



The kids have their say

While Eisenhower and Malenkov made long speeches on world problems, the kids of Detroit emphatically stated their position on swimming-pools vs. "security" after park pools were shut down "for security reasons." The Water Board said it acted on a report from the U. S. Army but couldn't reveal what it said. The kids said: "Nuts."

WAR & PEACE

New York Edition

Eisenhower, Malenkov tell anxious world where they are heading

By Kumar Goshal

WITHIN a few days, an anxious world was afforded some measure of insight into the designs of the two most powerful states when the heads of both made foreign policy statements. On Aug. 4 and 6, President Eisenhower addressed the Governors' Conference and broadcast a Report to the Nation. On Aug. 9, Premier Malenkov reviewed Soviet domestic and foreign policy before the Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

In his talk to the Governors Eisenhower concentrated on Asia, especially the Far East. Assuming that the Governors did not "know really why we are so concerned with the far-off southeast corner of Asia," he undertook to elucidate U. S. concern over Indo-China.

PAKISTANIA IN PERIL: The Indo-China war, the President said, has been "described variously as an outgrowth of French colonialism" and "a war between the Communists and the other elements in southeast Asia." Then he gave his own view of it:

"Now, first of all, the last great population remaining in Asia that has not become dominated by the Kremlin, of course, is the subcontinent of India, the Pakistanian Government.

"Here are 150 million people who are still free. Now let us assume that we lose Indo-China . . . several things happen right away. The peninsula, the last little bit of land hanging on down there, would be scarcely defensible. The tin and tungsten that we so greatly value from that area would cease coming, but all India would be outflanked. Burma would be in no position for defense.

"Now, India is front [sic] on that side by the Soviet Empire. . . . You read in the paper . . . Mossadegh moved toward getting rid of his parliament . . . supported by the Communist Party of Iran. All of that position around there is very ominous to the U. S., because finally if we lost all that, how would the free world hold the rich empire of Indonesia?"

"So, you see . . . this must be blocked. . . . So when the U. S. votes \$400 million to help that war, we are . . . voting for the cheapest way that we can prevent the occurrence of something that would be of a most terrible significance to the U. S. A., our security, our power and ability to get certain things we need from the riches of the Indonesian territory and from southeast Asia."

AN OLD STORY: Between the lines of the twisted geography and tortured language, there emerged almost embar-

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

"I don't care what the problem is, I think I can always talk, my friends, just to get back to this one thought: unless the Governors of the states, I don't give a hoot whether a Democrat or Republican is in this kind of a job, we are Americans, in the Federal Government, unless we can cooperate on the basis of understanding of the facts and progress steadily, surely and confidently in carrying out a program that we believe will establish the security of the United States, not only from a bomb, from some kind of destructive action of the enemy, but make sure that its surpluses are carried abroad and in return for those surpluses we get back goods that will allow those people to buy our surpluses; unless we have that kind of economic strength we are going to have to live a very different kind of life than we do."

—From President Eisenhower's speech, 8/4/53.

rassingly the U. S. colonial approach with which Asians have become familiar. (The population of the subcontinent of India is about 410 million; 310 million in the Indian Republic, about 100 million in Pakistan. Indonesia is a republic, not an empire.) Eisenhower was saying, in his own way, that the main U. S. concern was to maintain southeast Asia as a raw-material source for U. S. industry—to Asians, the classic imperialist pattern.

While professing responsibility to
(Continued on Page 3)



A great victory against thought-control
It was won for Lieut. Thierman (r.) by attorney Bloch (l.) and co-counsel Capt. Thomas Meagher Jr.

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JUSTICE IS DONE BY ARMY COURT-MARTIAL

Lieut. freed on 'red' charges

WHILE the score of victories in civil-court political trials sank almost to zero, a Fort Devens, Mass., Army tribunal came up this month with a blow to the witch-hunters when it acquitted Lt. Sheppard Carl Thierman after a court-martial lasting over three months. The attorney who moved the tribunal to acquit Thierman, after Washington "paper patriots" had sought "to get some publicity" out of the lieutenant's progressive record, was Emanuel H. Bloch, the man who defended Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This was Thierman's story: He joined the Army at 21, served honorably from 1942 to the end of World War II; scored top grades in mental and aptitude tests. Under the Army's special training program, he studied at Princeton, then at George Washington U. where he took a pre-medical course. After his discharge in 1946 he went to N. Y. University where he obtained a medical degree in 1949.

BUDAPEST TO KOREA: Following his graduation and after interning in a Brooklyn hospital, he attended the Intl. Youth Festival in Budapest as co-chairman of the U. S. delegation. During this period he was an active leader of an organization of internes. On Oct. 20, 1950, he registered with his Selective Service Board under the Doctor's Draft Law. The last question on the Defense Dept. application form for an officer's commission was:

Are you or have you ever been a member of any organization, association, group, or combination of persons advocating a subversive policy or seeking to alter the form of government by unconstitutional means?

Thierman answered "No". Commissioned a first lieutenant, he was sent to Korea in 1951 and there assigned as a medical officer at the prisoner compounds on Koje Island. He won commendation for his work, was recommended for promotion. In Oct., 1952, while he was still in service on Koje, articles in the N. Y. World Telegram asked how a person of Thierman's "red background" could be commissioned and assigned to Korea.

THE ENEMY AT HOME: In Nov., 1952, Thierman completed his tour of duty, was returned to Fort Devens, Mass., for

separation. But on Nov. 13 he was subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, then headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.). Former Sen. Herbert O'Connor (D-Md.) presided at Thierman's hearing. Committee counsel Richard Arens grilled him mercilessly for nearly five hours, brushed aside his perfect record in Korea, implied that he had used his post here for "espionage". He was badgered about his "no" answer to the question of ever belonging to a subversive organization. He invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer several questions, used the same ground to refuse to give the committee a sample of his signature.

Two days before his separation from the Army, Thierman was charged with obtaining his commission by fraud by specifically denying membership in the Communist Party. He was ordered to stand trial by court-martial. Four months later another charge was added: that he had sworn falsely before the committee. Finally came a third charge that he had violated the military code by refusing to submit his signature to the committee.

THE TRIAL: On April 27, the court-martial began. Nine officers constituted the court; a two-thirds vote was enough to convict. The senior prosecutor, a lieutenant-colonel, was promoted during the trial. Thierman was defended by Bloch and an Army officer assigned as co-counsel.

Main witness against Thierman was Mary Stalcup Markward, who has testified in many recent trials as an undercover FBI agent in the CP for several years. She said she had received Thierman's application for CP membership in Washington in 1946. Thierman readily admitted signing the application but said he never became a member.

In cross-examination, Bloch made Mary Markward confess that for all the years she had been on the FBI payroll she had never paid income taxes, and had bought and furnished a fancy home with money illegally kept from the government.

CHARGES DROPPED: For the matter of the application card, Bloch put two expert witnesses on the stand: Al Lan-

(Continued on Page 6)

The first-hand FACTS about New China!

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The turning point

PARIS, FRANCE

People in their anger and despair have compared the Rosenberg Case with the Reichstag fire. I say a thousand times no. The Reichstag fire was the beginning of a terrible expedition into darkness; the deaths of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg mark the turning point, the road back—the Stalingrad of human consciousness.

Surely it must now occur to all good people that the Rosenbergs accepted their supreme sacrifice because they felt America was worth it. No one, not even an innocent person, will deliberately give up life for nothing. If the Rosenbergs felt that way in the most hopeless of all predicaments, then surely those whose lives still hold promise will be moved.

In France, where there are millions of people who ought to be united and are not, the ice is broken, the way open. Never again will the nasty old congerie at the bottom of my street pass me in angry silence as I hand out leaflets. When I knocked at her door yesterday, she had the radio on and was in tears. I had a bundle of tracts edged in black, issued by the Defense Committee, and I wanted her permission to go up in the building. She said: "Let me take them up, you must be tired."

Jacqueline Ventadour

France and the Rosenbergs
PARIS, FRANCE

We were all very glad here that you had courageously reprinted the article from Liberation by Jean-Paul Sartre. I would be particularly happy to feel that your readers appreciate that the vehemence of our feelings, in face of certain American attitudes, stems above all from our tremendous desire to see your great country return to its true traditions of liberty and brotherhood.

G. Vallols, editor
"Liberation"

To Manny Bloch

TORONTO, CANADA

Dear Emanuel Bloch: Walking on the vigils of the last fateful days in June, my husband and I agreed that our little part would not be complete without expressing to you personally our appreciation of your courageous efforts to save two victims of the conspiracy against the life and freedom of all decent honest people that has been sweeping over this continent.

We particularly welcome voices like yours for the U.S., the centre of the conspiracy and the place where the greatest courage is needed to fight against it. As Canadians, we thank you for the part you have played in defending our liberties too in fighting the issues in the U.S.

Idele Spence

Cross by Rhee, nails by U. S.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The fight for David Hyun, the gentle young architect with a U.S.-born wife and two sons who made the mistake of being born in Korea, is a fight for the very life of a man who still believes in democracy. Hyun also made these mistakes: his father is the Rev. Hyun, Rhee's outspoken enemy; as a 25c-an-hour worker in Hawaii he in-

What they saw

NEW YORK, N. Y.

I was pleasantly surprised when I drew out of its envelope the attractively-bound and clear-type book *What We Saw in China*.

Each one of its articles is like a beam of the sunshine of truth. It comes through the thick bank of reactionary information that prevents most people learning about the achievements of the New China despite enormous outside opposition. You deserve warm congratulations for publishing the booklet.

A. Garcia Diaz

What Rhee could tell

SHANGHAI, CHINA

I sit here in Shanghai and wonder: are there still among my misguided countrymen any who can't see how it was Rhee and Dulles who started the war in 1950, and that Rhee can now blackmail the whole U.S. Army and Air Force into doing his bidding with a threat to TELL ALL?

Here's something for your How Crazy Can You Get dept.: I heard by shortwave (who says people in Communist countries are not allowed to listen to shortwave?) from Taiwan, on a deadpan comedy program that calls itself Radio Free China: "Ambassador Rankin told the press: 'Free China's future is hopeful, regardless of developments in the Far East.'"

It really is not fair to call Radio Free China a comedy program. They do take themselves so dreadfully seriously, poor dears. They have been saying for lo, these many months, that Chiang's plan to "recover the mainland" and free us "slaves" is in its final stage and will be launched any minute, now.

Dorothy Fischer
(Mrs. Cheng Yao-chun)

How crazy can you get dept.

"I can think of nothing worse than for France to pull out of the war in Indo-China that means so much to peace in Asia," he said.

—Report on Paris speech by Adlai Stevenson, L. A. Daily News, July 23.

One-year free sub to sender of each item published under this heading. Winner: M. C., Sierra Madre, Calif.

curred big business' wrath by fighting for and getting higher wages for Asian workers and for all workers. For these mistakes they are all set to deport Hyun to his death in Rhee's S. Korea—because the government has just set itself an example in executing the Rosenbergs. Rhee will do the dirty work for them—but we have washed our hands of it; the modern Pilate would merely supply transportation for the victim to his cross, and nails for the cross, by shipping Hyun out marked "enemy," "dangerous," "subversive."

Anyone who can spare a dollar could help by sending it to David's wife, Mary Hyun, c/o Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born, 326 W. 3rd St., L. A. M. M.

Filth in U. S. mails

CULVER CITY, CALIF.

Needless to tell you how fascism, the dictatorship of big business, is advancing in the U.S.; you know the story—you are living it. But enclosed is a sample of a Streicher-type periodical—The American Nationalist, which is slowly but surely gaining in circulation. While McCarthy is so concerned about "subversive" literature, this incitement to force and violence goes through the mails with the sanction of federal authorities. J. Ginsburg

Reader Ginsburg does not exaggerate in describing this fortnightly published in Inglewood, Calif. The Streicher-type filth sheet (printed in three colors) includes open defense of Nazi mass-murders, and a constant "exposure" of the "Jewishness" of the "Communist plot" here and in socialist countries even while the big press throws "Red anti-Semitism" dust in the people's eyes. The Post Office which permits its circulation is the same that recently banned *Vet's Voice* from the mails for advocating peace. Ed.

Consider it done

ESCONDIDO, CALIF.

Keep your courage up! We have already won on the world-wide front, now we will win on the home front. Everett H. Lea

A bishop's good time

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Fellow-readers—the Aug. 7 U.S. News, with the full report of the Velde committee's questioning of Bishop Oxnham, is required reading: a revelation not only of the insolent contempt with which these people treat citizens but of what happens when a person consents to naming names. The Bishop's cup must have been overflowing when toward the end Rep. Clardy said: "It may interest you to know that some of us are going over [to Europe] . . . and don't forget the little private session you and I will have when we get back." Oxnham achieved a new low even in his efforts to placate his tormentors, saying: "We will have a good time and you told me you were Irish, and we will have a wonderful time."

Bon voyage, Bishop, and a safe return to face the next installment. Marjorie Symington



Drawing by Dyad, London
"Now let 'em try and raise the rent."

A man people loved

SEATTLE, WASH.

Last night I learned that Bill Pennock had died. Hundreds and thousands of people in the Northwest loved Bill. He was always friendly and strong with the strength of one whom many people love, trust, and go where he goes. The last time I saw Bill was at a PP State Board picnic where he made a report to us on the trial. He always had time for other people's problems. We know he lived and died for peace, bread and roses and we shall not forget. Mary

Goblins in the barn

APPLEGATE, CALIF.

This cold war reminds me of the story of the father who told the little boy to stay out of the barn or the goblins would get him; he didn't want the boy to be afraid elsewhere, so he told him they didn't come out of the barn. So one day when the folks were away the kid ventured to the barn door and threw in a lighted match.

As in this goblin story we're burning up our economy and a worldwide friendship.

Many years I taught our history and civics with pride; but how can present teachers enjoy their job, with McCarthys on their trail till one can't use the whole truth without being investigated?

Delia E. Lounen

Russia and U. S. farmers

DENVER, COLO.

I for one do not think everything Russia does is good or that it is bad. How Russians run their country is not enough concern to me to justify my getting excited about it, and certainly not enough to have my son's legs shot off trying to get them to act differently. However, if I had any responsibility about the running of Russia, I would have urged quick acceptance of the offer of the gift of food purely for the purpose of saving the American farmer from bankruptcy.

C. E. Ainsworth



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AUGUST 17, 1953

"A citizen who is oppressed has only one way to defend himself: to address himself to the whole Nation. . . . There is only one way to do this—through the press. . . . To guarantee the personal independence (of citizens) I have no faith in the great political assemblies, in parliamentary prerogatives. . . . The press is par excellence the democratic instrument of liberty."—DE TOCQUEVILLE.

REPORT TO READERS

Courage epidemic

FROM the mail we're receiving since peace rather shakily broke out in Korea, we have the impression that courage is getting more contagious every day now—August heat and humidity notwithstanding. We can't repeat too often that we have no possibility of access to any "normal" channels of making our paper known to more people; the building of the GUARDIAN depends on each one of you readers who believe this weekly bundle of "facts to fight with" is a must for a better, saner, healthier America. After Labor Day we shall be coming up with some valuable new ammunition you spark-plugs can use to get the GUARDIAN into far more hands than it reaches now. Meanwhile here are some reports from out yonder to give you an idea what some groups are doing.

FROM TENNESSEE one of our GUARDIAN Angels writes: "Enclosed are a renewal and two new subs. I was able to make a couple of trips eastward in the GUARDIAN's behalf last week. It was a pleasure to meet and talk with people and I am hopeful that you'll be seeing more activity from Tennessee before too long. I'm finding that these little jaunts (with personal contact and an opportunity to really talk and visit with folks) accomplish a good bit more than letters. Have more such outings planned. People everywhere express such real affection for the GUARDIAN that I feel increasingly sure a little concentrated work can yield good results. Our goal is to get a small Guardian Committee going in each of the four major cities of the State."

Edna Hostetter sends this along from Montana: "Many renewals live 30 or 40 miles out of town and have no phones and the recent floods have washed out some bridges and roads. Here are seven subs so far." . . . John Mitar of Ohio isn't a letter-writing man. All he does is send us renewals and new subs and money that he contributes himself and collects from others. In the past two months he's sent us over twenty subs.

The Detroit Friends of the GUARDIAN (established July 6) set itself a goal of 200 new subs by Labor Day. And the subs are really coming in. New monthly pledges too. . . . New Jersey's campaign has been going along without let-up and new subs and contributions are in our mail almost daily.

Hank Beitscher in Philadelphia says: "I might try to explain why you haven't been able to get anything going on the GUARDIAN here, but I'd rather tell you that we now finally have a committee which is taking on the job. I hope for some substantial results soon." . . . Our National Guardian Club in Miami, Fla., sent us over \$200 with the note: "This represents the July quota. This drive will continue for five months producing as much or better each month of the drive." And they are not neglecting new subs and renewals.

TENNESSEE said it: "People everywhere express such real affection for the GUARDIAN." The tangible results of that affection have helped carry us through this summer.

From time to time we have visits in New York from good friends in Chicago, Des Moines, Long Beach (Calif.), who have brought good cheer along with suggestions and helpful criticism. We know the situation is the same all over the country: too few hands to do so much. But we also know that the GUARDIAN has gathered into its family just this kind of people who will carry on for the GUARDIAN—and for the things we are all fighting for.

Courage IS contagious!

THE EDITORS

A Taft unappreciation

ERWIN, TENN.

I've been talking with an unappreciative cottonmill worker—a sheet-tearer caught in the speed-up in one of the great Duke Power Co. mills. We talked of the great Senator Taft that the newspapers and politicians, and men-of-the-pulpit have been eulogizing this week. "Do you know what old Taft really

was?" she said. "The same thing he died of—a cancer. Yes, that's just what he was—a malignant growth on the body of American labor."

As I can't think of a single thing he (nor his great monopoly-helping father before him) ever did for the common people of this country, I guess that poor Taft-Hartley-ized and half-blind lint-head was about right. Ernest Seeman

Press renews 'atrocities' scare; calls returning PW's 'infiltrating reds'

WITH scanty factual grist for its headline mill, the U.S. press threw its "Hate China" campaign into high gear again with atrocity and "brain-washing" stories as POW's flowed back from N. Korean camps. The N.Y. Times (8/6) described how "ill and wan" many POW's looked; the World-Telegram (8/5) carried a page-one banner line, "HALF OF FIRST PW'S HAVE TB."

The hatred campaign reached a climax in a N.Y. Daily News editorial (8/7) which frankly called for an attitude of contempt toward Asians on racial grounds. The Chinese had announced in advance that sick men would be returned first (NYT, 8/5). The improbable estimates of the number of tubercular POW's, and the small number of POW's whose stories were quoted, caused speculation that the TB report might be a device to keep those less hostile to the N. Koreans and Chinese from contact with the press until after protracted "treatment." Later POW arrivals were described as "in good health," "in good condition" (NYT, 8/8; UP, 8/8); some carried camp souvenirs, such as a bull fiddle and a drum.

WRONG PREACHER: Most of the atrocity stories referred to captured Americans who, during the bitter marches through devastated areas to the camps, were "left behind to die." The "dying" seemed to be assumed; all the narrators saw was men left behind. Other accounts stressed inadequate medical care in the camps. (The State

Dept. two weeks ago again declared shipment of penicillin to China illegal; Chinese medical students in the U.S. are being kept from going home.)

Secy. Dulles, returning from Korea after signing a mutual security pact with Syngman Rhee (providing for indefinite stationing of U.S. troops in S. Korea), assumed that the other side would hold back some GI's and threatened retaliation if they did. It was conceivable that some POW's might be held for trial for war crimes or for serious offenses committed in abuse of privileges granted in the camps; the U.S. has already jailed some POW's of the other side. At the same time that Dulles issued his threat, AP quoted returning POW's as saying some of their fellow-captives "who fell for the Communist line were being sent through in the prisoner exchange to try to spread Red doctrine in the U.S.;" NYT (8/11) headlined this report of returning Americans "INFILTRATION BY REDS REPORTED." NYWT (8/10) had returning GI's saying that the Chinese

... hoped to use the turncoats to spark a revolution in the U.S. in about four years.

"FAIR" TREATMENT: In a NYT summing-up (8/9) Greg MacGregor stressed "brutalities and suffering" endured by POW's in the long marches over snow and ice in 1950, but noted that in the camps POW's had facilities for baseball and basketball; most received "fair" treatment by Communist standards";



"MY SON WAS LOST, AND IS FOUND" Mrs. Stephen Stockley of Pittsfield, Mass., and family weep tears of joy as Cpl. Stephen Stockley Jr. lands at Staten Island, N. Y., from Korea.

"bad food and inadequate medical care" were the most widespread complaints; some camps were surrounded by barbed wire, some by fences, some by nothing.

This partially coincided with reports carried in the GUARDIAN (12/25/52 etc.) from British visitors to N. Korean camps, who however described theatrical shows, Christmas parcels, swimming and fishing and rations of meat

or fish or money to buy chicken and eggs in the market. These visitors reported the anger of British POW's at the misbehavior of some GI's including cases of rape, which resulted in permission to visit local villages being withdrawn. The fact that some GI's had been punished for such offenses was unmentioned in U.S. press reports from the POW exchange point.

What Eisenhower and Malenkov are after

(Continued from Page 1)

Inform "the people . . . so that they will in turn support" the Administration's program, he was so vague on specific Washington moves in Asia that he might be thought not to know what they were. The press was less vague. The N.Y. Times' James Reston, reporting from Tokyo on the impact on Asian policy of the "strong views" of new Joint Chiefs chairman Adm. Radford, said there was "increasing support" for arming Chiang to invade China; the "trend" was already "toward a policy of all mischief short of war," but as Radford takes over there are on Chiang's Formosa

... more U.S. military officers and cloak-and-dagger officials, particularly the latter, than ever before.

FORGOTTEN FACTS: Some of the things Eisenhower did not tell, whether or not he knew them:

- Almost without exception, French newspapers are clamoring for France to end hostilities in Indo-China. The Left anti-Communist Combat found

... the role assigned to France [was to serve] the grand world strategy of the Pentagon for an anti-Communist crusade, to send our youth to the slaughter in Tonkin for the sake of preserving a base against China.

- India, Burma, Pakistan and Indonesia supported UN recognition of China, bitterly opposed by the U.S.

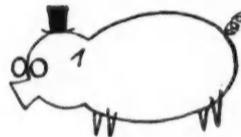
- Observers in Burma were wondering how it could be possible for the Chiang Kai-shek troops ravaging north Burma to remain there

... if America really exerted pressure . . . [since these troops] are dependent on military assistance from Formosa transported in . . . planes piloted (unofficially) by Americans

(London New Statesman, 8/8). Iran could hardly ignore Eisenhower's manner of reporting its people's overwhelming plebiscite vote for Premier Mossadegh's dissolution of parliament. In an unusual diplomatic move, Iranian Ambassador Allah-Yar Saleh publicly corrected the President for speaking on "inaccurate information."

FRANCE—"PROFOUND UNREST": In his Report to the Nation, Eisenhower made the brief and unqualified statement that "in Western Europe, we have seen—and constantly aided—the slow, steady growth of unity, of economic

from unfair taxation and failure to "get their due share of the national



wealth," the Times concluded that the situation "need not be serious" if France had a genuinely popular government. The possibility of a new Popular Front movement loomed larger as both Socialist and Communist parties demanded that the recessed National Assembly reconvene for a policy debate.

U.S. "ON THE RUN": Looking at the European picture, U.S. News (8/7) summed up:

U.S. and her friends . . . are on the run everywhere. Britain inclines to reward Communist China, slap at U.S. Italy tossed out a Government that favored U.S. France is cool to U.S., except at a price. . . U.S. allies are striving in every way to isolate themselves from U.S. . . .

From Bonn, Stewart Alsop reported (7/31) that "the grand objectives of American policy in Europe look more and more like so much pie in the sky."

"NO REASON FOR WAR": In a two-hour speech, Soviet Premier Malenkov critically reviewed his country's internal economic situation; recommended a budget putting greater stress on the production of consumer goods—paying due attention to quality and appearance as well as quantity—and reducing military expenditure by 3%. ("U.S. experts" quoted in NYT, 8/11, saw a "25% increase" in Soviet military spending hidden behind "other" expenditures for which no breakdown was available.") On foreign policy, Malenkov asserted that "no objective conditions" existed for war between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. Emphasizing that it was not a tactical device but a basic Soviet policy, he again said Moscow was ready to settle all disputed questions peacefully.

Malenkov urged the U.S. to "cease" ignoring China; came out for diplomatic recognition of Japan; and, in light of the Korean truce, called for "normalizing" Far Eastern relations—apparently with Indo-China and Malaya in mind. Moscow diplomatic circles (Harrison Salisbury, NYT, 8/10) thought the bid to Japan would receive favor-

able response, since there was a strong desire in Japan, especially among businessmen, to resume normal trade relations with the U.S.S.R. and China.

QUIET BOMBSHELL: In the midst of his speech, Malenkov announced that "the U.S. no longer has a monopoly of the hydrogen bomb." The brief, almost casual statement in a speech mainly concerned with peace and better living set off in the U.S. press a storm of speculation as to whether the Soviets really had the H-bomb (NYT's Hanson Baldwin, 8/9, was inclined to think it probably had). Soviet newspapers printed it without emphasis; Europeans—already admittedly sitting ducks for the A-bomb—took it calmly.

Malenkov announced the allocation of \$250 million to restore the shattered economy of Korea, and in a global survey referred to the consolidation of relations with India and Pakistan; negotiations with Iran and Turkey to settle outstanding issues (a joint commission is developing irrigation projects to benefit land on both sides of the Turkish-Soviet border); restoration of normal diplomatic relations with Israel, and the signing of trade agreements with France, Finland, Iran, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Argentina, and Iceland, among others.

Western diplomats in Moscow called the speech

... "confident" and "self-assured," not aggressive or blustering but the speech of a leader who was speaking from a position of strength rather than of weakness (Salisbury, 8/9).



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
Pakistania and all that

health and of military defense." Even before the echo of his speech had died down, France was paralyzed by one of the most effective public service strikes in recent history, involving two million workers and still spreading at GUARDIAN press time. Called to protest against the Laniel government's proposed cuts at the expense of its already pauperized employes, the strike was described by NYT in an unusually frank editorial (8/11) as

... symptomatic of a profound unrest among a wide field of the working classes. [It] was started by the Socialist and so-called Christian trade unions. . . . The walkouts were a warning and a threat to the Laniel Government. . . .

Pointing out that the workers suffer

Ultima Thule + 100
Because planes from the American air base opposite Thule (Greenland) have driven almost all wild animals out of the district, the inhabitants of Thule are asking the Danish Government to move their town—complete with shops, school and church—a hundred miles nearer the North Pole.
The inhabitants, pure-blooded Eskimos, don't mind getting a little colder as long as they can have peace and quiet and good hunting.
—South Wales Echo & Express.



Daily Express, London
"It's just impossible having to deal with a statesman who can only say 'No!'"

FACTS TO FIGHT WITH—TO SAVE A LIFE FROM ALCATRAZ AND VINDICATE THE ROSENBERGS

How the 'atom spy' hoax caught and railroaded Morton Sobell

By Lawrence Emery

MORTON SOBELL, now 36, grew up in New York City. He had a bright mind, was always fascinated by electronics, ran his own radio station under a "ham" operator's license while still in Stuyvesant High School, graduated as an electrical engineer from the City College of N. Y. in 1938. In December of that year he went to work in Washington, D. C., for the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Dept., where he stayed for two years.

In the fall of 1941 he quit his government job, went to the U. of Michigan for a year of graduate study to acquire his degree of Master of Scientific Engineering. His marks there were so high that in April, 1942, the university offered him a fellowship. But the U. S. was in the war against the Axis and Sobell for two months had been registered on the Natl. Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel for the War Manpower Commission; for him the war came first. He declined the fellowship:

"Perhaps sometime in the not too distant future I will return to the University, sometime when the country does not need its men as sorely as it does at this moment."

THE MEXICO TRIP: Throughout the war Sobell did top-level work in his field and was steadily promoted. In 1944 he cooperated with the Senate Comm. Investigating the Natl. Defense Program (the Truman Committee) to eliminate waste in the General Electric plant in Schenectady where he was employed. He was a regular blood donor to the Red Cross and was a member of its so-called "Gallon Club." After the war he continued his studies and took graduate courses in the winter of 1949-50 at N. Y. University.

For years the Sobell family—there are two children, Mark, 4, and Sydney, 13—had planned a vacation trip to Mexico. As early as 1948 Sobell wrote Pan-American World Airways about excursion fares. But not until June 21, 1950, were the Sobells able to make the trip.

Sobell obtained a leave of absence from his employer, bought tickets from the American Airlines in his own name, rented an apartment in Mexico City under his own name, arranged for diaper service there to be charged to the "Sobell baby" account. At the border he registered two expensive cameras with the U. S. Customs Office so he wouldn't have to pay duty on them when he returned.

THE "ATOM SPY": In mid-August the Sobells were planning to come home; they had already obtained vaccination certificates necessary to re-enter the U. S. But on Aug. 16 the Sobell apartment was invaded by armed men who represented themselves as Mexican police. They slugged him into unconsciousness, dragged him into an automobile and for three days and nights drove him to the border at Laredo, Tex., where FBI agents were waiting for him. On Aug. 25 Sobell was arraigned in New York and held on \$100,000 bail.

Somehow Morton Sobell had become involved in the Rosenberg case; from

the start he was tagged as an "atom spy" in statements and announcements to the press, even though—as the defense pointed out later—the prosecution "must have known that such characterizations were false, had no evidence to support them, produced none at the trial, and [was] seeking thereby wrongfully to insure" a conviction. In its brief replying to this argument, the government conceded "possible prejudicial effects resulting from newspaper treatment of [Sobell] as an 'atom spy'" but held that

... whatever confusion [sic] existed in the newspapers, the jury could not have listened to the evidence or followed its instructions without realizing that [Sobell's] physical participation in a theft of atom bomb data was not in the case.

Enter Max Elitcher

Since he had gone to Stuyvesant High Sobell had known Max Elitcher; in fact, for years, Sobell had been Elitcher's closest friend. They had gone through CCNY together; shared an apartment in Washington when both worked for the Navy Dept. Elitcher attended Sobell's wedding. When Elitcher had occasion to go to Schenectady while Sobell was working there, he was Sobell's house guest.

After Sobell transferred to New York, Elitcher stayed at his home when he was in the city. In 1947 Sobell went to work for the Reeves Instrument Co. in New York; a year later Elitcher joined the firm and rented a house in Flushing, L. I., adjoining Sobell's; they drove to and from work together in the same car.

THE HAUNTED MAN: On July 20 Elitcher was questioned continuously for 12 hours by FBI agents; three days earlier Julius Rosenberg, who had attended CCNY at the same time as Sobell and Elitcher, and knew both men, had been arrested. Elitcher gave the FBI a signed statement implicating Rosenberg in "espionage." (Later in court Elitcher was to confess that for some time he had been obsessed with



MAX ELITCHER
Haunted by the FBI



HELEN SOBELL
She'll fight from here to eternity



MORTON SOBELL
Atomless "atom-spy"

a haunting fear that he might be prosecuted for perjury for denying Communist Party membership in signing a government loyalty oath.)

Next day, July 21, he hurried to the law firm of O. John Rogge—who was already engaged as the attorney for David Greenglass, principal witness against the Rosenbergs. That same afternoon Elitcher gave the FBI another signed statement. Later he was a witness before the grand jury which handed up the indictments in the Rosenberg case; in the first indictment Sobell was not even mentioned.

NO OVERT ACT: Sobell was held on a charge by the FBI that he had had five conversations with Julius Rosenberg over a period of two and a half years. While in custody he was invited to "cooperate" with the FBI; he rejected the offer. Early in October, 53 days after Sobell's arrest, Elitcher signed a third statement for the FBI; on Oct. 10 the grand jury handed up a new and "superseding" indictment in which Sobell was named for the first time. No overt act was charged against him directly.

The trial

As the case went to trial, Sobell's attorneys, Harold M. Phillips and Edward Kuntz, were under an impossible handicap: they had no inkling of what the government would seek to prove against their client. They fought for a bill of particulars specifying the accusations against Sobell, but all they ever got from the prosecution was a statement of the date of the start of the alleged conspiracy and the "five conversations" with Rosenberg, which were listed as "overt acts" to be proved in court; they never were.

Until the government rested its case, Sobell's lawyers never knew where they stood. Compelled to sit and wait for evidence which was never forthcoming, they were effectively deprived of the opportunity to represent their client properly.

ONE WITNESS: At the conclusion of the government's case, Phillips argued that, according to the government's own showing, if any conspiracy existed at all, there were two, not one; that Sobell was in no way implicated in the government's charge that atom secrets had been stolen and should not have been tried with the Rosenbergs. Tried alone, he could never have been convicted. He was a victim of the broad net of a general conspiracy charge. (The Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union undertook a separate study of the trial after ACLU's national office ruled that civil liberties were not an issue in the case; it found that Sobell's trial was "a dangerous extension of the concept of 'conspiracy,' whereby a defendant does not

have to be linked with any specific conspiracy.")

Sole witness against Sobell was Max Elitcher; the government's witnesses against the Rosenbergs had never even heard of him. In his charge to the jury, Judge Irving Kaufman said:

"If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

Later in its appeal brief the defense said:

"We may not argue—so we are told according to the niceties of the law—that the jury could not believe Elitcher's story, that it was inherently incredible. But we do argue that it was nonsense, even if believed; so devoid of facts as to prove nothing.

KAUFMAN'S COURT: Against further defense objections, Judge Kaufman permitted Elitcher to testify at the start that Sobell had recruited him into the Communist Party in 1939. Such testimony obviously had nothing to do with the charge, but the Judge from the beginning accepted the government's contention that proof of Communist Party membership was proof of "intent" to steal government military secrets for the Soviet Union. In his opening address U. S. Atty. Irving Saypol said:

"The evidence will show that the loyalty and the allegiance of the Rosenbergs and Sobell was not to our country, but that it was to communism, communism in this country and communism throughout the world." Throughout the trial he made declarations like these:

"The primary allegiance of these defendants was not to our country . . . loyalty to and worship of the Soviet Union . . . their rank disloyalty to our country. . . ."

BENTLEY'S BURDEN: This refrain was the burden of the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley who has made a profitable profession of selling her "confessions" as a one-time courier for a spy ring. She knew none of the defendants on trial.

On direct examination Elitcher was asked a total of 177 questions relating to Sobell; half of these, as the defense noted later, related "allegedly to 'intent,' as supposed to be manifested by prior Communist Party membership. . . ."

On cross-examination Elitcher admitted perjury:

Q. So you have lied under oath?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you worried about it?

A. Yes.

He swore on the stand that the government had made no promise to him concerning prosecution for this admitted perjury, but he confessed that, as a result of working with the FBI, he had high hopes that nothing would happen to him. Nothing has; in fact, the FBI has helped him get employ-

The case against Morton Sobell did not warrant submission to the jury no matter how favorably Elitcher's testimony may be viewed from the government's point of view. Conjecture and speculation may not masquerade as "inference." The procedures employed to convict him were indefensible. The vague and tricky indictment and the denial of particulars; the acceptance as evidence of the one-word ultimate conclusion; the use of the "deported" card and injection of testimony as to Communist Party membership, all conspired to deprive him of procedural safeguards, absence of which makes a verdict worthless. The errors of the court and his intervention, and the misconduct of the prosecutor, made the verdict inevitable. The manner in which Sobell was assaulted and dragged from Mexico is no less outrageous than the manner in which he was dragged into a trial of issues filled with emotional dynamite, with respect to which judge and prosecutor agreed he had not the least culpability. We respectfully urge that the judgment of conviction must be reversed and the indictment dismissed.

—From the defense brief appealing the conviction of Morton Sobell.

on Sobell

ment even though on the stand he stubbornly maintained that he was "guilty" because of his association with Sobell and Rosenberg.

"NO, NO, NO": On the main charge against Sobell, he had this to say:

Q. During all that time, Mr. Elitcher, '39 to '41, did Sobell ever ask you for any document belonging to the U.S. government?

A. No.

Q. During all that time, Mr. Elitcher, did Sobell in any way offer you any documents belonging to the U.S. government?

A. No.

Q. Did Sobell, by word or action or intimation of any kind suggest to you that you take U.S. government material?

A. No.

Catherine Slip

For the crux of his testimony, Elitcher told this story:

In 1948 he quit his government job in Washington and drove his family to New York. On the way he noticed he was being followed; his assumption was that the FBI was after him. Reaching the city he stopped briefly at his mother's home, then drove directly to Sobell's home in Flushing where he planned to live till he found a place of his own. Sobell, learning that Elitcher had been followed, suggested that he not stay there. Elitcher insisted on staying and Sobell gave in. The Sobells put the Elitcher child to bed. Later that same night, Elitcher testified,

"... he came over to me and said he had some valuable information in the house, something that he should have given to Julius Rosenberg some time ago and had not done so; it was too valuable to be destroyed and yet too dangerous to keep around. He said I wanted to deliver it to Rosenberg at night. . . . Upon leaving I saw him take what I identified then as a 35 millimeter film can."

CONVERSATION PIECE: According to Elitcher, Sobell insisted that he go along; it was a ten-mile drive to Rosenberg's home. Arriving, Sobell left Elitcher in the car to drive it around the block and park it on Catherine Slip. Upon Sobell's return, Elitcher relates this conversation:

"As we drove off I turned to him and said, 'Well, what does Julie think about this, my being followed?'
"He said, 'It is all right; don't be concerned about it; it is O.K.' He then said Rosenberg had told him that he once talked to Elizabeth Bentley on the phone but he was pretty sure she didn't know who he was and therefore everything was all right. We proceeded back to the house."

This was the first mention of Bentley in the trial; it helped lay the basis for her eventual appearance as an "expert" witness.

Of this tale, the defense brief later noted:

This story . . . enters the area where we feel free to contend that the number of 'incongruous details and circumstances' leaves one 'utterly incredulous.'

"ALL RIGHT, I LIED": On cross-examination it was brought out that Elitcher had not told this story at all during his first exhaustive interrogation by the FBI; he did not tell it at his first appearance before the grand jury; he eventually did tell the story, but he did not mention the name Bentley the first time. This courtroom colloquy occurred:

Q. In other words, you were trying to lie to the FBI, weren't you?

A. No. I omitted it, but I didn't—all right, I lied.

Q. Now answer my question, did you lie to the FBI?

A. Yes.

Q. And in other respects you continued to lie, did you not, by not reporting fully, is that it?

A. Yes.

Later the defense brief had this to say:

Elitcher was a self-confessed liar, apprehensive in the extreme as to the possibility of prosecution himself; the only part of his testimony which could be dignified as 'evidence' of anything (in that it dealt with facts and not ultimate conclusions) was the story of the trip to Catherine Slip; this he admitted was at least a belated recollection, if indeed it was not invented.

"DEPORTED": In his summation, defense attorney Kuntz said:

"Elitcher was not a psychotic liar; he was a miserable liar, a man who will involve, who will kill another man to save his own miserable skin."

Elitcher testified to a number of meetings and conversations with Sobell, but in every instance, according to Elitcher's own words, it was he who sought out Sobell, usually traveling a great distance to see him, uninvited.

For the rest, the prosecution depended upon the forcible abduction of Sobell from Mexico to prove "consciousness of guilt" by "flight." They brought several witnesses from Mexico to testify that Sobell on visits to Tampico and Vera Cruz had used names other than his own but they didn't even try to disprove that throughout their stay, the Sobells maintained an apartment in Mexico City in their own name and had complied with all government procedures for their return to the U.S.

For their own purposes, the prosecution put on the stand a government official who had interrogated Sobell at the border and had filled out a routine



JUDGE KAUFMAN
Held three lives in his hands

card, at the bottom of which he had written, "Deported." Actually, Sobell had been kidnapped, and U.S. Atty. Saypol inadvertently admitted as much in the heat of his summation to the jury:

"The FBI caught up with him and brought him back, and you have him here."

WHY HE KEPT SILENT: Even with the damaging "deportation" card allowed as evidence—which the defense bitterly fought—and the judge's ruling that testimony concerning Communist Party membership was relevant to the charge, it seemed impossible that a jury could convict Sobell on the "proof" offered. Sobell himself did not take the stand, and no witnesses were called in his behalf. The defense brief later made this comment:

The course adopted by the court made it impossible for Sobell to defend himself; he was obliged to refrain from taking the stand because to have done so would have made it possible for the prosecutor to accentuate and enhance the prejudice against him. It is a poor choice to have to make, whether to suffer in silence such accusations as Elitcher made, or to have one's denials overshadowed by the attack of a prosecu-

The Present Crisis

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;

Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

For Humanity sweeps onward: where today the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

James Russell Lowell (1844)

tor who finds himself able to prove espionage by a collection can to "Save a Spanish Republican Child."

The sentence

But the jury, in the overcharged atmosphere of war hysteria, did convict. Before sentence was passed, defense attorney Phillips pleaded:

"I ask your Honor to note that there is no testimony in the case that Sobell did actually transmit any information to be transmitted to any foreign power. . . . In the indictment no overt act is charged against him. . . ."

The judge, speaking to Sobell, said:

"The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atom bomb project."

But he continued, in the same breath:

"I must recognize the lesser degree of your implication in this offense. I, therefore, sentence you to the maximum prison term provided by statute, to wit, 30 years. While it may be gratuitous on my part, I at this point note my recommendation against parole."

In effect, this was a life sentence.

The Appellate Court upheld the Sobell conviction 2 to 1; Judge Jerome N. Frank voted to reverse.

THE ROCK: On Nov. 27, 1952, while attorney Howard N. Meyer, of the law firm of Abzug & Meyer, who is conducting the appeals in the case, was preparing motions and papers requiring constant consultation with his client, Sobell was transferred to the federal prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. Alcatraz—The Rock—is traditionally reserved for the most troublesome offenders, "incorrigibles," escapees, men of violence. While there he can never see his children; youngsters are not permitted on the island. He can see his wife only at rare intervals and at great expense; visitors are separated from inmates by a thick block of glass and must talk with each other through telephones. Sobell's defense is greatly hampered by the difficulty of consultation with his lawyer. In January this year Meyer unsuc-

cessfully argued before Judge Kaufman for a reduction of sentence; he cited Sobell's conviction as

"... an instance of an oppressive use of the charge of conspiracy to bring about a result which was inhumanly unfair and prejudicial."

Meyer vainly cited other sentences in espionage cases where persons convicted of wartime spying for a wartime enemy got as little as 1½ years; top sentence in all the wartime espionage cases was 16 years for a man named as leader of an enemy spy ring.

The job ahead

Sobell, like the Rosenbergs, has from the start maintained his innocence; but in opposing a reduction of sentence government attorneys argued:

"There has been on Sobell's part absolutely no cooperation, no showing of any remorse for the crime of which he was convicted. The defendant has stood mute and without any attempt to assist the prosecution or tell the prosecution what he does know about the crime charged."

For extra measure, the government attorneys denounced Sobell's wife and mother for pleading for a reduced sentence:

"Both Sobell's wife and his mother were most uncooperative before the grand jury, and they have still manifested the same steadfastness and have not in any way offered to tell what they do know. Therefore I think it comes with poor grace from them to seek mercy from the court when they have not attempted in any way to help expiate the crime which Sobell has committed."

HE CAN BE SAVED: The Rosenbergs were subjected to this type of third-degree by electrocution; Sobell is getting it now by isolation in the nation's roughest prison with a life sentence to contemplate.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg died rather than "cooperate." But Sobell still lives and can still be saved.

The Sobell case will be fought to the Supreme Court which, as Justice Hugo Black has said, "has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

The fight must go on

The historic struggle to win justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell was initiated by the NATIONAL GUARDIAN two years ago. We shall continue to devote every available resource to assure vindication for the Rosenbergs, freedom for Morton Sobell and security for the children orphaned by the savagery of cold-war injustice.

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Byrnes UN appointment raises storm from Negro, labor, Jewish, church groups

WHEN President Eisenhower last month nominated, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee endorsed, S. Carolina Gov. James F. Byrnes as delegate to the 8th UN General Assembly—despite protests by the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People—they touched off an explosion. Other organizations and persons, following the NAACP lead, expressed shock that the U.S. would be represented in a body dedicated to abolition of racism by so extreme an advocate of segregation based on race.

In a telegram to Senate Foreign Relations Comm. chairman Alexander Wiley (R-Wisc.), Walter White, NAACP exec. secy., especially deplored

... the failure of your committee to hold public hearings on Byrnes' nomination when full truth of his execrable record could be in part examined by Congress and nation.

"FLAGRANT" RECORD: Robert W. Dowling and Lester B. Granger, pres. and exec. secy. of the Natl. Urban League, wired Eisenhower that Byrnes' record had been

... so flagrantly and constantly opposed to the American ideal of equal opportunity that his membership in the U.S. delegation would make him an easy and inviting target for communist attack against the sincerity of his country's democratic professions.

Emil Rieve, pres. of the Textile Workers of America (CIO), reminding Eisenhower that "the overwhelming majority of the world's people have skins of a different color than ours," asked how "we could choose as spokesman a man whose whole career demonstrates his conviction that color is a badge of inferiority." Similarly, the Jewish Labor Committee, through pres. Adolph Held and anti-discrimination chairman Charles S. Zimmerman, said Byrnes' "blatant identification with the forces of racial intolerance and hu-

man inequality" would weaken the U.S. position in Korean deliberations.

Protests came also from Americans for Democratic Action, the Kansas State Conf. of NAACP branches, Kansas Missionary Baptist Laymen's Assn., Kansas Assn. of Colored Women, Schenectady (N. Y.) NAACP, and pres. Hugo Ernst of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union (AFL).

YERGAN SPEAKS: One Negro rose to defend Byrnes: Max Yergan, once identified with the progressive movement. In a letter to the N. Y. Times (8/3), also published in part by the Herald Tribune (8/2), he denied White's charge that the Byrnes appointment "contributed to Soviet propaganda," accused White of doing just that when White told the recent NAACP convention that owing to a "hysteria of fear" minority groups "were becoming fearful of expressing themselves freely." Yergan said that on the contrary "we are making tremendous progress" in race relations, commended Byrnes as a "politically responsible man" and his appointment as "in the interest of this country."

The political responsibility of Byrnes was thus summarized by the NAACP:

As Representative, 1911-25, consistently spoke and voted against anti-lynching bills and appropriations for Howard University; 1917, opposed conscription, fearing mixing of troops; 1919, asked Atty. Genl. to prosecute editors of Crisis and Messenger because they asked equality for Negroes; said any Negro who "does not care to live in this land without political and social equality can depart for any country he wishes" because "90,000,000 white people are determined not to extend political and social equality to the 10,000,000 Negroes." As Senator, 1931-43, opposed minimum wage law; participated in filibusters against anti-lynching bills, 1935-38. As Secy. of State, 1945-47, continued policy of restricting job opportunities for Negroes in State Dept. As Governor of S. Carolina, since 1951, maneuvered plan enabling state legislature to abolish public school system in case segregation is banned. Spearheaded Dixiecrat revolt against Truman and Stevenson because of their advocacy of civil rights.



GOVERNOR BYRNES
"Blatant intolerance"

Thierman

(Continued from Page 1)

non, a leader of the CP, and Si Gerson, the party's legislative chairman in New York. They put into evidence copies of the CP 1945 and 1948 constitutions, testified that in 1946 no person could join without being issued a membership book, paying dues, attending meetings.

The prosecution was unable to prove Thierman had been a member of the CP. It further agreed to a stipulation that Thierman had not been engaged in "subversion" in Korea and that an official investigation of his activities was "wholly negative" in that respect.

For a clincher, Bloch subpoenaed Richard Arens, the man who had bullied Thierman before the Senate committee. Kept on the stand for three days, Arens finally admitted that he had jockeyed Thierman, had used all a sharp lawyer's sharp tricks to confuse him, had, in effect, deliberately sought to entrap him. Arens was in a state of collapse when he left the stand; he called for water and pills and had to be revived.

"BE IMPARTIAL": As the trial came to an end, the charge involving Thierman's refusal to give the committee a handwriting sample was dropped. In

his summation, Bloch emphasized that some Congressional politicians are prepared to embarrass the armed services and its loyal personnel for their own personal publicity needs:

"These paper patriots like Sen. O'Connor and Arens thought it would be a marvelous spot to get some publicity and put the Army on the spot. . . . You must say: We are not going to take one of our own and throw him to the wolves because one or two phony politicians are publicity mad." In his charge to the court, the officer acting as judge said:

"You are not sitting here as a member of the court to take part in any struggle against communism, but you must be impartial and decide upon the evidence. . . . You cannot find him guilty unless you find an intent to defraud the Army of the U.S. or deliberate concealment."

Thierman faced a maximum ten-year sentence at hard labor, forfeiture of all pay received, a dishonorable discharge—and total destruction of his medical career. He had put up a fighting defense, pulling no punches, meeting every charge head-on.

"JUSTICE CAN PREVAIL": The court deliberated for three hours. The verdict: not guilty.

Said Bloch:

"The verdict is a set-back for those who would like to stifle the thoughts of those with whom they do not agree and, indeed, to put into jail those holding unorthodox views. . . . This shows that justice can prevail in America if people stand up to fight injustice and any radical departure from true American traditions of fair play and equal opportunity to think and express one's thoughts."

Said Thierman:

"My honor as a loyal American has been vindicated. I received a fair trial in the American tradition, in which all parties performed their duties according to law. I wish to express my tremendous gratitude to Atty. Bloch and Capt. Meagher for their brilliant presentation of the issues."

Thierman was discharged from the Army Aug. 11. He plans to enter private medical practice in New York.

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Los Angeles

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A small-town paper roasts the book-burners

By Florence McGehee

The following article appeared July 16 in the News of Ukiah, Calif. (pop. 8,000) and attracted so much local interest that it was reprinted a week later. A reader who sent it to us comments: "You might be interested in what is being said in small corners here and there. This has always been a reactionary section."

If there is one thing more than another calculated to make the angels weep as they look upon this, our free and independent country, it is all this astonishing talk about "book burning." "It can't hap-

pen here" certainly, but it is happening.

This is the first resort of scoundrels, the entering wedge of fascism or some other form of totalitarianism, (remember Hitler, et al?) this "thou shalt not" in matters that concern the inner recesses of the individual mind. This last is the holy of holies—a place where the uninvited may not enter.

Away back in that dim but ever-so-important period (to my generation, at least) called World War One, the works of many German musicians were destroyed. Tender little songs about the morning sun and baby's love for mama were cut

out of the curriculum for the first grade so that pages four, ten, sixteen and forty-five were missing from Junior's song book. This war-like gesture came to seem pretty silly when we got back to normal and began calling Hamburger by its right name again, instead of "Victory sausage."

It was then, too, that no one dared recognize in "liberty cabbage" our old friend "sauerkraut," lest he be ticketed a traitor to his country then and there. Go back to the turn of the century and find that anyone who was on friendly terms with a Spaniard was strongly suspected. These idiocies seem laughable now and it may be contended that, while they did no good, they didn't do anybody any harm, either. Whether or not that last is strictly so is for the deep thinker to figure out.

Well, here we go again. This time, we have to think pretty carefully before we pick up a book in the presence of a second party, lest he turn us in as a dangerous subversive. Perhaps that bosomy wench on the book jacket is going to lure the hero up to her bedroom in order to sell him on the Marxist theory of government. Reading, we too may become corrupted, say zealots like our super guardian, McCarthy.

WE have made a great business of promoting literacy in this country. We want the common man to know how to read and we urge him to do so. How else can he get himself



The Bright side of McCarthyism

Used car dealer Tom Bright, campaigning for Gov. of Maryland, set up a monument to Joe McCarthy with the inscription on the base (not seen in picture), "Super Patriot." First someone plastered a swastika on it, stuck a "t" between the "s" and "u" of "super." Then one morning Bright awoke to find the statue had vanished. The innocent bystander is Miss Margie Goodzuk.

Beaten Chicagoan dies in aftermath to book-burning riot; Lamont demands probe

LAST APRIL 12, the anniversary of Franklin Roosevelt's death, a meeting commemorating FDR and his wartime friendship with the U.S.S.R.'s Stalin was scheduled at the People's Auditorium, Chicago. The meeting was broken up by hoodlums who violently assaulted several persons and, as police looked on, made a bonfire in the street of books and pamphlets which were to be sold (GUARDIAN, 4/20.)

Later Dr. Corliss Lamont, Columbia University lecturer and author of one of the burned books (*Soviet Civilization*), wrote a sharp letter to Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Civil Liberties of the Judiciary Committee. Lamont drew attention to the Chicago riot, enclosed charred fragments of his book, and insisted in effect that the word "book-burning" should come out of quotes in the controversy sparked by McCarthy's drive to purge certain American authors. Hendrickson agreed to investigate the Chicago affair.

HARVEST OF DEATH: On July 26 Nicholas Lotushinsky, manager of the People's Auditorium, suddenly died. He had been the most severely injured of the mob's victims; his wife said he complained of pain ever since the severe beating he received at the hands of the hoodlums.

Last week Lamont wired Hendrickson reporting the circumstances of Lotushinsky's death and that the coroner had refused an autopsy, and "still hoping your committee despite all delays will investigate this most fully."

Efforts were being made to have the Chicago District Atty. order the body exhumed so that an autopsy might determine whether Lotushinsky's injuries in the April 12 attack were responsible for his death. Meanwhile Hendrickson's subcommittee postponed an inquiry into the whole riot, which the press had earlier announced would be held.



up on the next bracket above the ape? If he does not read controversial matter, how can he weigh and decide between the right and the wrong? Have we, after all our years of schooling in this country, arrived at the place where we say to the Man in the Street, "You really haven't sense enough, old fellow, to know

what is good for you, to decide for yourself what is in keeping with the spirit of true democracy. WE'LL decide for you. And don't let us catch you trying to find out things for yourself, see!" If—and when—we come to that pass, it's time to hang wreaths of poison oak on the graves of Washington and Lincoln.

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THEY GOT THE POINT: ORGANIZE

Stoves yanked out at mealtime; tenants put landlord on pan

By Ione Kramer

AT 10 a. m. last Monday, without warning, a marshal, 2 policemen and 3 movers appeared at 54 W. 140th St. and began to remove every refrigerator and stove in the 23-apartment building. Astonished housewives quickly yanked food from refrigerators before they were carried to the truck waiting below. Mrs. T. A. Harris of Apt. 42 was cooking rice for lunch. She didn't finish; her stove was carried away.

The Axelrod Management Co., which plans to erect high-rent apartments on the site, bought all the buildings on the street, refused to pay the former owner, Morris Moore's Sons Inc., for the stoves and refrigerators. On Monday, Moore supervised the action from his car in the street.

BUCK PASSING: Spurred by thoughts of supperless husbands and children, and angered about 23 families' week-end cookery spoiling in the heat, 7 of the women stormed into the Axelrod office, 620 Lenox Av.; they were referred to the relocation office at 640 Lenox Av.; there they were passed on to Municipal Court. At court they were told to come back next day with money for legal fees and they'd see what could be done about getting them a lawyer. At the next stop, the N. Y. State Rent Comm. at 541 W. 145th St., they were handed a form to fill out, which the commission would process and investigate in a few weeks; but they got no appointment, no stoves, no refrigerators.

"We didn't know what to do," Mrs. Renee Thomas, delegation leader, told the GUARDIAN. "We were plenty mad about the prospect of no stoves for weeks or even months. One mother with a small baby didn't even have any way to heat the formula. Then we met a woman just passing on the street, someone we had never seen before. She told us about someone who might help us, and gave us the number of the Harlem Tenants Council." Nobody in the house had known about the Council before.

HIT THE PHONES: With Tenants Council aid they put on a telephone campaign, getting the N.Y.C. Dept. of Housing and Buildings, the Health Dept., the Amsterdam News and as many organizations as they could think of to call the landlord demanding action. Accompanied by an Axelrod representative and Jesse Gray, Harlem Tenants Council coordinator, they raced back to the Rent Commission a few minutes before closing time. The Commission at first declined to see them that night, but after they insisted, part of the group was allowed in. Axelrod agreed under pressure to install new refrigerators and stoves. Next morning the Health Dept. gave him 24 hours to produce them.

Congregating in Mrs. Thomas' kitchen, suddenly made

roomy by the absence of stove and refrigerator, tenants talked to a GUARDIAN reporter. They agreed the incident had taught them their rights as tenants and how to get them. All the tenants are Negro, most are middle-class and long-time residents: Mrs. Eugenie Winfield, 34 years; Mrs. Burton-19; the Thomas family and Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Aird of the African Orthodox Church, also many years.

GENERAL CLEANUP: All had paid the 15% rent increase since May 1, on top of earlier rent boosts for refrigerator and stove replacements. A few had applied individually to the State Rent Commission for repairs, but were still waiting; many didn't know they could apply. Now all seemed determined to get the house cleaned up and the hazards removed for the duration of their stay, which may be more than a year. (Few can afford the new apartments to be built on the site.) They thought they had a way now to get the landlord to clean up the rat-holes revealed by absent refrigerators, falling plaster, hingeless doors.

THE STRAW: "Do I look like the kind of person who would have these things if I had known any way to get rid of them?" one woman asked. "Nobody's that kind of person," another answered.

"Look at that fire hazard—somebody might get a shock," commented Mrs. Thomas indicating a jungle of exposed electric wiring in the hall next to a door without glass that wouldn't close anyway. "If we were never together before, we were today," said a practical nurse, Mrs. Jean Burton.

"It's just like the straw on the camel's back," Mrs. Thomas added thoughtfully. "We just had to have something like this to wake us up."

On Tuesday all the residents of 54 W. 140th St. joined the Tenants Council.



THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TRACKS
On Upper Park Av.—aqui se habla espanol

Puerto Rican New Yorkers remind politicians they have vote; get no answers to questions

By Elmer Bendiner

A NEW force beat on city politicians' doors last week; in its presence both wings of the Democratic Party fumbled, stammered, seemed caught off guard.

The force is the new New Yorker, the Puerto Rican—an immigrant but, unlike most immigrants, a voter and political factor from the moment he lands. One out of every 20 in the city (one out of 10 in Manhattan) is Puerto Rican. In the Island Puerto Ricans organized readily in politics and on the job. In the city they are now gathering their forces for many-sided battle against discrimination in housing and jobs, adding new strength to the old fights against high rents and high fares.

25 VISITORS: Mayor Impellitteri felt the impact of the new force on Friday, Aug. 10, when a delegation of 25 walked into his campaign offices at the Hotel Commodore and asked him how he stood on questions that most interest Puerto Rican New Yorkers.

The Mayor had some reason to expect sympathy from the delegates. They represented the **Organizacion de Puertorriqueños Unidos** (Organization of United Puerto Ricans) generally assumed to be loyal to the Democratic Party. Heading the delegates was Mrs. Laura Santiago who told the GUARDIAN:

"We took away the Puerto Ricans from Marcantonio." The organization was formed to help the 1949 Congressional campaign of Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

The Mayor opened the session with a statement asking

would he recognize the new New Yorkers in his political appointments?

El Diario de Nueva York, largest Spanish-language daily in the city and normally pro-Democrat, reported: "With respect to the demands of the Puerto Ricans Mr. Impellitteri confined himself to listening and promised nothing."

"GO BACK WHERE...": Mrs. Santiago told the Mayor: "The problems of Puerto Ricans are not solved at banquets in rich hotels." She had a personal history that added to her bitterness. It was she who originally proposed the idea of a Mayor's Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican problems to Mayor O'Dwyer. She told the GUARDIAN that O'Dwyer invited her to act as an adviser when he was "desperate" for Puerto Rican votes. She said she was frozen out of the committee by Welfare Commissioner Hilliard, has since been told by officials: "Why don't you go back to Puerto Rico?"

El Diario last week headlined the story (ignored elsewhere in the city's press) in type that took 3/4 of page 1: "MAYOR SILENT AFTER HEARING DEMANDS OF PUERTO RICANS."

DISILLUSION: The delegation had earlier gone to see Tam-



support because his administration had done "all that was humanly possible" to serve the people effectively; blamed the lag in housing and school construction on the war; the rise in rents and fares on Gov. Dewey.

HE LISTENED: But the delegates had specific questions: what would the Mayor do about the "exploitation of Puerto Ricans by landlords"; rent-gouging, housing scandals (Mrs. Santiago offered the Mayor some housing statistics), discrimination in jobs; would he reorganize the Advisory Committee on Puerto Ricans to make it representative of the community in the city;

Marc: 'Out of the humbug & hypocrisy...'

In filing **American Labor Party** petitions last week, ALP chairman Vito Marcantonio issued the following statement:

OUT of all the humbug and hypocrisy which the voters of this city have been witnessing in this campaign, the following facts stand out:

- Clifford T. McAvoy, Arthur Schutzer, and Charles I. Stewart, the ALP candidates for Mayor, Comptroller and President of the City Council, respectively, are the only anti-machine candidates. They were designated at a convention by duly-elected delegates representing every ALP club as well as every political subdivision of the ALP.

- Impellitteri is the candidate of the three bosses—Sutherland, Roe and Sullivan.

- Halley is the candidate of the Dubinsky-Rose machine—

the worst in the city. The Liberal Party convention was a mockery. Of the 350 persons present, the majority were business agents or people whose jobs were beholden to either Dubinsky or Rose. It is significant that in the constitution of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union all those holding union jobs therein must have their resignations in the hands of Mr. Dubinsky.

- Wagner is the candidate of Flynn and DeSapio. Wagner's stature is revealed by the fact that he played errand-boy to Ryan, the indicted president of the ILA, by serving as chairman of the arrangements committee at the Ryan testimonial dinner.

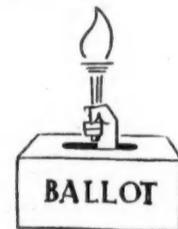
- Riegelman is the Dewey-Curran baby.

ALL of these candidates, in one way or another, have contributed towards bringing

about an increase in fare Impellitteri through his deals with Dewey; Riegelman as Dewey's candidate; and Halley and Wagner by advocating as alternatives to a fare increase impossible cuts which set the conditions for a fare rise.

Out of all this, only the American Labor Party stands as the party that opposes any fare increase and opposes any cut in service to the people of the city; the only party that conducted an honest fight against rent increases; the only party that has advocated peace in Korea and has consistently opposed our participation in the Korean war, which daily is being revealed as one that has brought nothing but disaster and suffering to the American people.

We shall wage a hard-hitting campaign exposing the full facts on the issues with regard to every single candidate.



many chief Carmine DeSapio, backing Robert F. Wagner Jr. in the Democratic primary. **El Diario** commented: "Although many considered leader De Sapio's promises to be vague, he seemed tacitly willing to go along with them as compensation for the strength the Puerto Ricans would contribute to Wagner's victory in the primaries and later in the election."

Disillusion was clearly apparent among the die-hard Democrats in the Puerto Rican colony. When the GUARDIAN asked Mrs. Santiago how she would advise Puerto Rican voters, she said: "We are so confused... I really don't know." Her organization was interested in sounding out
(Continued on Page N. Y. 2)

Bosses wield rubber daggers, juggle candidates in N. Y. campaign circus

CITY bosses were still shuffling their candidates last week, making final switches in the line-up, warming up their top pitchers in the bull pen, staging a few low comedy farces in the dug-outs before the campaign formally opened. Though all parties filed nominating petitions for their slates last Tuesday many of those named were admittedly stand-ins while the dickering went ahead for the final line-up. Deadline for withdrawals, declinations, switches is Aug. 18.

Stand-ins were used mainly in the designations for Borough President of Manhattan. One victory seemed likely in that race: the winner would be a Negro, shattering the city's record of a lily-white Board of Estimate. Credit for the victory went largely to the American Labor Party which pioneered the fight in repeated campaigns for Negro longshore unionist Andronicus Jacobs, running again this year.

SIGHTS RAISED: Credit also was due the rallying of Negro leaders across all party lines in the Harlem Affairs Committee, to win Negro political representation. Last week the committee added to its Borough President objective these others: raise voting strength of Negroes and Puerto Ricans to 280,000; win nomination of a Negro or Puerto Rican for the State Supreme Court; elect at least one additional Negro councilman (Earl Brown is now the only Negro councilman); secure "ironclad promises" of appointment of four Negro commissioners.

It was such pressures that moved the GOP to nominate Elmer A. Carter. Impellitteri Democrats then named Col. Chauncey M. Hooper. Democrats for Robert F. Wagner named white Assemblyman

Puerto Ricans

(Continued from Page N. Y. 1) other candidates, she said, but said, but no plans were made for further delegations.

EDUCATION NEEDED: Other Puerto Ricans in the city were less concerned with politicians than with the voters themselves. The newly-formed Comité Pro Unidad Hispana (Committee For Spanish Unity), a group of Puerto Rican leaders, launched an educational program to inform Puerto Rican New Yorkers of their voting rights, help them to overcome the literacy hurdle. The Comité last week sent telegrams to most candidates and city officials asking them to support the move to give literacy tests in Spanish. At GUARDIAN press time no answers had yet come in.

The new ALP Council on Puerto Rican Affairs, 82 Second Av., launched a petition campaign for literacy tests in Spanish, set 100,000 signatures as a goal, planned to forward them to the City Council and State Legislature.

The new New Yorker offered a problem to the old-line politicians, a reinforcement to embattled progressives. Doorbell ringers and year-round political field workers would have to bone up on Spanish.

Herman Katz and the Liberal Party, Arthur Braun—but both were expected to withdraw in favor of Negro candidates. To do otherwise would be fatal to the borough race, perhaps to the city-wide slate; that was the bosses' tribute to Negro, Puerto Rican and progressive voting strength mustered this year in full force on the demand for representation.

MARCHISIO SCRATCHED: A last-minute switch of the Liberals testified to the city's general dismay at outright reaction. When the Liberal Party nominated for Council President Justice Juvenal Marchisio with an eye to Catholic voters (he is a Papal knight)—he was quickly revealed to have anti-Protestant, anti-liberal, anti-UN, pro-MacArthur connections. Public reaction was swift and devastating, shaking even the party's stalwart supporter, the N. Y. Post. Last week the party announced Justice Marchisio had withdrawn and leaders were scouting for a replacement. Halley and vice-chairman Alex Rose had only kind words for the departing.

Liberal embarrassment was matched by antics within the Democratic Party. An added starter in the mayoralty primary race, insurgent Tammany chieftain Robert W. Blaikie of the upper west side's 7th Assembly District, filed nominating petitions along with the others. He had two axes to grind: a showdown with Carmine DeSapio for Tammany leadership at a time when the boss is bitterly embattled; indirect support for Rudolph Halley whom he championed earlier as the Democratic choice.

Halley overtones were plainly audible in Blaikie's campaign blasts. He called for "a crusade against corruption wherever it creeps, in the Republican as well as the Democratic Party [he did not mention the Liberals] as the Kefauver Crime Commission shows."

RUBBER DAGGERS: The DeSapio-Wagner wing of the Democratic Party, faced with a minor uprising by 13 Tammany leaders, leaked the story that DeSapio had been threatened by thugs. Wagner called it "government by terror." The Tammany boss showed up for a TV broadcast with his publicity director and an anonymous stranger. He pointedly declined to confirm or deny that the stranger was a bodyguard presumably to ward off pro-Impellitteri gunmen. The stranger later identified himself as acting lieutenant of detectives Patrick J. Sullivan who explained that he was off duty at the time and merely appearing as an old friend.

The Daily News titled its editorial on the matter: "Oh, drop those rubber daggers."

The Mayor trumped DeSapio's ace, said: "For every threatening letter DeSapio can produce I can produce two."

WHO, US? While the Mayor's Queens backers, particularly the machine of Borough Pres. Roe, were firing pro-McCarthy material at Wagner, his Brooklyn leader, Kenneth F. Sutherland, called a press conference

to say: "We resent the attempts to label us a reactionary force."

The GOP campaign of Harold Riegelman was relatively quiet, less out of sobriety than apathy since few give Republicans much hope when campaigning on their own in the city.

Though only 5,000 signatures are required on nominating petitions, all parties tried to make the signature drives a show of strength. In most cases the machine-driven campaigns proved little. American Labor Party canvassers quickly collected 8,163 signatures, more than 15% of the party's city-wide registration.

MARC & THE WORKER: ALP chairman Vito Marcantonio last week sharply criticized a Daily Worker series which he said "sought to influence ALP members and ALP voters to



ROBERT F. WAGNER, Jr.
Is Tammany terrorized?

support Halley." The Worker said it had endorsed no mayoralty candidate, was supporting the ALP program "which is in the interests of labor and the people"; but called for a "united approach that will insure the defeat of Dewey-Impellitterism. . . ." Earlier the paper had criticized ALP's classing of Halley with Impellitteri as men to beat in the campaign. Halley declined all support from the Left in these words: "I don't want any part of Marcantonio, or the Daily Worker, or the Communists, or any communist-supported party."

Statler picketed

THE Greater N. Y. Negro Labor Council's campaign to crack the anti-Negro, anti-Puerto Rican front of big hotel employers speeded up in the afternoon of Aug. 6 with NLC's 150-strong picket line at the Statler, 33d St. and 7th Av.

Passersby as well as hotel guests in lobby and coffeeshop were handed a leaflet charging:

- Hotel Statler excludes Negro and Puerto Rican workers as bartenders, waiters and waitresses, front service men, white-collar employees, skilled maintenance men;
- The Statler management "arrogantly refused even to discuss this matter with our representatives. . . Democracy is bigger than hotel bosses." Guests and fellow New Yorkers were urged to write, visit or telephone Thomas Troy, Statler Hotel manager, PE 6-5000, and urge him to "end his present discriminating hiring policy."

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Peonage case may be shelved; complaint not "formal" enough

By Eugene Gordon

POLICE and State Farm Bureau officials a week ago, according to the N. Y. World-Telegram (8/6), were "looking for a farm in western N. Y. where 22 Brooklyn Negro boys worked like peons . . . for little or no money and from which they fled for home on foot in a mass trek that took them days." Early this week, however, the farm having been located at Wayland, some 250 miles distant, and identified as Arthur Belanger's, UP hinted that the state might file the case and forget it.

UP explained that State Labor Dept. investigator Harold R. Siegal sees "no legal basis for action at this time . . . no one [having] made a formal complaint about the treatment of the Negro boys."

INFORMAL FEONS: Norman B. Johnson, Negro lawyer and exec. committee member of Brooklyn's NAACP branch, told the GUARDIAN he had formally presented facts in the case to the FBI and Mrs. Emily S. Marconier, state industrial relations director. The FBI promised to see whether any federal law against peonage or inter-state kidnaping had been violated. Mrs. Marconier said she would find out whether the labor contractor was properly registered; whether he and the farmer had made sure the boys possessed farm work permits

and had been given sanitary living quarters.

Theodore Kelly of Atlanta, N. Y., the contractor, admitted he hired boys in Brooklyn for work on the farm but denied charges of poor food and living conditions. He said the youngsters could have earned "up to \$5 a day" if they had stuck it out. He said he could not exhibit "the well-equipped building on the Belanger farm [where] each boy had a bed" because it had burned down after the juvenile laborers left for home.

LOOKED "SCREWY": The boys' story varied only in details from others about the wealthy upstate farm area and its exploitation of migrant workers, 90% of whom are Negroes. This one opened when two men on July 22 approached teen-age youngsters in Brooklyn's Williamsburg Negro section, offering \$5 a day to bean and berry pickers on Long Island. Twenty-two youths, 14 to 17, accepted.

An all-night bus ride began to look "screwy," said 15-year-old William Baldwin, "when we went through the tunnel" into New Jersey. The driver explained that this was the best night route. For the trip they had a sandwich and a soft drink apiece.

FIVE TO A BED: Next day, arriving at Belanger's farm, they were set to picking blackberries. They didn't do well enough and were shifted to beans. The promised "good pay" seemed never to come true, because they had to pay for meals and bed. William said they slept in a "chicken coop," five to a bed. Albin Felder, 15, said the sardines, the sandwiches and the soft drinks weren't enough to keep them from "starving," and others said they were sometimes able to earn as much as 75c a day.

They complained, were told that if they wanted to go home they'd have to walk. They started on the 250-mile walk on the night of July 27. Along Route 20 the boys attracted attention of passersby and police. Requests for lifts were generally ignored, though "once in a while," one of the boys said, "some of the white people were real nice."

CALLED VAGRANTS: At Auburn, police held some of them and notified their families. The others continued trekking toward Albany. In a small town south of the capital the boys, who voluntarily had gone more than 250 miles from the sidewalks of Brooklyn to work, were arrested as vagrants and juvenile delinquents and fined \$10 each. They were held until their parents arrived.

"The wealthy farmers up there," NAACP's Mr. Johnson told the GUARDIAN, "are pretty much in control of things, and they'll see to it that their side of the story gets across." Mrs. Johnson, describing conditions under which many of the boys live, said, "They're the kind who ought to go to camp in summer, but they just can't afford it." Few of the youngsters could bear up long under the 9-10 hours they would have to work on the farm, she added, "because most of them are under-nourished."

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N. Y. meetings on Sobell case

• At New York City's Manhattan Towers, 77th St. and Broadway on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 15-16, the Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will conduct an Eastern Seaboard Conference "to plan steps to vindicate Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to win justice for their co-defendant Morton Sobell (see pp. 4-5, natl. edition), now serving a living death of 30 years in dreaded Alcatraz." Part of the sessions will be devoted to a review of the world-wide battle for the lives of the Rosenbergs; the bulk of the two days will be given over to reports and discussions on a campaign in behalf of Sobell. Sessions both days will begin at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; there will be a buffet supper and entertainment Saturday evening. Registration is \$1.

• On Wed., Aug. 19 at 8:30 p.m. the Bronx Rosenberg Committee will hold a meeting at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d St., Bronx. Speakers will include Mrs. Helen Sobell, the GUARDIAN's John T. McManus and Emily Alman of the national Rosenberg committee.

• A great outdoor rally will be held at Randall's Island Stadium on Wed., Sept. 16 at 7:30 p.m. Tickets (\$1 and \$1.50) can be obtained from the Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Av., N. Y. C. 18.

PATRONIZE GUARDIAN ADVERTISERS

Events for Children

AUGUST 15-22

Films

AMER. MUSEUM OF NATL. HIST., Central Park, W. & 79th St. Free. The Fur Seal and Eskimo Arts & Crafts, Aug. 19, 3:30 p.m.

B'KLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, B'klyn Av. & Park Pl. Week-days. Free. Mon., Aug. 17, Honest Woodsmen & Getting Together, 11 a.m.; Miracle on the Mesa, 2 p.m.; H-2-0 New York, 4 p.m. Tues., Aug. 18, North America Moves Ahead, 11 a.m.; Beach and Sea Animals & Big Tim, 2 p.m.; The Story of Tuna, 4 p.m.; Wed., Aug. 19, Song of the Pioneer, 11 a.m.; Navajo Land & Southwest Indian Dances, 2 p.m.; Washington — Shrine of Amer. Patriotism, 4 p.m.; Thurs., Aug. 20, The Mark of 'C', 11 a.m.; Farm Animals & Safe On Two Wheels, 2 p.m.; Men of Gloucester, 4 p.m.; Fri., Aug. 21, Our American Crossroads, 11 a.m.; Play Ball With The Yankees, 2 p.m.; Camp Manatoc & Paper, 4 p.m.

Miscellaneous

MARIONETTE CIRCUS, Dept. of Parks, Free. BRONX: Mon., Aug. 17, 11 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. Claremont Park, Teller & Mt. Eden Aves. Tues., Aug. 18, 11 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. Marble Hill Houses Playground, W. 230th St. & Marble Hill Av. Wed., Aug. 19, 11 a.m. & 2:30 p.m.

Playground at Woodycrest Av. & W. 166th St. Thurs., Aug. 20, 11 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. Poe Park, Gr. Conc. & E. 192d St. Fri., Aug. 21, 11 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. Gun Hill House Playground, Magenta St. bet. Holland & Cruger Aves.

STORY HOURS:

B'klyn Children's Museum, B'klyn Av. & Park Pl. Week-days. Free. 11:30 a.m. Mon., Aug. 17—The Woover; Tues., Aug. 18, The Three Squeezes; Wed., Aug. 19—The Hen That Saved the World; Thurs., Aug. 20—The Princess Whom Nobody Could Silence; Fri., Aug. 21—The Foolish Dragon.

N. Y. Public Library: Stories in Spanish, Aguillar Branch, 174 E. 110 St., Wednesday, 2:30 p.m., thru August. Story hours at other branches, check local branches for time.

CULTURAL HISTORY DEMONST.: B'klyn Children's Museum, B'klyn Av. & Park Pl. Thurs., Aug. 20, 1:15 p.m., Indian Children of the Southwest.

You can get hundreds of listings of children's activities — many free, many listed nowhere else — for every day of the month, in advance! For one year subscription (12 Monthly Issues) just send \$2 with name and address to Box MC, Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York City 7.



How to break up a family

Simon W. Gerson, N. Y. Communist Party legislative chairman (shown with his wife Sophie and their children Billy, 14, and Debby, 6), was one of two defendants acquitted in last year's Smith Act trials in Foley Sq. Shortly thereafter Hearst columnist Howard Rushmore, then doubling as special investigator for the McCarthy Committee, wrote that "someone close" to Gerson would be deported. Last week Atty.-Gen. Brownell started denaturalization proceedings against Mrs. Gerson, who came to the U. S. in 1922 at 12 from the Ukraine. The grounds: she "concealed material facts" in gaining citizenship in 1945. For example she denied membership in any organization advocating overthrow of the U. S. government by force, which the McCarran Act of 1949 says the CP advocates. Also she failed to record that she was arrested in the Gastonia (N. C.) textile strike of 1929 and charged along with two dozen other textile union organizers with the murder of a deputy sheriff. (The case against her was thrown out of court.) If denaturalized, she can be held for deportation under the Walter-McCarran Act. Gerson testified last month in the Thierman trial (see p. 1).

JUGGLER, Aug. 17-18; Fanfan the Tullip, Aug. 19-25
8th ST. PLAYHOUSE, 52 W. 8th St. The Lady Vanishes & The Hitch-hiker, Aug. 18-21
FINE ARTS, 58th bet. Park-Lexington. The Cruel Sea, (Br. docum.—type from Monsarrat novel, cont.)
GRAMERCY, 23d & Lexington. Last Holiday (Br. Guinness); Aug. 15-18
GRANDE, 86th nr. Lexington. Prisoner of Zenda & Where's Charlie? Aug. 18-17
GREENWICH, Greenwich Av. at 12th St. Two Cents Worth of Hope (It.) & Castle in the Air (Br. M. Rutherford), thru Aug. 15; Titanic & Destination Gobi, Aug. 16-18; Hungry Hill & Caravan (both Br.), Aug. 19-22
GUILD, 33 W. 50th. A Queen Is Crowned (docum., Olivier narrat.), cont.
HIGHTS, 150 Wadsworth Av. Grapes of Wrath & Of Mice and Men, thru Aug. 16
MIDTOWN, B'way & 100th. High Time (It. Communist-Catholic conflict) & Doomed (It.) thru Aug. 18
NORMANDIE, 110 W. 57th St. So This is Love (Grace Moore musical biog.) cont.
PLAZA, 58th & Madison. Tonite at 8:30 (Br.), Aug. 15-18
STANLEY, 7th Av. nr. 42d St. Eisenstein's Alexander Nevsky & The Grand Concert, cont.

68th ST. PLAYHOUSE, 1164 3d Av. Titanic & Destination Gobi, Aug. 15-19
STUYVESANT, 189 2d Av. Red Shoes (Br.) & No Time for Flowers ("iron curtain escape"), Aug. 21-22
WAVERLY, 6th Av. at 3d St. Titanic & Destination Gobi, Aug. 15-17; Red River & The Prowler, Aug. 18-19; Anna & State Fair, Aug. 20-22
WORLD, 153 W. 49th. Rome Eleven O'clock (It.), cont.

Bronx

CREST, 1145 Ogden Av. Shane & Lady Wants Mink thru Aug. 17
DOVER, 1723 Boston Rd. Titanic & Destination Gobi, Aug. 16-18; Young Bess & Column South, Aug. 19-20

ROSENBERG DEDICATION MEETING

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INK PELLETS: The N.Y. World-Telegram kept the drums rolling in the war on HIP with a story that Dr. Baehr and 8 other HIP doctors had been turned down for re-appointment to Flushing Hospital. (Dr. Baehr held the post of 'honorary consultant' there). Actually that action took place two years ago.

HIP spokesmen report no other reprisals, no defections.

Movie Suggestions

Better First Runs

FROM HERE TO ETERNITY—Based on James Jones book on brutality of army life, this one is no encouragement to enlistment. Capitol, B'way & 51st St.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW—John Barrymore in reissue of Elmer Rice classic. Trans-Lux 72d St., 345 E. 72d.
THE SEA AROUND US—Documentary. Trans-Lux 60th, Madison & 60th St.
STALAG 17—Astor, B'way & 45th.
SEVEN DEADLY SINS—(Fr.-It.) 7 short films, one per sin. Paris, 4 W. 58th St.
JULIUS CAESAR—Shakespeare makes the big screen. Booth Theatre, 45th St., W. of B'way. Reserved seats.

Special

CLUB CINEMA—8th Av. bet. 9-10th Sts. Kind Hearts and Coronets (Br.), Aug. 14-16, 9:15 p.m.
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 11 W. 53d St. Shows 3 & 5:30 p.m. Films of Ernst Lubitsch series. The Man I Killed (1931), Lionel Barrymore, Nancy Carroll in post-World War I pacifism theme, Aug. 17-23.
THALIA INTL. FILM FESTIVAL, 95th & B'way, AC 2-3370. Seven Days to Noon (Br. anti-A-bomb) & Thunder Rock (Brit., M. Redgrave, others), Sat., Aug. 15. Caract De Bai (Fr. Life Dances On, Jouviet, Raimu, Baur, Blaachar) & Magnani in The Bandit (It.), Sun., Aug. 16. Art 10 Films II, 9 documentaries including Daumier, Michaelangelo, Mon. Aug. 17. The Brothers Karamazov & Dark Eyes (Fr., Baur, Simon).

Tues., Aug. 18. Psychology in Films II, 3 British featurettes on child psychology, neurosis. Wed., Aug. 19, 2 by Chekhov: Marriage & Jubilee with Moscow Art Players & The Magic Horse (Russ. cartoon), Thurs., Aug. 20. Ansky's The Dybbuk & Perez Hirschbein's Green Fields, Fri., Aug. 21.
55th ST. PLAYHOUSE ENGLISH FILM REPERTORY, 55th nr. 7th Av. Maugham's Quartet & Guinness in Kind Hearts and Coronets, Aug. 13-15. Seven Days to Noon & Odd Man Out (James Mason & the Irish rebellion) Aug. 16-17, 2 with Michael Redgrave: Thunder Rock & Stars Look Down (miners' life), Aug. 18-19, 2 by Shaw: Pygmalion & Major Barbara, Aug. 20-22.

Manhattan

AMERICAN, 236 E. 3d St. The Last Stop (Russ.) Aug. 20-21
ART, 36 E. 8th St. Tonite at 8:30 (Br. Noel Coward) Aug. 14-20; Fanfan the Tullip (Fr.), Aug. 20-27.
APOLLO, 223 W. 42nd St. Fanfan the Tullip & Never Take No for an Answer, from Aug. 19.
BARONET, 3d Av. at 59th St. Mile Desiree (Fr. with J. L. Barrault and Sacha Guitry as Napoleon), Aug. 10-24.
BEEKMAN, 2d Av. bet. 65-66. Mask of the Himalayas, cont.
BEVERLY, 3rd Av. at 50th. Viva Zapata & Where's Charlie?, Aug. 15-17.
COLONY, 1519 2d Av. The Juggler & Last of the Comanches, Aug. 14-15; Johnny Apollo & This Is My Affair, Aug. 16-17.
85th ST. TRANS-LUX, 85th & Madison. Titanic, thru Aug. 16; The

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