

CONGRESS SAYS IT CAN'T BE BOthered WITH HER PROBLEMS

There are at least 4,000,000 aged men and women, like Mrs. Laura Berryman of Philadelphia (above), who live alone and half-starved in this land of plenty. And there are millions more who are sick and can't afford medical help. But the politicians on Capitol Hill, buttered up by the American Medical Assn., figure that the Mrs. Berrymans are too feeble to go to the polls, so why be concerned with them? But YOU can be. See story below and Report to Readers, p. 2.

OLD AGE MEDICAL AID A FARCE

Congress betrays July platform promises

By Russ Nixon
Guardian staff correspondent

WASHINGTON

CONGRESS IN AUGUST betrayed the July promises of both the Republican and Democratic Party platforms. It is uncertain which party gained a net election advantage from the post-convention session, but the country was given a front-page display of political hypocrisy on the issues of civil rights, education, medical care for the aged, housing, juvenile delinquency, wages and hours.

Besides routine housekeeping and money spending, the main accomplishments of the short session were:

- Passage of a law to bar equal time on radio and TV for minority candidates and thus give Kennedy and Nixon an election monopoly on the airways.

- Contempt citations for 13 Puerto Ricans who refused to cooperate with the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

CIVIL RIGHTS: The Democrats voted

to bar consideration of civil rights on the ground that debate on the issue would delay or prevent action on social welfare legislation. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) charged that the Republicans were raising "an extraneous issue" by pushing for civil rights legislation. Sen. John F. Kennedy cast his first important vote as the Democratic Presidential nominee to table a bill offered by Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) and ten Republican co-sponsors.

The measure called for a Permanent President's Commission on Equal Job Opportunity and Federal funds to aid areas desegregating their schools. Although Sen. Dirksen had worked and voted to eliminate these two provisions from the 1960 Civil Rights Act last April, he now pushed them in an obvious effort to put the Democrats on the spot. He justified the contradiction by quoting "consistency is the hobgoblin of small minds."

PARTY LINES: All but four Democrats voted to table the civil rights issue, while all but two Republicans voted against the motion to table. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, charged that both Republicans and Democrats were using "the civil rights issue as a purely political weapon."

Although Republicans introduced two other bills embodying the civil rights platform planks of both parties, the issue was not to be seriously raised again after the 54-28 tabling motion was passed the second day of the extra session.

The major contest came on medical care for the aged. The Senate faced a choice of three measures:

- The plan backed by Democratic Presidential nominee Kennedy, a modi-

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THE COSTA RICA CONFERENCE

Cuba stands firm: A setback for U. S. in Latin America?

By John T. McManus

U. S. DOMINANCE over the policies of other nations of the Western hemisphere received what may prove to be a historic setback in the final action of the Organization of American States at San Jose, Costa Rica, last week. The action was in effect a rejection of U.S. demands for condemnation of Cuba's 20-month-old revolutionary government as a threat to hemispheric peace.

U.S. charges against Cuba were presented in a 78-page original document sent to the other countries prior to the convening of the OAS meeting on Aug. 15. A lengthy supplemental document was presented on Aug. 23 as the conference prepared to deal with the Cuban matter after earlier agreeing unanimously on sanctions against the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic.

U.S. DEMANDS: Cuba was accused by the U.S. of nullifying the Santiago Declaration on democratic procedures and of accepting a Soviet offer to direct rockets

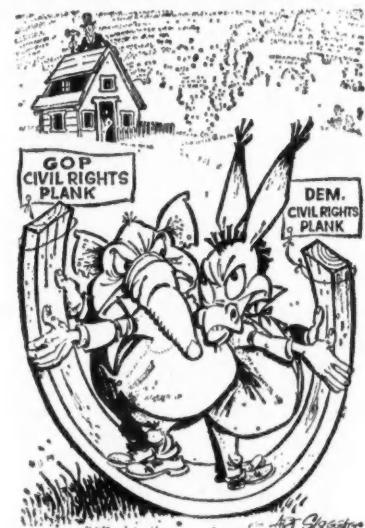
against any aggressor against Cuba. Speaking for the U.S., Secretary of State Herter used terms like "Bolshevik" and "Communist" freely, and charged Cuba with establishing a base for the spread of Communism in the western hemisphere. He demanded that Cuba be directed by the OAS to reject the Soviet offer of aid against aggression, and that the OAS declare itself against a Communist government, or Communists in positions of power in any government in our hemisphere.

Following a week of open debate and discussion behind doors, the Conference adopted a Declaration which contained no mention of Cuba. It placed itself on record, as had been expected, against "intervention or the threat of intervention" by an extra-continental power and against what it called "the attempt of Sino-Soviet powers to make use of the political, economic or social situation of any American state." The rest of the Declaration could be aimed as well at the U.S. as at any other nation. It reaffirmed that "each state has the right to develop its culture, political and economic life freely and naturally, respecting the rights of the individual and the principles of universal morality," and stated that "no American state may intervene for the purpose of imposing upon another American state its ideology or political, economic or social principles."

CUBA WALKS OUT: Communism is not mentioned in the Declaration although it declared "any form of totalitarianism incompatible with 'the Inter-American system.' The Declaration concluded with a reaffirmation of faith in the regional system and the OAS to "achieve an order of peace and justice that excludes any possible aggression . . ."

With shouts of "Cuba si, Yanquis no!" and "Patria o Muerte!" (Fatherland or death!) the Cuban delegation walked out of the Conference as the eight short paragraphs of the Declaration were presented one by one for approval. But there was little doubt that Cuba—by forcing a greatly watered-down resolution—had won a

(Continued on Page 5)



Sloggett in N.Y. Mirror
Hard to get off the ground!

fied Forand bill introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) which would provide social security old-age beneficiaries over 68 with financial aid for their medical costs.

- A proposal by Sen. Javits (R-N.Y.) for a wide range of medical care benefits for aged on a Federal-State basis, with participation voluntary and an alternative of private insurance. The Javits plan required no personal means test for qualification and would be financed from general government revenues with some costs to be borne by participants in the program. The Javits bill was sup-

(Continued on Page 4)

DAKAR, SENEGAL, Aug. 26—In the city of the quiet secession officials of a brand new government have found a brand new kind of political problem to worry about. They are worrying about whether they have enough Communists around to interest the United States. This is what some of the officials of the Republic of Senegal have been asking W. Averell Harriman.

Harriman said today that the Senegalese had said they had noted that the United States seemed to pay particular attention to countries with a Communist problem on their hands. The Senegalese told him that they did not think they could produce a Communist problem and wanted to know whether that would kill American interest in their country.

—New York Times, Aug. 27

**How it's done**

SAFETY HARBOR, FLA.

The Congo presents in its early stages the method by which the U.S. news media brainwash the rest of us. Just as the American public is now unshakably of the belief that former President Arbenz of Guatemala was a raving Communist and the old Iranian patriot Dr. Mossadegh a pathetic figure who went about in pajamas and wept, so in every comment Winston Burdett of CBS, reporting from Brazzaville, describes Premier Lumumba as "indecisive," "emotional," "unpredictable." Burdett did not begin his campaign of slander until it was clear that the Congo was definitely neutralist.

Dr. Bernard Raymond

Mrs. M. E. Cooke

ORLANDO, FLA. On July 12, Mrs. M. E. Cooke suffered a fatal heart attack. Her friends included all who knew her: they were from all social and economic levels and without racial distinction. She was entirely unselfish.

Her whole life was to work for a better world in which there would be justice and the opportunity of a good life for each person whether in this country or in far places. Therefore she supported the NATIONAL GUARDIAN and all organizations she felt had that same purpose. Her friends send this \$60 as a gift in her memory.

Friends of My Nelle

Utmost

NEW YORK, N.Y. In our foreign policy we have at last reached the utmost in simplicity. All we expect from the Russians is mutual agreement—that while they can trust us, we can't trust them.

John Jacob Jones

Peaceful penetration

MAYS LANDING, N.J. It has now reached the stage where airplane flights over or close to Soviet and Chinese borders have become a government policy. These flights, like the seizure of Taiwan, are deliberate acts, not to provoke war—which could more easily be done by push-button—but to maintain the anti-Communist barrage under cover of which we hope to keep Cuba and the rest of Latin America, as well as Africa and Asia, in line, and at the same time make it a matter of "patriotism" for us at home to accept restrictions on living

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

IF YOU'RE MAN ENOUGH TO FACE REALITY: Kids don't face it, and women are easily forgiven if they don't. But, as a man, you're expected to look the worst in the face, and stand up to it! So, if you want the blistering, searing facts of life today—the tenement fire and the scream of the cop's siren, the bullets, bombs and bombast that fill our feverish world—read the paper that's as frank as life itself, the DAILY NEWS.—Ad in the New York World-Telegram, Aug. 26.

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: E. L., New York City

standards, free speech and civil rights.

At the same time we are taking "calculated risks" that our "peaceful penetration" program might develop into a major war, and we try to soften up our people and our allies for that possibility.

We cannot continue extending anti-communism from paper barrages to missions near or over foreign countries without getting closer to the point of no return.

Walter Lowenfels

\$291 gopher hole

SEBASTOPOL, CALIF. I must relieve my feelings about our recent official opening of Sebastopol's first fall-out shelter. Sonoma County is being groomed as a pilot project in civilian defense, which gives some importance to this ridiculous performance.

The public was invited to inspect this 5 by 5 by 10 ft. haven of refuge just before ex-Congressman Hubert Scudder snipped the white satin ribbon across the entrance, assisted by the chatelaine of this inverted fortress, Mrs. Jay Lewis, in whose back yard it was constructed with the help of the local Future Farmers.

"It looks a bit like a gopher hole," commented a teenager, who crawled in for a look, and, like all the other visitors, crawled out again rubbing his head. With donated labor, it cost \$291. Scudder quoted the AEC's Dr. Libby as convinced that most people can afford a fall-out shelter.

This example was constructed of redwood planks and waterproof plastic, covered with two feet of earth and ventilated by a hand-operated blower.

The booklet distributed at the ceremony made no mention of how the future water and food supply of the survivors could be protected, and it was difficult to imagine how a two-week supply

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

OF ALL THE TRIAL BALLOONS sent up in this capital in the last quarter of a century, this was the most obvious. So said the N.Y. Daily News last week about the officially "repudiated" speech of Navy Secy. Matthews calling for "aggression for peace." A lot of other commentators voiced the same suspicion. Similarly, Gen. MacArthur's now-famous "banned" statement calling for war against China (which got just about 100% press circulation anyway) was echoed a week later by Vice President Barkley himself.

It is therefore of the greatest importance to those working for peace to remember the last great "trial balloon" of the Truman bipartisan Administration, and what happened to it. It was Winston Churchill's speech at Fulton, Mo., in March of 1946, which called for a divided world—West vs. East—and placed permanently in our language the Nazi term "Iron Curtain."

Although public pressure forced President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee to disavow the Churchill speech, it all came out in the wash later that such prominent Administration personages as Secy. of State Byrnes, Bernard Baruch, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith (incoming ambassador to Moscow, now head of Central Intelligence) and Averell Harriman (then ambassador to Moscow) all had a hand in framing Churchill's speech. And, of course, Truman sat beside the old British saber-rattler beaming assent throughout the whole performance.

—From the National Guardian, Sept. 6, 1950

of food and water for two people could be stored in such a small area, already jammed with a card table, shelves, one cot and covered cans for toilets.

The depressing ceremony was ill-attended by the local residents but well-attended by a group of peace-minded people who distributed leaflets with the heading, "There Is No Defense," to the departing.

Phyllis Zakheim

Donkey serenade

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. They poked his head inside a sack, With Jack in front and jack in back; And muzzled so he couldn't bray, They plied his hide with Lyndon J. And the poor, blindfolded Donkey

Now tongue-tied like a flunkie, Just bows the head, and bends the knee To the dough-re-mi of Kennedy.

V. M. S.

Info on sit-ins

E. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

I am compiling a book on the sit-ins in the South. Any one who has newspaper clippings, magazine articles, leaflets, organizational material from those supporting or participating in the non-violence movement is requested to forward same to me. A paperback on the market which would explain the sit-ins would be an asset to our movement, I believe. Fifty percent of the royalties will go to the GUARDIAN.

Sidney I. Plotnick
1513 So. Downey Rd.
E. Los Angeles 23, Calif.



London Daily Mirror
"You're the only one in this office without ulcers! When are you going to start pulling your weight?"

A summer tale

NEW YORK, N.Y. Enclosed are two names and addresses for introductory subscriptions, and this little story:

On the bus this summer I was reading Edith Anderson's report from Berlin when from behind a voice read, "Robeson in East Berlin," etc. Before it registered that someone was reading aloud over my shoulder, I turned around to see who had the same GUARDIAN. Two young ladies were looking at my copy, so I offered it to them and they gladly accepted it. I then said that I might be able to have a three-month sub sent to them if they liked, and they immediately wrote for me their names and addresses. I explained that the paper is bigger and even better most of the year, but they deemed it a great discovery. They said "Imagine, to think that this has been around and we never knew it." A few minutes later, a woman across the aisle asked me where the offices are, so she could go there and get a copy.

After several years of leaving my copies judiciously here and there, and wondering if anyone reads them, this was a field day for me!

K. August 'Redbook'

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

To encourage publication of articles with meaning, suggest that everybody read the article in August Redbook, "You Are a Bad Mother," and then sit down and write the editor a note of appreciation for publishing it. I found it a moving, inspiring story.

Margaret Driggs

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REPORT TO READERS**Shambles in Congress**

THE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS may have done the nation a service by offering no sparkling candidate to bedazzle the electorate and blur the issues. Neither Nixon-Lodge nor Kennedy-Johnson have the subtlety or skill to conjure up visions of a great new deal under their leadership. They are what they seem: ambitious men panting for office. This, in a sense, frees the voter to contemplate without confusion the facts of American political life in assay-ing his role in the election.

The interim session of Congress (see p. 1) offered an intensive course in American politics during which it sifted reality from promise in the campaign oratory and the convention platforms. Its primary lesson is that neither Kennedy-Johnson, nor any other team the Democrats might have named, will be able to fulfill promises of social welfare or civil rights legislation—however sincere—as long as Dixiecrats sit in key positions in Congress and collaborate with the Republicans to kill good legislation.

Kennedy-Johnson came to the session to make a record for themselves for the campaign. As an offering to the Dixiecrats they wrote off civil rights legislation to concentrate on four social welfare measures: (1) medical care for the aged; (2) an increased and expanded minimum wage; (3) housing; (4) Federal aid to education. But in each instance they came smack up against the reality of the Dixiecrat veto. In three weeks the coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats made a shambles of their program.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED, administered through the Social Security system and financed by employer and employee contributions, is a highly popular measure. Tens of thousands of elderly persons jammed rallies across the country to push for it when it came up in the House as the Forand bill. But the Democratic-controlled Senate Finance Committee (Virginia's Harry F. Byrd, chairman) scuttled it in the interim session.

In the floor fight, Kennedy put his name on an amendment restoring the Social Security provisions, but it was defeated, 51 to 44. A shift of four votes would have swung the bill; but the Dixiecrats to a man voted against their party's nominee. In the end Congress passed a miserly bill granting next to no help to the aged.

Kennedy fared little better with his minimum wage program. He managed to get a bill through the Senate increasing the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and expanding its coverage to 4,000,000 additional workers. But in the House it ran up against Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.)—who gave his name to the Smith Act. This Dixiecrat sits as a grand potentate whose sufferance is required to bring bills to the floor. It was widely reported that Kennedy had to agree to forget the housing and education bills to get Smith to approve a House-Senate conference committee.

KENNEDY-JOHNSON—regardless of their own motives and desires—will get out of the special session only what the Dixiecrats are willing to yield. This will obtain in future Congresses; and it will be true no matter who sits in the White House—if the Dixiecrats maintain their hold.

The obvious question, then, is how to break this hold. A determined fight will have to be made to junk the seniority system which freezes Dixiecrats in control of Congressional committees. That's the first step. Left to themselves, Kennedy-Johnson, should they be elected, will not make the fight. The initiative will have to come from the voter.

It is his job to see to it that as many candidates as possible are sent to the next Congress committed to challenge both the committee hierarchy and the archaic rules which enable Dixiecrats to talk progressive legislation to death on the Senate floor. The voter has got to let every candidate know that a litmus test of his sincerity is his willingness to take on the Dixiecrats and their cynical Republican allies.

The organized senior citizens, the trade unions and civic groups must begin to challenge the Dixiecrats in the South. A beginning will come with the understanding that a strong civil rights law—granting especially the right of Negroes to vote in the South—is not merely a matter of fairness or morality, but is a matter of self-interest.

These are some of the major political facts of life as we begin to examine our role in the 1960 election. Whatever your attitude toward the top of the tickets at this writing, don't take your eye off the Congressional elections. Political action does not mean pulling down a lever on election day. It means beginning right now to behave like a political being—and where better to make a start than on the politicians?

—THE EDITORS

TEST WILL COME IN JANUARY

National committee formed to abolish Un-Americans

By Robert E. Light

ANATIONAL COMMITTEE to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee has been formed with headquarters in Los Angeles. The committee's first aim is to organize Congressional support for a motion Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) is to make when the new Congress convenes on Jan. 4, 1961, to rescind the authorizing mandate of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Should Roosevelt's motion fail, the new group will lobby to limit the House committee's appropriation when it comes up later in January.

In a speech to Congress on April 25, Roosevelt called the Un-American Activities Committee a "continuing discredit to the country" and urged its abolition. Subsequently these organizations joined the abolition call: Young Democratic Clubs of America, Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism, American Civil Liberties Union, United Packinghouse Workers, United Electrical Workers, Religious Freedom Committee, Natl. Lawyers Guild, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom and American Jewish Congress.



REP. JAMES ROOSEVELT
He will make the key motion

In addition, these newspapers expressed criticism or called for abolition of the committee: Washington Post, New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, San Francisco Chronicle, Louisville Courier-Journal, Cleveland Call & Post, St. Petersburg Times, Toledo Blade, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, York Gazette & Daily, Denver Post and New York Post.

ENCOURAGEMENT: An ad in the Washington Post calling for abolition was signed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other prominent persons. A letter in the New York Times from religious leaders criticized the committee for its continuing conduct despite the rebuke from the Supreme Court in the Watkins decision.

Encouraged by these developments, several persons long opposed to the Un-American Committee's activities formed the national abolition committee. Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and editor of Southern Farmer, is chairman; Robert W. Kenny, former Atty. Gen. of California, is treasurer; and Dorothy Marshall, chairman of the Los Angeles Committee to Preserve American Freedoms and past president of the Catholic Women's Clubs, is secretary. Executive committee members include James Imbrie, Harvey O'Connor, Florence Luscomb, Dr. Otto Nathan, Rev. William Baird, Bernard Weller, Rev. William Howard Melish and Russ Nixon. Frank Wilkinson, secy. of the Los Angeles Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, is field representative.

Through the summer the committee has concentrated on distributing copies

of Roosevelt's speech, which are available through the U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at \$11.77 per thousand, plus freight. The committee reports that as of Aug. 15, 150,000 copies were ordered.

TOUR PLANNED: The committee also distributed 350,000 copies of a leaflet containing excerpts of Roosevelt's speech plus editorial comment (available from Southern Farmer Press, P.O. Box 529, Montgomery, Ala., at \$2 per thousand, plus freight).

Wilkinson will tour the East and Midwest from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 to stimulate political action. He plans to organize delegations, personal visits and letters to Congressional candidates to urge their support for abolition.

In a Statement of Purpose, the committee said that its sole aim is to bring about abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee and it "will not duplicate the work of other civil liberties organizations which include the abolition of the HUAC as part of their program." The committee outlined its functions as "the coordination and consolidation of all present efforts for abolition" and to "promote new efforts in those Congressional Districts where education and political action have not been initiated."

The committee, which is operating on a minimal budget, is soliciting contributions. Checks may be made out to the committee or to Robert W. Kenny, Treasurer, and sent to 617 N. Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles 4, Calif.

BUSINESS AS USUAL: Meanwhile, the Un-American Activities Committee continued in business. Ostensibly, it is considering a bill to revoke radio operator's licenses for anyone who refuses to answer questions on "communist activities" before Congressional committees or other Federal agencies. On Aug. 23 the committee called five men who hold radio operator's licenses. All refused to discuss political beliefs or affiliations.

The hearings marked the departure of Richard Arens as the committee's staff director. Arens, who directed the committee's witch-hunts for the past two years and worked on Senate investigating committees for ten years before that, was appointed a Commissioner of the U.S. Court of Claims, effective Sept. 1.

Arens' work lived after him when the House of Representatives on Aug. 23 cited 13 Puerto Rican men and women for contempt for defying the Un-American Activities Committee at hearings in San Juan. The witnesses had challenged the committee's jurisdiction on internal Puerto Rican affairs.

The citations for 12 of the witnesses were approved by a voice vote. But the citation against Consuelo de Saez Pagan was approved by a roll-call vote of 382-0.

OTHER VICTIMS: Elsewhere other com-



Herblock, Washington Post
"You trying to undermine the American way of life?"



Pacifists protest at Polaris nuclear submarine dock

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE for Nonviolent Action, a pacifist group opposed to armaments, have conducted a campaign in the New London, Conn., area since June 1 against Polaris nuclear submarines. The campaign, called Polaris Action, has consisted of vigils, meetings and peace walks, including one originating from New York City and another from Boston.

On Aug. 25, the group opened a civil disobedience phase of the campaign. After a silent prayer meeting, four men in a rowboat, named Henry David Thoreau (above), rowed across the Thames River from New London to the General Dynamics Electric Boat shipyards in Groton, where Polaris submarines are built. Accompanying the boat part of the way was the "peace sloop" Satyagraha. They planned to hold a vigil on the dock. But as the pacifists climbed to the dock, each was lifted by company guards into a station wagon and driven outside the gates. The next day the scene was repeated when five pacifists landed at the dock.

CNVA secy. Bradford Little said that the group was planning other nonviolent actions and all were prepared to be arrested and jailed. "It is better," he said, "to take this risk for the sake of human brotherhood rather than to risk a war in which all humanity would be the victim."

Contributions may be sent to Polaris Action, 13 N. Bank St., New London, Conn.

mittree victims fought contempt citations through the courts. The Supreme Court is to review contempt citations against Carl Braden, Frank Wilkinson and Arthur McPhaul. Briefs were to be filed by Sept. 15 and oral arguments were to be heard later. Each defendant contended that the committee exceeded its Congressional mandate in its inquiry into personal beliefs and associations. In addition, Braden and Wilkinson argued that their subpoenas were in violation of the First Amendment's right of petition because they were issued in retaliation for organizing opposition to the committee.

In Hammond, Ind., the contempt trials

of Victor Malis, Alfred J. Samter and Robert Lehrer were postponed indefinitely at the government's request because of the unavailability of some government witnesses. All three had invoked the First Amendment to questions of political beliefs and affiliations in February, 1958, at hearings in Gary, Ind.

The trial of Harvey O'Connor, who refused to accept a committee subpoena in 1958 and was later cited for contempt, was postponed in Newark, N.J., because of the illness of the Federal District Court judge. O'Connor had been served a subpoena while he was addressing a meeting calling for the committee's abolition.

PEACE LEADER WON'T NAME NAMES

Pauling loses bid for injunction to bar questioning by Senate group

DR. LINUS PAULING lost the first round of a fight to block a Senate Internal Security subcommittee order for him to name the persons who helped circulate petitions against nuclear bomb testing in 1957. Federal Judge Joseph C. McGarragh in Washington, on Aug. 23, turned down Pauling's request for an injunction on the grounds that "the challenged order is not subject to judicial review." Pauling's attorney, A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, said he would appeal.

Pauling, a Nobel Prize winner, is scheduled to appear before the Senate committee on Sept. 15. He was ordered to produce the names at a hearing on June 21, but he refused as "a matter of conscience." Acting committee chairman Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) ordered Pauling to reappear on Aug. 9 with the names. The date was later postponed to Sept. 15.

In a statement Aug. 15 Pauling reaffirmed his decision not to submit the names. He said the committee's possession of the names might lead to "reprisals against these believers in the democratic process." He also said it would "require me to stop my work for peace" because it would make it "impossible for me to secure the distribution of a similar petition."

SUPPORT FROM PRESS: Before filing for an injunction Pauling said he

thought it would be more sensible to have the courts rule on the issues in advance than to be cited, tried and sentenced for contempt and then ultimately be vindicated by the courts.

In seeking the injunction Pauling argued that the committee order was illegal and in excess of the committee's authority in depriving him of freedoms of conscience, speech, press and assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment. He also contended that it constituted an unreasonable search and seizure of his papers and effects in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

Pauling's stand has been endorsed editorially by many newspapers, including the Washington Post, San Francisco Chronicle, Detroit Free Press, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Winston-Salem Journal, Portland Oregonian, Honolulu Advertiser, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and the Hartford Times.

At the committee hearings Pauling said the nation was in "greater danger than ever before" not from workers for peace but from stockpiles of nuclear weapons that could destroy the world.

The committee moved to broaden its harassment of peace advocates when it subpoenaed several persons from New York for closed hearings in Washington from Aug. 31 to Sept. 2. Most of those called were active in the New York Committee for A Sane Nuclear Policy.

Congress betrays

(Continued from Page 1)

ported by Vice President Nixon and by President Eisenhower through his Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Arthur Flemming, who helped draft the legislation.

The bill sent to the Senate by its Finance Committee headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) similar to the measure passed by the House, which rejected all general medical care plans but provided for special Federal assistance to States to increase medical aid to aged on relief or meeting other tests of financial need.

MAJOR DEFEAT: On Aug. 23 the Senate defeated the Anderson proposal, 51 to 44. Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey was the only Republican to vote for the social security approach. Nineteen Democrats, mostly from the South but including Sens. Robert S. Kerr and A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, and J. Allen Frear Jr. of Delaware opposed the Anderson bill.

This was a serious defeat for Democratic candidates Kennedy and Johnson because it showed the inability of the Democrats to deliver on their major platform pledges. The defeat led Sen. Kennedy to urge a quick end to the Congressional sessions so that he could "take the issues to the people" in the election campaign.

The Javits-Nixon medical care plan was defeated earlier by a vote of 28 to 67. All Democrats opposed this version. All but five Republicans supported Javits.

The Finance Committee bill for charity medical care was approved by the Senate, and after being further limited in a joint Senate-House conference was sent to the President for his expected approval.

WHAT NOBODY WANTED: This final product of the campaign for medical care to the aged was actually far less

than what was being urged in alternative approaches by both parties. The legislative sum in this case was far less than the product of the two parts of Congress. The Washington Post (Aug. 25) observed that the Senate "voted for what nobody really wanted, a bill providing niggardly Federal participation in state relief medical payments to the needy aged."

The political consequences of the debacle on medical care are not clear. Sen. Kennedy may offset the failure of his party to get action by his own strong advocacy of passage of the social security approach. Vice President Nixon will counter charges of Republican opposition to care on the social security basis by relying on the Javits counter-proposal with its emphasis on voluntary choice. James Reston of the New York Times observed that the Republicans were proposing alternatives in many fields of social legislation, so that "what was originally a Democratic argument about what the Republicans were against is now made to appear no more than a debate over means of achieving the same ends, and in this transition the Republican position has no doubt been strengthened."

EMPTY VICTORY? The accomplishment of Sen. Kennedy in achieving Senate passage on Aug. 18 of an amended House bill raising the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and extending coverage to 4,000,000 more workers appeared likely to be a temporary victory. The joint conference of the Senate and House seeking to iron out differences in the House and Senate bills appeared under complete control of the Dixiecrat House Labor Committee Chairman Graham Barden (N.C.) and his reactionary colleagues. It seemed probable either that the Senate would have to accept the woefully inadequate House version raising the minimum wage to \$1.15 and adding only 1,400,000 workers to the law or there would be no new minimum wage and hour provisions at all.

The Senate vote for the \$1.25 minimum



THE WADE-IN FOLLOWS THE SIT-IN IN DIXIE
Negro bathers challenge a jimmie-crow beach in Georgia

How Democratic can you get?

THE DALLAS NEWS announced tonight its support of Vice President Nixon for President. In an editorial prepared for the front page of Sunday's editions, the newspaper said: "The Dallas News, an independent Democratic newspaper, strongly endorses the Republican ticket . . ."

The Dallas News supported President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956. It endorsed Thomas E. Dewey in 1944 and 1948.

—AP dispatch in the N.Y. Times, July 30

wage was 62 to 34. Democrats split 47 to 16 for the higher minimum, while the Republicans divided 15 in favor to 18 opposed.

STUMBLING BLOCK: Led by Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) the powerful House Rules Committee played an especially significant role in the post-convention Congress. Controlled by a handful of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans, the Rules group blocked all action on housing, education, and juvenile delinquency bills that had passed the Senate. It exacted concessions that undermined the liberal, civil rights and labor prospects on a number of other bills. In January, 1959, at the beginning of this Congress, liberal Congressmen threatened to change the House Rules so as to eliminate this "graveyard of liberal legislation." House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) talked the liberals out of taking this step with a verbal promise that he "would handle Smith." But by the end of Congress in 1960 it was apparent that Smith was handling Rayburn.

Congress passed the \$3,722,350,000 foreign aid bill with little debate. After Congress cut President Eisenhower's original request by \$559,354,000, the President warned that "I cannot state too strongly my belief that a cut of this size will jeopardize the security of the country." Democratic leaders responded to this by moving to restore a large part of the cut and Senate Majority Leader Johnson assured the President he could ask for a supplemental appropriation if necessary.

OTHER ACTIONS: On August 24 the Senate passed an amendment to the Foreign Aid bill banning funds for any country assisting Cuba. The amendment, offered by Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.), said aid would be denied any country that the President decided "directly or indirectly is selling arms, munitions or implements of war to the Castro regime in Cuba, or directly or indirectly is giving or loaning military or economic aid to that regime." A further amendment by Sen. Morse (D-Ore.) extended that penalty to countries aiding Trujillo's Dominican Republic.

Pressure for passage of the Dodd-Keating bill to upset the Supreme Court's Kent-Briegel passport decision and restore the State Department's power to deny passports on political grounds continued as the Congress neared a close. Undersecretary of State Dillon on Aug. 25 wrote Sen. Keating (R-N.Y.) saying that it was of "utmost importance" for Congress to pass legislation to limit passports before adjournment.

BRING YOUR OWN CHAIR

'Sit-out' to protest segregated schools in New York City

NEW YORK'S first full-scale school "sit-out," scheduled for the opening day of school Sept. 12, will be launched at a rally Thursday, Sept. 8, at 8 p.m. at Salem Methodist church, 2190 Seventh Ave. The announcement came from the Rev. Milton A. Galamison, president, Parents Workshop for Equality in New York City Schools.

Rally speakers will include Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr.; James Farmer, program director, NAACP; Mark Lane, Democratic candidate for Assembly, 10th A.D., Manhattan; Carlos Rios, president, East Harlem Reform Democratic Club, and Rev. Galamison.

The sit-out, planned as a mass demonstration by New York parents who seek an end to segregation in New York schools, will take place in front of dozens of schools throughout the Bronx, in Manhattan's Harlem and Lower East Side and in the Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, Williamsburg, East New York and Red Hook sections of Brooklyn.

THE DEMANDS: Parents, children and volunteer college student counselors, who will supervise children's recreation, plan to bring chairs to segregated schools on Sept. 12 and succeeding days and "sit out" in the streets. There will also be picket lines at City Hall and at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, and daily prayers at 12:15 p.m. in front of the Board of Education.

Through house-to-house canvassing, sound truck announcements and meetings with community organizations, Parents Workshop has organized the demonstration to dramatize demands presented to the Board of Education last July.

They asked the Board of Education to "publicly commit itself to the prompt issuance of an acceptable program, plan and timetable for the desegregation of the public schools," and for "immediate voluntary transfers" for children whose parents wish them to attend integrated schools.

Parents Workshop for Equality is supported by a "Committee of 200" community leaders, the Congress of Racial Equality, tenants associations, local parent-teacher associations and the education committees of Bronx and Manhattan branches of the NAACP.

To date there has been no official response from the Board of Education.

Jewish Currents reception for Yuri Suhl Sept. 18

THE MAGAZINE Jewish Currents is sponsoring a welcome home reception for author Yuri Suhl and his wife, Isabelle, at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 10 W. 48th St., Sunday, Sept. 18, at 2 p.m. Suhl, novelist, poet and GUARDIAN contributor, will speak on his year's trip through Europe and Israel. Donation is \$1.



An adopted American hero gets a cool German greeting

WERNHER VON BRAUN, head of the U.S. Army ballistics missile program, came to Munich Aug. 21 for the opening of a Columbia film, *I Reach for the Stars*, based on his life and works. He was welcomed by pickets carrying signs reading: "These rockets do not reach for the stars, but for human life." The film kicked up a storm in England where a screening was planned at the Edinburgh Film Festival. Von Braun designed the V-2 rocket for Hitler which killed 3,000 and wounded twice that number in London. A British reporter who saw the film said it should be retitled: "*I Reach for London*." In the film Von Braun is asked whether he is disturbed by the chance that his V-2s would smash children's hospitals. "No," he replies. "I am concerned only that Germany will win the war." On Aug. 23 in an interview with a Berlin newspaper, Von Braun said he was determined to fly in one of the first space ships to the moon. Perhaps he wants to be the first to say "Heil Hitler" on landing.

Cuba stands firm

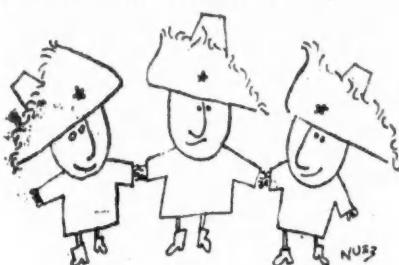
(Continued from Page 1)

major round for all Latin-American countries against U.S. dictation. The Venezuelan and Peruvian ministers refused to sign even the watered down version, and their alternates signed instead. A similar U.S. move against Guatemala in 1954 won the unanimous Caracas Declaration, following which the Guatemalan reform government was invaded and overthrown. The Conference set up a six-nation committee to offer its good offices in the U.S.-Cuba dispute, but there was no indication that either nation would accept the committee's mediation.

NO SUBMISSIVE BULL: Cuban Foreign Minister Dr. Raul Roa emphasized several times during the week-long debate that his country would negotiate her differences with the U.S. "in a bi-lateral way." Herter rejected this offer without a rejection first by Cuba of the Soviet offer of military help in the event of aggression.

Dr. Roa had anticipated this attitude of the U.S. in his speech before the UN Security Council July 18, when he asked:

"Is it necessary, in order to preserve hemispheric unity, democratic principles and continental security, to lower one's



Nuez, La Calle, Havana

head like a submissive bull to the butcher in the abbatoir?"

Midway in the OAS debate, when it became clear that Latin-American sentiment was strongly for Cuba and a condemnation therefore unlikely, President Eisenhower said, and Vice President Nixon echoed the statement, that the U.S. would have to look after its own interests "when the chips are finally down." He said the U.S. was prepared to move under the Monroe Doctrine if the OAS could not prevent Communist penetration of the hemisphere.

PUBLISHED PLANS: The New York Times commented that in the current state of Latin-American opinion, action

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Dijo RAUL CASTRO

Si no hay agresión no habrá cohetes: Si HAY AGRESIÓN HABRÁ COHETES



Vidal, La Calle, Havana

Page one headline from La Calle, Havana, Aug. 5, 1960: "Raul Castro says, 'If there is no aggression, there will be no rockets; if there is aggression there will be rockets.'"

against Cuba would be "a severe wrench . . . If taken with OAS approval, it might provoke a powerful popular reaction against the OAS governments. If taken without OAS approval the inter-American system would surely be wrecked."

That the U.S. might not rely wholly on invoking the Monroe Doctrine was indicated in two published plans for the subjection of Cuba—one in a national U.S. magazine, the other in a privately distributed business newsletter.

The magazine article appeared in the National Review for July 16, and was quoted by Dr. Roa in his UN Security Council speech July 18. In referring to this article, Dr. Roa noted that columnist Joseph Alsop had written that armed intervention in Cuba was necessary, and that the magazine article indeed made public "a plan of invasion." The author of the article, Anthony Harrigan, Dr. Roa referred to as an "official strategist of the Pentagon." The forces to be utilized initially to invade Cuba were to be counter-revolutionaries in the U.S. (already given the protection of the International Rescue Committee," Dr. Roa noted).

LIGHTNING BLOW: The article called for invoking the Monroe Doctrine, halting shipment of supplies and spare parts to Cuba, an arms embargo and blockade of Cuba's coasts and, finally, "a single lightning blow," on the theory that Americans would not accept a prolonged "Koreatype" war in Cuba.

The single lightning blow would be a mass flight of planes over Cuba, banking on Cuba's inability at present to intercept U.S. planes used to set fire to cane fields. The article continued:

"Since the U.S. might not wish to use its own military planes, manned by its own air personnel, on missions against Castro, it would be necessary for free Cubans to obtain a tremendous fleet of privately-owned light planes. This is not at all far-fetched . . . Moreover, these small planes can land on highways and could deliver liberation fighters to the outskirts of major traffic and communication centers."

For areas out of reach of light planes, "U.S. military aircraft, operating under secret orders with CIA officers in charge, could carry out air-drops . . .

"Indeed, once a liberation movement has the Castro forces on the run and has gained control of the principal centers of Cuba, a provisional government of Cuba could call on the U.S. for open assistance in the pacification of the country."

THINGS TO COME: At about the same time the National Review article appeared, the weekly business report and fore-

cast of Research Institute of America, Inc., headed by Leo Cherne, an official of the International Rescue Committee, gave its readers this forecast of things to come in Cuba, "now that the U.S. has run out of cheeks to turn":

- The entire Castro government must fall, specifically, in addition to Fidel and Raul Castro, Ernest (Che) Guevara, head of the National Bank of Cuba and "international Communist party liaison"; Nunnez Jiminez, agrarian reform chief; and Jesus Soto, "Communist takeover of labor unions."

- Washington won't take the lead in unseating these five, as "open U.S. support to anti-Castro forces would weaken our cause throughout Latin-America—and in Cuba itself."

- So a Cuban government-in-exile will be formed "as a genuine democratic alternative" with Dr. Arango, former head of the Cuban Senate in the early Castro days, as "one key man."

- Cuba's fall will be accomplished by these forces "plus a growing Fifth Column" in Cuba itself. However, the hundreds of thousands of trained fighters in Castro's People's Militia make one thing clear: "No quick palace coup can avoid the extensive blood bath now building."

- The real trouble in Cuba is NOT



Chago, Revolucion, Havana
"This is part of our slogan—'Without a Boss (Sin Amo) We Will Win.' Can't you read it?"

Soviet missiles or sub bases . . . but a Red POLITICAL BASE . . . making revolutions for export."

RIA gives Cuba about a year to live, with mid-'61 "the beginning of the end for the regime that has hung the Red Star over Havana."

"CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS": If all this

sounded like science fiction, a full-page ad appeared in the Times of Aug. 26 revealing the existence of an obviously well-financed organization (a full-page ad in the Times costs \$5,400) calling itself the Christian Democratic Movement of Cuba, "Member of the Democratic Revolutionary Front." If this is to be the government-in-exile called for in the foregoing plans against Cuba, it whiffed in its first, costly time at bat by failing to include its address.

Meanwhile, Congress has voted to bar foreign aid to any nation giving arms or aid to Cuba; and there has been a resumption of light-plane forays which have in the last year brought death and injury to many Cubans and extensive damage to cane fields, fishing establishments, poultry farms, etc. A detailing of some of these attacks occupied four pages of the text of Dr. Roa's Security Council speech of July 18.

STORY OF THE PRIEST: On Aug. 27, while the OAS meeting was in progress, a light plane tried twice to drop incendiary bombs on cane fields around sugar mills in Camaguey Province, but militia fire drove the plane off.

On Aug. 25 a light plane was fired on in Pinar del Rio province. It was later connected with the capture of a group of young men accompanied by a priest and headed from Havana to Pinar del Rio to pick up an illicit arms shipment.

One of the group, Capt. Alberto Jerez, disclosed himself as a counter-espionage agent when they were only 15 miles out of Havana, and sought to arrest the others. A gun battle ensued in which Perez and one of the group were killed and the priest, Marcial Bedoya, wounded in the leg. Earlier accounts of the shooting of the priest linked it with alleged anti-Catholic activities of the Castro government. Bedoya is under arrest and must stand trial as a spy.

No Peking duck

A LREADY scientists can see
The cosmic age unravel
And soon the spatial lanes will be
Our corridors of travel.

Ah then we'll sit on Venus' shores
to spend a summer's day
Or roam around like meteors
Along the Milky Way.

And as we fly from earth's green sod
Towards a Martian dinner
It's going to seem mighty odd
If we can't go to China.

—John Nople

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THE GALLERY



OS ANGELES TV EXECUTIVES seem to feel that it is more difficult to run a TV show than the State of California. When Tom Duggan vacationed from his interview program last month, KCOP-TV officials invited former Gov. Goodwin Knight to fill in. But before Duggan left, he invited Frank Wilkinson to appear for an interview Aug. 10 on his work in the Natl. Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (story on p. 3). Knight prepared his audience for the Wilkinson interview Aug. 4 by showing films of last spring's San Francisco demonstrations against the Un-American Committee. He also advised viewers that the Wilkinson interview would follow a week later.

But on Aug. 9 a station official called Wilkinson to postpone his appearance. The official said: "The management of KCOP and this program feel that you are so experienced and articulate in this field that they have grave doubts, in all frankness, of Gov. Knight's ability to cope with you."

Wilkinson protested that he had not solicited the interview but having accepted, he insisted on his right to appear on Aug. 10. The station insisted that he had to wait for Duggan's return.

Wilkinson filed an appeal for equal time with the Federal Communications Commission because he said Knight had made "false and misleading statements" about him.

Meanwhile Knight continued on the show, coping with less experienced and articulate persons and sweating out Duggan's return.

T'S GETTING SO that unprotected game haven't a chance against mechanized hunters. Abercrombie & Fitch, outfitters for the gentleman sportsman, is offering a "portable 3-speed hi-fi record player [that] attracts predatory birds and animals" for only \$175. 45 rpm records of crow and other predatory calls" sell for \$2.50 each. After the hi-fi attracts your quarry, A&F will sell you a Beretta Under and Over Shotgun for \$525. Imagine what you could do with stereo!

. . . Men's fashion, complained Martin Lewis, sales manager of Robert Lewis Sportswear, "is getting like the dress business. Years ago a man never had time to wear anything else but a business suit and a topcoat. Now he needs clothing for all of his leisure activities. Such as bagel coats, for example."

Smith explained that a bagel coat is worn

on Sunday mornings when its owner goes out to buy bagels and their natural ally, lox. Harry's Clothes ("Ivy League Styles at Third Avenue Prices") please note! . . . When Arthur P. Brigham of Silver Springs, Md., got a \$107 water bill, he blew a gasket. The water commission investigated and discovered that the bill was based on a meter reading Brigham himself had sent in. It turned out he had read the gas meter by mistake. Brigham got a revised bill—\$28. . . . Palley's surplus store in Los Angeles is offering "Top Secret Norden Bomb Sight Heads" for only \$17.50. The ad doesn't suggest what a civilian would use them for, but it notes that they cost the government \$6,000 each. At such a discount, how could you be without two?

RAMON FALCON had a tough time supporting his wife and three children as a \$75-a-week dental mechanic, so he went into business for himself. He let it be known in his Brooklyn neighborhood that he did dentistry. Although there was no shingle over his door, people began flocking to his waiting room. He became known as "Dr. Falcon." But last month police caught up with him after a patient complained that a bridge he had made didn't fit properly.

On his arrest for practicing without a license, Falcon said: "I don't know why anybody should have complained. People around here have been getting their work done cheaply." Falcon seemed satisfied that he had chosen the right end of dentistry. He said he earned \$12,000 his first year behind the drill . . . **Labor**, a weekly paper for railroad workers, recalled the story of the minister who was accustomed to leaving a typewritten copy of his sermon on the pulpit about a half hour before church service. One Sunday, the story goes, a young member of the congregation arrived early and removed the last page of the sermon. At the service the minister read the sermon as usual. Near the end he read: "So Adam said to Eve . . ." Then he noticed that the last page was missing. As the ruffled minister rifled through the pages, he added: " . . . there seems to be a leaf missing."

—Robert E. Light

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