



(NEWS photo by Harold Mathewson)
Would-be spectators wait in line for seats at Jelke trial.

Pat Gives Names of 20 Johns On Her Love-for-Cash Parade

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and, explaining "it was shortly before Christmas."
A date with Max Kettner started in the theatre and ended up at the Hampshire House, Pat said. She couldn't remember the price tag on that one.

More Names and Numbers

Fred Freed, listed in Mickey's black book with the notation, "Delmonico, LA-4-4390," saw Pat twice, had relations with her once, she said. Frank Levien, also listed in the black book with "70 Pine St." and "WH-2-3585" written after his name, was another paying customer, who gave her \$70, Pat testified.

Then, in rapid order, as the afternoon session drew to a close, Pat said she had been paid for relations with:

Sidney Manne, who left for Japan on a business trip the next morning.

Jack Sullivan, who was a customer once. Pat couldn't remember what he donated to the alleged Ward-Jelke fund.

Cash and Dresses

Lou Smith, who became intimate with her at the Savoy Plaza two or three times. "Mr. Smith told me to go to a dress house and pick out some dresses for myself," Pat said. This was in addition to what he gave her at the hotel.

Carl Shapiro, also at the Savoy Plaza, gave her \$50.

Sid Milon, who had a "date" with her at the Stanhope Hotel. Mickey drove her to that appointment in his car.

Joe McGregor, who used Pat's phone service to make an appointment, and who was intimate with her at the Maurice Hotel once. He was from South America, Pat added.

Others Get a Mention

Besides these cash-for-fun customers, many names were mentioned by either Liebler, Herz or Pat during the day, including:

Mattie Fox, whose address was given as 445 Park Ave.; Red Major, whose phone was listed as LO 4-0003; Pat McMahon, TE 8-8628; Ronnie, PL 5-8279; Al Simon, EL 5-6375; Covey, IR 7-287; Will Cashin, CO 5-7055; Christy Hale, 14 E. 77th St., Apt. 5F, BU 8-7224; Will Karshan, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, CO 5-7035; Nat Marcus, MU 9-3800; Oscar, Ex. 419, TR 3-7300; Seymour, WO 4-4354.

Pat is expected to be on the stand, under direct examination, through today.

Judge Calls in Press

It was before Pat started her testimony, at 11:10 A. M., that Judge Valente sent for the press and announced to them in court the circumstances of Cohen's removal from the jury.

The jury remained outside during Valente's statement. This was after a short recess, when Cohen was closeted with the judge, the defendant and lawyers from both sides. The conference was requested by Cohen.

"This statement," the judge be-

British TV Sets Curfew

London, March 16 (U.P.)—Britain's television system agreed today to shut down during the dinner hour and after 11 P.M. in the interest of family life.

"If something of the sort were not done," a spokesman of the new independent, commercial television authority said, "the nation's home life would be greatly upset."

Commercially sponsored television will begin this fall, in competition with the British Broadcasting Corp.'s TV network, which is supported by a license tax on all TV sets of \$8.40 a year.

gan, "is for the benefit of the press." He then said that Howard J. Wantuch, of the editorial staff of THE NEWS, had visited Cohen's house Tuesday night; had informed the juror that a "raid had taken place at some apartment in the West 90's, and had asked the juror whether he owned the property in question. The juror denied he owned the premises and said he had no property in that vicinity," Valente said.

Due to these circumstances, the 12th juror was to be excused, the judge said.

Bans All Interviews

Valente then asked the press "in the interest of fair play and justice" not to "interview or interfere with any jurors" during the trial.

"If the language is not strong enough," he continued, "I direct that so long as this trial is in session no representative of the press is to make any contact whatsoever with a juror. If this direction is not followed, there may be serious consequences."

After the jurors were called back into court, Herz moved to excuse Juror 12, with the consent of Liebler, "in the interest of substantial justice."

Valente told Cohen: "Please understand this is no reflection upon you nor is it any indication on our part that you cannot serve as a fair and impartial juror. I regret we have to do this."

Alternate Chosen by Lot

"Thank you," said Cohen, and left the jury box. Then the names of both alternates, Wheeler and Joseph Weiss, were put into the clerk's wheel for selection and Wheeler's name was picked. Weiss now remains the only alternate.

It was made clear to the judge, it was learned, that THE NEWS reporter's discussion with Cohen had not included even a vague reference to the Jelke trial.

The trial was not mentioned or discussed; only the question of Cohen's ownership of the West 90s premises came up during the reporter's interview, the judge was advised.

With the seating of the new No. 12 juror, Miss Ward was called to

resume the seamy story of how she operated as a call girl while living with Jelke in his midtown apartment in 1951 and 1952.

Apparently recovered from her breakdown on the stand Tuesday afternoon, Pat looked smart and fashionable as she walked to the witness stand. She was wearing a form-fitting turquoise blue woolen dress, princess style, with a black kid Peter Pan collar decorated with rhinestones and embroidery. She wore huge gold earrings and again carried a cigaret lighter.

In less than two hours during the morning session, Pat gave the names of 13 men—nine of whom passed for her lovemaking—and two women.

Liebler asked her for the first names of most of the customers, and Pat supplied some, after hesitating each time.

The Names Come Out

She started out with the mention of a Max Auerbach, who gave her \$60 after a "date" at the Warwick Hotel. She said she had relations "only once" with him.

Next she was asked if she had met a Mr. Friedman. Asked for his first name, she said "Jack." She met him through Bill Cahn, a friend of Jelke.

"Did you have relations with Friedman?" Liebler asked.

"Yes," Pat said, at the Savoy Plaza and was paid \$100. She received "over \$100" for a second "date" with Friedman, she said.

"Did you meet a Mr. Harrison?"

Pat said she had, and said his first name was "Bill, I think." Harrison was referred to her by Cahn, Pat explained, but Mickey advised to check "because Mickey was afraid it might be a police officer."

Call Florida to Check

She called Cahn at Miami Beach and apparently got an okay, because she said she had relations with Harrison and was paid. She didn't remember how much.

Next she mentioned Ben Lewis—whom she had mentioned yesterday as a gentleman who paid without having played.

"I had received a gift from Mr. Lewis," Pat testified, "of \$500, shortly before Christmas." She was explaining why she opened a checking account. This was in 1951.

"Did you have any relations with Mr. Lewis for that \$500?"

"No," said Pat, wide-eyed. "I told Mickey that Mr. Lewis had given me \$500. He said that's wonderful. He told me to open an account."

Mickey told Pat he'd vouch for her at the Bankers Trust Co. branch and subsequently, she said, the checking account was opened.

Barbara Introduced Her

Pat next named a Stanley Garfinkle, whom she met with blonde Barbara Harmon, who is under \$2,500 bail as a material witness in this case. Through Garfinkle and Miss Harmon, Pat said, she met

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CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Washington, March 16.—Our distinguished State Department, which has been in a tizzy over the Yalta papers for the last week, cracked up rather ingloriously late today. The already harshly edited transcript of the conferences which the dying Roosevelt held a decade ago with pal Joey Stalin and Winston Churchill was suddenly made available to the newspapers.

This came hard on the heels of a private luncheon in the Senate wing of the Capitol at which Secretary of State Dulles was told bluntly by such powerful GOP senators as Majority Leader Knowland and the veteran Styles Bridges of New Hampshire that they were going to roar their demands on the Senate floor. Furthermore, they said they had learned that a set of the galley proofs of the documents was already in the hands of one newspaper.

"If this is true, it's rank discrimination," Bridges exploded. "These records could have come only from the State Department or from somebody in it."

Dulles, who had been juggling the papers for months to prevent publication and then tried to rig a plan by which 24 sets of galley proofs would be sent to Senate and House leaders—thereby assuring a leak which could be blamed on Congress—dashed back from the Hill to his office and confirmed the report that galley proofs (after all, the documents had been in type for nearly a year) had enjoyed a circulation among favored groups in and out of the capital.

24 Hours Earlier, It Had Been Too Much for Us

Hence, his quick decision and that of Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Carl McCardle, to hand out to correspondents as many copies as they had on hand and with all speed.

Which is a great change of pace from only 24 hours earlier, when it was solemnly proclaimed that publication of the Yalta proceedings would cause upstarts both foreign and domestic.

On the domestic front, the old line New Dealers who still carry



Senator Knowland
Threatened to howl



Senator Bridges
Helped put on pressure

some weight, particularly on foreign policy, shuddered at the thought of the political reaction which would come from American Jews and Americans of Polish descent if they read some of the informal observations of Roosevelt.

Now, worry over this was ridiculous because American Jewry had known for nearly 10 years that after his shipboard conversations with the late King Ibn Saud following the Yalta meeting with Stalin, F. D. R. had sold American Zionists out on his 1944 campaign promises as proclaimed for him in New York by the late Sen. Robert Wagner.

So far as the Poles are concerned, the story of F. D. R.'s betrayal of their native land to the Communists has been common knowledge for eight years.

So far as the Germans are concerned, either for Germans in the homeland or those of German descent living in the United States, nothing can ever change their minds about the late Roosevelt, who first announced the insane policy of "unconditional surrender," later endorsed the Morgenthau plan, and finally staged the shameful pseudo-legal lynching bee at Nurnberg.

One argument in the recent merry-go-round in the State Department was the straight-faced observation (agreeing with Churchill) that publication of the casual and cold-blooded remarks by Roosevelt regarding the treatment of the German civilian population after the war would destroy our pleasant diplomatic relations with Western Germany and drive them into the arms of the Russians.

This reasoning was really stupid. After all, the Russians have the same transcript that we have, and when the time comes that the Kremlin thinks that its publication will do them good and the United States harm even the most witless member of the diplomatic corps should be able to figure out that this is exactly what would happen.

True, Stalin suggested to F.D.R. that he wanted to massacre in cold blood several hundred thousand German commissioned officers—that is, repeat on a grand scale for the Germans what he had done in lesser degree with his slaughter of the Polish leaders (military and intellectual) at Katyn Forest.

Then there was the argument, seriously advanced by so-called historians, that the deeds and words of the so-called world leaders should be suppressed and forgotten because, forsooth, "Roosevelt and Stalin are no longer alive to defend themselves." This from such a famous historian as Sir Winston.

On the domestic front, the Roosevelt lovers never wanted the complete story told. But the Eisenhower Administration, of which Secretary Dulles is a part, pledged when it was seeking votes in 1952 that it would lay bare and repudiate the betrayal of Yalta.

And what happened? In 1953 and again in 1954, the Senate Appropriations Committee gave the State Department the cash to print and distribute the honest record. Then came the silent, mysterious pressure. For over a year the State Department ducked and shied away and excused itself.

Now at last comes the break—a luncheon date for Dulles with two determined Republican senators and the revelation to the surprised Dulles that if you've had a document in type for a year and have been pulling galley proofs during that time, some of them will get into the hands of persons who want to make the information public.