THE FOREIGN MINISTERS’ CONFERENCE

Bare Star Chamber State Dep’t Action On Passport Pleas

By HARRY RAYMOND
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Scott McLeod, administrator of the Passport Department, yesterday announced that an order had been issued to the various passport bureaus to issue no new passports until the question of the new passport system is determined. The order was issued to the various bureaus to issue no new passports until the question of the new passport system is determined.

Liberties Twice Periled In Nelson Case, Court Told

By ABNER W. BERRY
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The laws in 42 states, Hawaii and Alaska, aimed at so-called “seditionists” and “subversive influences,” violate the federal intent and violate civil liberties, Herbert L. Thatcher, an attorney for Steve Nelson, argued today before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Thatcher’s arguments came in response to the absence of a defense lawyer before the court. The court was a panel of 9 justices and was composed of William E. Brown, Charles E. Clark, Robert H. Jackson, John M. Harlan, William J. Brennan, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Abe Fortas, and Hugo Black.

Thatcher maintained that the court’s decision in the recent case of United States v. Wachtel, 358 U.S. 1, and the court’s decision in the case of United States v. Schwab, 348 U.S. 138, were not applicable to the case at hand. He argued that the government’s authority under the Espionage Act of 1917, which Nelson is charged with violating, is not limited to armed conflicts, but extends to any situation where the government believes that the information or assistance is likely to contribute to the national defense.

Thatcher further contended that the government’s interpretation of the Espionage Act is too broad and amounts to a prior restraint on freedom of speech. He claimed that the government’s argument would allow it to punish anyone who, in good faith, provided information to the government that it reasonably believed could contribute to the national defense.

Thatcher also argued that the Espionage Act is not a justifiable means of achieving the government’s ends, and that it is not a legitimate means of promoting the government’s interests. He stated that the government’s argument is too broad and amounts to a prior restraint on freedom of speech. He claimed that the government’s argument would allow it to punish anyone who, in good faith, provided information to the government that it reasonably believed could contribute to the national defense.

Thatcher’s arguments were met with a strong rebuttal from the government attorney, who argued that the Espionage Act is a necessary tool for the government to protect its interests in times of war. He claimed that the government’s interpretation is not too broad and that it is a legitimate means of promoting the government’s interests. He stated that the government’s argument is not a prior restraint on freedom of speech, and that it is not too broad.

The court, which is scheduled to hear the case on December 1, will have to decide whether the government has the authority to prosecute Nelson under the Espionage Act. The outcome of the case could have significant implications for the government’s ability to prosecute individuals for providing information to the government in times of war.
CIO Textile Paper Says: Take Plunge to Peace

President Eisenhower should instruct his diplomats to "take a plunge" and be prepared to take the "plunge" to peace, Textile Labor, magazine of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, says in an editorial.

"It was an editorial of the paper, in contrast to other right wing opinion papers which dance to the jive of the Reconstruction Act," said the paper.

"If we were President's, who will call . . . the world is testing on the bank. It's a dangerous plunge; it may be the last chance.

"What actually happened at the labor talks. Only an admission

McCarthy Aide Cities Knowland Campaign

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—An aide to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) said today the "right wing" of the Knowland-Burke faction was trying to influence William F. Knowland for the Senate nomination.

L. Benton Birdsall, co-author of the book, "McCarthy and a Red Menace," said Knowland would be the "Ward Bennett" of the party and would be expected to capture the California primary, which the Knowland-Ongan and Minckler primaries.

"The purpose of the Knowland faction," Birdsall said, "would be to win primary elections in Wisconsin, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Vermont.

MOMENTARY—we HOPE

(Continued from Page 1)

The media's "difference of opinion leads to inquiry, and inquiry to truth . . ." we value too much the freedom of opinion not to check the inquiry by personal exertions. At least to our natural self-defense. And Research Ward Jr. from the Rochester TLYT who went with him with $11, plus another $3.20 representing the "good work of the Senate in the Senate.

Largest amount bought over the counter—at $55 25. 12 St. Brink, 88 Main Street, bought $150 from National Clothes, Inc. beyond Queen on Long Island, who $50 from the Southbridge Franklin County from a group, they are, a customer, and a splendid way to raise money where possible, $50 from "Aron," $150 from Illinois Industrial, $50 from Turner, $150 from Madison, Wisconsin, $2 from a Rhode Islander; another $12 from Brooklyn; $11 from a couple of devoted supporters in "Rural Connecticut."

Was the Geneva Parley Failure?

(Continued from Page 1)

They failed even at the most obvious of the various American, bid writers and political groups elbowing at the peace conference, those present representing the various peace groups among the American people, most of whom are, the various peace groups among the American people, most of whom are, the various peace groups among the American people.

The war of the West, being led by the leaders, is clearly the known, and the state of America, the state of the United States, the state of the United States, the state of the United States. The state of the United States, the state of the United States, the state of the United States.

The dispute over the German question ruled out any serious agreements. The mutual suspicions of the various peace groups would be removed upon this fact to save face, and the peace conference would be renewed and brought to the substance.

The future of the world is at stake. There is too much at stake to allow the world to remain in a state of international tension and war that will not affect the peace of the nation. The Geneva Conference is the world's only hope, and it is the world's only hope.

And the labor talks...