

THE STOOL SPILLS ALL

N. Y. Times sat on Matusow lie for year & half

HARVEY MATUSOW, self-accused false witness for the government, last week disclosed that the N. Y. Times suppressed for a year and a half an affidavit in which he swore he lied when he charged publicly that the Times employed 126 members of the Communist Party. Another affidavit that he gave to Time magazine in March, 1954, denying charges he made against its employes, was similarly squelched. Why these leading journals did nothing about the information in their possession was left unexplained as Matusow was questioned before Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock in New York, in a hearing on a new-trial motion for 12 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act. Matusow on Jan. 31 filed a sworn affidavit confessing he gave false testimony at their trial in 1952 and charging that Roy Cohn, then an assistant U. S. attorney, and others coached him in his answers.

Matusow also said he told Congressional investigators and Justice Dept. officials long ago that he had given false evidence in all his appearances as a paid government witness. None showed any concern until Matusow filed sworn affidavits in two court cases and announced his forthcoming book detailing his career.

PUBLISHER SENTENCED: Concern (Continued on Page 6)

NATIONAL **GUARDIAN** 10 cents
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Vol. 7, No. 19

NEW YORK, N. Y., FEBRUARY 21, 1955



TORN FROM THEIR HOMES TO APPEASE DULLES' NUMBER ONE BOY CHIANG
Air view of the evacuation of the Tachens under cover of the U. S. 7th Fleet

"WILL YOU NOT TRY TO DO SOMETHING?"

Atom scientist Urey says he believes Rosenbergs and Sobell to be innocent

AT A MOMENTOUS MEETING Feb. 12 in Chicago, attended by 650 people with hundreds more turned away, Nobel Prize-winning atomic scientist Harold C. Urey announced his belief in the innocence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, executed as atom spies, and of Morton Sobell, serving 30 years in Alcatraz for alleged conspiracy with them.

The meeting, a testimonial dinner to Urey given by the Chicago Sobell Committee, got a respectful press throughout the country and abroad. Dr. Urey received a volume of scrolls signed by 6,000 individuals including hundreds of prominent names in the U. S. and abroad (see p. 7) applauding his

activities and his defense of the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

PURSUIT OF JUSTICE: Dr. Urey criticized "the increased use of the professional informer by the Dept. of Justice and Congressional committees," referring especially to admissions of lying by Harvey Matusow. Dr. Urey declared: that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial "was not in the best tradition of American justice"; that the Rosenbergs were not proven guilty of the crime for which they were executed; and that the verdict and sentence against Sobell were not justified. He said:

"If proper trials cannot be secured

(Continued on Page 7)

THE LOUISVILLE FRAME-UP

Anne Braden goes on trial Feb. 28; husband unable to raise \$40,000 bond

By Ione Kramer

MISS LOUISE GILBERT, a greying, gentle-faced social worker, first learned that Andrew Wade's house had been bombed from New York newspapers when she was at a social work conference in New York last May. A member of the Church of the Brethren, she had always been active in interracial work. On her return to Louisville, she helped write a letter in defense of the Wades which was circulated by the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom.

Last Oct. 1, with Carl and Anne Braden and five other white persons, she was indicted for "sedition." Free

in \$10,000 bail, she discussed the case Feb. 10 at a meeting in New York sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

When police searched her home for evidence after the indictment, they spent a lot of time studying the *International Cookbook*. She said:

"I guess they thought those foreign foods were subversive, for they took the book along with 12 cartons and three filing cases of other material, including church magazines and Sunday school quarterlies."

DATES FOR TRIALS: The following trial dates for the "Louisville Seven" were announced last week by Com- (Continued on Page 8)

ONE IS DEAD, ONE LIVES, ONE MAY LIVE

Was there a deal in the murder case of the 3 Puerto Rican youths?

By Elmer Bendiner

EVER since Feb. 2, Gov. Averell Harriman held in his hands the lives of three young Puerto Ricans, on whose conviction for murder the Appeals Court had split 4-3. At noon on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 21 hours before the time set for their electrocution in Sing Sing's death house, the Governor issued his decision, a statesmanlike compromise:

For Concepcion Estrada Correa, 18, commutation to life imprisonment; for Pedro Antonio Rios, 22, a reprieve to Feb. 21 to allow an insanity commission time to report; for Henry Matthews, born Enrique Maseo, 18, death.

On Thursday night Matthews declined the traditional choice of menu, ate the prison supper and, still protesting his innocence, went to his death in the electric chair.

His death carried a suspicion of a deal.

WIN, LOSE OR DRAW: The three had been convicted of the brutal murder of an old woman, and there were cries for more "toughness" toward juvenile delinquents. Yet all insisted they were innocent; they had repudiated in open court "confessions" reportedly extracted by third-degree methods. And in the background was the delicate politi-

cal situation of anti-Puerto Rican hysteria. The hysterics had to be appeased, but Democratic Party strength in Puerto Rican areas had to be saved.

In these circumstances an adroit decision called for each side to have a win, a lose, a draw. An 18-year-old boy had to die.

THE CRIME: On June 3, 1953, Anna Levy, 85, was found stabbed and bludgeoned to death in her tenement apartment at 188 Norfolk St. in Manhattan's lower east side. Police said the killers had stolen \$90, passed over \$1,700 hidden in the stove. A few doors away at 166 Norfolk, the

apartment of Gloria Maldonado had been broken into but not robbed.

Miss Maldonado, after being held for a week as a material witness, announced her willingness to co-operate. She said one of her boy friends had told her he wanted to pull a robbery. That was Henry Matthews, who died last week.

Another youth in her address book, Carlos Gennaro, 18, was brought in and questioned vigorously. (Later, in court, he testified that police swung at him on one occasion.) He said that on the murder night he was with Estrada, Rios and Matthews, (Continued on Page 9)

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MacArthur's speech

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
MacArthur's cry for peace sounds like a voice crying from an abyss of despair created by him and men just like him. It is the war the H-bomb would bring that MacArthur is against. Frankly, I fail to see why one war is worse than another. Is it more humane to kill millions by "standard" methods than to do it suddenly with one bomb? MacArthur seems to think so. And it is just this kind of thought that has us on the precipice of annihilation.
Thomas Grabell

Joe and Mac

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
If there ever was anyone to the right of Sen. Joseph McCarthy it was Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The other day the General called for the outlawing of war. Would not be surprised if McCarthy investigates MacArthur. M. Alice Ross

Pirates

VENTNOR N. J.
Is it not surprising that no organization to my knowledge pointed out, in demanding equal rights for all, that the colored people came here by force and not of their free will?
I love my adopted country just as well as President Eisenhower, but to try to war against the bigger part of the world's people by a colonial drive for more land thousands of miles away is the action of pirates.
A. Dornblatt

Some dumbness somewhere

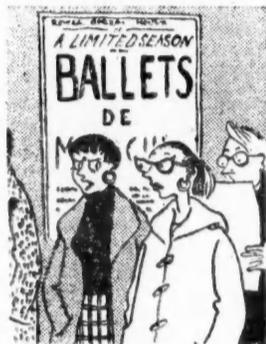
FRESNO, CALIF.
Cecil Brown told in his broadest of the report by an Indian correspondent, who was in China when Dag Hammarskjold was there, that the commies had built hundreds of thousands of homes, that the stores were full of goods and that the people buying them, and the peasants were well off.
Then Cecil put in his 2 cent's worth, or should I say no sense worth; that the commies forced the families to separate, the men in men's dormitories, and the women in women's dormitories, and that they were not allowed to see their children except once or twice

brothers including the Russians and the Chinese, the Asians and the Africans as well as the Europeans and the Americans, the Colored as well as the Caucasians? Are not all men in an atomic world so close that they must have peaceful co-existence or no existence?

• Thou shalt not bear false witness against thyself. Thou shalt not let fear, intimidation, persecution make thee misrepresent thyself. Thou shalt not let bribes or flattery make thee sell thyself. Thou shalt not falsely testify against thy faith in freedom to think, to read, to speak, to publish, to assemble, to learn, to teach, to travel, to work for peace and liberty, to maintain self-evident truths and unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—in short, to live according to thy conscience and thy faith.
Jefferson II

The "Ghee" story

HAMMONTON, N. J.
I nominate for the most incredible story of the week the "Ghee" story as outlined in Sunday's N. Y. Times, Jan. 30, 1955.
Having refused to sell our surplus butter to the Soviet Union at



Lancaster in Daily Express
"Zukov? Zukov? Wasn't he that fair boy who used to dance opposite Toumanova in Swan Lake?"

about 50 cents a pound, we are now, it seems, going to turn it into ghee at a cost of 4 cents a pound and sell it to the Orient at 25 cents a pound. And even this 25 cents will not be in dollars. It will be in local currency which will be used to advertise the beauties of ghee to the local population. We will even put up billboards to bring these poor easterners the full beauty of American civilization!

As a farmer, the whole thing makes me mad. We've been trying in New Jersey, among other things, to get government-held surplus grains released at a low price in order to bring feed costs down. Poultry farmers here are operating at a loss. A lot of us will be off our farms by summer if we don't get help. They turn us down cold but think nothing of using government surpluses for ghee.
Eleanor Fowler

Anita Whitney

MENLO PARK, CALIF.
The news of the death of Anita Whitney at 87 was prominently featured in the San Francisco Chronicle. Newscasts on the air had the same respectful tone and also avoided bringing out:
1) Hundreds of children of Mexican-Americans, farmers and working people, since before World War I, have been named for her as one day schools, parks, streets, etc., will be named for her!
2) She traveled throughout the state and worked in behalf of political prisoners up until last year even though she was crippled in the knees by arthritis. Stalwart workers carried her proudly in and



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FEBRUARY 21, 1955

"Both wit and understanding are trifles, without integrity; it is that which gives value to every character. The ignorant peasant, without fault, is greater than the philosopher with many; for what is genius or courage without a heart?"—**OLIVER GOLDSMITH.**

REPORT TO READERS

Time of the Toad — Let's end it now!

WE SUSPECT that the recantations now being made by one Harvey Matusow, paid government informer against upwards of 200 political victims of the Dept. of Justice (sic) and Congressional inquisitions (see p. 1), are making one whale of a lot of people beyond our ranks say to themselves: "I knew it all the time!"

The job we have is (1) bringing these recantations to the attention of people in every corner of the country where the press is not reporting them; and (2) convincing at least those who "knew it all the time" to add their convictions to a public expression of distaste and protest against political or any other kind of frame-up.

ONE VOICE which must be listened to with respect in this connection is that of Dr. Harold C. Urey, a top wartime atomic scientist and Nobel Prize winner. On Lincoln's Birthday in Chicago, Dr. Urey rose again to state his convictions in behalf of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell; and most appropriately placed in this context the implications of the Matusow disclosures (see p. 1).

These disclosures reflect on the behind-scenes practices of one-time Federal prosecutor Roy Cohn, who cut his teeth on the Rosenberg-Sobell case before undertaking his alleged machinations with Matusow in the cases of the 13 Communist leaders of the second Foley Sq. trial.

WE URGE YOU not to keep the news of these explosive happenings to yourself. Pass the ammunition—get people to blast Brownell for his part in maintaining the stable of government informers and suborners of perjury, in degradation of the traditions of American justice.

And don't forget—when the time comes for subscription renewals and something extra for the cause (see coupon, upper left)—that you read about it in the GUARDIAN even though your home papers tried to keep it dark.
—THE EDITORS

out of meetings. She was absolutely fearless, stating to all people, "I am one of those who have always taken the Declaration of Independence absolutely literally."

During the 1934 General Strike in San Francisco, waterfront workers begged her to lock her door because so much police and vigilante violence was being used against the Communist Party and all labor militants. This she refused to do, but she armed herself in her own defense—with an empty milk bottle which she carried to the door when anyone came!

You cannot go anywhere among the people of California without hearing such anecdotes about a heroine who has become almost legendary.
Isobel Cerny

"Atom Spy Hoax"

NEW YORK, N. Y.

William Reuben's exciting new book, *The Atom Spy Hoax*, points the finger at the relation between the frame-up of Morton Sobell and the current Matusow revelations about Roy Cohn. Reuben shows that Max Elitcher, the self-admitted perjurer who was the only person to tie Sobell to the alleged conspiracy, did not do this until after at least eight conferences with U. S. Attorney Saypol, and his assistants, Roy Cohn, Miles Lane and James Klisheimer.

Reuben also sheds light on FBI-Cohn offers by quoting the testimony of William Perl, Columbia scientist in jail for denying that

he knew Rosenberg, when their only contact was as undergraduates in the same large college in the '30s. Perl testified: "Various FBI agents but mainly Mr. Cohn informed me that—well, that if I did not confess I would be indicted." He did not "confess." Neither did Sobell. Elitcher did.

To me, the most sensational and important thing in Reuben's book is his proof, for the first time in black-on-white from a court record, as to why an innocent man confessed. This is the suppressed story of Alfred Dean Slack, whose court-appointed lawyer, Ray Jenkins (later of McCarthy-Army hearings), told him that because of the "public hysteria" (the Korean War had just begun) he could only get the death sentence if he pleaded innocent, but would live (he got 15 years) if he pleaded guilty. Slack's testimony recanting his "confession" in a rejected appeal is magnificently courageous. He deserves a campaign to release him.
William Mandell

The aggressive Chinese

CHICAGO, ILL.

New York and San Francisco judges recently noted that the rate of juvenile delinquency in Chinese quarters is fantastically low. N. Y. judge: "In my 15 years on the bench, I never had a Chinese boy or girl come before me for vandalism or any other crime. Other colleagues said the same thing."
Dr. Ralph R. Sackley

What in the world is going on?

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THE MEANING OF THE MOSCOW CHANGES

Russia sees increased danger of war

By Tabitha Petran

A RE-EVALUATION of the world situation, particularly of the war danger, seems to be the chief factor behind the decisions of the U. S. S. R.'s Supreme Soviet in its session this month. Changes in the Soviet government (Premier Malenkov's replacement by Marshal Bulganin, Marshal Zhukov's appointment to the Defense Ministry) have a significance not unlike that of Foreign Minister Litvinov's replacement by Molotov in May, 1939.

Litvinov resigned when British-French connivance in the Nazi occupation of Prague wrote the end of his collective security crusade. Malenkov steps down when the peaceful co-existence policy, for which as Premier he was chief spokesman, is threatened by imminent German rearmament. The Supreme Soviet was called into session two months early to make the changes, after the French parliament ratified the rearmament accords and, in spite of broad Soviet concessions, the West-

moters' increasing isolation from their peoples, and

"... the existence of substantial contradictions both between the different capitalist countries and even inside the different parties belonging to the capitalist classes and groups."

"The co-relation of forces between social systems," he found, "has definitely changed to the advantage of socialism." The socialist world's peace policy has won support "among democratic sections of the population in all countries." Yet "in present conditions any step taken in favor of lessening international tension is met with every opposition on the part of the more aggressive circles." German rearmament, "imposed from without and condemned and rejected by the peoples of Europe," the U. S.'s "intolerable" refusal to recognize China's sovereign rights, its bankrupt hopes of restoring capitalism in the socialist world contain the growing threat of a new world war.

A major theme of Molotov's speech was the development of friendly relations between socialist countries, the newly-independent countries of Asia, and colonial peoples everywhere. In contrast, Soviet efforts to improve relations with Britain and France have foundered on the rock of German rearmament; yet he emphasized, as did other Soviet leaders, the U. S. S. R.'s desire for better relations with the West, particularly the U. S.

THWARTED PEACE MOVES: This desire is spelled out in recent Soviet moves in the Far East and on the German problem.

FAR EAST: In answer to a British plea to help mediate the Formosa crisis, Moscow proposed a conference of China, the U. S. S. R., the Colombo powers, the Western three to be held in Shanghai or New Delhi. Britain and the U. S. insisted Chiang Kai-shek must be invited.

GERMANY: Moscow's proposal on Jan. 15 for all-German internationally-supervised elections was a virtual acceptance of the Eden plan, presented at last year's Berlin Conference as the Western condition for German unification. The U. S. S. R. also ended the state of war with W. Germany; offered to establish diplomatic relations with Bonn; and reportedly has agreed to withdraw its troops from Poland if the four powers evacuate theirs from Germany. The close alignment of U. S.-British-French policy in contemptuously dismissing every Soviet proposal is a big factor in Moscow's evaluation of the situation, as Molotov made clear.

THE WARNING: Molotov developed the U. S. S. R.'s alternative line if the West continues to push its war policy.

gard." Calling to the peoples over their governments' heads to "defend to the end the cause of peace with all their might," he said "the side which is really confident of its strength, of its future, will not favor war." He concluded that in a new war

"... what will perish will not be world civilization, however much it may suffer from new aggression. But it will be that rotten social system, with its imperialist foundation that is drenched in blood and living out its last days."

To disregard Moscow's warning to the West, said London's *New Statesman* (2/12) "is to court the ultimate catastrophe. Yet all indications are that it will be disregarded. . . ." In the U. S. Maj. Gen. James Gavin, Asst. Army Chief of Staff, said it would be "complete folly" to assume the U. S. S. R. trails the U. S. in nuclear or other weapons. The *Christian Science Moni-*



Interlandi in Des Moines Register
"He thinks he's got an alternative to peaceful co-existence."

power and demand are, therefore, increasing." Under capitalism when demand exceeds supply, there are

"... splendid opportunities for making profits. . . The socialist way is to develop production and continue the policy of reducing prices. It is precisely in this light that we must view what seems like a shortage of grain. . . In our country the situation is not worse, but better than ever before."

Nor has the consumer-goods drive failed as the U. S. press maintains. The UN Economic Commission for Europe (10/54) reported

"... a significant increase in average standards of living in Eastern Europe and the U. S. S. R. in the first half of 1954 as compared with the first half of 1953 [and] . . . considerable evidence, that the quality of goods has improved."

A WORD TO WILLIAM: U. S. propaganda has made much of an alleged shift back to priority for heavy industry. But there was never a shift away from it. In 1954, when the consumer-goods program went into high gear, investment in capital-goods expansion was equal to the sum spent for it in the entire second five-year plan. Priority for heavy industry is a basic principle of Soviet policy.

Khrushchev explained to William Randolph Hearst Jr. that this is "because heavy industry creates the means of production. In order to raise the standard of living it is necessary to create the means of production." All that has happened is that the immediate "sharp increases" in consumer goods projected in August, 1953, have been postponed—because of the war threat implicit in German rearmament, and perhaps also because of the capital-goods needs of China.

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Liberation, Paris

ern stand against negotiations for a German settlement became more rigid.

PREPARED FOR FAILURE: In 1939, after Litvinov's departure, the U. S. S. R. continued to press for a united front against Hitler while preparing an alternative policy in the event of failure. Similarly, today, leaders' statements and recent diplomacy show it is still striving for peaceful co-existence and to block German rearmament; but it is preparing an alternative if it fails.

This becomes especially clear when this month's Supreme Soviet session is compared with that of August, 1953. Then, Malenkov found "the distinguishing feature of the international situation" to be the socialist world's "big successes" in its "efforts to lessen international tension"; he saw "for the first time since the war a certain easing" of the situation. On that basis, and because of "successes achieved" in heavy-industry development, the government proposed a "sharp increase" of consumer-goods production in the next two to three years. The 1954 budget raised investment in consumer goods 45.7%, in agriculture 42.4%, in capital goods 14%—the latter accounting for 70% of total investment. Defense spending was cut from 110 billion rubles (\$27.5 at official exchange rate) to 100 billion (\$25 billion).

CANNOT RELAX: Today the accent is on Premier Bulganin's warning that Washington's "aggressive policy and preparations for unleashing a new war should not be underestimated by us." Earlier hopes for "sharp increases" in consumer-goods production were not mentioned. Stressing the importance of the U. S. S. R.'s "material reserves" to its "defense capacity," he said:

"It would be an unforgivable mistake to relax attention from this most important task or to yield to the temptation of solving private, personal, present problems at the expense of the state's reserves."

The 1955 budget raised defense spending to 112.1 billion rubles (20% of the budget). Investment in consumer goods was slashed by 10.5 billion rubles, in agriculture by 9.2 billion; in capital goods it rose by 30.4 billion rubles.

CRISIS & THREAT: Foreign Minister Molotov related these developments to the world situation. He pointed to "a new stage in the general crisis of capitalism" as the result of World War II, to Asia's progress toward liberation from colonialism and the growth of the socialist world; to the atomic war pro-



Hesse in St. Louis Globe-Democrat
"ROUTE TO NOWHERE"

A unified military command with the E. European countries is being created; the Chinese alliance was stressed. He warned that Soviet production of the H-weapon has "progressed so far . . . that it is not the U. S. S. R. but the U. S. which is in the position of lag-



Literary Gazette, Moscow

tor (2/9) conceded there is "a firm basis" for the Soviet claim of H-weapon superiority. But otherwise U. S. press and propaganda used the Moscow developments as a springboard for speculations about internal power struggles, "constant crises" in Soviet economy, Soviet "weaknesses."

THE CRISIS THAT ISN'T: But there is no evidence for such speculations. Soviet industrial production rose 13% last year (in the U. S. it fell 10%). Agricultural production rose but in some branches did not meet targets. Blunt criticism was made of what were considered serious shortcomings—for which Malenkov took the blame; but there is no "agricultural crisis." As Communist Party secy. Khrushchev told British scientist J. D. Bernal recently, "a slight shortage of certain goods is being felt" because prices have gone down, real wages up; purchasing

CONGRESS OF COMMON SENSE

Europeans agree on Germany

IN A 17-nation flight to common sense over the heads of governments which refuse to negotiate, 51 European political leaders—mostly parliament members representing parties of the Center" (*Le Monde*, 2/21) — met in Warsaw for a week-end conference on the German problem Feb. 6. They came from W. and E. Germany, Denmark, Finland, the Soviet Union, Italy, France, Greece, Rumania, Albania, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Their unanimous formula for an alternative to Washington's policy of rearming W. Germany within the anti-communist alliance was:

- Simultaneous evacuation of Germany by all occupation troops, Soviet troops to retire within their own borders;
 - German unification by free elections according to Eden's Berlin proposals;
 - Germany, following the Potsdam agreement, to agree to stay out of all military coalitions.
- In statements on their return, three French legislators said:

Pierre Lebon, conservative deputy for Deux-Sevres: "Both W. and E. German delegates impressed us with the sincerity of their efforts to build a peaceful Germany. They all said to us: 'If our statements and our goodwill are not enough to reassure you, tell us what measures we should adopt.'"

Jacques Debu-Bridel, Gaullist senator, Seine: "Why are the U. S. S. R.'s proposals being hidden from us? . . . In Poland for the first time I quickly verified the systematic way in which our country is being deceived as to what is going on in the East."

Georges Loustaunau-Lacau, Gaullist deputy, Basses-Pyrenees (who died the week he returned): "For the first time delegates of 17 free, controlled or occupied nations have been able to look ahead to . . . the construction of a Europe conceived not in bits but as a whole . . . released both from the Anglo-Saxon and the Communist grip. . . . Let them say we are naive, it is a small matter; it remains to prove it. But how to prove it if one believes more in atomic bombers than in the staff of the pilgrim?"

BENCHLEY KNEW

DuBois marks 87th birthday on Feb. 23

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, the author of our Africa series which will run for the next several weeks in the GUARDIAN, was born on Feb. 23, 1868, according to Who's Who in America. To this American titan of the mind and spirit we extend our warmest and most loving congratulations on his 87th birthday next Wednesday; any reader wishing to join us may address him at 23 W. 26th St., New York 10, N. Y. As a birthday tribute we publish below excerpts from an article about him by the late Robert Benchley, as timely as when it was written some 35 years ago.

By Robert Benchley

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS insists on justice for the Negro, and his voice rings out in a bitter warning through the complacent quiet which usually reigns around this problem of America. He seems to forget that we have the affairs of a great many people to attend to and persists in calling our attention to this affair of our own. And what is worse, in the minds of all well-bred persons he does not do it at all politely. He seems to be quite distressed about something.

Maybe it is because he finds himself, a man of superior



mind and of sensitive spirit who is a graduate of Harvard, a professor and a sincere worker for the betterment of mankind, relegated to an inferior order by many men and women who are obviously his inferiors, simply because he happens to differ from them in the color of his skin. Maybe it is because he sees the people of his own race who have not had his advantages (if a Negro may ever be said to have received an advantage) being crowded into an ignominious spiritual serfdom equally as bad as the physical serfdom from which they were so recently freed.

Or perhaps it is because he reads each day of how jealous we are, as a Nation, of the sanctity of our Constitution, how we revere it and draw a flashing sword against its detractors, and then sees this very Constitution being flouted as a matter of course in those districts where the amendment giving the Negroes a right to vote is popularly considered one of the five funniest jokes in the world.

PERHAPS he hears candidates for office insisting on a reign of law or a plea for order above

AFRICA: THE GIANT STIRS—II

Ethiopia: State socialism under an Emperor

By W. E. B. DuBois

THE Order of the Garter, "the most distinguished and exclusive of the nine British orders of Knighthood," has just been bestowed on the Emperor of Ethiopia. Since the founding of the Order in 1344, only one other colored man has been so honored and that was the Emperor of Japan who won the Russo-Japanese war.

Ethiopia is a nation of 20 million people of mixed Negro and Semitic stock. In ancient days the Greeks called both sides of the Red Sea, "Ethiopia, the Land of the Burnt Faces." On the African side, from the Great Lakes to the First Cataract of the Nile, was the Motherland of Egypt. Eventually it was beset by Asiatics and retired to its mountains, where as Abyssinia it formed a Negro-Semitic state and, as Gibbon puts it, "slept a thousand years, forgetful of the world and of the world forgotten."

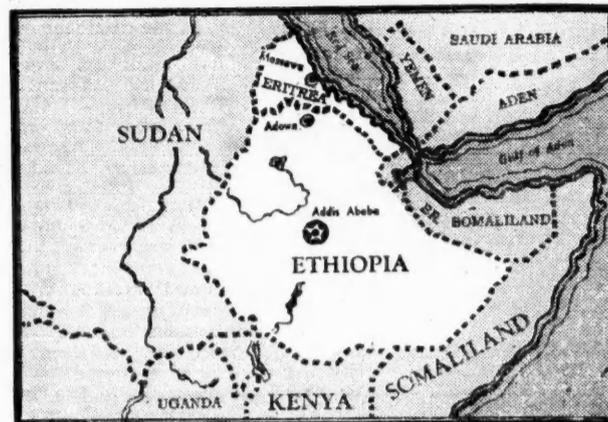
THE INVADERS: It is a land of great mountains rising to 15,000 feet, with beetling crags and deep valleys, split by enormous abysses and ravines, with step-like terraces and cliffs falling sheer from snows to burning desert and jungle. When the British seized Egypt to secure the Suez Canal they occupied the Sudan, which was the Arab name for "Land of the Blacks"; they had designs on Ethiopia, but hesitated to follow up their victory over the Emperor Theodore. When the Sudan revolted, the British egged on Italy to annex the highlands of Ethiopia.

Italy tried this but was soundly beaten by Menelek at Adowa on March 2, 1906, a national holiday which the Emperor just celebrated. The allies promised Italy to give her Ethiopia after the First World War, but failed to do so. Italy, affronted, attacked Ethiopia in 1935. The League of Nations failed to restrain her and Britain and France refused Ethiopia arms. Italy annexed Ethiopia, with Churchill's approval. The Emperor, Haile Selassie, took refuge in England.

THE EMPEROR'S GAME: In 1941 the Emperor returned and joined Britain to drive out the Italians. Britain was disposed at first to treat Ethiopia as a dependency and allow Italy to retain Eritrea with its harbors. But the Emperor was adamant and finally secured Eritrea despite Britain's deliberate destruction in Massawa and demand for 2½ million dollars indemnity.

The Emperor now faced the task of rehabilitation in the midst of a distracted and widely hostile world. He has done a shrewd and so far successful job. His plan is to pit the capitalistic nations against each other. It's a dangerous game but it has had much success. First, the Ethiopians have a pretty nearly self-supporting economy. They raise most of their own food and are not poverty-stricken.

The Dutch have opened a sugar plantation and refining



mill, able to supply the country and soon to export. The army is being trained by a Belgian mission; the Swedes are training the airforce; the British have trained the police; roads are being built extending those built by the Italians for conquest.

THE FUTURE: The feudal rulers are being replaced by appointed governors. The land is rich and plentiful. There is no race nor color prejudice, and inter-marriage is encouraged. Cereals, coffee, oil seeds and cattle form the main wealth of production. The youth are eager for education; schools are increasing but not yet sufficient. There is a University College at Addis Ababa leading to the Bachelor's degree, and a large number of church schools teaching the 3 R's, which have existed for centuries. The Soviet Union maintains an information bureau, library and reading room; and a free cinema which is always crowded.

The retiring Indian minister recently referred to "the unprecedented upsurge of human spirit that we see in Asia and Africa since India achieved her independence. Anybody who agitates for human rights, freedom of speech, freedom of profession and such other freedoms is dubbed a Communist. This allegation of Communism is another aspect taken up by the power politics in the world."

Ethiopia then is a state socialism under an Emperor with almost absolute power. He is a conscientious man. But what will follow his rule? A capitalist private profit regime or an increasingly democratic socialism; or some form of communism?

all things, by some sentimentalist or other, or public speakers advising those who have not respect for American institutions to go back whence they came, and then sees whole sections of the country violating every principle of law and order and mocking American institutions for the sake of teaching a "nigger" his place.

Perhaps he has heard it boasted that in America every man who is honest, industrious and intelligent has a good chance to win out, and has seen honest, industrious and intelligent men whose skins are black stopped short by a wall so high and so thick that all they can do, on having reached that far, is to bow their heads and go slowly back.

It is unfortunate that Mr. DuBois should have raised this question of our own responsibility just at this time when we were showing off so nicely. It may remind some one that instead of taking over a protectorate of Armenia we might better take over a protectorate of the State of Georgia.

A powerful novel

PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIF. The new book *Morning, Noon and Night*, by Lars Lawrence, will find comparison only to Ilya Ehrenburg among European writers and to *The Naked and the Dead* in recent American literature. And even here, in point of intelligence, direction and courage, it exceeds Norman Mailer's epic. With power and beauty it does what scores of writers have tried in America for decades to do . . . show people in realistic movement and struggle without at any time losing its high level of story palatability.

William Norton

A QUARTERLY COMES OF AGE

The Contemporary Reader's Vol. 1, No. 4

WITH No. 4 of Volume 1, The Contemporary Reader has rounded out its first year of publication. This quarterly, staffed by a group of volunteer editors and writers under the auspices of the Writing and Publishing Divn. of the N. Y. Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, got off to a stilted start but unlimbered more with each issue. This issue is the best of four; more than that, it marks the growth of Contemporary Reader to a mature publication reflecting the best aspirations of American writing.

All of the selections are fresh and vigorous, none of them obscure. The stories tell a story even as they probe their characters, and the poetry employs capital letters, and honest-to-goodness punctuation marks. How refreshing that an English-language literary publication uses the English language properly!

THREE NOVELS: There are chapters from three novels in this issue. As I had read one of the novels, the manuscript of the second and the first volume of the third, a prejudice against reading a piece of a whole work in advance was thereby eliminated. But I tried an experiment, read all three and found my prejudice would have been unwarranted.

The novels are *The Ecstasy*

of Owen Muir by Ring Lardner Jr. (it will make you want to go out and buy a copy); *Climate of Fear* by Abraham Polonsky (a writer of style and great beauty), and *The Seed* by Lars Lawrence (author of *Morning, Noon and Night*, the first volume of a trilogy on the Southwest).

THE POETRY: Of the poetry I liked especially one entitled *Miami Beach* by Dora Teitelboim, translated from the Yiddish, a neat jab in the fat backside of the vapid rich; and *We Send Them Dust*, a moving lament of tortured modern Greece by Waldeen, best known in the U.S. for her translations of Pablo Neruda. There are other poems by the late Edwin Rolfe, by Beulah Richardson and others.

There are two tense stories by Lewis Amster and Bob Bernard, a pleasant little fantasy by Russ Davis and a touching

SEEDS OF DESTRUCTION

by CEDRIC BELFRAGE

The story behind McCarthy's attempt to deport Belfrage "Fascinating . . . crucial . . . brilliant."—CARL MARZANI.

Order TODAY from National Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.—\$1.50 ppd.

story of the Philippines by Richard Nurko.

There is also a drama in one act, 417, by Julian Mayfield, about a Negro with big dreams who plays the numbers. It is a remarkably effective piece, with the Sholem Aleichem kind of humor that makes you want to cry as you laugh.

SEARCH FOR REALITY: In an inside-cover memo to the readers Polonsky writes:

"If the American mind were truly what the vast wash of American writing describes it to be, pornographic, diseased, hopeless, impotent and boring, this nation would be a footnote in history instead of a maker of it, and we Americans drawn from every race and nation on the earth would be as undifferentiated, dull and mechanical as advertising. In the Contemporary Reader we are searching for the reality we live each day, the actuality that denies the falsity, the longing that can grow through the prison of control and censorship."

This issue of the magazine moves it a long stride toward the goal.

James Aronson

THE CONTEMPORARY READER, 35 W. 64th St., New York 23, N. Y. Subscription rate: \$2.50, for 4 issues; single copy, 75c. This issue, 124 pp.

MEANY WILL HEAD THE ORGANIZATION

How merged AFL-CIO will shape up

By Lawrence Emery

BARRING HITCHES not presently in sight, the AFL and CIO will merge into one organization with a total membership of 15,000,000 by the end of this year. The merger will end 20 years of division between the two biggest sections of the organized labor movement.

The agreement to unite was signed at Miami Beach, Fla., by negotiators for both sides; the AFL executive council unanimously approved the agreement the next day. The CIO executive board will meet Feb. 24 to consider the agreement. Conventions of both organizations will then be called upon to ratify a new constitution for the combined group; following that, a joint convention will be held.

CHICAGO IN SEPTEMBER? No target date is set for a joint convention, but the AFL regular convention is scheduled for Sept. 15 in Chicago, while the CIO's is set for Oct. 17 in Buffalo, N. Y. There were suggestions that the CIO might move its convention up and hold it in Chicago, making possible a joint convention before October.

The new organization will be headed by AFL president George Meany and secy.-treas. William F. Schnitzer. It is expected that CIO president Walter Reuther will head his bloc of 34 unions which will form a special department within the new federation; it will retain its initials under the title of Coun-



Herblock in Washington Post
oil of Industrial Organizations.

"What's good for General Motors—"
The new organization will be governed between conventions by an executive council consisting of the two top officers and 27 vice-presidents, ten of them from CIO unions. An executive committee will consist of the two top officers and six vice-presidents, 3 each from AFL and CIO unions. The Director of Organization will be chosen from

CIO ranks.

COMBINED TREASURY: All personnel now employed on the headquarters and field staffs of both organizations will be retained initially. Some organizational details will be left for gradual solution after formal merger has been achieved. State and city bodies will have a two-year period in which to affect organic merger. All unions will preserve their autonomy and present jurisdictions; there will be no compulsion for two unions in the same field to unite, but this will be aimed at voluntarily through eventual agreement. The present no-raiding pact—now subscribed to by 77 of the AFL's 111 unions and 30 of the CIO's 34—will be extending for two years.

The treasuries of both organizations will be combined, but the new CIO department will have the right to maintain a separate fund for organizational work.

WORRIED ABOUT REDS: The merger agreement ended with this declaration:

"It will contribute to the strength and effectiveness of the trade union movement and to the economic well being of working men and women throughout the land. It will materially benefit the entire nation. It will add strength to the free trade union movement of the world. It will realize a long cherished goal."

In a separate joint statement, Meany and Reuther cited as a need for unity

"the Communist threat to world peace and civilization" and said their aim is "... to protect the American trade union movement from any and all corrupt influence and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism."

They pledged to establish special machinery "to keep the merged federation free from taint of corruption or Communism."

QUILL PROTESTS: Although perfect unanimity seemed to prevail at Miami Beach, there were still some rumblings in the labor movement over the proposed merger. Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, whose convention began last week, said there was "strong opposition" within his union and that his executive board has refused him the power to endorse the merger at the CIO's Feb. 24 meeting. He added:

"I feel certain from many telephone calls that we are not alone in this sentiment."

He said his union wants more definite assurances on several points, including stronger pledges that the "fighting spirit of the CIO" will not be "swallowed up" by the new federation; that a "good, fighting" organizational program will be accepted; that all racial discrimination will be eliminated; and that the AFL wipe out all "gangster elements" before the merger.

He also insisted that the new federation take a stronger stand on independent political action, not excluding the possibility of forming a third party.

THE STATES DON'T LIKE IT

Ike's school plan issued to block Congress action

THE U.S. school plant is falling apart, and everybody knows it; but President Eisenhower was willing to ignore the crisis for another year until his hand was forced in Congress this month. Bills already before both Houses call for Federal expenditures ranging from \$500,000,000 a year for the next two years to a "no-ceiling" plan to meet the acute need for new schools and more classrooms. To head these off, the President on Feb. 8 offered a complicated program promptly denounced by the Washington Post as "an attempt to apply a poultice to a cancer."

The Congressional demands for immediate action upset the President's time-table; it brought his plan into the open a week before he intended to unwrap it, and it temporarily derailed his monumental \$50,000,000,000 road-building program.

PENNIES FOR PAUPERS: Originally the President intended no action on schools at all until a series of conferences and "studies" inaugurated last year—designed to produce a "national pool of thought"—were concluded late this winter.

For all the studies, the facts are alarmingly clear. The nation is 340,000 classrooms short of current needs; an additional 50,000 a year are needed to keep up with a growing population; and ancient structures, dangerous to health and life, must be replaced. Meanwhile school kids in many places are on double and even triple shifts and around the country classes are conducted in old garages, abandoned factories, empty storefronts and, in one place, a converted dog kennel.

Against this need—which some experts estimate requires Federal appropriations of \$1,000,000,000 a year for five years—the President proposed matching Federal grants-in-aid totaling \$65,000,000 a year for the next three years, and only to states willing to sign a pauper's oath to get help.

A CHILLY WELCOME: For the rest, the government over the next three years would advance \$900,000,000 either

to buy school bonds issued by local communities, or to help states set up school-building agencies that would rent new structures to communities prevented from borrowing money. This amount would eventually be returned to the government with interest. The proposal left school officials cold. Said Wendell P. Butler, Supt. of Public Instruction in Kentucky:

"We can borrow money now, but don't have the ability to pay it back."

Gov. Robert B. Meyner said the proposal would be of "limited advantage" to New Jersey. School superintendents of six counties in Maryland and Virginia, polled by the Washington Post, said it won't help them in any way.

The President argued that his plan would bring about the construction of \$7,000,000,000 worth of schools, but even if it did it would simply burden the states with twice the load they are staggering under now. Said Sen. Earle C. Clements (D-Ky.):

"The \$7,000,000,000 program is essentially a \$6,750,000,000 state program."

SAFE FOR JIMCROW: To many, the President's emphasis on "state and local responsibility" in his message seemed a direct bid for Dixiecrat support. His state's rights theme was strong, platitudinous, and misleading:

"... To take away the responsibility of communities and states in educating our children is to undermine not only a basic element of our freedom but a basic right of our citizens."

Children in states unable to pay their own way can grow up illiterate but with unimpaired pride.

Mrs. Oleta Culp Hobby, Secy. of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., underscored the state's rights meaning at a Feb. 10 press conference when she admitted that nothing in the President's proposal would prevent states from building separate schools for Negro and white. She contended that, where it exists, segregation is the rule until the Supreme Court which outlawed it issues an order on how to carry out that decision:

"As of today we would be bound by



"Our survey shows we have plenty of schools... trouble is there are too many children..."

state laws as to what is a public school."

SARDONIC SENATORS: Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee, is leading the movement that forced the President's hand on school aid. He says he will fight for his measure, co-sponsored by 29 other Senators, which calls for \$500,000,000 a year in matching grants to the states for two years. The Eisenhower figure for direct government aid he called "a very paltry sum." To Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind.-Ore.), it was "window dressing"; to Matthew M. Neely (D-W.Va.), a "squirt gun" to "extinguish a conflagration"; to Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.), "government by gimmick" which "adds up to nothing"; to Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.), "not half, not even 5% of a loaf."

Throughout the country most educational groups, teacher and parent-teacher organizations, trade unions, civic and religious bodies of all kinds were ready to fight for a full loaf.

Little-known aspects of the red menace

Q. Are Russian adventure stories a psychological threat to America?
A. Yes, says scientist Eric Ashby... after a study inside Russia—because the heroes of the Russian schoolboy are not spies, detectives, movie star cowboys and gangsters, but engineers and scientists. The papers give big headlines to scientists, and every schoolboy dreams of being one...

—Albert E. Wiggam's syndicated "Let's Explore Your Mind" column, Dec. 31.

Q. Will Communists banish love-making and romance?
A. Looks like they're trying hard. Press dispatch says that in communist Burma [sic] a suitor cannot say to a woman, "I love you," or "You are beautiful." The Party rule for proposal runs: "I'm deeply impressed by your qualities as a faithful and energetic member of the Party, and I wish to wage the Party struggle with you." If rejected, he can't apply again for two weeks. But any other guy who tries to step in is put to death...

—Wiggam's column, Feb. 3

The Matusow case

(Continued from Page 1)

then was less with Matusow's victims than with his publishers, Albert Kahn and Angus Cameron, who were promptly subpoenaed before a grand jury and ordered to produce all material connected with the book and its publication. When Kahn refused on the ground that the order violated the First Amendment and the freedom to publish, he was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt.

Later the publishers made all the material public and told reporters their aim was to forestall "an effort by the Justice Dept. to seize the material at a secret proceeding and then to prevent publication of the book." The material was offered to both the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and then given to the grand jury. Presumably the latter action eliminated the basis for a contempt sentence, but Kahn is still to appear before a Federal judge for final action.

Meanwhile it became known in Washington that Cameron has been subpoenaed to appear before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on Feb. 17. Matusow is to appear before the committee on Feb. 21. He is also under subpoena to appear before the grand jury in New York on Feb. 23.

WILL THEY CALL COHN? On Feb. 11 Kahn revealed that there is still an "unresolved question" before the grand jury; he said he and Cameron had been asked for

"... the names of all persons, including newspaper men, book reviewers, columnists, radio news commentators and all other individuals to whom our publishing firm has thus far given advance mimeographed copies of Matusow's book. As yet I've not complied with this demand which we regard as a continuation of the Justice Dept.'s effort to interfere with the regular process of book publishing and to infringe upon the freedom of the press."

But, Kahn said, he suggested to the grand jury that it direct the Justice Dept. to make available to it all data, records, memoranda, records of payments, instructions, reports, times and places of meetings and the names of all individuals having to do with Matusow during his connection with the government. Said Kahn:

"It was indicated to me by members of the grand jury that they would look into such matters. I therefore assume that Roy Cohn and other Justice Dept. representatives who had dealings with Matusow will be called before the Federal grand jury."

Cohn during the week became executive committee chairman of the American Jewish League Against Communism; other officers of the organization include Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, Hearst columnist George E. Sokolsky, and Alfred Kohlberg of the "China Lobby."

"IT'S NOT FAIR": Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, appeared during the week on a TV show, "Youth Wants to Know," and defended the government's system of hiring professional informers; speaking of the

Matusow case he said:

"I just don't think it is fair to criticize all witnesses of that sort just because one or two or three have committed perjury."

The Congressman demanded that Atty. Gen. Brownell prosecute Matusow for perjury. Next day Matusow sent Walter this wire:

"In the light of your recent comments regarding me on the floor of the House of Representatives, in the press and on yesterday's NBC program Youth Wants to Know, I respectfully request the opportunity to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public session. I have previously appeared on three occasions before your committee and on each occasion I gave false testimony which was widely publicized. I would like to set the record straight on this testimony."



ROY COHN
He doctored the script

Rep. Walter promptly announced he would not call Matusow and told reporters:

"Why should we let him testify? How would we know he is telling the truth or still lying?"

UNION'S DEMAND: The exec. board of the independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union last week called upon the Senate Judiciary Committee to "investigate this entire problem of professional witnesses." Matusow on Jan. 28 had filed an affidavit swearing he testified falsely in the trial of Clinton Jencks, a Mine-Mill officer who was convicted of falsely signing a Taft-Hartley non-Communist oath. The union said the Justice Dept. "cannot properly" conduct such an investigation "because of its role as a party in the cases in which Matusow testified."

In cross-examination of Matusow before Judge Dimock, U.S. Atty. J. Edward Lumbard has failed to move him from his insistence that he has lied repeatedly. In the process of the questioning some interesting light has been thrown on the Matusow character.

He has testified that he first underwent a "religious experience" while in Reno, Nev., in 1953. On Aug. 23 of that year he wrote a letter to Sen. Joe Mc-

Is Matusow starting a trend?

LAST October Mrs. Marie Natvig, 51-year-old Miami Beach grandmother, swore she knew as a "communist" in the 1930's Edward Lamb, wealthy publisher and broadcaster. On Feb. 9 she took it all back before a Federal Communications Commission hearing on Lamb's application for renewal of a TV station license. She said she was "coerced" and "brainwashed" by FCC attorneys, particularly by Walter R. Powell who has since left government employ; and that when she first took the stand she "could no longer differentiate between fact and fiction":

"I was nervous, I was excited. I was reciting a prepared speech. I was scared to death. They told me what the truth was and told me to tell it."

Of Powell she now says:

"We started to manufacture the evidence after Mr. Powell said, 'All right, kid, let's murder the bum.'"

She said she decided to retract her original testimony after reading a transcript of it:

"I suddenly got out of a daze I apparently had been in. It was as if I had awakened from a nightmare. . . I decided that if anybody ever turned a script in like that they'd have called the paddy wagon. . . Only an idiot would have put any credence in what I said."

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee said he is considering an investigation of the case.

Carthy, with whom he had been closely associated, in which he said:

"When I testified at the trial of the 13 Communist leaders the defense lawyer said, 'You'd do anything for a buck.' I denied it then but he was right."

ON THE TOWN WITH ROY: Matusow has recited in detail how he met with Roy Cohn and at least two other assistant U.S. attorneys in preparation for that trial and said:

"At all our meetings, we'd go over the testimony I was to give based on the question and answer sheet."

He told of one all-night party with Cohn and a girl named Rusty when they toured New York night spots, going from the Stork Club to Gogi's Larue to the El Morocco and winding up at Lindy's at 6 a.m. During part of the night they had been accompanied by Howard Rushmore, former "red expert" for the Hearst papers, columnist Leonard Lyons and others. Matusow said he didn't know who picked up the tabs for the night's entertainment.

LOVE LIFE: To "make a buck" he even sold some of the details of his courtship to columnist Drew Pearson for \$250. On March 6, 1953, he married Mrs. Arvella Bentley, wealthy Washington socialite and former wife of Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R-Mich.). He lived in a mansion with seven or eight servants; his wife was an ardent supporter of McCarthy. After three months Matusow called the cops because his wife had locked him out and he couldn't get at his files, but this difficulty was patched up. On Aug. 25 they were divorced; ten days later they remarried. Finally, on Sept. 28, seven months after the romance began, they were divorced again for good.

On the witness stand last week Matusow admitted he wrote a letter to his ex-wife's lawyer in which he said:

"I stole \$1,780 from her."

The word "stole" was capitalized in red ink and underscored. In the same letter Matusow described his past as "a history of living that should warn all people that come into contact with me what to expect."

THE HIGH SPOTS: Some other highlights of the Matusow career:

• Hearst paid him \$750 for a series of articles on "communism."

• Lenner & Newell advertising agency paid him \$150 to concoct a blacklist of entertainers, which he now says was false.

• He took \$25 a day for ten days from the N.Y.C. Board of Education as a "consultant" on "subversion" in the schools, but now admits he had no knowledge of his own and asked a regular Board investigator to give him some material so he could justify his fee.

To explain his present change of heart, Matusow said on the stand on Feb. 14:

"I do not think it is my role as a human being, as one of God's children, to go around damning people, which I did, and am now trying to undo."

He said he would "take the consequences" because "I am now a free man and have something that not many people have; that is, a clear conscience."

"THE GREATEST PUZZLE": To Americans unwilling to impute ignoble mo-

"Not one liar has been brought to justice"

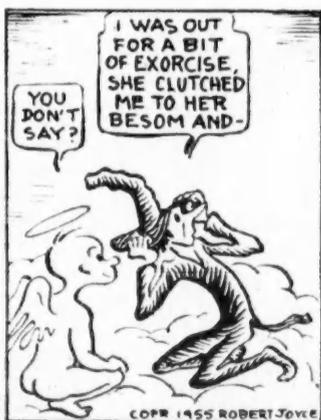
A liar is a liar, whether he lied in the first century or in the 20th. What is tragic in this instance is that, according to record, not one falsifier or paid informer, either self-confessed or found a prevaricator, has been brought to justice as a perjurer. On the other hand, if a witness is brought before an investigating body without saving what the investigators want said, he is charged with perjury. Some people are in prison today because they were adjudged perjurers, but not one of them was on the government side.

—Baptist Watchman-Examiner, (2/10), commenting on Matusow case.

tives to any department of their government, the Matusow case presents some baffling aspects. Columnist Malvina Lindsay of the Washington Post wrote last week:

"A psychologist, discussing the Matusow case, said that the greatest puzzle of the situation to him was not Matusow, but the gullibility of legislators and officials who listened to the testimony. There was no evidence, he pointed out, of even 'reasonable skepticism' of Matusow's loquacious, positive and often weird statements, including his remark that he knew by sight 10,000 Communists in New York."

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL



Landing of the Pilgrim

The literary curtain

The U. S. S. R. Book Chamber gives these figures of books by foreign authors published in 63 languages in the Soviet Union since the revolution:

Total copies published: 279,206,000.

Shakespeare: 223 editions in 25 languages, 2½ million copies.

Jack London: 13 million copies, 632 editions, 31 languages.

Victor Hugo: 9 million, 44 languages.

Balzac, Jules Verne, Maupassant, Mark Twain: 6 million copies each.

Dickens: 4½ million, 16 languages.

American books (total): 51,552,000 copies.

English books (total): 38 million copies.



MEXICAN MURALIST DIEGO RIVERA covered the rape of the Guatemalan Republic in a monumental canvas, two details of which are shown above. At left, Secy. of State Dulles shakes the hand of President Carlos Castillo Armas. Peering over the Secretary's shoulder is his brother Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, widely credited with the coup's success. Looking on are U. S. Ambassador Peurifoy and Castillo's henchmen. The Archbishop of Guatemala blesses the scene while thousand-dollar bills pass freely from hand to hand.

The other detail shows Dulles' hand resting on a bomb with the face of President Eisenhower. In the foreground lie the shattered bodies of Guatemalan children.

While Rivera's painting went on exhibit in Poland, Vice President Nixon stopped in Guatemala during his Caribbean tour. His reception ball was marred by Castillo's timidity. N. Y. *Daily News* correspondent Floyd Barger reported the difficulty: "Where would we have parked Castillo's machine guns—on the table or under the table?" sources close to the Presi-

dent asked." Guatemala's rich and their mink-clad wives danced until morning, Barger reported, while "outside, barefoot urchins and poverty-stricken people gawked at the ostentatious show of wealth."

Large-scale reproductions of Rivera's painting will be shown for the first time in the U. S. at the fourth anniversary meeting of *Latin America Today*, March 18 at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43 St. The meeting will also hear the first-hand account by a Guatemalan who escaped the terror, read by Elliot Sullivan.

Urey dinner

(Continued from Page 1)

for unpopular people, then it will become impossible to secure justice for other somewhat less unpopular people and so on until no justice is possible at all."

Dr. Urey's argument may be summed up this way:

In any alleged espionage ring involving Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, the Greenglasses and a Soviet agent (the name introduced into the case was that of Yakovlev, a U. S. S. R. representative returned to his country before the trials), there was no need for either the Rosenbergs or Sobell, nor was there any testimony or evidence connecting either with passing information. Their convictions were won on charges of conspiracy, which do not require allegations or proof of overt acts beyond contact with other conspirators. With respect to this, Dr. Urey said:

"I believe that the essential evidence for the conviction of the Rosenbergs was that given by David and Ruth Greenglass, that their testimony contains unbelievable statements, that the plausibilities of certain details of their testimony can be explained, that they had powerful motives for involving the Rosenbergs unjustly, and, finally that all the facts of the atomic espionage can be accounted for without the involvement of the Rosenbergs at all."

ELITCHER TESTIMONY: With regard to Sobell, convicted on the testimony of Max Elitcher linking him to the Rosenbergs, Dr. Urey said:

"Judge Kaufman stated to the jury that they could not find Sobell guilty unless they believed Elitcher. I find

Elitcher's testimony very doubtful—in fact I find it most unconvincing."

Dr. Urey pointed out that Elitcher was a confessed perjurer, having falsified a government job application, and sought clemency through his testimony. He was never indicted. "We should note," he said, "that no court passed on the credibility of testimony of any witness." Dr. Urey illustrated his argument with large diagrams.

DEATH-HOUSE LETTERS: "The inclusion of the Rosenbergs in the conspiracy makes no sense at all," Dr. Urey said. As to their refusal to "confess" to save their lives, Urey asked:

"Would you confess to being the head of a non-existent spy ring and let your children live under that stigma, or would you go to the electric chair maintaining your innocence? The letters of the Rosenbergs written to each other in Sing Sing prison give their answer to exactly this question."

In conclusion he declared:

"I have been interested in this case and shall be interested in other similar cases because of my concern for the integrity of justice in this country. It is better to review a case in which we believe injustice has been done than to wait for the next one, when further injustice may occur."

"Will you not all try to do something about this series of doubtful trials or quasi-judicial procedures that threaten our security as individuals in a great, free country?"

The full text of Dr. Urey's speech may be obtained by writing to the Sobell Committee, 1050 Av. of the Americas, New York 18, N. Y.

A VITAL PRINCIPLE: The scrolls presented to Urey said that

"... even to those who may disagree with your evaluation of the case itself, you have exemplified the vital principle of speaking out firmly and courageously. . . . The expression of your views has been in the highest tradition of American citizenship."

Following is a selection of signers:

Robert M. Hutchins, educator; Dr. James Franck and Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize scientists; Henry Steele Commager, educator; Van Wyck Brooks, author; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, educator; Roger Baldwin, civil liberties advocate; Dr. Percy Julian, scientist; Prof. Fowler Harper, Yale Law School; A. Philip Randolph, labor leader; Dr. Robert Strozier, Dean of Students, U. of Chicago; Alexander Meiklejohn, educator; Rev. Henry Hitt Cline, Detroit; Prof. Kirtley Matlier, Harvard; Dr. Percival Bailey, U. of Illinois Medical School; Prof. Ernest W. Burgess, U. of Chicago; Prof. Mark de Wolfe Howe, Harvard Law School; Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Columbia U.; Judge George Quillie, Chicago; Dr. George Sarton, Harvard; Dr. Joseph Mayer, U. of Chicago; Jus-



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The world said thanks

tice James A. Wolf of Utah, retired.

Also Waldo Frank, author; Rev. Paul W. Caton, Chicago; Rev. Preston Bradley, Chicago; John K. Hulim, scientist, Pittsburgh; Serge Hovt, composer, New York City; Prof. W. C. Allee, U. of Chicago; Prof. Anton J. Carlson, U. of Chicago; Dr. A. Eustace

Haydon, Prof. emeritus, U. of Chicago; Dr. James Luther Adams, U. of Chicago; Dr. Alexander S. Langsdorf, dean emeritus, Washington U.; Dr. Isaac Kolthoff, scientist, U. of Minnesota; Rev. John Howland Lathrop, N. Y. C.; Rev. John Paul Jones, N. Y. C.; Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit; Dr. Edith Abbott, dean emeritus, U. of Chicago; Bishop William J. Walls, Chicago; Dr. Robert Redfield, U. of Chicago; Prof. Harry Kalven, U. of Chicago; Alfred Benesch, civic leader, Cleveland.

Also Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, U. of Chicago; Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton U.; Robert W. Kenny, attorney, Los Angeles; Hallock Hoffman, American Friends Service Comm., Pasadena; Rev. Roland W. Schloerb, Chicago; Rabbi Benj. H. Birnbaum, Chicago; Dr. Mary B. Gilson, U. of Chicago; Rev. Clarence D. Herriot, Berkeley, Calif.; Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Calif.

From abroad: **BRITAIN:** Arnold Toynbee, historian; Charles A. Coulson, mathematics prof., Oxford; Lord Chorley, lawyer; Prof. L. Rosenfeld, Manchester U.; Percy Belcher, gen. secy., Tobacco Workers Union; A. L. Morton, historian; Prof. Arnold Kettle, Leeds U.; Jack Duman, secy., Agricultural Workers Union; 700 members of Electrical Trades Union. **MEXICO:** Pablo O'Higgins, Miguel Covarrubias, David A. Stiqueros, Diego Rivera, artists; Juan O'Gorman, architect; Gen. Heriberto Jara; Vicente Lombardo Toledano, labor leader. **SWEDEN:** Dr. John Takman, psychiatrist, city of Stockholm; Ole Caris, leader of Bricklayers Union. **CANADA:** Rev. Glendon Partridge, Montreal; Prof. Mark Nickerson, U. of Manitoba. **COSTA RICA:** Alfredo Cardena Pena, poet. **MP's in Belgium and Sweden;** educators, writers and artists of France.

NAACP tries new tack to save Irvin

WALTER LEE IRVIN and three other Negro youths were accused and convicted of raping a white woman in Groveland, Fla., July 6, 1949. One was shot dead that night by a deputized mob; another was killed by Sheriff Willis V. McCall—who also shot Irvin—after the U. S. Supreme Court had ordered a new trial. The fourth is serving life on the Florida chaingang. The Irvin case has been taken to the U. S. Supreme Court three times. On Jan. 10 the court turned down his request for review.

The Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People has now appealed to the Florida Board of Pardons to commute Irvin's death sentence to life imprisonment, "because the state was willing at an earlier time to settle for a less severe punishment." The NAACP's Thurgood Marshall in a sworn affidavit declared that State Atty. Jess Hunter at Irvin's second trial in 1952 "tried to make a deal with Irvin whereby, if he pleaded guilty, he would be given life instead of the chair." Marshall's affidavit continued:

"In the presence of counsel asso-

ciated with me and James Shepherd, a brother of Samuel Shepherd, who had been Irvin's co-defendant and who was also Irvin's brother-in-law, I informed Irvin of the offer. I told him that the charge of rape is one of the most difficult to defend even for an innocent man. I further informed him that he would have to take into account the fact that a public opinion poll which we had taken on his behalf revealed a great deal of community sentiment against him which would probably have an effect—at least subconsciously—upon the jurors. But Irvin stated that he could not lie and say he raped the woman when he did not do it."

GUARDIAN readers may strengthen the NAACP's petition for clemency by appealing to the Florida Board of Pardons and to Gov. LeRoy Collins, State Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla.

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**Marking Lincoln's Birthday
IN PORTSMOUTH, R. I.**

**Lincoln's Birthday 1955:
Boy Scouts to Burn Books**

N. Y. Post, Feb. 11, 1955

IN MIAMI

**150 Quit Lincoln Dinner
As Hotel Bars 24 Negroes**

N. Y. Herald Tribune, Feb. 11, 1955

Louisville frameup

(Continued from Page 1)

monwealth Attorney A. Scott Hamilton: Feb. 23, Anne Braden; Mar. 15, Vernon Bown and I. O. Ford; Apr. 25, Louis Lubka, Miss Gilbert and her roommate Larue Spiker.

Hamilton has not disclosed which of two sets of indictments will be tried. Mrs. Braden and Ford were indicted for sedition and on Nov. 4 for conspiracy to promote communism, and Bown for both, plus setting the bomb; Misses Gilbert and Spiker for sedition, and Lubka for conspiracy. Bown and

Ford are in the county jail, unable to raise \$10,000 bond each.

When Bown, jailed since September, finally found a professional bondsman willing to post bond, the latter backed down under pressure from the prosecutor. Ford, 79, a retired riverboatman, who has a heart condition, is in the jail's hospital.

THE GHETTO: Louis L. Redding, Negro attorney from Wilmington, Del., who investigated the case for ECLC, told the meeting of Louisville's Negro ghetto, from which Andrew Wade sought to escape when he asked the Bradens to help him buy the house. He described it as an area of "unpaved

streets, no lighting or sewer connections, alleys behind obsolete business structures."

Noting the use of FBI and House Un-American Activities Committee investigators and Federal informers in a state trial, attorney Leonard B. Boudin described the Louisville case as "a parody of all the Smith Act indictments that have occurred." "Sophisticated" Federal trials in New York made great show of "due process" to hide lack of real "due process" of law and a fair trial, he said, but "like a circus sent out on the road without some of the trimmings," the Kentucky court made no attempt to disguise its bru-

ality which approaches fascism.

PROTESTING LETTERS: Carl Braden, first of the seven to be convicted of "conspiracy," was expecting to be moved back to the Jefferson County jail, where he will be eligible to post \$40,000 bail—if he can raise it. Prisoners in the Lagrange Reformatory, where he had begun his 15-year sentence, are not eligible for bond. A second request for lower bail was refused Feb. 8, but the Appellate Court will permit him to appeal as a pauper, so that he will not have to pay \$4,000 for transcribing the trial record.

Letters protesting the case have begun to appear in newspapers.

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NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, FEB. 13, 1955

UREY DENOUNCES ATOM SPY'S TRIAL

Charges Sobell Verdict Was
'Not Justified' — He Also
Defends Rosenbergs

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel
Prize winner and Profes-
sor of Chemistry and
Nuclear Studies at the
Univ. of Chicago, charged
here tonight that:

• Morton Sobell, who
was convicted with Julius
and Ethel Rosenberg, the

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properly tried" and that
"the verdict and sen-
tence were not justified."

• The Rosenbergs were
not proved guilty of the
crime for which they
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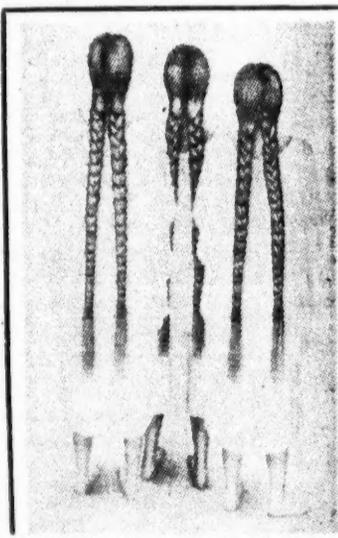
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Deal made?

(Continued from Page 1)

who told him they were going to see a girl friend and mentioned a possible robbery. The three were arrested, Estrada was held 42 hours incommunicado, Rios eight hours without food. All three later said they had been beaten.

SYNTHETIC "CONFESSIONS": During their interrogation each signed a confession clearing himself but incriminating the other two. Such dovetailing of confessions is a standard objective of police questioning. Its validity has been doubted by lawyers in cases involving defendants who do not speak English, because the "confessions" are never literal translations of what the defendant says. A district attorney asks questions in legal terminology. A translator does his own simplifying in putting it to the defendant. Whatever he says then is translated in terms to fit the indictment.

With such translated "confessions" on hand the state's attorneys brought the three to trial in March, 1954, as newspapers headlined the shooting in Congress by Puerto Rican nationalists. Police were rounding up Puerto Ricans.

RETRACTED RETRACTION:

At the trial each said his confession was false and had been extracted by force or threats. They denied any part of the murder, said they had gone to visit Miss Maldonado and when they found she was not in, broke into her apartment to wait. When offered the chance to save their lives by pleading to a lesser crime, each refused, insisting on complete innocence.

The state rested much of its case on witness Gennaro. On April 2 the jury of 12 businessmen, without a Puerto Rican or Negro on it, handed down its verdict of first-degree murder without a recommendation of mercy, making the death sentence mandatory.

After the trial but before Judge Jonah Goldstein sentenced the three, Gennaro told a defense lawyer he had testified falsely. The judge summoned him to a conference in his chambers, then quickly put him on the stand where he retracted his retraction; the sentence was read.

DASHED HOPES: The trial stirred little attention, but then the Spanish-language daily *El Diario de Nueva York* and the *GUARDIAN* took up the case. The Confederacion General Puertorriquena, a federation of Puerto Rican societies in New York, championed an appeal and later a campaign for clemency. From the start the Puerto Rican organizations laid an inexplicable emphasis on the case of Estrada Correa, rather than all three. The state had claimed Estrada was the lookout while the other two committed the murder.

Defense attorneys Phillip Brown, Benjamin Levy and Frederick Miller were aided by three other attorneys in presenting the appeal. The Appeals Court's 4-3 split in upholding the verdict gave rise to hopes that the Governor would grant clemency. A criminal lawyer told the *GUARDIAN* it was "close to unprecedented" for a Governor to withhold commutation when three judges in the state's highest court had doubts of

the verdict and when the defendants were so young.

WHISPERED PROTESTS: As the execution date neared, Puerto Rico's Gov. Munoz Marin indicated he would like to see clemency for all three. Cong. Klein (D-N. Y.) sent a message to the Governor asking that all three be spared. Judge Goldstein and District Atty. Hogan asked clemency only for Estrada. The campaign, though it produced some pleas for clemency from progressive organizations, had failed to spark wide protest.

When time came for the Governor's decision he found it surprisingly easy to make it go down smoothly. *El Diario* (2/10) put it on page one in a three-line, large-type head: "By Harriman's decree: ESTRADA CORREA SAVED FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR." In smaller type: "Rios execution suspended; Matthews to be electrocuted."

In the story itself the only mention of Matthews came three paragraphs down. The paper for the first time spoke of him as "leader of the group" and said only that the Gov-



PEDRO ANTONIO RIOS
A reprieve for him

ernor had failed to mention him, which meant he would die. There was no appeal for letters to the Governor.

"WE MUST BE GRATEFUL": On Friday, after Matthews had already been electrocuted, the story was off *El Diario's* page one and reported only the last-minute efforts by attorney Levy to win a stay. That day's editorial entitled "Harriman and the Estrada Correa Case" referred to the Governor's "Christian clemency," deplored that it was not granted to all three since the editors do not believe in capital punishment. The editorial made it clear that no protest was intended:

"... Everyone must recognize and be grateful for the act of clemency performed by Gov. Harriman, just as if he had granted his pardon to all three defendants. The Governor is no more than a faithful interpreter of the law, and must necessarily regulate his acts according to the hard and cold precepts of justice. The law prevented Harriman, as it would have prevented any other executive, from granting the life of the other defendants along with Estrada."

The newspaper, consistently pro-Democrat, did not say what law prevented the Governor from granting clemency to all three.

ANOTHER IN DANGER: As Henry Matthews went to his death newspapers featured the story of two other Puerto Rican boys, held five months for "rape." The police who allegedly caught them in the act and saved their victim were decorated for bravery. The case was airtight—until the victim admitted she never was

raped. Young Puerto Ricans in New York are fair game for frame-ups; a few are exposed—and some exposures come too late.

There is still one of the three in the shadow of the chair. Pedro Antonio Rios has been declared insane by government psychiatrists (though whether he was driven mad before the trial or since, no one knows). The Governor has ordered a re-examination. In view of Matthews' death and the failure to stir wide protest in his behalf, there is danger that Rios may die too. The *GUARDIAN* urges letters and telegrams to Gov. Harriman at Albany, demanding that he be spared.

RING THEATER

Run extended for a month

THE RING THEATER, a new topical group acting in a church at 28th St. and 9th Av., has been playing to enthusiastic audiences in its week-end evening performances. It will present its 3 one-act plays, **Three Steps Forward**, again for the next four week-ends. The plays, by Eleanor Carlson, are human documents revolving around a young woman who learns how to talk back to the boss; a comedy on the housing situation,

and a veterans' meeting with a McCarthy situation.

This is a dedicated troupe which has overcome seemingly impossible physical obstacles to present its theater with zest, humor and as much style as the hall will allow. At the center of each of the plays is one theme: the stepped-on little people can remove the brogan from their necks if only they make up their minds they can succeed. And they're quite surprised when they do.

The players are professionals and workers. They are directed by Edward Castro, former director of the Levittown Playhouse. Admission is by voluntary contribution. J. A.

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**"We should now proclaim our readiness
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great powers of the world."**

—Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Los Angeles, Jan. 15, 1955

We never dreamed we would be doing the public a service by quoting Gen. Douglas MacArthur. But whatever his motives, we feel that when the man who knows about war proclaims it an impossible means of solution, it is time to take notice.

Below are printed further excerpts from his speech:

"War has become a Frankenstein to destroy both sides. . . . It contains the germ of double suicide. . . . Science has completely outmoded it as a feasible arbiter.

"You will say that although the abolition of war has been the dream of man for centuries, every proposition to that end has been promptly discarded as impossible and fantastic. . . . But that was before science . . . made mass destruction a reality.

"It is now no longer an ethical question . . . but a hard-core one for decision by the masses whose survival is the issue. . . . It is the one issue upon which both sides can agree, which both sides will profit from equally.

"For either side war with the other would mean nothing but disaster. Both equally dread it. But the constant acceleration of preparation may well . . . ultimately produce a spontaneous combustion.

"There must always be one to lead (to abolish war), and we should be that one."

Someone ought to write President Eisenhower to take the lead.

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A MESSAGE FROM CRC HEAD

Patterson relates his release to all civil rights cases

I SHOULD LIKE to express my warmest thanks and appreciation to the many readers of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN whose greetings were among the more than 1,400 which I received during the Christmas holidays while in the West Street Federal House of Detention in New York.

These friends will be pleased to know the effect of their cordial messages. It was inspiring to me to receive them, and the hellish atmosphere of prison was literally changed by them. The officials, as well as my fellow-prisoners were strongly impressed and wondered what manner of convict it was who had so many good friends. And it certainly cannot be said that the letters, cards, telegrams, meetings and smaller gatherings out of which the messages emerged, made no impact upon the members of the Circuit

Court of Appeals who reviewed my case and ordered my release.

It would, in my opinion, be extremely incorrect to think that the fate of other political prisoners could not be advantageously affected by a flood of letters. These men and women are the victims of the intrigues and machinations of the McCarthyites, the venal prosecutors, and the Matusows. They are the people who sought to mold the inarticulate dreams of peace, justice and democracy into an effective protest movement against the atomaniacs and the racists who today play so large a part in the government of our country. The return of these political prisoners to the ranks of progressive Americans can only quicken the time when victories guaranteeing peace and democracy for all will be won.

MY RELEASE has far-reaching significance. The Court held that while "no individual may refuse to surrender existing documents of a corporation or association, if they be in his control," that control had to be proved by the government. Of more importance, it held that when a defendant "justified in invoking the privilege against self-incrimination" does so, he or she cannot be sentenced for contempt. This is, of course, a matter of paramount importance to the many who today are or soon may be facing charges of criminal contempt. Finally, the Court held that a "defendant can legally be jailed for contempt for refusing to produce sought-after books only" when they are fairly shown to be presently within his power and control. He cannot legally be jailed for contempt for invoking his Constitutionally-protected privilege not to be a witness against himself. It would seem that this was axiomatic—but the trial court sentenced me to prison.

In the light of the exposures now being made by Harvey M. Matusow

and other paid perjurers, so lavishly used by government as witnesses in its many hearings in court, before Congressional committees, and before other auxiliary bodies, the sentence imposed upon me can be seen more clearly. The efforts to destroy the Civil Rights Congress and its leadership are a part of a colossal conspiracy which menaces the Constitutional liberties of the American people; which threatens to create a state of perpetual hysteria, and sets the stage for the emergence of an American brand of fascism behind which a new world war may be successfully provoked.

THE DECISION in my case definitely indicates that there are some men, even in the Judicial Branch of Government, whose honesty cannot be destroyed by the hysteria and terror loosed by the McCarthyites.

The people can stop these evils. The victory won in my case is an indication of the possibilities for victories on other fronts—the Belgrave fight included. On with the struggle!

William L. Patterson



"And I'm telling you from experience, Miss, the only way you'll get anything out of this cheap company is by joining the union!"

NO SCABS

Strike shuts B'klyn Eagle for 3rd week

SEVENTEEN years ago the N. Y. Newspaper Guild struck the Brooklyn Eagle. Last week some veterans of that strike, still working for the Eagle, were on the picket-line again. There were differences this time. In 1937 the paper never stopped publishing; printers, pressmen and mailers never recognized the strike. It took 16 weeks at strike benefits of little more than \$15 a week to win.

When the 315 members of the N. Y. Newspaper Guild, CIO, walked out Jan. 29, the paper was shut down. The craft unions refused to cross the picket-line.

LESS FOR GUILDSMEN:

Eagle publisher Frank D. Schroth had withdrawn from the Publishers Assn. and was paying substantially less than other large city dailies. In negotiations earlier this year he agreed to a \$5.80 package of increases for the craft unions but balked at a similar demand from the Guild, seeking to split the unions.

Schroth offered the Guild a \$2.40 package. The Guild agreed to submit to arbitration its demands which include wage boosts, four-week vacations after 12 years (instead of 15), and 56 weeks' top severance pay (instead of 50). When Schroth insisted that all clauses in the contract be reopened for negotiations or none, the Guild struck.

UNIONISTS HELP OUT: Since then Federal mediators have met with both sides but made no headway. Picketing at the Eagle building, 24 Johnson St., has gone on around the clock. The men and women man the line in shifts but mass at the

FOR 2 HOURS ON FEB. 26

TV 'whiteout' protests jimcrow

TELEVISION viewers will be asked to turn off their sets for two hours, 8:30-10:30 p.m., Saturday, Feb. 26, in protest against jimcrow hiring and programming in radio and TV. Surveys had shown that TV screens and radio programs depicted a false America, almost without Negroes.

The "blackout" was announced at a meeting Jan. 15 in the Harlem YMCA, where 120 individuals and representatives from unions and professional groups in the industry planned a campaign to break jimcrow. Dick Campbell, representing the Co-ordinating Council for Negro Performers, said he "hoped it would not need to be a prelude for a further boycott of certain products whose advertisers discriminate."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, pointed out that although one in every ten Americans is Negro, no Negro or minority people shop in TV stores, ride TV subways, are part of TV crowds or neighborhoods. Paul Robeson, a delegate from the AME Mother Zion Church (his brother is the pastor), declared that the struggle for authentic representation on TV goes to the very heart of the Negro people's struggle.

A mass meeting at 7:30 p.m. Sat., Feb. 19, at the Harlem YMCA, 179 W. 137th St., will publicize the event. Robert Carter, asst. special counsel for the NAACP, whose Labor and Industry Committee is sponsoring the meeting, will report on progress made against jimcrow in the industry since the drive began.

entrance from 6-9 a.m. and 7-9 p.m. each day. Strike headquarters are open at 314 Fulton St., across the street.

The Guild pays strike benefits varying according to the number of dependents of each striker but averaging \$50 a week. Unionists all over the city have contributed to the coffee jug to keep the pickets warm. The AFL Bakery Drivers Union sent 50 loaves of bread. A group of Brooklyn doctors offered to treat strikers free of charge for the duration.

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THURS., MARCH 31

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Directed by **Stanley Prager**

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Negro History Week Program

Sun., Feb. 20, 5 p.m.

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Choral Workshop of **Jewish Young Folksingers** presents its 2nd Annual Concert **"Because All Men Are Brothers"** Sat., Feb. 26 The Pythian, 71 St. E. of B'way Chorus and orchestral ensemble conducted by Bob De Cormier and Madeline Simon Guest Artists: Latin American Cultural Society, directed by Jean Murai Tickets: \$1.50 & \$1.80. 8:30 p.m.

NEW YORK CALENDAR

★ EVENT OF THE SEASON! ★

Friday Eve., Mar. 4—8:30
YORKVILLE COMPASS FORUM
 A Distinguished Panel Debates:
"GERMANY REARMED—SECURITY OR PERIL?"
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Speakers:
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 Lecturer: Mr. Francis H. Bartlett, noted psychotherapist
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 Feb. 24: "The Social Cause & Cure of Psychological Disorders"

Tuition: \$ per session
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CLUB CINEMA presents the second film in the Gorki Trilogy, "MY APRENTICESHIPS," on Feb. 18-20. "When we look back at the people we have got to know . . . they jump in the memory with the surprise and more than the agility of life. . . And what scenes!"—film critic, New Statesman & Nation. Showings: 8:30 and 10 p.m., Fri., Sat., Sun., at 430 6th Av. (nr. 9th St.) Adm: Members, \$1; non-members, \$1.25. Next week: "MY UNIVERSITIES," the final film of the trilogy.

SAT., FEB. 26. You cheered them in "Ballad for Americans." Now come to the exciting concert of the Choral Workshop of the Jewish Young Folk Singers at The Pythian, 130 W. 70th St. Chorus and orchestral ensemble under direction of Bob De Cormier and Madeline Simon. Guest artists: Latin American Cultural Society, directed by Jean Mural. Tickets: \$1.80 & \$1.20.

POETRY GUILD ART FESTIVAL
 Featuring Poems of: Loker Riley, Maxwell Bodenheim, Pablo Neruda. With Songs by: Augusta Derwin. Guests Artists: Marina Brian, Will Anthony Madden. Fri., Sat., Sun., Feb. 25, 26, 27, 8:30 p.m. at Studio Theatre, 469 E. Av. (nr. 11 St.) Refreshments & social hour. Sub. \$1.

FLASH! Leon Bibb AND Roy Godus will both perform at the Vets for Peace Party, Sat. night, Feb. 19, 338 W. 29th St. \$1 lets you in.

SUNDAY FORUM—Feb. 20, 8 p.m. Symposium: "Independent Political Action and the Third Party," with John T. McManus and Simon W. Gerson. Jefferson School, 575 6th Av. Adm: \$1.

IT'S HERE! The really fun-filled affair of the year! That's the Fourth Annual FREEDOM FROLIC in honor of Negro History Week on Sat., Feb. 19, with Betty Sanders, George Levine, Siboney & his orch. & many others. Door prize of new hit political record "The Investigator." Join the fun at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Av. (cor. 16th St. Contr.: \$1.25.

OLD TIME CABARET PARTY featuring Chapin shorts, dancing, refreshments. Sat., Feb. 19, 9 p.m., 863 Broadway (nr. 17th St.) Auspices: American Socialist. Sub. 50c.

VILLAGE PARTY. Sat. night, Feb. 19, 6 Charles St. (Weich). DANCING, entertainment, refreshments. Auspices: Village ALP. Contr. \$1.

SUNDAY FORUM—Feb. 27, 8 p.m. "The Relations of Heavy Industry, Light Industry and Agriculture in Capitalist & Socialist Economies," with Myer Weise. Jefferson School, 575 6th Av. \$1.

TV BLACKOUT PARTY—Negro History Week Exhibit. Sat., Feb. 26, 8:30 p.m. Refreshments, dancing. ASP, 35 W. 64th St. SU 7-4677. Contr. \$1.

Listings in the Calendar and Classified section are available at 40c a line (five words); minimum charge \$2 per insertion.

Copy deadline Tuesday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Classified, Natl. Guardian, 17 Murray St., N. Y. 7.

"FORMOSA AND U.S. INTERVENTIONIST POLICY." Speaker: Michael Bartell, Fri., Feb. 25, 8:15 p.m., Cornish Arms Hotel, 23rd St. & 8th Av. Auspices: American Socialist, Contr. 50c.

Hear **VICTORIA GARVIN** of the Negro Labor Council, in a first-hand report on the key home-front issue, "The Battle for Equality." Sun., Feb. 20, 8:15 p.m., ALP, 220 W. 80th St. Contr. 50c.

SONGS AND DANCES OF MEXICANS IN SOUTHWEST, PERU, HAITI, PUERTO RICO. Fri., Mar. 18, 8 p.m., at Hotel Woodstock, in program featuring Jenny Wells Vincent's first N.Y. appearance. Elliot Sullivan, of Broadway and Hollywood, reads true account of Guatemalan escape. Also J. Davila Samprit, Puerto Rican poet; Betty Millard, Kumar Goshal, Adm. \$1. Auspices: Latin America Today.

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MUSIC INSTRUCTION **MANDOLIN CLASS** for beginners starts Thurs., Feb. 24, 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Come and register (\$2 registra. fee), non-profit organization. Mandolin Symphony Orch., 106 E. 14th St. (nr. 4th Av.)

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Give an introductory sub to the Guardian.



Poet Emma Lazarus (l.) and abolitionist Ernestine Rose (r.) are among Jewish heroines of U.S. history portrayed in an exhibit at 189 2d Av., sponsored by the Committee for the 300th Anniversary of Jewish Settlement in the U.S.A. More than 80 panels illustrate Jewish contributions to U.S. life from colonial to modern times. The show will run one month, admission 49c.

ALBANY REPORT

Only 6 laws enacted at Legislature's half-way mark

By Arthur Schutzer
 Guardian legislative correspondent

AS OF FEB. 12, with the session half gone, a grand total of six new laws has been enacted. Here is what they deal with:

- **Chapter 1,** Laws of 1955: Appropriates \$18,232,530 for state government deficiency.
- **Chapter 2:** Increases from present limit of \$25 to \$50 per day the salary payments that may be drawn by legislators against their salary during the session and before adjournment.
- **Chapter 3:** Authorizes the state budget director to sell to a former governor articles of furniture used in the private office of the executive chamber. This law, applicable to any former governor, was tailored to meet an urgent request by Gov. Dewey, who wanted to buy some furniture he had become fond of during his 12 years in office. This was the very first bill introduced into the State Senate this session (by Majority Leader Walter S. Mahoney).
- **Chapter 4:** Extends the time to report of the commission to study laws relating to volunteer firemen.
- **Chapter 5:** Extends the time to report of the temporary commission to study the judicial system.
- **Chapter 6:** Extends to Mar. 31, 1956, the life of the commission to study educational finances. This means another year may go by in "study" while the school crisis grows worse. The law appropriates another \$150,000 for the "study."

THE LONG YAWN: As against that legislative accomplishment, here is what is awaiting action:

- 2,201 bills introduced in the Assembly and 1,789 bills in the State Senate.
- There are 112 bills on workmen's compensation and 118 bills on unemployment insurance, but no public hearing has been set or held on them.
- There has been no effective action, other than the dropping of bills into the legislative hopper, on scores of proposals relating to civil rights, housing, education, compulsory auto insurance, young offenders, elections, social welfare, labor, health.
- The few public hearings scheduled have been confined to rent control (at which landlord lobbyists were permitted to howl down spokesmen for tighter controls), the budget, conservation, judiciary reforms, and a proposal to set up a commission to study the state's laws governing matrimonial actions.

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BERNARD PETERS
 who loved all humanity.
 Beloved Husband, Father and
 Grandfather
 Died Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1955
 He rests in Peace; Let us Live
 in Peace
 —His Grieving Family

Freuchen to speak on arming Germany

Peter Freuchen, famous Arctic explorer, author of the best-selling Vagrant Viking and a leader of the anti-Nazi underground movement in his native Denmark, will speak on "The Re-Armament of Germany," Tues. eve., March 1, 8:30 p.m., at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43d St., N. Y. C. Freuchen will speak under the auspices of Triborough Chapter, Americans for Progressive Israel. He is UN correspondent for Politiken, Copenhagen.

