



U. S. Public Health Service

GOOD APPETITE!

This fellow may have tasted your meal first

BREAD & BUTTER

There's filth in your food!

By Lawrence Emery

FEW Americans know it, but most of us are eating dirt by decree of the Eisenhower Administration. Such foods as breakfast cereal, flour, tea, wheat germ, cornmeal, spaghetti, noodles, rice, macaroni, soda crackers and even cookies may be seriously contaminated by insects and rodent hairs, rodent feces and rodent urine.

In the fall of 1952 the federal government instituted a clean-up program under which grain infested with rats and weevils could be condemned and confiscated by carload lots. Grain industry leaders and speculators didn't like it; when Eisenhower and his crusading cabinet were installed in Washington, they protested to the top, got swift action. On May 1, 1953, Oveta Culp Hobby, Secy. of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., and Ezra Benson, Secy. of Agriculture, jointly announced a suspension of the grain clean-up program pending a report of a special 15-member commission heavily loaded with grain industry representatives (GUARDIAN, May 11, 1953). The Commission has long since turned in a report and 20 months have passed,

but the grain clean-up program has not been reinstated. The Wall St. Journal reported the suspension with its customary frankness:

"The government suspended a Food & Drug Administration program designed to protect consumers from rodent and insect infected grain. The action apparently was taken on the demands of the grain industry."

It added that an FDA "spokesman indicated the reason was the program's unpopularity with the grain industry."

THE ANGRY ANGELENO: Later the FDA budget was slashed by \$648,000, even though its total operating cost was only 3.6c per person a year and it performed the vital service of protecting the population from impure or dangerous foods and drugs. FDA heads estimated the slash would mean that its average seizure of 164 tons of unfit food a week would be cut in half, and that it would have to fire some 110 employees, including inspectors.

Some time ago Gerry Fitz-Gerald, a Los Angeles housewife, found much of the food in her kitchen contaminated. She threw it out, disinfected the kitchen, and began complaining to public health officials. Housewife Fitz-Gerald also happened to be a reporter for the L. A. Daily News; she was assigned to tell the story in a recent series of copyrighted articles. After months of research she reported the contaminated food situation "one of the worst scandals of our time."

She found that California's food and drug inspection service confiscated more than twice as much contaminated foods in the year following the Hobby-Benson suspension, and pointed out that these seizures were the result of spot checks only, indicating a steady flow of filthy food to the nation's dinner table.

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NEW YORK, N. Y., NOVEMBER 22, 1954

WAR & PEACE

The whole world talks co-existence

By Tabitha Petrau

TALK of East-West co-existence, "evident everywhere" in both capitalist and socialist worlds, "has become the most impressive issue of the day" (Christian Science Monitor, 11/11). From W. Europe and Britain, correspondents reported "a strong trend . . . toward negotiation of a general settlement of continental problems with the Soviet Union" extending up into governments (N. Y. Times, 11/11).

In London, "authoritative sources" whispered of a U.S.-British effort to "re-lease" Chiang Kai-shek and "neutralize" Formosa. In Washington, President Eisenhower, defying his party's right wing which demanded a break in relations with the U. S. S. R., took a relatively moderate stand on the Nov. 8 U.S.-Soviet plane clash in the Far East; and the White House was reported "assessing" Soviet Premier Malenkov's suggestion that "practical old-fashioned diplomacy" be applied to ease tensions. Even "top U.S. military men" were said to doubt that "it would be possible to provoke a war with Moscow at this time" (C. L. Sulzberger, NYT, 11/10). And the N. Y. Daily Mirror (11/15) bitterly complained of the "increasing . . . tempo and force . . . [of] the tom-toms of 'peace'."

Moscow has long insisted upon a peaceful co-existence policy—even after the West discarded this concept to proclaim the "cold war" right after World War II. What is new is the talk of peaceful co-existence in Western capitals, especially in Washington.

THE RAZOR'S EDGE: How much the



Herblock in Washington Post

"One of us is going to settle things for a long time."

talk really means, nobody knew or wanted to say last week. It seemed to be belied by the frantic efforts to rush through W. German rearmament before W. Europeans can organize to fight the London accords; by Washington's determination to call an immediate SEATO meeting—even before the treaty is in effect—"to prepare action against a serious threat of internal subversion in Asia" (NYT, 11/12); by the West's clear intention to reject the

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AMERICA'S "TURBULENT PRIEST"

Michigan Synod affirms Claude Williams' ouster

By Cedric Belfrage

IN his forthcoming book *Turbulent Priests*, Britain's Rev. Stanley Evans devotes chapters to St. Paul (said to have been beheaded by Nero, 1st century); Athanasius (deposed for sacrilege, exiled five times, 4th century); Cyril & Methodius (9th) and Abelard (12th century, all tried for heresy); Thomas a Becket (banished and murdered, 12th century); John Hus (tried for heresy and burned at the stake, 15th century); Giordano Bruno (tried for heresy, jailed, burned, 16th century); and John Bunyan (jailed 12 years for his preaching, 17th century). Among "turbulent priests" of modern times Evans selected for his study Stewart Headlam and Conrad Noel of Britain, with a final chapter on the U.S.'s Claude Williams, director of the People's Institute of Applied Religion (Rt. 1, Box 268, Helena, Ala.)

Williams' application of religion to the "daily bread" problems of the poor in Tennessee, Arkansas, Michigan and Alabama has earned him a jail term, a severe beating from Dixie cotton-planters, deposition from two pastorates and fierce red-baiting from the Gerald L. K. Smiths. Last February the Presbytery of Detroit, which defended Williams against the first Smith blasts in World War II, tried him on two counts of "heresy" and deposed him from his ministry in the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. On Nov. 8 and 9 his appeal came before 13 ministers and "ruling elders" representing the Synod of Michigan; the Presbytery's decision was unanimously confirmed.

THE GOSPEL & THE "LINE": A charge of "following the Communist Party line" was also made at the first trial but dismissed. (Williams admitted

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Plea for give and take

BROOKLYN, N. Y. The diminishing ALP vote in recent elections is not only due to the hysteria of the times. The American people seem markedly less hysterical than they were when the Korean War began. It results from two factors which have immobilized many who once gladly helped deliver the ALP vote. One factor is, of course, the three years of confusion caused by the "coalition" theory. A second is the ALP's increasing lack of intra-party give and take.

The corruption of the two old parties makes necessary the building of an independent third party. It can only be built on a solidly democratic foundation. It must be a free forum where all sorts of constructive progressive ideas, however unorthodox, can be put forward; a rallying point for all Americans who agree on the big things, on co-existence and civil liberties. Only a party that treats the ideas of all independent Americans with respect will receive their co-operation. Muriel McAtey

We breathe again

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. As the recent campaign neared its end, a Nixon spokesman announced that a poison threat had been hurled at the weepy veep. Private and government laboratories subsequently stated that Nixon's food had not been poisoned. Only his speeches. Colton P. Pick

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ROSLYN BRIGHS, N. Y. Well, for the first time in many years the ALP made front-page news in the N. Y. Times—this time for a record low in voting. Here is one of the 12,000 petition signatures needed for a new ALP bout. Matthew Chapperton

1 party, 2 names

NEW YORK, N. Y. The shockingly vulgar contest just ended simply justifies the

How crazy can you get dept.

Have you asked yourself, "What can I do to combat Communism?" Here's a beginning. Spelling Christmas "Xmas" is playing into the Communists' hands. ... Merchants, insist that sign painter spells it correctly, "Christmas." Letter to L. A. Times, Nov. 5. One-year free sub to sender of each item published under this heading. Winner (first of several entries of this item received): D. Kykiel, Los Angeles.

charge that the two old parties are no longer capable of conducting electoral campaigns with dignity, offering the voters real choices for bettering their individual and collective welfare.

It has ceased to be a genuine, clearly distinguishable two-party system of one truly conservative and another unmistakably liberal. Powerful elements of reaction and plutocratic loyalties hold sway in shaping the policies of what has become one party operating under two names.

The one party with two names, serving the interests of plutocracy and of the god of war, is weakening or vitiating the public opinion and spirit which are the vitalizing forces in democracy. A. Garcia Diaz

Public criticism urged

DALLAS, TEX. The unity in diversity of all mankind is a fact, like the unity in the trunk of the tree notwithstanding the diversity of its branches. A tree without a highly-integrated trunk is so much rotting wood. If trimming the branches helps to strengthen or revitalize the trunk, let us trim.

In politics how does one do this? My thinking is that to "work out constructive unity on the great issues" we must begin seriously to criticize one another, and what's more to "expose" if necessary, while at the same time we do not for one moment lose touch with the people. And we do this in practice; we do this organizationally; we do this publicly, that is to say with the help of the masses of our people. It can be done only if we take the masses of the people into our confidence. We must be will-

ng to "air our dirty linen in public."

Since socialism is inevitable, does not the ruling class know this? And have they hesitated to plant their representatives in all liberal and progressive organizations? And do we suppose that they have failed to "improve" on Trotsky? While change is inevitable, the particular time for it to take place is unpredictable; and therefore the period of reaction is precisely the period, and the only period, for debating and criticizing and exposing—yes, "our own people" so to speak, the phrase-mongers, the careerists, the professional "Marxists"—pork-choppers in our midst.

Of course the debate can not go on forever; and it won't, if the masses are let in on it—because the masses (from my limited observation) are dissatisfied and are the first to detect windbags regardless of their colorings. One reason the movement in our beloved land is lagging behind the people's needs and aspirations is because there is no tender trunk struggling to develop and win their love and everlasting devotion in the pages of history. Certainly I see none down here around me, though I am positive the seeds are here.

As you know, your paper does not readily reflect the situation in my state. (For example, did you send a reporter to the national convention of the NAACP held here this year, celebrating the May 17 decision, etc.?) The South is somewhat a different "country" than the North or the West. For one thing the people here have an opportunity of achieving a "democratic" revolution—and it remains to be witnessed just how and when such a momentous change will take place. It certainly could stand a liberal newspaper to help it along. Sam Barbara

The American stomach

PARADISE, CALIF. Give the GOP two more years and we'll have—or be ready for—socialism for sure. The American people will never start thinking till their stomachs are empty. Clara B. Stukey



Interlandi in Des Moines Register "We made it . . . we made it . . . we're on the list of cities of probable H-bomb targets."

Salute to a judge

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. I have written to Judge Luther G. Youngdahl, Federal District Court, Washington, D. C., complimenting him on his rulings in the Lattimore case and on the government's petition to disqualify himself.

May I suggest that you urge GUARDIAN readers to write expressing their support for his rulings and his forthright statement regarding this attempt to intimidate the courts. Geo. M. Williams

Crammed and closed

CINCINNATI, O. We are always hearing the remark: "So-and-so has a closed mind." A person with a closed mind didn't close it until he had crammed it chock-full of prejudices. Reuel Stanfield

Drafting women

BALTIMORE, MD. Gen. Mark Clark (From the Danube to the Yalu) advocates drafting women for clerical work and to man anti-aircraft batteries. This raises an awkward question. There are in the U. S. 154,055 nuns (Kennedy's Catholic Directory, 1954). Will the military exempt so many healthy young women without family ties? If it does, it must replace them by other women, mostly non-Catholic, often with children. That doesn't seem fair. Perhaps in the coming war we shall see nuns in their black and white penguin robes bring at Russian airplanes. Lewis Bayard Robinson

Norman Tallentire

VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA It is a year today since we received word of the passing of our



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NOVEMBER 22, 1954

"The mutual confidence on which all else depends can be maintained only by an open mind and a brave reliance upon free discussion."—JUDGE LEARNED HAND.

REPORT TO READERS

Good old slogan

THE NEW COUPON in the lower left-hand corner of this page is a seasonal reminder that the GUARDIAN is still doing business at the same old stand, with the same old slogan that put us in business six years ago.

Another slogan we used in our earliest days we would like to revive now, too: "Have you got four friends?" We'd like you to start right in, while you're checking over your holiday greeting remembrance list, and make a special list of people you think ought to be getting the GUARDIAN. It will probably turn out to be four times four friends, and the coupon down below is for your convenience in beginning to sign them up now, to save last-minute wear-and-tear on your holiday energies.

IF YOU ASK US, we think the GUARDIAN should be a pretty reassuring paper for people to get these days. It's most reassuring to us, when we open our mail each day, to know that there are so many terrific, two-fisted, right-thinking people peppering this land of ours. The many letters printed on this page every week are the best show of horse sense in America—the best cure we know of for that lonely feeling.

Don't worry too much if you have reason to believe, for example, that an old political pal may have voted this year for Tweedledum to keep Tweedledumber from getting elected. The men and women who battled for peace in the rough years of Korea haven't changed sides; you won't find any of the folks who have fought for civil liberties signing McCarthy's petition.

THE OLD CROWD is still around, and will probably answer the door if you knock. And as for youth, the radio and TV forums indicate that a heartening percentage of youngsters are thinking for themselves and thinking straight, in most cases with no help at all from the institutions of education. It was a youth forum, you may remember, which finally smoked out of Syngman Rhee's ambassador the admission that South Korea started the Korean War.

All things considered, it's high time to do a little visiting and the holiday season is made to order for it. We'd be honored if you'd take the GUARDIAN along when you go calling; we think most of your friends, old and new, will appreciate your suggestion of a six-month trial sub for \$1, just to keep in touch. —THE EDITORS

beloved brother, Norman H. Tallentire. At that time I tried to write a line to the GUARDIAN, but the shock was so great my pen wouldn't write. So I am taking this opportunity of saying to all who were kind and helpful during those harassing days he went through before his death: for your loving kindness to him, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I would like to take this opportunity of saying how shocked and grieved I was at the untimely passing of Emanuel Bloch at the age of 52 and Vito Marcantonio at the age of 51. Men of their calibre don't come often. The world as a whole, and New York in particular, is poorer for their loss. Norman at least had the privilege of living to almost the allotted span of three score years and ten. Clara Watts

A head of steam

BELLE GLADE, FLA. Whoever The Spectator is, he certainly said a mouthful when he wrote (Nov. 1) "A Head of Steam." Believe it would be a good idea for every one who takes the paper to cut this column out and mail it to his Senator, or some one else's Senator if one knows his own Senator couldn't be influenced no matter what—and there are some of that kind, sorry to say! I am

doing just that today. France Lyngholm

Many readers have asked: "Who is The Spectator?" He is many people—staff members and outside contributors. The Spectator with a head of steam (Nov. 1) was Cedric Belfrage, Ed.

The last word

BARSTOW, CALIF. The flagrant distortion of news (high quality white-wash) increases in direct ratio to the worsening of our bankrupt foreign policy. What are the inducements that tempt these press prostitutes to shovel dirt for the War Lords? Could it be \$?

With every step forward towards an "Americanized" world, we have taken two steps backwards. This shows the mentality and methods of our planners and policy-makers and the kind of success they have met with up to now—and the kind of success they can be expected to meet with in the future. It only shows how contemptuous they are of international justice.

For the past several years the U. S. has sown only dragon's teeth—and to those who preach war—remember—the people will have the last word: PEACE. Burr Linthacum



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War & Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet note of Nov. 13 proposing anew an all-European conference on Nov. 29 to work out all-European security.

Yet the talk of co-existence in the West cannot be dismissed as all demagoguery. At one level it reflects—and attempts to disarm—popular desire for an end to crises and war scares. On another it is dictated by the military and power realities of a world in which the U.S. has lost—if it ever had—the power of military decision against the socialist states, and in which the tides of history are flowing toward socialism.

The easier international atmosphere also has substance. International tension, reduced by the ending of the Indo-China war, has been relaxed further by the Soviet initiative on disarmament in UN and its stand on President Eisenhower's atom plan. (The U.S.S.R.'s Vishinsky told UN Nov. 12 that Moscow would co-sponsor the plan if the international agency had a real link to UN, if all countries took part, if under-developed countries received real

Post, 11/12) is so anachronistic in today's world that it must meet further and deeper frustrations, to which the "war lords" only answer is more reckless gambles.

The Washington Post story said that Joint Chiefs Radford, Twining and Carney and Secy. Dulles advocated the attacks, while Army Chief Ridgway and Undersecy. of State Bedell Smith were strongly opposed. The Eisenhower-Ridgway-Smith opposition presumably stemmed in part from the fact that all three are or were "land army" generals, skeptical of the efficacy of air-naval operations alone and aware of the immense difficulties of a land war in Asia. The same line-up played a key role in preventing U.S. intervention in Indo-China last spring.

"THE PROCESS OF THINKING": The White House reportedly leaked the story of the President's Sept. 12 decision. Roberts wrote that this incident had embarked the President "on a major effort to find some solution to the problem of co-existence with communism in general and how to deal with the Red China issue in particular." The latter search, he added, is limited by U.S. determination to keep Formosa as a base and Chiang Kai-shek as a rallying point for overseas Chinese. But the President has reportedly "requested" Chiang to halt his air attacks on the mainland; the mutual defense treaty Washington is now negotiating with Chiang is allegedly being framed to put a rein on his most provocative activities. Robert S. Allen (N.Y. Post, 10/19) said Dulles agreed to some restrictions on Chiang as the price for British support on SEATO and W. German rearmament. The Pentagon, the Formosa Senators, the war advocates in both parties are organizing to fight this "appeasement."

In a series of CSM articles on peaceful co-existence, Joseph C. Harsch said that the President, as a result of his experiences in the past year, has come to regard "the achievement of peace" as the greatest contribution he can make. Said Harsch:

"Washington has long been accustomed to thinking in terms of its early post-war monopoly in atomic weapons. Although the Soviets had broken into the H-bomb secret before the Indo-China crisis last April, it was not until after that crisis that Washington too [like its allies earlier] went through the process of thinking out the full meaning of H-bomb war. Such a war might have started then as every capital in the world was aware. It did not, and in the sober aftermath many a mind tackled for the first time the implication of what might have happened." The result was a Presidential decision that atomic war must be avoided, and an experiment made with co-existence "peaceful in that it does not involve the immediate threat of H-bombs



Nashville Tennessean S. O. S.

tossed over the landscape. Whether peacefulness involves anything more than the negative refraining from tossing H-bombs is another question." The decision may be "temporary"; in any case, the "cold war will undoubtedly continue."

MEN WHO DECIDE: But the "cold war" is a policy of preparing aggressive war. For the "war lords" the present lull must appear only a breathing-spell in which they will try to reorganize after a year and a half of defeats. The decisions on war and peace are in the hands of "powerful agencies" which operate secretly: the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Central Intelligence Agency, Natl. Security Council, Atomic Energy Commission, in short "the war lords—military and civilian" (Lerner).

Under the Eisenhower Administration—as to a very great extent under Truman's—these powerful agencies are headed and staffed by the most reckless promoters of war: Radford, Twining, Carney, the Dulles "brothers," Adm. Strauss, etc. They are spurred by the right-wing Republicans, the Formosa Senators, the Democratic Party leaders whose line is to attack the Administration for "appeasement" and reducing arms spending; and by disgruntled generals who have been preaching atomic war and their own "stab-in-the-back" version of the Korean defeat up and down the land, and are now campaigning for ten million signatures to block Senate censure of McCarthy.

THE PEOPLE MUST SPEAK: The détente cannot develop into real co-existence unless Americans work for a change in Washington's policy, an end to war preparations, ouster of the "war lords." Most urgently needing change are U.S. flights near, on or over socialist-world borders, and the aid and

Pocket editorial
The U.S. government has handed over \$300,000 to the W. German government to help buy a 25-room mansion for use as an embassy in Washington.
The U.S. government cannot afford to cut taxes for low-income families.
No mention was made of any repayment to the U.S. for lives of U.S. soldiers taken by the Germans.
—Federated Press

direction given to Chiang's aggressive attacks. CSM (11/11), considering the problem of "preventing preventive war," urged "a more active effort to remove unnecessary frictions" such as the recent flight of U.S. planes over China's air space, which "in Asian eyes . . . can be made to look like American aggression"; and observance of at least a 50-mile territorial limit around socialist borders since "new telescoping mapping cameras" have that range.

The documented—and boasted—U.S. role in Chiang's "little war" in the China seas will come before the UN General Assembly, probably in January. An end to U.S. support of Chiang is not only essential for peace but would be a body-blow to the power at home of the Knowlands, Jenners, etc.

The most serious long-term threat to peace lies in W. German rearmament. Moscow's alternative proposals for an all-European security system offer—as many non-socialist Europeans have pointed out—a real basis for settling the German question in accord with

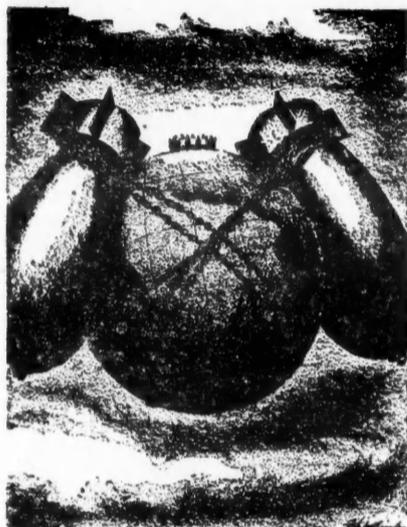


Carrefour, Paris

"The problem is to let yourself be tenderized without letting yourself be eaten."

the national interests of all countries concerned including the U.S.

The "war lords" and their supporters are already attempting to organize to disrupt even the present détente; this may lead to what the N.Y. Post (11/10) called "a fateful conflict" within the country—whose stakes may be "nothing less than war or peace." Yet the people could block the "war lords" if they increased their efforts for peace.



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch TEST OF DIPLOMACY

benefits including atomic power, and if the agency were barred from interfering in national projects.)

PUSH-BUTTON WARLORDS: In the present détente (diplomatic word for a less tense atmosphere), the disclosure by the Washington Post's Chalmers Roberts (11/8) that only Eisenhower's veto blocked U.S. air attacks on China in early September—attacks which could have led to world atomic war—is a warning of the ever-present threat to peace so long as U.S. policy is unchanged. That policy sparked by the U.S. "war lords" (Max Lerner, N.Y.

DE-SEGREGATION

NAACP asks court for early action

ATTORNEYS for the NAACP's Legal Defense & Educational Fund filed a brief Nov. 15 with the U.S. Supreme Court answering the tribunal's question how best to enforce the school-integration decree. The brief suggested that if the court should decide that to issue an enforcement order now "would present an administrative problem," it order the defendants to end jimcrow schools by Sept., 1955. However, if the court decides to allow gradual desegregation, "the outside date" be Sept., 1956. The U.S. Supreme Court issued its

anti-jimcrow decision last May 17—the result of five cases challenging the validity of laws requiring separation of Negro and white children in public and elementary schools. They came from Delaware, Dist. of Columbia, Kansas, S. Carolina, and Virginia.

"INJURY EACH DAY": The NAACP brief, declaring there was no reason to believe transition to integrated schools would be more effective if allowed to take years, said:

"Each day the relief is postponed is to the appellants a day of serious and irreparable injury; for this court has announced that segregation of Negroes in public schools generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

Southern states opposing the NAACP plan presented briefs urging the high court to permit gradual desegregation and hinted at hostile reactions, including abolition of public elementary education, otherwise. Some briefs asked that district federal courts in the communities affected formulate decrees for putting the Supreme Court's decision into operation.

Now that both sides have filed briefs, they will appear before the high tribunal Dec. 6 for oral arguments.

Off with their heads!

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.), sponsor of the original censure resolution against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, said today he had long been "prepared" for a McCarthy blast against Mr. Flanders' family relationships. Sen. Flanders said a brother of the wife of Alger Hiss was his brother's wife's sister's divorced husband.

—N.Y. Times, Nov. 9

Three fine American authors applaud "Seeds of Destruction" The New Book by CEDRIC BELFRAGE

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WASHINGTON CALLS THE TUNE: WILL A CONTINENT EAT OR STARVE?

Latin America seethes as economic parley opens in Rio de Janeiro

By Kumar Goshal

WHEN the American governments gathered at Caracas last March, on the eve of the overthrow of democracy in Guatemala, the U.S. pressured the Latin Americans to forego economic issues till the Rio de Janeiro conference in favor of discussing the U.S.-sponsored anti-communist resolution. But delegates to the Inter-American Economic Conference opening Nov. 22 gathered in Rio skeptical of any solution coming out of the conference. Advance press reports added to their skepticism. The N. Y. Times (10/20) reported that Washington had "rejected outright the two ideas widely promoted by Latin Americans for consideration at the conference." The ideas: a special development fund for grants-in-aid and long-range, low interest loans for essential but non-profit projects; guaranteed long-range U.S. purchase of Latin American raw materials at a stipulated price.

The heart of the Latin Americans' conflict with the U.S. lies in the fact that U.S. control of their exportable materials dictates whether they eat or starve. As Chile's UN delegate said:

"We prefer enterprise which is our own, which is national and which produces for the general good. . . . It must be realized that [foreign private enterprise] is interested only in exportable production and that the resulting service of capital heavily burdens our balance of payments."

THE NEW LOOK: Latin delegates had one ace up their sleeve: expanding trade with the socialist world. Besides agreements signed in the past, Uruguay signed a trade and payments pact with the U. S. S. R. last July. While the U. S. holds over Chile's head the threat of depressing world copper prices by dumping surplus copper from its huge stockpile, the feeling persists in Santiago (NYT, 10/15)

"... that such surplus would not reappear, since copper shipment to the Soviet Union is permitted now [by the Chilean government.] . . . Officials also feel there is a strong potential market in Germany, France and England. . . ."

Ten days before the Rio conference, the Eisenhower Administration announced two programs: a proposal to set up a \$100 million international corporation to finance private enterprise in under-developed countries (the UN Latin American Economic Commission has recommended a minimum \$1 billion annual foreign investment in Latin America alone); and sending abroad men "with masters' degrees in business administration [to] look for investment opportunities that might interest Americans" (Wall St. Journal, 11/10). NYT (11/12) felt this would not go "very far toward meeting the grave needs of Latin American and Asian countries."

ERODED INCOMES: The American governments meet in Brazil at a time when living costs in all Latin America are soaring. Lagging wages have provoked strikes betrayed by governments; governments have devalued their currencies, adding to people's misery; it was being hinted that the Guatemala "anti-communist" pattern would be repeated elsewhere; and knowledge spreads wider about the huge profits U.S. investors take out of Latin Amer-

ica, utterly out of proportion to the benefits for the people (see below).

The Women's Intl. League for Peace & Democracy reported in October that in the last seven years Latin American living costs have risen 224% in Argentina, 307% in Chile, 542% in Bolivia, 1300% in Paraguay. Mexican workers' wages had lost 30-50% of their purchasing power when the government devalued the peso in April, and have since declined further. Wage negotiations concluded in July

"... represented wage increases for

of the Central Union of Workers left a conference to which they had been invited by Interior Minister Gen. Parra, "about 30 detectives . . . hustled them off . . . to the political police investigation headquarters" (NYT, 10/17). They were released after signing statements that, in a press release the day before, their reference to "trouble-makers and adventurers" applied only to members of previous administrations. Next day 61 of Chile's 147 Congressmen, representing 11 parties, "energetically protested the arbitrary

"against Chile, strongly resembling the press campaign which preceded the aggression against Guatemala" (World Peace Council Bulletin, 10/15). Sam Pope Brewer reported (NYT, 9/22) that "the Communists are deeply entrenched in Chile and they represent a serious danger"; an editorial in the same day's NYT found communism "stronger in Chile than in any Latin American country, now that Guatemala has been cleaned up."

From Chileans this press campaign brought these reactions:

- Radical Party chairman Dr. Luis Bossay said democrats were "alarmed," must keep on the alert;

- Former Public Works Minister and Agrarian Workers' Party leader Orlando Latorre said for his party: "We will not accept interference by foreign imperialist powers";

- Doctrinaire Radical Party chairman Dr. Arturo Olavarría considered U.S. war psychosis such that signs of Chile's democratic development came to appear as "dangerous";

- People's Democratic Party Chairman pointed out the similarity between the campaign against Chile and what preceded the Guatemala coup; Labor, Communist and Democratic party leaders voiced similar concern.

THE PIRATE FLAG: Several Latin American guests in the U.S. spoke out strongly at the conference on "Responsible Freedom in the Americas," sponsored three weeks ago by the Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace in connection with Columbia University's bicentennial celebration:

- Fernando Diez de Medina, noted Bolivian writer, condemned U.S. intervention in Guatemala, exploitation of cheap Latin American labor to enrich U.S. investors; he said the average Bolivian worker earns in a month what the U.S. worker earns in three days.

- Dr. Eduardo Santos, anti-Communist ex-President of Colombia, said that "the worst enemies of freedom are hiding behind . . . the flag of



THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT THE WORD "ECONOMICS" MEANS
But these kids in Bogota, Colombia, understand the word "hungry"

only about 10% of the active labor force. The real income . . . of Mexican workers . . . was further eroded by continually rising prices" (Foreign Commerce Weekly, 9/27).

Last September Mexican taxi, bus and truck drivers struck against a 35% gas price increase, tying up transportation in Tampico and Madero on the Gulf of Mexico and in Victoria, about 200 miles from Brownsville, Tex. A week later, leaders reported a government promise to reduce gas price increases, but on Oct. 23 Communist Party leaders were taken into "protective custody" to forestall possible demonstrations against the increases in Mexico City. The Mexican government has swung far to the right; it has violated its own long-standing principle of political asylum by arresting Guatemalan political refugee Jaime Rosenberg—with more arrests expected.

"TROUBLEMAKERS" IN CHILE: In Santiago, Chile, after eight top leaders

detention" of the union leaders.

This was an aftermath of the big copper-mine strikes of last Aug.-Sept., when President Ibanez imposed martial law and forced the miners back to work under threat of army draft. While "inflation has reached the galloping point" (NYT, 9/22), the miners get about \$1.50 a day compared to U.S. workers' \$12.76 to \$15.55 a day for the same work, same companies (Anaconda and Kennecott). The strikers asked a 75% raise, got 25%—to be paid by the government, not the companies.

OMINOUS WORDS: Meanwhile in the U.S. a press campaign has started



Herblock in Washington Post
"He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus. . . ."

The take is vast . . . the give is tiny

Between 1946-1953 inclusive U.S. private corporations and individuals have taken 21 times more money out of Latin America than the U.S. government has put into all types of economic, technical and social aid. Private profits taken out amounted to \$4,082,000,000.

Adding to this another \$1,658,000,000 which was re-invested in Latin America, and the \$108,000,000 drawn by the U.S. government in interest on loans, total profits during the 8-year period were \$5,848,000,000.

Moneys given to Latin America as donations of surplus, for hoof-and-mouth disease eradication, through Reconstruction Finance Corp., as Economic and Technical Assistance and Lend-Lease and Emergency Famine Relief, etc., amounted to \$189,000,000.

—Latin America Today, Oct.-Nov., '54.

Call to conscience

THE Guatemalan government has announced that 20 Guatemalans who defended their country against invasion will be executed before this month ends and that 80 more will follow them.

Only a demonstration that this fresh outrage has at last stirred the American conscience can save the lives of these men and women. The GUARDIAN urges its readers to write or wire at once to Ambassador Jose Luis Cruz Salazar, Guatemalan Embassy, 1614 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

anti-communism [which] in Latin America becomes one of those pirate flags that covers all kinds of goods, even the most dangerous and the most abominable." Asking "against whom are we arming?" he likened the sending of arms to Latin America to "placing morphia in the hands of a child . . . exposing us to the worst of drugs." (In a letter to NYT, 10/18, former Chilean Consul Exequiel Puelma likened U.S. arms supplies to "putting a sword in the hands of a skeleton.")

While Latin America seethed, U.S. delegates went to Rio with the satisfying feeling that the continent now seemed "freer of overt revolutionary trends." Wrote Alvarez del Vayo, former Foreign Minister of Spain and for years a correspondent of Latin American newspapers:

"... Beneath the surface the picture is quite different. Sometimes revolutions are not seen until they explode with world-shaking fury. Such a one has occurred in Asia, and such a one may be in the making in Latin America as it is in Africa."

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Claude Williams

(Continued from Page 1)

having once paid 45c as three months' advance dues to the CP in 1937.) At the appeal trial the prosecution and Williams both appealed against dismissal of that charge but it was again dismissed "because of the wording." Williams continued to insist that his judges had a "moral responsibility" to find him guilty or not guilty of the charge and, if guilty, "in what respects I have violated the gospel of the Son of Man and the creed of the church" in allegedly following that line.

In appealing to the highest church court, the Presbyterian General Assembly which meets in Los Angeles next May, Williams told the GUARDIAN he would again press for a finding on the "Communist" charge.

He told the Synod, sitting in the First Presbyterian Church at Flint, Mich., that he had been

"... fired from my pastorate in Paris, Ark., in 1934 for preaching under the Hoover administration things that became popular under Roosevelt's; hired in 1942 by the Presbytery of Detroit to preach there the same things I was fired for preaching ten years before."

Now, he said, he was being deposed from the ministry for "heresies" which the Detroit Presbytery approved—which indeed had been published under the Presbytery's sponsorship—during the war years. He added:

"It is the church which has been changing with the complexion of the times. I have stayed pretty well the same."



JAN HUS
The Czech artist Karel Svoboda executed this stamp marking the 550th anniversary of Hus' first sermon in Prague. Instead of the ascetic priest, Svoboda's research discovered Hus to be "a sturdy peasant with vigorous features."

THE WORD & THE DEED: Williams was defended by the Rev. Paul J. Allured, honorably retired minister of the Michigan Synod. Also present in Flint was lawyer Royal W. France, who had prepared and submitted a 32-page printed brief for Williams; the Religious Freedom Committee (118 E. 28th St., N.Y.C. 16) had made France's services available for the appeal because it felt the case would "have a bearing upon the prophetic freedom

of other ministers within the Presbyterian Church and in many other denominations." France pointed out to the trial commission that the prosecution had the advantage of a trained lawyer while Allured was not only not an attorney but handicapped by precarious health; and since the case had "wider implications than the theological position of the church, involving religious and political liberty in a large context," he urged that the technical requirement of a church minister or elder to represent a defendant should be waived. (France is himself well acquainted with church law, being the son of a Kalamazoo, Mich., Presbyterian minister.) The trial commission voted 3 to 4 against allowing France to appear even as a friend of the court, and to exclude him from the hearing which would be held in "executive session." Allured collapsed after presenting the defense case.

Allured had signed France's brief, stating that it

"... represents the views of Claude Williams. . . . Personally, I am quite conservative theologically. . . . [But] the theology of Christianity must not be put first—it is the doing of the 'Word' that counts. Claude Williams is putting his critics to shame—as he follows his Master going about 'doing good' as Jesus did."

"MARTYR OF THE CENTURY": In his own brief, Allured expressed his conviction that the decision to depose Williams was

"... based on a very regrettable misunderstanding of the true nature of Heresy as distinguished from Heterodoxy. . . . Has any evidence been shown that any of his theological be-

liefs have resulted in any way under his teaching or influence becoming thereby less good, as Jesus taught and practiced goodness? Rather, the whole theology contained in his ministry of 'Applied Religion' has only Christlike goodness as its objective. . . . He fights religious beliefs that have been proven false by their resulting evils of hypocrisy, racism, exploitation, social injustice, general indifference to human needs. . . .

"Claude Williams—a humble but stubborn heterodox? Undoubtedly yes. But Claude Williams—heretic, pernicious exponent of error, guilty of unfaithfulness to our Master and bringing reproach to his cause? Such a verdict would qualify him for 'the martyr of the century.'"

After the Synod confirmed the verdict, 60-year-old preacher Williams told the GUARDIAN he would have little time between now and May to prepare his final appeal to the General Assembly. He returned to Alabama to continue his work on a new front: orienting the religious South toward making a reality of the integration of white and Negro schools "which will not be attained merely by a Supreme Court ruling against segregation."

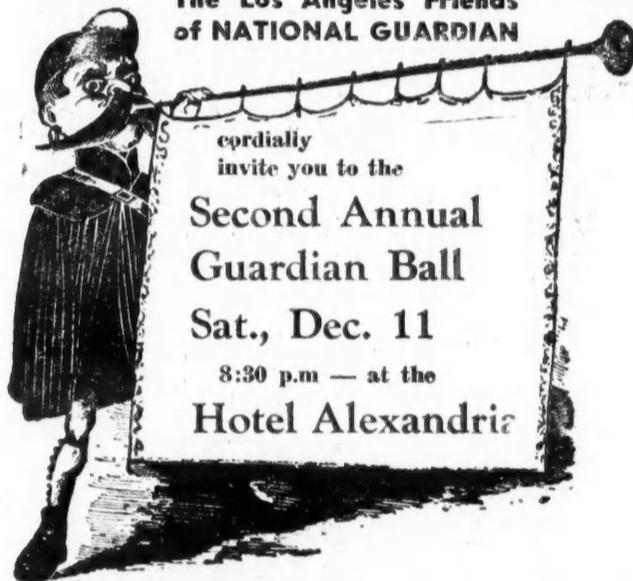
Henry George Hoch, church editor of the Detroit News, quoted Williams (11/10) as saying:

"I've lost everything but my soul, and I'll be damned if I lose that at this stage of life. . . . I hold no ill will against any of my brethren in Michigan, but am disappointed that they upheld irresponsible charges as being equivalent to guilt."

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Drawing by Interlandi
"I want them to know the whole world is watching on this censure motion."

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AMERICA'S 4,500,000 MIGRATORY WORKERS

Farm workers union opens drive in Florida

THE picture (right) was not taken in an "underdeveloped" country. This wizened baby came wailing into the world near San Antonio, Texas, found for his crib a cardboard box in a two-room shack. His parents, American citizens of Mexican descent, were migrant cotton workers. Neither can read or write; none of the children has ever attended school. Seeking to keep the family together and earn a more steady living, they left the cotton trade, settled in a \$10-a-month shack (\$2 extra for water delivered in a barrel), starved, fought with local relief agencies who gave them no help, until the father found a job.

For the nation's 4,500,000 migrant agricultural workers the problems deepen. Aiming to help them organize to fight for better standards is the new Southern Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (1502 Boone Place, Lakeland, Fla.) headed by Otis Nation. Its organizing drive is now beginning in Florida's citrus industry, where Nation was for many years active as an organizer for the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers and other unions. Nearly 10,000 citrus workers were organized there directly after the war.

FILED-UP WOE: The already sporadic, underpaid citrus and vegetable picking jobs, plus any leanings toward unionization, are being further undercut in Florida by the U. S. Labor Dept.'s policy of recruiting pickers from outside the state. The Dept. reported that 7,500 workers would be brought this year from the British West Indies, along with 15,000 from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, S. Carolina and Tennessee. Many small southeastern farmers, unable because of the drought to eke out



even their usual marginal living, have joined the pickers this year.

The union has protested the out-of-state recruiting to the Dept.'s Farm Labor Procurement Division. The government recently allocated thousands of dollars of drought relief to big Texas farmers, reports SAWOC chairman

Harry Koger, but piles misfortune upon the small farmers and workers.

STARVING MEN: Citing the wages of an expert orange-picker, as \$4.32 the first week and \$12, \$15, and \$17 in the weeks following, Nation writes:

"Thousands from other states are here and doing nothing. . . . Two

members of our union went fishing last week to try and get some meat for the table. They caught a two-pound trout and started home. They met another worker who had come to Florida to pick fruit. He was broke—hadn't had food for two days; they gave him their lunch and the fish for a fish sandwich.

"Calvin Jones, Lake Wales Negro leader, and another member found another Negro sitting on the curb crying and sick from hunger. One agreed to give him a place to sleep and the other said he had some corn bread and black-eyed peas left over. This unfortunate person had been told that a fruit-picker could get rich in warm, sunny Florida. He had dug a well to get money to come from Alabama after hearing he could make \$20 a day and eat all the oranges he could eat. . . .

"Nineteen men were sleeping under an overpass near Winter Haven. It was cold and rainy and they had not been able to get work and had no funds. Their food: green oranges.

"The growers got a law passed at the last meeting of the legislature making it a serious offense to 'snatch' oranges from the groves. [The Lakeland Ledger reported, 10/24: 'A Lake Wales citrus man has received \$200 in checks from Florida Citrus Mutual for helping capture and convict four citrus thieves.'] Many of these imported people will be forced to 'snatch' some fruit since they will be starving. . . . The callous disregard of our citizens by the big processors and their Republican agents in the federal agencies is solely for the purpose of lowering the rates of our pickers."

At a meeting in New York to raise funds for the committee, N. Y. Negro Labor Council's executive secretary Victoria Garvin said:

"In this age of runaway shops the fight for better wages in the south is not the problem of the south alone. Nobody's job is safe until we establish true democracy in our nation's 'soft underbelly.'"

"ALL DIRT IS DIRTY"

FBI makes 3 vain tries to get Sobell to 'talk'

FOR Morton Sobell the monotony of the grim island prison of Alcatraz has been relieved three times recently—by FBI agents, Mrs. Helen Sobell, who visited her husband recently, charged Nov. 15 that the agents suggested Sobell might receive leniency if he would talk. He is serving a 30-year sentence on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. In a letter to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, Mrs. Sobell wrote:

"The second visit by your agent was free of all pretenses. Starting with expressions of friendship and interest in my husband's welfare, your agent told my husband: 'You cannot hurt the Rosenbergs now, nor can you help them. Why not start thinking about your own future?'"



MORTON SOBELL
His hands remain unsoiled

In behalf of her husband Mrs. Sobell wrote:

"Brave men have always fought for truth and honor. Even though the days of his youth are being torn from him one by one, my innocent husband will not perjure himself. He will betray neither his ideals nor other innocent people.

"To have suffered some 50 months of prison, to face the living death of 30 years in Alcatraz, to have been convicted in a conspiracy trial where no witness ever testified that my husband had ever given or received

Conviction of Rosenberg defender is reversed

BERKELEY, CALIF.—Reuel S. Amdur, "Thoreau-an anarchist" convicted in Feb., 1953, of setting up a sidewalk table without a permit to collect protest signatures in the Rosenberg case, was finally acquitted last month by the same municipal judge R. C. Staats Jr. who convicted him. The Appellate Court had found that the City Council had no authority to deny Amdur a permit on the grounds that he did not apply for it "in good faith," and that the real basis for the denial was that Council members did not agree with Amdur's views. Judge Staats found that Amdur, who was defended by American Civil Liberties Union counsel, had been denied equal protection of the laws since similar permits had been granted to others.

any secret material, this is injustice compounded. Do not add to this by further visits from your FBI agents."

"WON'T SOIL MY HANDS": Mrs. Sobell charged that since his arrest her husband has been under constant pressure to "confess" and implicate others, and that even his transfer to dread Alcatraz

on Thanksgiving Day, 1952, was an attempt to break him into co-operating with the government. She cited the remarks of trial Judge Irving Kaufman when he denied a motion for reduction of sentence on Jan. 9, 1953:

"It is still more deplorable and grievous that Sobell has not seen fit to follow the course of David Greenglass, Harry Gold, and Klaus Fuchs, who, after pleading guilty, gave substantial aid in detecting and bringing to justice other espionage agents whose acts were endangering our national security."

For himself, Sobell had this to say in a recent letter to his wife:

"I will never soil these hands. A person must live with himself for a long time—and his children and their children must live with his name and what it means after his time. And it's so simple. There is no slightly soiled dirt; all dirt is dirty."

The Natl. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case (1050 Sixth Av., New York 18) has recently stepped up its nationwide campaign to win for Sobell a transfer from Alcatraz. Stephen Love, law pro-

Sanity corner

"We must abandon the indignity of teachers' loyalty oaths and legislative investigations to discover subversives among educators. . . . We must cease harassing our teachers and our educators. We must cease meddling in their intellectual and private affairs. We must abandon inquiries into the curriculum and the libraries and the textbooks to discover dangerous ideas. . . .

"A free society does not regard political differences as evidence of treason. . . . is not afraid of ideas at home, is not afraid of ideas abroad."

—Columbia Univ. history prof. Henry Steele Commager to the Adult Education Assn. Natl. Conference, Nov. 7.

fessor at Northwestern University and past chairman of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the Illinois State Bar Assn., has been retained to conduct this phase of the case. Letters urging a transfer are requested by the committee to be sent to James V. Bennett, Federal Director of Prisons, 101 Indiana Av., Washington, D. C.

If THEY knock at your door

The GUARDIAN has several times alerted its readers and all who have ever been connected with progressive organizations or movements to be prepared for a visit at home or place of work, or to be stopped in the street, by agents of the FBI, Immigration Service etc. We again suggest that you arm yourself with an understanding of your rights so that, knowing in advance how to protect yourself, you may safeguard not only your own rights but those of others:

- No matter what official identification any stranger presents, you need not let him into your home; unless he has a warrant, he has no right to enter.
- Whether at your door or elsewhere, you need not answer FBI questions. Tell the agent, if you like, that you will make an appointment to meet him at your attorney's office.
- Your right of refusal being what it is, there is nothing to get flustered about. The agents are looking for a sign that you are intimidated; they are trained in techniques of heightening intimidation.
- You need not be drawn into conversation about whether you "want to co-operate with the government"; it is designed to make you fear that you will "look suspicious" if you refuse. Your co-operation may be wanted for only one purpose—to destroy either yourself or another decent citizen.
- Keep calm, confident in the knowledge that it is you, not they, who are defending good Americanism.
- Above all—when in any doubt about what you should do, talk it over with a good lawyer FIRST—that is, BEFORE, not after, you do or say anything you might later regret.

THE GOLDEN DOOR IS TARNISHED

Ellis Island shuts down, jails open for deportees

By Eugene Gordon

AN island in New York harbor to which the Dutch colonists would go in rowboats for all-day picnics, and which later became world-famous when the 18th century farmer-merchant Samuel Ellis bought it and gave it his name, ended last week another chapter of its history. At mass swearing-in ceremonies of new citizens on Veterans Day, Atty. Gen. Brownell announced the closing of Ellis Island together with the Justice Dept.'s "seaport detention facilities" at Boston, Seattle, San Francisco, San Diego and Honolulu.

Ellis Island, he said, would be "put to useful service in other work." In earlier announcements of the closing, Dist. Immigration & Naturalization Inspector Edward J. Shaughnessy said the Island had "lots and lots of space we can't use but have to keep up"; Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing said the move "will mean not only a saving of \$800,000 to \$900,000 a year but will provide for greater efficiency."

The chapter that was ending had seen millions of "homeless, tempest-tost, yearning to breathe free"—as Emma Lazarus called them in her poem under the neighboring Statue of Liberty—pour through the Island as a "golden door" to a better life. It had seen the Island become more and more, in recent years, a detention place for foreign-born who had yearned in the wrong political language and were being sent back where they came from.

"JUST GO HOME": The closing move had opponents. Fifteen N.Y. Congressmen argued that "transfer of Ellis

Island to other quarters cannot be justified on the ground of economy" since "it would cost a million just to build detention quarters" elsewhere. A group representing businessmen, civic leaders and clergymen feared the government couldn't find a better place of detention. About 200 government workers on the Island, most of whom joined the Service to help people come into the U.S. and found themselves helping send them away, were bitter over losing their jobs. One told the GUARDIAN:

"We have been told to just go home and forget it—find some other job. If the Service has made new detention arrangements, nobody has told us what they are. Most of us entered this service, which is very low-paid, for the security. But now—after as much as 20 years' service in some cases—if you haven't any other place to go, you're just out of luck."

Brownell told the citizen-novitiates that future immigrants would be screened in their home countries and aboard U.S.-bound ships. Barring "a few cases," persons "whose admissibility or deportation is under study" would no longer be detained, except those "whose freedom of movement could be adverse to the national security or public safety."

NON-CRIMINALS JAILED: With the Island closed, where would those whose "freedom of movement could be adverse" be detained? On that point Brownell had nothing to tell his new fellow-citizens; but the fact is that the Immigration Dept. has already begun incarcerating persons held for deportation for past or present "wrong politics"—who are technically "civil cases," not even charged with any crime—in jail, subject to the same treatment as persons held or convicted on criminal charges. The GUARDIAN learned that "deportable" males are now jailed in New York City's West St. federal house of detention and in White Plains, and females in Eastview, Westchester Co.

One now in this plight is Taras Bojarchuk, for years an officer in the U.S. merchant marine, who spent from Sept., 1950, to Nov., 1952 in Ellis Island, was returned there last August and moved to West St. jail three weeks ago. Not until last August did Bojarchuk even learn through his attorneys' efforts on what ground his deportation was sought (it proved to be alleged Communist Party membership in the Thirties). Since Poland, which he left at the age of 13, will not accept him, Bojarchuk—charged with no crime—could conceivably spend the rest of his life in jail. In Ellis Island, he and other "detainees" were at least allowed almost any reading matter and to send and receive as many letters as they wished, and sometimes phoned outside.

THE CHILDREN: What is now to be

done about children who, held with their mothers and/or fathers in Ellis Island, had a semblance of family life? (They were allowed to be with their parents there, although there was almost nothing for them—and nothing at all for their parents—to do to pass the weeks or months of detention.)

On this point, a letter from author Pearl S. Buck to the N.Y. Times (11/16) is illuminating. She wrote of a Rumanian-born woman who now "cannot see her 12-year-old son because no one under 16 is allowed to visit in the prison where she is incarcerated. The child is somewhere else in New York." Describing as "most unfortunate" the condition of former Ellis Island "detainees" now in jails, Miss Buck wrote:

"They are locked up with murderers, drug addicts and other degenerate types. Their food is inadequate, their bed mattresses dirty. They have little opportunity to get fresh air. . . . Intelligent and good persons are treated as though they had committed crimes. . . . It is very urgent that something be done immediately. . . ."

THE EQUAL FOOTING: Brownell told the foreign-born U.S. citizens: "From this day hence, you will stand on equal footing with all the citizens of this unique Republic." One sense in which they would be on equal footing with native-born citizens was with respect to a law Brownell urged through the 83d Congress which—if his politics is wrong—renders a "native" as stateless as an "alien." The "alien" can be denaturalized and deported under the Walter-McCarran Act; the "native" can be de-citizenized under the new law and sent to one of several U.S. concentration camps already equipped.

Neither the Immigration Service nor the Justice Dept. would answer the GUARDIAN's question: Is sending political "detainees" to jail going to be a permanent arrangement, or will other detention places be set up for "civil" cases? Brownell on Veterans Day, after saying all Immigration Service functions would be centered at 70 Columbus Av., declared: "When needed, other more modern facilities will be used."

"THE PRICE OF LABOR": Publicist

T. T. Munger expressed in the March, 1888, Century Magazine the fear which now materializes in government action. He wrote that the "almost hopeless complications of the labor question are almost wholly due" to the kinds of immigrants that lead "the mob," thus so broadening "the range of the price of labor that the American laborer cannot endure the competition." Munger added: "Concretely stated, such immigrants do not become Americans."

Seventy-seven years later foreign-born Smith Act victims, upon completing their prison terms, are scheduled to be deported because the government says they didn't "become Americans." The government hereafter will alienize native U.S. citizens convicted under the Smith Act, because they failed to "become Americans" as defined by Brownell. The Taft-Hartley law compelled some labor leaders to disavow political conviction or stand condemned of destroying their unions' bargaining rights. The government then charged that their disavowals were lies and prosecuted them for perjury.

Munger concluded his Century article:

"No scrutiny in our ports will turn back any considerable number. The restrictions must be made before the journey hither begins. . . . To this end it is suggested that laws be enacted requiring every person to show an American official his fitness to become an American citizen. . . ."

The laws suggested were a long time coming, but the country finally got the Walter-McCarran Act. Brownell after his speech told reporters he was acting within that law. History had made a reality of what a magazine writer foresaw three-fourths of a century ago as historically necessary. But, as the Foreign Born Committee's Abner Green remarked to the GUARDIAN last week, history never develops one-sidedly: it's only that some people see it that way. He added:

"We don't know how the government will use that place now. One thing we do know—having some knowledge of history—is that Ellis Island is one day going to be the people's picnic-ground again."



"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"



Interlandi in Des Moines Register "It's a history of America from the writing of the Constitution, through Washington, Jefferson, the Bill of Rights, Abraham Lincoln, up to the Roosevelt era, with an interesting last chapter entitled, 'How Did McCarthyism Come Into Being With This Kind of Heritage?'"

Filthy food

(Continued from Page 1)

HAVE A NOODLE: Rat infestation is a serious health menace; rats from the beginning of time have been carriers of many diseases fatal to men. The most serious of these are murine typhus fever, the plague (both bubonic and pneumonic), salmonellosis, trichinosis, and hemorrhagic jaundice or Weil's disease. A Public Health Service handbook on rat-borne diseases says:

"Weil's disease is a febrile infection. . . . It is characterized by fever, vomiting, jaundice, hemorrhage, and enlargement and tenderness of the liver. The mortality has varied from 4% to 48% in different outbreaks. The causative agent is contained . . . in the feces and urine of rats. . . . Man usually acquires the infection from ingestion of food or water contaminated by the excreta of infected rats. . . ."

Reporter Fitz-Gerald wrote: "Rats have no bladder control—constantly urinate as they run. Food & Drug Administration photos sent to me show bags of flour, cartons of noodles and other products which were chewed by rats, contaminated by excreta, saturated with urine."

THE "TOP VILLAINS": But she cautioned her readers not to "blame your grocer, or the miller—the fact is that high government policy-makers, bowing to the wishes of grain speculators, decided you can eat filth, and like it." She named Hobby and Benson as the top villains "behind one of the most astonishing sell-outs in the nation's history—a shocking scheme to put contaminated food into your family's mouths for profits. . . ."

To back up her charge that "there is more profit in selling contaminated grain than in selling high-grade grain," she quoted Evan Wright, chief of the Food & Drug division of the Kansas State Dept. of Health:

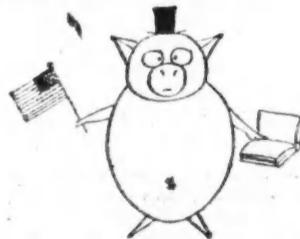
"Following seizure of several cars of wheat in Kansas City and Omaha, several firms complained of the action of the Federal Food & Drug Administration in Washington, and through the efforts of members of Congress, the FDA activities in this field were brought to a halt. . . . Since that time there has been a decided increase in the marketing of weevily wheat, and wheat which is contaminated with rodent droppings and urine. . . . There is heavy trading in what we call low grade wheat. That is wheat that is con-

taminated or weevily. They buy that wheat cheap and mix it with high grade wheat, about one carload to six, and sell the lot at a higher price."

"AN EXCESS OF DROPPINGS": Another villain in the filthy food scandal is Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (R-Kans.), who has just been re-elected. Columnist Drew Pearson reported on Oct. 30:

"The grain dealers and elevator men of Kansas are grateful to Schoepel for intervening with the White House to set aside the grain cleanup order which would have required wheat with too great a percentage of rat droppings and weevil to be used only as cattle feed. When 45 carloads of wheat were seized for an excess of rat droppings, Walter Scott of the Kansas City grain exchange got in touch with Sen. Schoepel, who pressured the White House."

The suspension of the clean-up order followed. Contaminated food has been with us since.



ADVERTISEMENT

"... the first 20 should die at about the end of the month"

That is the concluding phrase of a United Press story dated Guatemala, announcing the schedule of the firing squads of Pres. Castillo Armas. The month is November. The day of death may come while we sit at our Thanksgiving dinner or within a week of our holiday.

The "first twenty," says United Press, are to be followed by 80—and after the first 100 how many hundreds?

We do not know the names of the "first twenty," whether they are men or women or how old they are but only that they fought for their country against invasion and are doomed—unless the people of the United States grant them a reprieve.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1954

Castillo Says Guatemala Will Execute 20 as Reds

The Guatemalan government of Castillo Armas has reason to be grateful to the government of the United States. It has reason to fear the people of the United States. If now it hears by our letters and telegrams that we are no longer silent—then who will dare give the order to fire?

- To be silent is to condone murder.
- To be silent is to forfeit all rights to a Thanksgiving that will be no holiday for firing squads in Guatemala.

The "first twenty" may pay with their lives for not being silent. To save them it is not necessary that you give your life . . . only a letter. . . .
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If you wish to help place advertisements like this in other publications, send contributions to publisher of this ad: Richard Greenspan, Assoc. Editor, Latin America Today, 799 Broadway, Room 636, New York City 3.

Supreme Court weighs life or death for Walter Lee Irvin

THE U.S. Supreme Court was to decide on Nov. 20 whether to hear arguments for a new trial in the case of Walter Lee Irvin, accused with three other Negro youths in 1949 of raping a white woman at Groveland, Fla. Irvin was to have been electrocuted the week of Nov. 8, but the NAACP, encouraged by nationwide Negro and white support, got a stay from the high court. One of the accused was shot dead by a deputized mob shortly after the alleged crime; Charles Greenlee, 16,

was given life on the chaingang. The high court answered an NAACP appeal with the order that Irvin and Samuel Shepherd be given a new trial. The late Justice Robert H. Jackson's opinion said the convictions,

"... accompanied by such events [acts of violence against the Negro community], do not meet my civilized conception of due process of law... This case presents one of the best examples of one of the worst menaces to American justice."

In 1951 Shepherd was killed and Irvin wounded "in self-defense" by Sheriff Willis McCall—recently conspicuous in a Milford, Del., anti-integration demonstration—on their way handcuffed together from prison to the new trial. McCall was exonerated. The prosecution at the second trial, as at the first, failed to produce medical evidence that the woman had been attacked. The high court refused to review the second conviction.

The NAACP this time will contend in

its petition that the prosecution in neither trial called to the stand a white doctor who could have testified that the alleged victim had not been raped. The petition will also underscore several errors in the prosecution's case. GUARDIAN readers, having played a part in bringing about the present situation, are urged to follow progress of the case before the Supreme Court.

Get your holiday greeting cards from the Guardian. See p. 12.

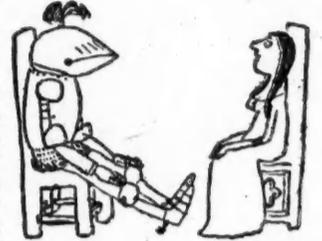
the SPECTATOR



Subversive strudel

THE banner flapping in the November breeze outside the 71st Armory at 34th St. and Park Av. read: "Thirty-first Annual International Women's Exhibition of Arts and Industry." The Spectator, interested in stronger international ties, in expositions, in arts, in industry, and in a better break for women in all these areas, bought his ticket and entered the armory.

The banner should have read: "Mishmash Manor." The "exposition" was a cross between a tired county fair and a faded calendar. Women in booths were masquerading in ye quaint peasant customs of "Romania," "Switzerland," "Lithuania" and other countries as they might appear in a Disney atlas. In this world of home-made cake and warmed-over charm there was no sign of Israel, African or any other national movement later than the over-ripe overthrow of the Czar. The only resemblance to the Russian, living or dead, was a cubbyhole stuffed with St. Petersburg souvenirs, stopped by a sign advertising ballet lessons.



Drawing by Andre Francots, Paris

DEEP-FAT AND FRITTERS: Competing with this musty activity was the customary yawping of vendors of lavender bags, soda pop, household gadgets and chances on a new car, not to mention bagpipes wheezing and a children's ballet being performed on a stage 30 feet in the air.

Only the Polish Alliance of Brooklyn (a solvent insurance organization) proudly posted the names of Polish heroines—Curie, Modjeska, Landowska among them. The other participants—far from acknowledging that women have become city planners, scientists, cabinet members—subscribed to the belief that they were still safely bedded down in the 19th century. To judge from the displays, women's relation to art and industry stemmed from earrings, deep-fat frying, earrings, raffle books, strudel, earrings, religious books, flower arrangement, knitting, hair tinting, cook books and earrings.

One might have dismissed it all as a witless charade, or a plug for small organizations, or even as a chance for big business to write off some advertising expenses. United Fruit Company, for example, served banana fritters for free. (And they say this is a heartless corporation!)

A COUPLE OF CLUES: The true tipoff on who stands to gain by affairs like this one came from the literature. The Lithuanian group distributed a 12-page speech on "Liberation of Enslaved Countries," made last year by the Hon. Charles J. Kersten, Congressman from Wisconsin. (He will be remembered as the patriot who got \$100 million appropriated for exporting official force and violence in order to sabotage governments he didn't like. At home he tried to sabotage the recent Evanston religious conference.)

At the Sino-American Amity, Inc. booth, you picked up a brochure listing its trustees. Chief among them are Alfred (China Lobby) Kohlberg, James A. (Coca Cola) Farley, and the already mentioned Hon. Charles (Operation X) Kersten. Their new headquarters, a solid, unmortgaged-looking building, was dedicated in November, 1953, and the principal speaker on behalf of better understanding with China was the Senator from California, the Hon. William Knownothing.

DANGEROUS DEWEY AND THE KKK: The Catholic Daughters of America handed out literature which was heavily slanted on the political side. A prominent giveaway was an old copy of *The Letter*, published by the Brooklyn Teachers' Assn. of the Diocese of Brooklyn, the lead article being headed "John Dewey Is Dangerous!" Included in this sheet were liberal reprints from *The Tablet*, a reactionary standby of typographical terror.

Under the misleading title of an international women's exposition of arts and industry, this new KKK (Kohlberg, Kersten and Knowland) and their cohorts move in and take in many innocents. This is really subversion.

In thinking over the matter The Spectator should have known better than to look for a good time in a National Guard armory. He should have recalled that the aroma of Lt. Roy (last-two-weeks-in-Aug.) Cohn was bound to pervade the place.

A TEACHER COMMENTS

'Blackboard Jungle'

The following letter from Benjamin Efron, a veteran teacher in N. Y. vocational high schools, was one of several received commenting on Elmer Bendiner's article (11/8) dealing with The Blackboard Jungle by Evan Hunter (Simon and Schuster, \$3.50).

I WAS PLEASED with Elmer Bendiner's fine article for I too was disturbed by Evan Hunter's tabloid approach to something that is really a serious problem.

Mr. Hunter dishes up a few vicious delinquents, palms off as teachers some inept and disagreeable characters, moves them around in an atmosphere full of tension and violence, and asks the reader to believe that all this is commonplace occurrence in vocational schools.

I was a vocational high school teacher in N. Y. City for 16 years, but Mr. Hunter's school, as he pictures it, never gave me the feeling of a real school, of a place where students learn skills and develop as human beings, where trained teachers attempt to meet the educational and social needs of the pupils. I guess this was asking too much from a man who could refer to the educational world as a jungle.

NO PLACE TO GO: Whatever else the vocational schools may be, they are definitely not jungles. They do have delinquent children—but so do the academic and parochial schools. Juvenile delinquency is a deep-rooted, country-wide problem. I was made acutely aware of how disturbed our high school boys are, in the course of many classroom discussions with them. What unsettled them most was the draft, but they were also angry because they had no place to go to for fun.

When they gathered innocently "to shoot the breeze" on street corners, the cops broke them up and pushed them around. When you listened to their gripes—despite Mr. Hunter, it is not difficult for a sympathetic teacher to "reach" the vocational school student—you could not escape the realization that large numbers of our youth have no "place," no real sense of belonging. After listening to them you can appreciate why many develop the angry feeling that no one cares for them or wants them, except in a uniform. Yet **The Blackboard Jungle** portrays these short-changed kids as the uprooters, not the uprooted.

FOR A FRUITFUL LIFE: The book reduces vocational schools to "garbage cans." If the author set out to give the public schools a bad name, then he did a good job of propaganda. If he was trying to say that only the select should get a high school education, his book is a good plea for closing up the vocational schools. But they do perform a much-needed educational function, inadequate as many of them are. They do succeed in preparing a significant number of students for fruitful living, boys and girls who would otherwise have floundered futilely in academic high schools.

I hold no brief for the Board of Education's handling of the schools. The physical plants that are provided for the vocational school students leave much to be desired, the curriculum needs a good overhauling, various educational services need to be improved. Nevertheless, there is a core of professionally alert teachers in these schools who are devoted to the children, who give much of themselves to meet the needs of the youngsters.

HARD WORK AND PRESSURE: I came to these schools when they were still a fairly new phenomenon, a dozen years before Mr. Hunter stepped into one. The conditions nearly drove us to despair in those days, but we accepted the challenge, and through hard work and organized pressure managed to bring about many improvements. But all Mr. Hunter saw, on his 17-day safari, was indifference on the part of the staff, inept people sitting on garbage cans.

FATE OF THE PIONEERS: Out of the wide circulation in store for the material in this book, our children stand to gain absolutely nothing, for it can only foster a badly distorted view of our schools, our children and our teachers.

The irony of it is that a number of serious-minded teachers with a sense of responsibility, who bucked the vested educational interests to improve conditions that this book touches tangentially, have been witch-hunted out of the city school system. The climate of the country, at this particular time, seems to be inhospitable to serious, socially-minded attitudes.

Benjamin Efron



Kontakt, Oslo

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A letter to the author of

Silas Timberman

from an American peace leader

Dear Howard Fast:

I shall try to set down on paper what I wanted to say to you about your very moving book, SILAS TIMBERMAN. Reading this absorbing story—a story one could not put down until the last page—was for me decidedly painful. This is a tribute to the veracity and timeliness of the book. It is us now. Every detail was so right you felt, "yes, that is how it was."

How can anyone fail to think as they read, "How easily this might be me!" And so thinking, they may begin to understand what is going on, and, understanding, perhaps act.

That is why the book is not only an interesting novel. It is useful and important. It was needed. I imagine it was not easy to turn from the more rewarding and less difficult recreation of the distant past to the turbulent present. We owe you thanks for that.

Silas lives for me, and so does his warm and human wife. Here is a real woman, mature, loving. It is a real family with human relations within our sympathetic understanding. It's a fine book—in my opinion a valuable book that will help us to see ourselves.

Thank you for writing it. It is not only a fine contribution to American literature, it is indeed a weapon in the fight for honesty and decency and our "inalienable rights."

—Elizabeth Moos



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THIS IS THE FAMILY OF EDUBIRGES GONZALEZ, HIS WIFE AND 6 CHILDREN
The whole family was wiped out by gas from an improperly adjusted heater in their Manhattan flat. Since then the city has been sending sound trucks through the streets warning people against similar accidents. No action yet against the landlord; demands have been raised for homicide charges.

IN WAKE OF THE GAS DEATHS

Will city slum clearance plans make DP's out of slum dwellers?

By Ione Kramer

SOUND-TRUCKS patrolled New York streets last week broadcasting warnings in English and Spanish of faulty gas appliances. The Health Dept. put an extra 100 inspectors on duty as carbon-monoxide poisoning from defective equipment took its 16th victim in nine days. Tenant leaders pointed to other menaces in city homes such as faulty wiring and lack of fire protection, and called for strict vigilance and law enforcement concerning all violations.

But in Manhattan's Chelsea area one tenant leader said: "The same people who have for years suffered from the housing violations will now suffer from the cure." Mrs. Bernice Rogers, Deputy City Housing Commissioner, whose job is to enforce some of the housing laws, has ordered 30 landlords owning a row of four-story brownstones on W. 22d St. to comply with the regulations for "Class B" rooming houses, designed for temporary occupancy. It meant removing the stoves, or the landlord's adding fire protection in order to reclassify them as "Class A" apartments for permanent residence.

Most of the tenants in the houses came from Puerto Rico

after World War II, took these single-room homes for their families in desperation at finding nothing else.

CAN'T EAT AT SARDI'S: At a meeting a few weeks ago in the Chelsea YMCA, tenant after tenant told what would happen if his stove were removed: since his family could not afford to eat meals out, they would have to move. "How can you live with a small baby and no cooking stove?" asked a young mother. "And where can you find and pay for a legal apartment with a stove?" Some of the families have already moved from their now stoveless 22d St. home to another smaller place—just as illegal, just as hazardous, but with a stove.

Mrs. Rogers told 300 tenants who jammed a Chelsea school auditorium Nov. 15 that the same thing would happen to the tenants again if they moved into another furnished room. "Don't do it." Her office aimed to enforce the law in the city's tens of thousands of "furnished rooms," though it would be done gradually block

by block "so that the tenants, if they must be displaced, can be absorbed." Tenants say the landlords want to vacate the buildings so that they can completely remodel the places, decontrol the rent and re-rent them to other people at even fancier prices—leaving the Puerto Rican tenants out in the cold.

"WE'LL SAVE YOUR LIVES": Asked to provide relocation for tenants' families, Mrs. Rogers said the city's responsibility for relocation of tenants displaced or discomforted by enforcement of rules was "legally none." But on her own time she was trying to arrange for a group of landlords to inform her of vacancies for the Chelsea tenants. "We are not trying to make you more miserable," she told the tenants. "We're going to save your lives no matter what the cost to

you or the city. Those stoves, those hot plates, the lack of baths are murderous."

She based her action on the Brooklyn grand jury's report on a tragic fire there in 1952: "If 'where shall we put them?' is a defense to all the evils of slums we are licked. . . . We must cease making concessions to slum breeding. The Welfare Dept., and all other city departments concerned, must stop temporizing."

LURE OF LONG ISLAND: Mrs. Rogers told the tenants: "For the prices you are now paying [from \$15 to \$25 a week] for these pigpens, you could be buying six-room houses in the suburbs. The landlord fools you into thinking you can afford the rent by charging you by the week and not the month. Most of you are paying as much for these pigsties as I am paying for an elevator apartment with a doorman."

Her suggestion that the tenants could buy houses in Long Island and New Jersey and pay for them through FHA loans was greeted with a wave of laughter. A young Negro man asked how he would counter discrimination and "where would a typical tenant get the down payment for a house or the security for a loan?"

The meeting was concerned with the immediate plight of Chelsea's tenants, said Mrs. Rogers, not a change in the city's housing laws or the city's responsibility for relocating tenants. "Maybe the city ought to have a relocation bureau," she said. Asked later by this reporter whether she would be willing to use her position in the Wagner administration to press for such an office, she said she thought she would.

PROBLEMS UNTOUCHED: Also entering the housing scene was a 1,500-word message from Mayor Wagner embodying his recommendations for the first city Multiple

Dwelling Law since April, 1901. It concerns regulations for existing buildings, providing for gradual elimination of the city's 54,000 old law tenements in which half a million persons live. Whether the proposed law would be a device to end hazardous conditions for tenants, or to help landlords evict tenants to make possible higher rents will be debated in the next few weeks before the City Council. It will ultimately be decided there by the strength of a lobby—the landlords' or the tenants'.

The city's really basic problem—not enough new homes at rents people can afford—will also come to a head soon. It will be on the City Housing Authority's request to build 8,000 low rent and 8-9,000 middle-income apartments in the next five years with city, state and federal aid. CHA chairman Cruise said the city needs 25,000 new apartments for relocation resulting from new building alone.

Under the present program before Oct. 31, 1955, 6,526 low-rent apartments will be built with federal and state assistance in the city. The City Housing Authority has an "active file" (going back two years) of 100,000 applications.

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Joseph Furst Wed. 6:45

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Albert Blumberg & Geo. Blake Wed. 8:30

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DEC. 10, 11, 12

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LATEST ESTIMATE: 47,000

ALP plans future as count indicates it's off ballot

THE American Labor Party last week was preparing to keep alive while off the ballot. Though final figures on the ALP vote were still not available it seemed clear that the ALP's candidate for governor, John T. McManus, would be credited with little more than 47,000 votes. Ballot status requires 50,000. How many ALP votes were stolen or passed over in error would never be accurately known, but party headquarters continued to receive letters from all parts of the state alleging fraud.

Well-attended county meetings in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx considered how the cause of political independence could continue to be

served and the 47,000 New Yorkers who went down the line for independence, peace and jobs held together. Suggestions offered: more attention to rallying Negro, Puerto Rican and trade union forces as a party base and to building a people's lobby, extending beyond ALP ranks, for a minimum legislative program. There were more questions than answers.

The full perspective for the ALP has yet to be drawn. The state exec. committee is to meet shortly. The clubs meanwhile were conducting a letter campaign to Sens. Lehman and Ives, urging them to vote for censure of McCarthy.

For rent-control
CONTINUATION of rent-control after the present law expires in May, 1955, will be one of the most important topics at the 1954 convention of the Brooklyn Tenant, Welfare & Consumer Councils, beginning at 10 a.m., Sunday, Nov. 28, at Sholom Temple, 503 Pennsylvania Av. (East N. Y. section of Brooklyn).

Sweezy Case meeting in New York Nov. 29
 "ACADEMIC FREEDOM and the Sweezy Case" will be the subject of a meeting at 8:30 p.m., Mon., Nov. 29, at the Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 W. 23d St. Monthly Review co-editor Paul M. Sweezy was cited for contempt following a witch-hunt by the Attorney General of New Hampshire for refusing to answer questions about a lecture he gave at the U. of New Hampshire. He will discuss the implications of the case and again give the controversial lecture. Other speakers will be Monthly Review co-editor Leo Huberman, I. F. Stone, Rutgers Univ. Prof. Broadus Mitchell and author and economist Dr. J. Raymond Walsh.

NEW YORK CALENDAR

THANKSGIVING DANCE-A-ROUND Square, Folk and Social Dancing for all. Peoples Artists Caller and Entertainment. Fri. eve., Nov. 26, 8 p.m. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Sub. 75c.

SCOTT NEARING COURSES: Tues., Nov. 23, 6:30 p.m. "Dark Age or Renaissance?"; 8:30-10 p.m. "Can the West Reconquer Asia?" Cornish Arms Hotel, 23d St. & 8th Av. Adm. \$1.10. Auspices: Monthly Review Associates, 218 W. 10th St. OR 5-6039.

SUNDAY FORUM: Nov. 21, 8 p.m. "The World of Ernest Hemingway: A New Look at America's Nobel Prize Winning Novelist," with Dr. Francine Bradley, Milton Howard, Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein. Nov. 28, 8 p.m. "Pavlov and Recent Developments in Soviet Psychology and Psychiatry," with Dr. Harry K. Wells and film, "Conditioned Reflexes." Jefferson School, 575 6th Av. Adm. \$1.

Do your Christmas shopping at the **HUNGARIAN BAZAAR**, Fri., Sat., Sun., Dec. 3, 4, 5, at Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx. Beautiful Hungarian blouses, pottery, baskets, rugs, homemade cakes, big bargains. Auspices: Women's Comm. Hung. Soc. Club.

"THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND ITS PLACE IN CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES TODAY," with John J. Abt. Tues., Nov. 23, 6:45-8:15. The first of five weekly lectures on the Bill of Rights. Lecturers include Carl Marzani, Irving Adler, William L. Patterson, Harry Sacher. Fee: \$1 each; \$4 for series. Jefferson School, 575 6th Av.

A PRE-CHRISTMAS LADIES' CLOTHES SALE, Sat., Nov. 20, from 3 p.m. at 863 Broadway (nr. 17th St.) SMORGASBORD from 6 p.m.-7 p.m. All you can eat \$1.25. Auspices: American Socialist.

TOPICAL THEATRE! NEW ONE ACTERS! EXCITING PRODUCTIONS! "Green Thumb" (Peaceful Science); "The Test" (Teacher Firings); "Battle For 3 B" (Housing). Sat., Nov. 20, 8:45 p.m. 77 5th Av. (2d floor). Vol. Cont. 85c.

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