?"

White attempted to explain book-keeping and disbursement methods, finally summing it up: "Government big man give you checks, you cash them, checks go back to big man, he write in book."

After considering that the Indians commented: "Much bad. We no like."

the home of Mrs. Rudyard Uzzell, at Jamaica, Queens. Asked if he did not know that Mrs. Uzzell was well known for her activity in spreading anti-Semitic propaganda, he answered that he knew her only as "a fine patriot" and one who was vitally interested in the situation in New York.

"I think," he said, "that there is a serious emergency in the United States. I think it is due to the economic situation. It is also due to subversive activities throughout the United States. It is also due to the effort from coast to coast today to get us involved in war."

The economic situation, he said, could be helped by getting rid of Communists—he said there were 6,000,000 of them—and of aliens in the country illegally.

In any event, he said, things would be cleared up if the White House took sane and proper action.

"I think," he said, "that the regular army at every moment of the day should be in close touch with what subversive activities are going on. I think they should be ready to act in an emergency. If they were given the right orders from the White House, we could sleep in comfort from coast to coast."

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.