



**THE SUFFERING JEW** The areas of the world's suffering and need are so vast that it is difficult for the mind to hold them all. We have repeatedly expressed our concern for the starvation in Europe and the famine in India. But here is another of the great areas of tragic human suffering for which we have planned all too little. The complete extermination of the entire Jewish Community of Occupied Europe before the end of the war is threatened.

A bill is now before both houses of the Congress calling on the President to establish a Commission whose sole responsibility would be to rescue those who can yet be saved. There are practical and concrete methods which can accomplish this.

Write to Rep. Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee asking that the bill be reported out favorably.

**POSTSCRIPT** Interest in our Forum discussion of "Our Eastern Neighbors" last week makes timely the following analysis of the Cairo Declaration prepared by Norman Thomas for the Post War World Council:

"In some ways the Cairo Conference was more explicit than that of Teheran. It brought assurance to the world, and particularly to the peoples of the Far East, that Japanese imperialism would be destroyed. Not imperialism, mind you, but only Japanese imperialism.

"And I heard a smug-voiced commentator say that this agreement 'settled the Asiatic question.' What hypocritical nonsense. There were empires before the cruel aggression of Japanese warlords.

"Apparently we are to go back to the status quo. Indo-China will remain to corrupt French democracy; the teeming millions of the Dutch East Indies will be returned to the fairly humane but very thoroughgoing exploitation of the burghers of little Holland. Burma and Malaya will go back to the British Empire which lost them by processes which make up one of the least creditable episodes in the history of that Empire. England will take back Hong Kong even though it will have little trade or strategic value as against the new China. The government which has found it possible to free the fascist, Sir Oswald Mosley, while it still holds Gandhi and Nehru in jail, the government so largely responsible for the terrible famine whose death rate is one hundred thousand weekly in Bengal alone, will still hold India.

"Does anyone believe for an instant that this is the road to lasting peace? Is there any American who does not know that even temporarily to reestablish and maintain the Dutch, French and British Empires will cost the lives of unnumbered thousands of our sons? The very proclamation of the Big Three on Asia is so much ammunition for Tojo. He can say truly to the Burmese, Malaysians and others: 'We Japanese have promised you and even begun to give you a degree of independence which the arrogant white man disdains to mention.' To his own people Tojo can say, 'You are promised nothing in defeat except imprisonment in islands too small to support you.'

"A grammar school boy ought to understand that merely to strip Japan of empire will by no means guarantee American security. It will leave us 85 million cunning Japanese enemies, a China growing more powerful decade by decade with endless possibilities for Japanese or Chinese leadership among the millions of Southeast Asia, who will be held under the white man's yoke. This is the road not to peace, but to war.

"Am I therefore arguing that unwilling people should be left under Japanese tyranny? By no manner of means! I am arguing that what should have been promised was Asia for the Asiatics, with generous arrangements for cooperation of Asiatics with the rest of the world. I am arguing that the Japanese people should be guaranteed a place in an economic and political order in which empire will not be necessary to give them access to food supplies and markets essential for their prosperity.

"There is no other road to peace, and it ought to be the glory of America to proclaim that fact."

**FOREMOST** We are enclosing a copy of **PEACE ACTION** this month not only that you may share Frederick Libby's editorial but especially that you may read a flier's letter to his mother on page 3. It has something important to say to each one of us as "Omens of World War III" increase.

**BOOK END** **AMERICAN RUSSIAN FRONTIERS**-- an examination of American Russian relations in the post war world by a score of experts, all of whom have been in Russia and all of whom write from an American point of view. 116 pages, profusely illustrated. In our loan library and a strictly limited number of copies for sale at 50 ¢ each.

**THE FALL OF CHRISTIANITY**, by the Dutch scholar, Dr. G. J. Heering, is a study of Christianity, the State and War. In a foreword to this first American edition, E. Stanley Jones says, "This book is needed in America at this time." Available from our loan library.

**ONE MORE CHANCE** War itself does not solve problems. It multiplies and intensifies them. What the Allied victory (in 1918) did achieve was to give statesmanship an unparalleled opportunity at the conclusion of the war to work out and apply solutions upon which a stable civilization could be built. Military victory gave us our chance, but we lost it."  
--Francis B. Sayre.

**AMERICA'S ROLE** "Victory itself is little or nothing... I say to you with all the force at my command that we dare not ignore or evade those questions which we loosely dub 'post-war'."  
--President E. N. Case of Colgate University,  
in Syracuse 12-21-43.

**YOUR ROLE** And so we not merely invite you; we earnestly urge you to take seriously, as never before, your responsibility for promoting and sharing in the Fourth Annual Mid-Winter Institute announced on the enclosed program. Is there really anything in the world more important to you than a just and lasting peace? Then oughtn't you to seize every opportunity to make yourself the best informed center of thought and influence possible? If every member of the Syracuse Peace Council should attend we'd have a real party!  
Additional programs for distribution, on request.

### LOOKING TOWARD PEACE

**PEACE TERMS** This war is undeniable evidence of the truth of President Wilson's profound insight:

"First...it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this...I am seeking to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humility, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last; only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance."  
--January, 1917.

14-10-4? How do you end a civil war? asks our friend and 1942 Birthday Party guest, Albert W. Palmer, in a recent Christian Century article. He draws an interesting parallel between civil war and world war, analyzes the reasons why our Civil War was not followed by a second after twenty-five years, and concludes that four conditions must be met to end the war with a prospect of peace.

1. Hatred and propaganda must give place to repentance, forgiveness, understanding and an honest effort to see the world problem from the other fellow's viewpoint.
2. Economic warfare must end the moment military action ceases.
3. Some commonly accepted cooperative organization of the planet is inevitable.
4. We need at once a frank announcement of these principles and an invitation to all concerned--friend, enemy and neutral--to join in an armistice.

Wilson had 14 points. Clemenceau said that God needed only 10. We offer 4. How many of them are you ready to accept? to work for?

**MIRACLE** The difficulties in the way of the organization of a free united Europe are so great that it might seem that only a miracle could bring about this achievement. But there are crises so profound that their solution calls for miracles. It is such a crisis that Europe will face after this war...If Europe is not to languish in subjugation and poverty it must unite on a federal basis. Only a united Europe can deal with the British Empire and Soviet Russia; solve the problem of Germany; be a free and happy Europe.  
--W. H. Chamberlain.

**PEACE BY FORCE?** No, says Edwin Borchard, Professor of International Law at Yale... the threat of force to preserve the peace is a contradiction in terms and ideas. Important nations cannot be coerced, only persuaded. They cannot be controlled by any 'international police force'. Who, for example, is to disarm Russia or the United States, or is to determine their tariff or commercial policies?"

THESE AND OTHER POINTS OF VIEW WILL BE DISCUSSED AT THE INSTITUTE--HOTEL ONONDAGA, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY WEEK END. BE THERE TO HEAR AND SPEAK.

**COMING EVENT** We are glad to announce: A Civic Mass Meeting at Lincoln Auditorium on Tuesday evening, February 15, sponsored by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse, the Syracuse Jewish Welfare Federation, and the Syracuse Council of Churches, will deal with THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF PEACE under the leadership of Father Robert Gannon, Rabbi Israel Goldstein and the Rev. William B. Pugh.

**LOOKING AT  
SOME FACTS**

PNL quotes the following paragraphs in no spirit of sniping or carping criticism but in an honest belief that intelligent people who wish to think toward a peaceful world, must do so on the basis of what is. Fact is, we repeat, that it will take more than six pillars to build world peace on the bones of a well populated cemetery.

"In all the thousands of words that were written and spoken about the meetings at Cairo and Teheran, their plainest, most human... most immediate meaning was not mentioned.

"It was worth mentioning.

"At these meetings the great and powerful old men of the earth wrote a death warrant for millions of young men.

"All other meanings were hazy. But this military meaning was clear."

--from Common Sense, January, 1944.

"The Daily Telegraph correspondent, however, boasts that the territory of the Reich is being laid waste as never before in the history of modern warfare; in other words, that the 'atrocities' of its enemies exceed even those of the Thirty Years' War. Inevitably, therefore, the after-effects in terms of privation and barbarism will be still graver and more prolonged. Is this a prospect to which even the least thoughtful among the British and American peoples look forward with enthusiasm?"

--Vera Brittain (London).

"People are eating leaves of trees and grass of the fields..." said Mr. A. C. Datta, Bengal's Representative, speaking in India's Legislature in New Delhi. "They lie down on the streets under sun and rain unable to move even for food...They die in such large numbers that the streets of Calcutta are blocked up by the dying and the dead. Dead bodies lie on the streets putrefying for hours and weeks...Corpses are flowing down the river. Dustbins are surrounded by hungry crowds...The price of rice has risen eight hundred percent."

--B. N. Gupta 12-17-43.

"Blocked by British censorship, news of the growing famine in India was scarce. But Americans, returning from Calcutta, reported that they had to step over the bodies of dead Indians in the streets around fashionable hotels. Wherever one looked the Indians who could still walk were dripping with running sores. Indians not yet dead bathed in the river in which the bodies of dead Indians were snapped at by turtles, picked at by vultures."

--Common Sense, December, 1943.

From J. Holmes Smith, former missionary in India, and now chairman of the Free India Committee in New York City, comes a timely message which we summarize: Although January 26 is India Independence Day, there will be no firecrackers for India. India's leaders have been imprisoned for 18 months; India is in the grip of a man-made famine; and Mr. Churchill has said both: "Two out of every ten Englishmen depend on India" and "We mean to hold our own."

What progress are we making toward the four freedoms? Mrs. John Gunther says tersely: "If India loses, we lose."

**TO BE CONTINUED** Our members who have been interested in the failure of UNRRA to provide relief to starving India in spite of India's need and the fact that she has been asked to contribute \$35,000,000 to UNRRA, will be glad to know that the House Bill, passed January 25, included an amendment from the floor providing such aid. The Bill now goes to the Senate. If you want to help, keep your messages going to your Senators and to Senator Tom Connally- Foreign Relations Chairman.

**WHERE MONEY  
CANNOT BUY**

The story Leslie Heath told at our Birthday Party last month of robberies in North Africa in which the victim's clothes were taken and his money left were vivid illustrations of the fact that a gift of secondhand clothing is often more valuable than a gift of cash. There is a partly filled box in this office now. Want to help fill it?

**BOOK END--**

**"SUBJECT INDIA"**

An Englishman presents the case for the complete freedom of India more persuasively than has any American or even Indian writer. He boldly declares that India is the concern not merely of Britain but of America. --By H. N. Brailsford. Borrow from us.

## ECHOES FROM THE INSTITUTE

For the benefit of our many members who could not attend, we offer the following brief summary of the Fourth Annual Mid-Winter Institute of International Relations for New York State: auspices, American Friends Service Committee; sponsored by Syracuse Peace Council, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York, February 11-13. Theme: "AMERICA'S ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS."

A. Philip Randolph: ON THE HOME FRONT. Mr. Randolph showed by analysis how democracy is on the retreat and made a stirring plea for its revitalization on the home front at the political, industrial, economic and ethnic levels. He warned of very grave racial tensions and strife likely to follow the war and asked, not only that FEPC be strengthened, but put on a permanent basis, and that there, also, be established in the National Government a fair racial practices committee. To us as individuals he said, "We have a moral responsibility to keep the conscience of the oppressors disturbed."

Sidney Hertzberg: THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR? Mr. Hertzberg began his analysis of the post war world by assuming our agreement in wanting: (1) peace without vengeance, (2) with organized international cooperation on the economic and political planes to secure abundance and freedom. (3) an end to imperialism, (4) a world without any kind of conscription or race prejudice. To this he foresees two major obstacles: (1) a psychological reaction favoring withdrawal and isolationism, (2) the freezing of world order into a wrong kind of internationalism with too great emphasis on the mechanics of world organization. Peace didn't break down because we didn't have international machinery, but because there was no disposition to use it. So long as individual nations remain essentially the same, they will be unfit guardians of peace. Those forces among us that make for war must be defeated, and we must change America from a nation thinking in terms of some kind of imperialism into a people bent on demonstrating democracy. As over against the Cairo declaration, he offered a Syracuse declaration: "The real ally in the fight for world peace is the man who in this country is working on a community level against all kinds of racial injustice and to democratize the inevitably coming collectiveness. The fight for peace begins at home."

Robert Bendiner: AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. Mr. Bendiner characterized this as a war against fascism. "I have never had any doubt about its validity; it is my war." The possible alternatives to going into the war as he saw them were: (1) to do business with Hitler, (2) to reduce ourselves to a second or third rate power, (3) to have bought time only to go to war later, and without allies. We were, he said, "too paralyzed to choose and Japan made the choice for us; it is well for us that she did." "We who think thus," said Mr. Bendiner, "have tremendous responsibility to press for a foreign policy that will save us from such a dilemma again." At present, he believes that events move too fast for the creaking machinery of our State Department.

A. J. Muste: PRINCIPLES OF A LASTING PEACE. In an address which all the delegates to the Institute agreed lifted the whole tone of the discussion to new and higher levels, "A.J." began by saying, "It is unrealistic to talk about the Peace that is to come without taking account of the factors that actually confront us in the present situation." Then followed a brilliant analysis of the present political situation as it relates to Russia and Europe. His observation was that on the political front democracy is on the defensive: "If we face such a political defeat it will weaken the prestige of white imperialism throughout the Orient, and the next area for the development of democratic economics will be in Latin America. The outlook, in any event, is not bright for the United States and Great Britain. It is as certain as anything can be in this uncertain world that peace feelers are going out and discussions are going on." He referred to reports traced to the Army and Navy Journal that Russia is trying to use her "good offices" to end the war in Japan in return for the favor Theodore Roosevelt did her in bringing about the close of the Russo-Japanese war! He surmised that the masses in Europe are much more likely to regard Russia as a liberator than us, since we have, for the most part, cooperated with fascist and near-fascist elements in occupied and liberated countries, and our bombing of civilian Germany may boomerang in Russia's favor.

Personally, A. J. said, he "had been expecting a fairly clear-cut military decision followed by a breathing spell, but now it seems more likely that the war will drag on and end in still greater confusion." He predicted a harder time ahead as popular emotion seeks a scapegoat in various minorities. He advised: (1) that such an analysis as he had presented be used to bring home to the American people the futility of the war, but that care should be exercised not to do this on the basis of red baiting. In this connection he pointed out that war unleashes forces that cannot be controlled, but often leads to results that we do not want at all. (2) The only way for the democracies to regain control of the situation is by a bold advance for peace and democracy. The present policy leads only to new war. (3) The greatest chance is to apply our concepts of democracy in the racial situation. Freedom for India now and for the Negroes in this country would set up repercussions in millions of people throughout the world which neither Hitler nor Stalin could counter. (4) Pessimism has to do with the immediate future. It does not apply to great basic forces and developments at work in the world. The face

of the world is being changed. If much evil can come out of it, so may much good. The world is on the way toward unity whether it will or not. (5) The proof is not dependent on mathematical or logical formulae; there is none. We shall believe only if the spirit of God and of peace is realized in us. Not what we do, but what we are is decisive. Fear not little flock it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom."

LAST PLEA FOR EUROPE We are enclosing the reprint of Oswald Garrison Villard's article which appeared last month in the Christian Century.

Sunday, March 12

COMMUNITY FELLOWSHIP MEETING

4 p.m.

The public is cordially welcome to attend the first Community Fellowship Meeting at Hendricks Chapel, Syracuse University, Sunday afternoon at 4, March 12. The speaker will be:--

RUFUS M. JONES, Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee

ECONOMIC CORNERSTONE "The only way in which Democracy can survive the logical onslaught of the dictator is to develop the genuine co-operative ideal to the limit. The co-operative way of life must pervade the community and this means there must be consumers' co-operatives as well as producers' co-operatives, and the co-operative philosophy is the vital idea of the 20th century that is bound to translate itself in time into hard facts of social mechanism and reality."  
--Vice-President Henry A. Wallace

UNIVERSAL ? ? PROPOSALS OF THE PRESIDENT FOR A DRAFT OF LABOR, AND BILLS NOW BEFORE CONGRESS FOR MAKING MILITARY CONSCRIPTION THE PERMANENT PEACE-TIME POLICY OF AMERICA (OUR WASHINGTON ADVISORS ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THIS LATTER LEGISLATION WILL BE PASSED BY SUMMER) MAKE THE JANUARY SURVEY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INTERESTING READING. THIS GOVERNMENT REPORT ESTIMATES THAT CORPORATE PROFITS FOR 1943, AFTER TAXES, WILL ADD UP TO \$8,200,000,000 --THE HIGHEST IN THE NATION'S HISTORY AND JUST ABOUT A COOL BILLION MORE THAN IN 1942. 1943 PROFITS WILL MORE THAN DOUBLE THOSE OF 1939.

Meantime, 46,000,000 workers, over two thirds of American labor, are making less than \$2000.

The cost of war is high but there is a strange irony in the fact that we find it easier and more expedient to conscript the persons of men than the profits of their corporations.

THE BOOK END: available in our loan library.

ONE HUMANITY, by Howard Kershner, former Director of Relief operations in France for the American Friends Service Committee: "We are winning the war but losing the peace, for we are allowing the freedom-loving peoples of the occupied countries to be decimated by starvation... Neither well populated cemeteries nor misshapen, undersized children with subnormal minds and twisted personalities are fit material with which to reconstruct democracy in Europe."

AS WE GO MARCHING, by John Flynn. O. G. Villard says of this new volume: "the most important book which has appeared since the war began." "John T. Flynn not only believes that 'it,' namely fascism, can happen here, but that it is happening now, that the fascist wolf has his head well within the door and that the present fiscal policies of our Government are taking us over exactly the same road traversed by Italy and Germany."

EMPIRE, by Louis Fischer. In 100 tough, tight pages Mr. Fischer tells us, with India as his model, why "empires are bad for the imperialists, bad for the colonies, bad for the world."

THE RACES OF MANKIND--graphic and authoritative pamphlet of the Public Affairs Committee, was banned from USO centers as "controversial." However, the Morale Division of the U.S. Army has ordered 55,000 copies. The booklet is now in its third printing. On sale here: 10¢, postpaid.

I read once  
In a book  
That a man  
Called Christ  
Went about  
Doing good  
It distresses me  
That I am  
So easily satisfied  
With just  
Going about.  
--Toyohiko Kagawa

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**OUR PEACE TERMS** "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan--to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

**CO-OP.** Last month we quoted Vice-President Wallace on the importance of Cooperatives as a way to peace. This month we are glad to include a message from a local Co-op. member: "In the American Friends Service Committee's pamphlet 1944 Volunteer Service Projects appears the following thought-provoking quotation: "...it may be that he who bestows the greatest amount of time and money on the needy is doing the most by his mode of life to produce that misery which he strives in vain to relieve." Possibly the statement is too strong. Perhaps the individual in question merely does less than he might to bring about, for example, the equitable economy which he knows must be achieved before war and need can be eradicated. In any case is it not a matter for concern and wonder that many economically literate peace makers who, commendably enough, belong to the Coop in Syracuse fail to support the project by buying there? Merely to belong is not enough in 1944 if you want to see the Cooperative ideal survive." (Ed's. N.B. The attractive and convenient store of the Onondaga Consumers Cooperative is at 124 Dell Street, near Westcott.)

**WORKSHOP.** Our Statement of Policy for this year recognizes race relations, both in the domestic and in the international scene, as basic problems of world peace. The Council pledged itself "to sponsor and promote those efforts and programs that seem calculated to create better understanding in our community."

We are concerned that our community meet its full responsibilities in combating racial and religious intolerance and prejudice and in establishing real political, social and economic equality. We, therefore, welcome the active cooperation of the Committee of Racial Equality, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Federation of Inter-racial Groups in sponsoring a **COMMUNITY WORKSHOP ON MINORITY PROBLEMS** to be held at the Y.W.C.A., April 21-22, 1944.

This program is designed to emphasize the careful and constructive study of concrete situations under competent leadership.

#### P R O G R A M

##### Friday, April 21

6:30 Registration  
7:00 Music  
7:30 Addresses:

What are the Problems?-- Gladys D. Walser for 25 years missionary to Japan, educator and lecturer on public affairs.  
What are the Solutions?-- James Farmer, Jr., Race Relations Secretary, National Fellowship of Reconciliation.

9:30 Fun and Frolic

##### Saturday, April 22

10:00-12:00 **ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION: TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNITY ACTION**  
In this session actual case histories will be presented for analysis and methods of dealing with practical situations will be discussed in terms of group experience. Participating: Aaron Rose, Jewish Community Center; Neil Chiamori, Graduate Student; Marjorie Banks, Committee of Racial Equality.  
Direction: Leslie E. Simon and James Farmer Jr.

12:30 **LUNCHEON: "The Right to be Educated"** -- the Rev. Gene E. Bartlett, minister of the First Baptist Church, Columbia, Mo.

3:00-5:00 **FIELD TRIPS** for laboratory observation and experiment in specific and carefully planned areas. Those not wishing to participate in field work, will continue the discussion of techniques.  
Direction: Marjorie J. Banks and James Farmer, Jr.

7:00 Inter-Racial Singers.

8:00 Reports of Field Trips and Summary of Round Table Findings.  
Speaker to be announced.  
Theodore E. Brown, Chairman.

A tuition fee of 50 cents is made for all those who care to share in the expense of the workshops. Price of the luncheon is 60¢. Reservations must be made by Friday morning, April 21. Call Miss Gray, 2-5316.

CHARTER, CHARTER Inadequate as it was, the Atlantic Charter was the clearest available statement of United Nations' war aims: "no aggrandizement, territorial or other; no territorial changes not in accord with freely expressed wishes of people concerned; right of all peoples to choose their form of government; restoration of sovereign rights to those deprived of them."

Somehow we have managed to accustom ourselves to the idea that these 'sovereign rights' of free choice of government were not to apply to the 350 millions of "all peoples" who dwell in India's sunny clime; but we had clung to the illusion that they still had something to do with that Atlantic continent, Europe - Poland, for example. Does anyone recall those far off days when the war began to protect Poland's territorial 'rights'. Now, on February 22 to be exact, Mr. Churchill has told Parliament that Russia's demands on Poland are within the limits of what is "reasonable and just" and that there "will be no question of the Atlantic Charter applying to Germany." Who's got the charter? -- William Henry Chamberlain

ATROCITY BOOMERANG The very best treatment of the Bataan atrocity stories we have seen was in the March COMMONSENSE which pointed out clearly and factually that if we were to follow an ancient but excellent counsel as to who should cast the first stone, Anglo-Americans would not have begun the pitching. But the cold fact that atrocity stories do not pay even in terms of cash is evidenced by the announcement by the National Director of the Treasury Department's War Finance Division that the ill-timed releases lost the Government at least \$50,000,000 in war bond sales in the Fourth Loan Drive. The evidence is in the thousands of angry letters received by the Government.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR While good but innocent civilians bury their heads in the sands of post-war planning, the powers that be continue to determine the shape of things to come by decisions. Such a decision is the Anglo-Arabian Oil Pact which is quite definitely a bit of next-war planning. In witness whereof: Secretary Ickes, who ought to know, says that though there is adequate oil in the U.S. to fill civilian requirements for generations, "the United States cannot oil another war." And Senator Shipstead, of the Foreign Relations Committee, in the Senate on February 25: "As a matter of fact, that territory is expected to be administered under the laws of the United States, as a protectorate of the United States....."

This is oil on the waters with a difference.

BUNDLES FOR CHURCHILL At last someone has had a new idea. Stirred by reports of the starving children of Europe and the obduracy of those who stand between them and food, a recent conference on the subject evolved the suggestion that our appeals be dramatized by addressing one pound packages of non-perishable foods to THE STARVING CHILDREN OF EUROPE, CARE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, 10 DOWNING STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. Dried milk, other proteins, and vitamin A and D foods are best. A committee has made enquiries at a post office and found no obstacles. The cost is 14¢ per pound and there is a limit of two pounds per month. The sacrifice of ration points for this purpose would add weight, and if the thing really began to pile up it should have publicity value.

CONSCRIPTION "It cannot be too much emphasized that you do not have militarism until you have the principle of universal military service or some form of conscription in time of peace as a permanent institution of national policy. To think of militarism as a purely military business is to miss completely the gravest aspect of THIS UTTERLY EVIL THING in modern society." -- John T. Flynn

Although postponed - and perhaps transferred to a special committee, "The struggle over whether we are to have peace-time military conscription will really begin when hearings on the May Bill are called -- probably in a few weeks. At present opposition to the Bill is so pathetic, it is beyond description." --E.Raymond Wilson

On the other hand, about \$20,000 has been spent already in favor of national service legislation; the AAJW is prepared to support conscription of women, if and when; trustees of the Reserve Officers Association of the U.S. have announced the revival of their organization in preparation for a post-war military program; and a representative of the Citizens Committee for a National Service Act is working from Senator Austin's office.

Through the courtesy of The Progressive we are able to include a reprint of Senator LaFollette's statement. Read it carefully. Then if you wish to be still further informed send us 10¢ for a copy of Norman Thomas' new pamphlet on Conscription. Best of all, borrow our copy of John T. Flynn's As We Go Marching (quoted above). It is a dynamic presentation of America's choice for the post-war world. The rise of fascism in Italy and Germany is shown to have startling parallels with the current drift of American life. Thoughtful Americans who want to give substance and reality to their post-war thinking will do well to read this new big-little book.

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## THE WORKSHOP

on Community Problems, April 21-22 was a significant success. Every effort was made to bring together, not just numbers of people, but a group of genuinely concerned persons. Seventy-five registered. In the opening session Gladys Walser outlined the problem objectively in terms of the American Indian, the Negro, the Jew, and the Nisei. Jim Farmer suggested three approaches toward solution: governmental--Fair Employment Practices Act, and Anti-Poll Tax legislation; social--abandonment of segregation and refusal to share in discriminatory practices; individual-- non-violent direct action. A group of twenty-five made up the Round Table in which case histories presented by representatives of three minority groups were analyzed and discussed in terms of techniques. A larger number cooperated in the laboratory projects during the afternoon: a field trip for the education of "the seeing-eye"; a poll of public opinion on the employment of colored bus drivers (of 700 ballots, 97% were favorable or didn't care); an informal inter-racial dinner at the Hotel Syracuse attracted twenty five guests. Each of these "laboratory experiments" is now being followed up by CORE in a continuing effort. The closing session, at which excellent Reports on the Round Table and Projects were made and thoroughly discussed, was the achievement of the program. Three significant facts appeared: we have splendid resources of "local talent" within the community without depending on leaders from outside; education through action instead of through words is a stimulating approach to the study of social problems; such an experience brings people together in a real sense of sharing as individuals without awareness of group differences. Special appreciation was expressed to Robert Vogel who outlined the program and to the Co-chairmen, Marjorie Banks and Leslie Simon.

## AUGUST 1 - 10

In an effort to make the discussions at the Fourth Annual New York State Institute of International relations as realistic and specific as possible, the conference will undertake to study the problems and actually write PEACE TERMS in the light of that study. Remembering the insistence of Sidney Herzberg at the Mid-Winter Institute that "The real ally in the fight for world peace is the man who in this country is working on a community level against all kinds of racial injustice and to democratize the inevitably coming collectiveness. The fight for peace begins at home," special emphasis will be given to community programs and problems in a Peace Builders' Workshop. For this reason members of the Peace Service Committee for New York State are strongly urged to be present or be represented. A full representation would mean at least one delegate from every Congressional District in the State outside the Metropolitan Area and would guarantee the success of the Institute.

Easily one of the most popular members of the faculty last year was Scott Nearing of whom Congressman John M. Coffee in an address in Washington said last February: "one of the ablest and most disinterested and incorruptible economists this country has ever known." He will be back this year.

Those who remember the friendly, informal charm of Cazenovia last summer will be glad that the Institute is returning to that campus. Won't you read the enclosed program carefully and return the card promptly?

## HONOR ROLL

Not long ago: The executive committee of the St. Paul ministers' association recommended to St. Paul churches that a blood bank donor be secured for each name upon their service flag or honor roll. Full support of the Red Cross blood bank was urged with an additional request that the churches protest the segregation of Negro and white blood as unchristian and unscientific, and register their protest with both the local and national Red Cross and with the governing bodies of the denominations.

And more recently: "There is absolutely no segregation of Negro and white blood in either the processing or the administration of human plasma" wrote Captain Lawrence A. Drolett of the army medical corps on official Red Cross stationery. The Christian Century in reporting this letter comments editorially on the "legion of busy bodies who frightened the Red Cross into the senseless policy of segregating blood" and adds the hope that the Red Cross will early repudiate "its former unscientific and craven position" with a frank avowal.

SALUTE to Syracuse CORE for its small but vigorous and courageous part in the nationwide protest against, not the Red Cross, but the blood segregation policy.

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"As the Cooperative movement completes its first century, we believe the moment opportune for the Peruvian Congress to express its sympathy with and adherence to those principles which are destined to eradicate the human misery arising out of the injustices and armed conflicts created by the present competitive, individualist system."

--Recent Resolution of the Parliament of Peru.

- IMPORTANT ADVANCE NOTICE -

Annual Business Meeting of the Syracuse Peace Council,  
Monday, June 5, 1944 at the Y.W.C.A. Supper at 6:30.  
The Chairman will speak on "The Road We Are Traveling"  
in an attempt to show the world trends which form the  
background for a Peace Council Program.  
Reports, Elections, Plans.

**WHAT WE SHARE** Eleanor Stabler Clarke (see Institute Folder) wrote recently to thank us for our cooperation with the work of the Clothing Committee. She says: "The Service Committee continues to have opportunities for service of this kind, in fact more doors are opening and the openings are sometimes a little wider. We now have permission to ship ten tons to Sweden for distribution by Swedish Friends and expect permission for twenty more tons to Switzerland."

A recent list of needs includes: new or used clothing, especially underwear; sturdy shoes (no high heels); bedding and towels; soap, toys, sewing materials (notions). This is spring house-cleaning time. Don't you want to help fill our end-of-May boxes?

Such giving extends the horizons of our sympathies and strengthens bonds of human understanding.

**DON'T FORGET** Monsignor O'Toole, before the Senate Committee in hearings on the **CONSCRIPTION** Conscription Bill: "I came here not to speak for anyone but to present a moral issue. If might makes right and moral considerations are negligible, then what I have to say is meaningless; if not, it is of permanent importance. To be a soldier is a vocation, and no vocation should be imposed by law; for it is a Christian principle that every man should be free in his choice of a state in life."

**A REPORT ON** Felix Green, an English Friend, who has recently returned to the **WARTIME ENGLAND** US after some months in England, described the present English and European situations before the last AFSC meeting. "England is in a state of grayness, listlessness and boredom that seems to prevent all planning for the future or facing of important issues. People are preoccupied with petty inconveniences and look back on the period of bombings as the days when England really lived."

"England in the future must face a new power equilibrium with a navy only 1/5th that of the US, and no further financial power over her colonies because their debts have been repaid. Also, it is now candidly stated that even if Germany's government had been the most enlightened in the world, England would still have fought this war to prevent the unification of Europe under her. Now she faces the probable unification of Europe under Russia."

He thinks neither Britons nor Americans may be welcome in Europe after the war; that the salvation of Europe will depend on something deeper than social service.

**The** Are there any teachers in the audience? If so they will want to get a **BOOK** copy of **WE BUILD TOGETHER**, A Reader's Guide to Negro Life and Literature **End** for Elementary and High School Use, sponsored by The Committees on International Relations and Reading in the Secondary Schools, Eason Monroe and Neal Cross, Chairmen. Published by N.C.T.E. Price 25¢ at this office.

The topic of the closing Forum of our 1943-1944 series was Can We Enforce Peace? In reply PNL quotes no less experienced an authority than Napoleon:

"The more I study the world, the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and I myself have founded empires; but upon what did those creations of our genius depend? They depended upon force. Jesus Christ founded His empire upon love and to this very day millions would die for Him."

Moscow, Tokyo, Washington, London papers please copy. And readers please order at once Harrop Freeman's and Theodore Paullin's convincing analysis of the problem in **COERCION OF STATES IN FEDERAL UNIONS**. 25¢ at this office.

**POPE WARNS OF PERIL** In an address on June 2, Pope Pius warned his hearers that the idea that the war must end in complete victory or complete destruction prolongs the war, and that the prospect for peace is gravely endangered by those who demand vengeful peace terms.

**MUNICH to TEHERAN to WORLD WAR III** It is news when Frederick J. Libby, Oswald Garrison Villard and the Wall Street Journal all agree, as they do, that the recent Forrest Davis articles (Saturday Post, May 13 and 20) were inspired in the White House. From among many analyses, all in substantial agreement, we quote this brief summary:

"The article says in so many words that it is the President's policy to appease Russia and Stalin without limit since they are too strong to be balked in Europe; that our one bulwark against a vast Russian expansion program is the hope that Stalin, warmed by Mr. Roosevelt's genial personality, will not desire such a program; that people who think the United States is fighting an ideological war against Fascism are dupes; that these same people, in many cases, enthuse over the 'patriotic war' of the Russians for Russian national interests and should show the same enthusiasm over the war of the U. S. for its national interests; and that if in future Russian and American national interests clash, Americans will have to be guided by their own national interest.

"Put it down that by this amazing Presidential confession the outbreak of World War III has been announced as following as certainly from World War II as the latter followed World War I. Only a basic revolution in both Russia and the United States--now or in the decades after the war--can possibly prevent that unimaginable catastrophe."

Or as **COMMON SENSE** puts it, Teheran was Moscow all over again. We think it well, and the part of responsible citizenship, for people interested that peace and not merely an uneasy balance of power shall follow World War II, to look squarely at such possibilities as here outlined.

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS** As a constructive alternative we would commend the four principles recently advanced by ten of the most notable church men in America.

1. A settlement without revenge.
2. Not dismemberment of Germany but federation of Europe.
3. Encouragement and help to forces for freedom and international cooperation that exist within Germany.
4. Provision and support for the necessary economic conditions for a good life for the people of Germany.

**BETWEEN THE LINES** The Christian Layman's Information Service reports: "The reason for Gandhi's release was not because of his ill health as reported from London. Because of the pressure of protests arising on every side, the British government for a long time wanted to release him without losing face. Gandhi's recent attack of malaria gave the first opportunity of escape, without appearing to be giving in to Gandhi, from the malodorous situation the Colonial Office had got itself into."

**THINGS TO DO**

1. The Fair Employment Practices Committee has done important work against discrimination in industry. Yet the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee has just voted to deny it funds. The issue now goes before the full Senate Appropriations Committee and then before the Senate. Write your Senators urging them to give F.E.P.C. an appropriation. If the Senate denies funds to this temporary F.E.P.C., there is small chance that the equal employment rights American minorities dream of can be put into federal law. And there is now in committee the Fair Employment Practices Bill to make the dream come true by creating a permanent F.E.P.C. Write Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Chairman, House Labor Committee, Washington, D.C., urging a favorable report. Send a copy of your letter to your own Congressman.

2. Nehru, classed as one of the world's three greatest living statesmen and the greatest democrat in the world today, once refused an invitation to visit America because he was unwilling to be a guest in a land where he is regarded as unworthy of citizenship.

There are less than 3000 people from India in this country, the majority of them farmers in California. Among the others are business and professional men and some of the really important scientists of this country.

Both the New York Times and the Los Angeles Times have endorsed the proposal contained in the bill to authorize the naturalization of the nationals of India under the quota system. The India League of America asks your help. Write to Congressman Bernard Kearney, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

THE PROPOSAL FOR PEACE-TIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION IS NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPING.  
THIS MONTH'S ENCLOSURE WILL HELP OUR READERS TO BE INFORMED AND ALERT.

POST WAR  
PROBLEMS  
ARE PEOPLE

This is what war means to the common people of Europe, says a paper printed in London this winter: "the thunder of guns of approaching armies, homelessness, the terrible phantom of famine and pestilence (a typhus epidemic has followed the 'liberation' of Naples) and the pitiful processions of terror-stricken refugees blocking the roads . . . as in Spain during the civil war."

Some idea of the staggering problem to be presented by displaced populations when hostilities cease can be had from figures released by Patrick Murphy Malin, Vice Director, Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees: China, 35 million; Russia, 10 or 15 million; Europe, 8 to 12 million; "deported" Jews, 2 or 3 million; Spanish Republicans, 75-100 thousand. These are only partial figures but they represent the homeless, hopeless hordes of war victims. What will the post war period do with and for them? Mr. Malin estimates that there will be 25% who cannot be taken care of over a fifty year period when nationalism will be rampant, minorities unwelcome, and immigration "very tight".

LEST WE  
FORGET

"Perhaps the greatest shock I received on my return to the United States, was to learn the full and tragic story of the mass evacuation of the Japanese population on the west coast. News of the action taken by the American government was reported in the Japanese newspapers with great restraint, no attempt being made to arouse the feeling of the people. With the outbreak of the war, the policy of the Japanese government toward enemy aliens was not overly harsh. In Tokyo, the majority of Americans were left free. In addition to the embassy staff only thirteen American men (one of whom was my husband) were interned. The foreign newspaper correspondents for the large part were imprisoned, but after being tried and given a stayed sentence, they were sent to the same internment camp as my husband and were evacuated with the other men on the Gripsholm. This policy was not changed after the news of the evacuation of the Japanese from the west coast reached Japan, nor were any retaliatory measures taken at that time. It was therefore a great surprise to us, on our return to hear of the extent and seriousness of the action of the American government in interning its own citizens. Germany was the only other country which had done that!"

--Gladys Walser, in Four Lights, February, 1944.

P.S. Word reaches us from Iowa that the town of Galt is very well satisfied with its Japanese-American high school principal. It is heartening to know that American citizens can perceive and use the abilities of a fellow citizen without thought to his ancestry.

REVERSE  
ENGAGEMENT

Do you remember way back when Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night" was the sensation of the dramatic season? In those days the Finnish minister was the lion of diplomatic Washington. Now he is a lonely and avoided man and Mr. Sherwood's play is touring England with the Finns of 1940 now Greeks and the Russians now Germans!

BOOK  
END

1. "The major event of World War I was the Russian Revolution. The major event of World War II is the Indian Revolution."-- Read REVOLUTION IN INDIA by Frances Gunther, from our free loan library.

2. In the third and latest volume of the series "When the War Ends" Stuart Chase points the paradox of our ability and willingness to spend for destruction but not for construction and then, referring to the twelve million men in the armed forces, says: "When Demobilization Day comes, most of these men will be glad to go home. But they will not, I think, be glad to sell apples on the street."

WHERE'S THE MONEY COMING FROM? is the question and the title of the book. Ask for it from our free loan library.

*Fourth Annual New York State Institute of International Relations, Cooperstown, New York, August 1-10.*

G I JOE            "Many . . . have assumed that ex-service men will be so tired of war  
SAYS:            that they will be very much in a mood to fix things so there will not  
                 be another war. From what I have seen of army men, even though they  
may be against another war, their characters and attitudes will be little changed.  
. . . Used to an attitude of intolerance toward other races or nationalities, used  
to a system of inequalities such as one finds in the army, used to being the idols  
of the country, they are not going to be in a frame of mind to accept changes which  
would relieve some of the tensions in society.

"You who are left behind had better do something toward providing a better and  
more livable world for us to come back to, for there are a lot of men learning to  
resolve their troubles with a gun. Men--living in cold rain and mud, missing meals,  
hearing the 'fwit' of bullets and shrapnel, losing friends--are not going to suffer,  
then come back to a brief flash of glory followed by the cold shoulder and the  
closed door. 'We'll do the fighting over here, but there is fighting to do at home,  
too!'"

----JOE.

Come to Cazenovia, August 1-10 and KEEP FAITH WITH G. I. JOE.

PEACE            This is "platform year." Our enclosure this month is a peace platform  
PLATFORM        proposed after long and careful study by the experienced Board of  
                 Governors of the Post War World Council. Think it through carefully.  
Then come to Cazenovia August 1-10 and HELP WITH THE PEACE TERMS!

QUIZ            "Nothing less than world government will establish world peace, even  
KIDS            in the least degree," declares Mortimer J. Adler, Professor of Law at  
                 Chicago University, and there is reason to believe that a substantial  
number of American citizens agree with him. But there is even greater reason to  
believe that a vaster number of people do not want world government. Do we then  
want world peace? Professor Adler has proposed ten tests by which we can tell wheth-  
er we want a truce plan or a peace plan. TEST YOURSELF. Then come to Cazenovia  
August 1-10 and with the help of distinguished leadership think through the PEACE  
TERMS.

1. Will local governments need and have a foreign policy and with it the work of  
a foreign office or state department, diplomats and emissaries?

If so, then even if there be some form of international organization  
it will be a mere league or confederacy, not a world federal government  
or a world state.

2. Will there be any need or room for treaties of "peace" contracted by separate  
political communities?

If so, then we do not have world government, federal or otherwise.

3. Do the states which are members of an international organization have the  
right to secede from that organization?

If so, then it is a mere league or confederacy, not a federal structure.

4. Must any rule or decision of an international council or assembly be adopted  
by the unanimous assent of all the states therein represented?

If so, then that legislative body belongs to a league or a confederacy.  
It is not the congress or parliament of a federal government, in which  
any type of majority rule can prevail.

5. Will there be immigration restrictions and trade barriers which affect the  
passage of peoples or goods across the boundaries of local communities?

If they are the enactments of the several local governments, and not  
of the world government, then the several local governments are not mere-  
ly local divisions of a central, federal government, but remain autonomous  
in their external relations.

6. Will there be, in addition to an international police force, armaments and  
military establishments held in reserve for some other purpose than the enforcement  
of federal or local laws?

If so, the international organization does not have the power proper  
to a federal government, and the member states have more power than is  
proper for local governments. The issue here is not between total dis-  
armament and the retention of some implements of force. The issue is  
rather between the status of such implements--as instruments of war or as  
instruments of law enforcement.

7. Will the internal affairs of the several states be entirely exempt from inter-  
vention by the international organization, even though the course of internal af-  
fairs in one state seriously affects the welfare of another?

If so, then the several states have merely joined a league or a confed-  
eracy. They have not become members of a federal organization.

8. Will individual men have citizenship only in their local community, being represented in world affairs in an indirect manner by emissaries of the state to which they belong? Will the international organization attempt to regulate states alone, affecting individuals indirectly, only through the mediation of the state to which they belong?

If so, then the international organization is not a federal government, and its laws and their enforcement do not operate in the federal manner.

9. Will the budget of the international agencies be met by a levy on the several states, in contrast to all methods of financing government by direct taxation upon individual citizens?

If so, then these international agencies belong to a league or confederacy. They are not the departments of a federal government.

10. Will patriotism still consist in a paramount devotion to the goodness of a local community and a desire to see it pre-eminent in any respect over other local communities, or at the expense of the general welfare?

If so, then such patriots have only a national allegiance. They are not citizens of the world, and there is no world community or workable government.

FOREIGN POLICY           The future as former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles sees it for the United States if a United Nations Council is not set up in time: "Unremitting armaments building, territorial aggrandizement . . . and their inevitable adjunct, stark imperialism. . . That road leads only to the Third World War."

Archibald MacLeish, old friend of the President and now Librarian of Congress, also has forebodings: "The peace we seem to be making will be a peace of oil, a peace of gold, a peace of shipping--a peace, in brief, of factual situations, a peace without moral purpose or human intent, a peace of dicker and trade about the facts of commerce, the facts of banking, the facts of transportation, which will lead us where the treaties made by dicker and trade have always led."

What can we do about it? Come to Cazenovia August 1-10 and HELP US FIND OUT.

BOOK                   Would you like to have in one convenient collection the most recent thinking on problems of peace of such Americans as DeVere Allen, Harry Emerson Fosdick, John Haynes Holmes, E. Stanley Jones, Kirby Page, Clarence E. Pickett, Oswald Garrison Villard?

END                    Then order now from us. Price, post paid, \$1.50. Send in your orders promptly so that we can buy in one lot.

Because of its timeliness, and we hope usefulness, this issue of the PNL is devoted to a report of the Fourth Annual New York State Institute of International Relations held under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee at Cazenovia, August 1 - 10.

Use these questions as topics of discussion in your home, your church class or club, your school or community group. Ask us to furnish additional material for reading in the field of your special interest. Resolve NOW that you will be present and share in the Institute itself in 1945.

About one hundred persons, nearly half of them teachers, attended the Fourth Annual New York State Institute of International Relations held under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee at Cazenovia, N.Y., August 1-10. The faculty included: Eleanor Stabler Clarke, of the American Friends Service Committee; Lester Granger, of the National Urban League; Martin Hall, German journalist; Paul Hutchinson, Managing Editor of The Christian Century; Scott Nearing, Amup Singh, Norman Thomas, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Norman Whitney. The theme of the Institute was "The Terms of a Lasting Peace."

Mr. Villard opened the sessions by declaring that "one world" is not only possible but indispensable to peace. Norman Thomas and Martin Hall, in the two closing addresses, discussed "The Terms That Would Make for Lasting Peace" and "Terms That Would Meet the Needs of Youth in the Post War World." The Institute was divided into three round tables or commissions for the discussion of the economic terms, under Scott Nearing; the political terms, led by Martin Hall, and the religious tests by which peace terms must be evaluated, directed by Paul Hutchinson. Norman Whitney directed the Peace Builders' Workshop, which was a new feature of this year's program, and also arranged the half hour of quiet worship with which each day's program began.

The faculty was not optimistic about the prospects for a lasting peace, but emphasized strongly the responsibility of America for constructive leadership away from militarism and the empire system and toward "a fellowship of free men in a cooperative world community." The Institute ended on a note of faith with the words: "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

#### Report of the Round Table on Religious Tests for Peace Terms

We believe that peace will be good which recognizes these basic affirmations:

The universal fatherhood of God; the consequent brotherhood of all men; the law of love as the fundamental principle of right human relationships; the law of mutual forgiveness as a dynamic reconciling force; and the supreme ethical principle embodied in the words, "Inasmuch as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

We suggest the application of these tests:

1. Since all men are equal in the sight of God, should not the benefits of the peace terms apply to all nations and peoples?
2. Is any man good enough to govern another without his consent without denying the dignity of the individual?
3. Is any proposal acceptable if it deprives the individual of his freedom, his sense of worth, and the opportunities for his fullest development?
4. Is any proposal acceptable which blocks or tends to retard the development of an interdependent world community of brotherly men and nations?
5. In short, is not the test of any particular arrangement: whether or not it fosters the brotherhood of man in the world community?

#### Economic Issues of World Peace

1. Can there be political stability between nations without economic security within and between nations?
2. Does peace depend upon solving economic controversy and conflict by an application of world law instead of a resort to war?
3. Since few of the people in the world enjoy an adequate standard of the basic needs (food, clothing shelter) is it necessary to determine and provide such a standard for all mankind? Should economic planning aim to raise this standard?
4. In realizing this objective, is the first step necessary the extension of the principle of common ownership? Should this extension include natural resources (e.g., coal), special natural advantages (e.g., airports, waterways), international public utilities, and other economic factors important to the general welfare?
5. Does the administration of this economic program require legislative, executive, and judicial machinery on a world scale?

Questions Discussed in the Round Table on Political Peace Terms

1. Can security from military aggression be achieved by complete disarmament of Germany and Japan? Should an equally complete disarmament of all the other powers be stipulated within a given time?
2. Can domination of small by large powers be prevented by the formation of a world federation based on either equal or proportional representation of all nations-- or by a bicameral organization? Shall authority be voluntarily delegated to such a world federation by the sovereign nations, and to what extent?
3. In order to achieve freedom from colonial exploitation, shall the empire system be abolished, and should the underdeveloped areas be put under a trusteeship of one or three or more nations? Should the trustees be put under obligation to develop these areas within a specified time limit to full independence?
4. Should a world court for the settlement of such conflicts as would threaten the peace be made compulsory? Should it arbitrate on the basis of codified international law passed by the legislative body of the world federation? Should an international police force be created to enforce the world court's decisions if necessary, and, if so, should the police force act against individuals or governments, nations and institutions?
5. Should acceptance of an international bill of rights be made a prerequisite for membership in the world federation?
6. Should economic aggression be prevented by internationalization of commerce, communications, wage standards, social security legislation?
7. Should we encourage the formation of regional federations on a voluntary basis and with the right of secession when and if any member of the regional federation desires to withdraw? Should this type of federation be restricted in its functions so as not to interfere with the purpose of the world federation?
8. Should cultural standards be equalized by giving equal opportunity for education to all, regardless of income, nationality, race, creed, or color?
9. Should restrictions against immigration and eligibility for citizenship of eastern races or nationalities generally be abolished?
10. Should international functional organizations independent of the world federation be encouraged, such as: International Labor Office, International Education Office, International Health Office, and International Postal Union?

Social Goals in Race Relations -- Lester Granger

1. Abolition of legal and social discrimination.
2. Elimination of prejudice.
3. Encouragement of individuals according to their abilities.
4. Social responsibility to the individual.
5. Harmony and cooperation of groups in society.

September PNL sent to Spectator list 9-18-44; no other enclosure.

PEACE - NEWS - LETTER

Number 87

25 cents per year

September 8, 1944

LET'S GO ! Remember the days when we used to say "SEPTEMBER IS STAMP MONTH"?

Your Peace Council has long since grown beyond the point where it can be financed by such simple lures, but stamps are still a prime essential of our work and a most convenient form of remittance. A twenty five cent book or a \$3 sheet--whatever you send will be put to work for you at once; and every renewal made this month is a help and encouragement as we swing into our fall stride.

The Executive Committee meets this afternoon and we shall have important program announcements for you in the weeks ahead. ALL SET?

FURY America is scanning the headlines; listening to the broadcasts; laying OF V-DAY odds on when "it will be over". We are making plans to "curb the fury of V-Day"; demobilization is a campaign issue. But it is tragically significant that no one is talking about peace.

On the contrary: Mr. Sumner Welles and Mr. Hugh Gibson, two of America's most distinguished diplomats, are recently described as "obviously frightened men. . . . (who) both fear that we are stumbling ahead into disaster. . . .worse than that which followed the other war." Secretary of War Stimson says: "We must not accept the philosophy that this war will end all wars. . ." The argument for permanent peacetime conscription forecloses the possibility of peace. Educators, historians, economists, leaders of public thought and opinion are agreed in their analysis: "This is not the last world war but only the second of a series that will outlast the century"; "we may expect succeeding chapters in a new hundred years war."

In such a climate of opinion peace lovers and peace workers will do well to turn away from the headlines, stop gazing longingly at blueprints of a brave new world which every one in authority ignores, and look at the basic realities of the situation.

WHY, as we approach the end of one stage of the war do we despair of peace?

The answer, we believe, is revealed in the dramatic moment at the Paris peace conference described by that eminent American journalist, Lincoln Steffens, in his Autobiography.

PRESIDENT and PREMIERS

As they sat down at the table one morning and were about to proceed to business "M. Clemenceau, who was fiddling with his gray silk gloves, said, 'One moment, gentlemen. I desire before we go any further to make clear one very essential point.'

"The President and the Premiers halted and looked up expectantly at M. Clemenceau, who said: 'I have heard something about a permanent peace. There has been a great deal of talk about a peace to end war forever, and I am interested in that. But I would like to know--all the French would like to know--whether you mean it, the permanent peace.'

"He looked at his colleagues and they nodded.

"'So,' Clemenceau said, 'you really mean it! Well, it is possible. We can do it; we can make the permanent peace.... But we French cannot quite believe that you, our friends, neighbors, allies--that you really mean what you say. Do you, Mr. President?'

"Mr. Wilson did.

"'And you, Mr. Premier?'

"Mr. Lloyd George did.

"'Very important,' M. Clemenceau muttered, as if convinced, as if the whole prospect were changing, and his whole policy. 'Very important. We can make this permanent peace; we can remove all the causes of war and set up no new causes of war.'

"Clemenceau clucked in his throat, he pressed tight down the fingers of his gloves. 'And you have counted the cost of such a peace?' he asked.

"There was some hesitation at that. 'What costs?' they asked.

"'Well,' said the French intelligence, 'if we give up all future wars--if we are to prevent war, we must give up our empires and all hope of empire. You, Mr. Lloyd George, you English will have to come out of India, for example; we French shall have to come out of North Africa; and you Americans, Mr. President, you must get out of the Philippines and Puerto Rico and leave Cuba alone--and Mexico.

"'Oh, we can all go to these and other countries, but as tourists, traders, travelers; we cannot any more govern them or exploit them or have the inside track in them. We cannot possess the keys to trade routes and spheres of influence. And yes, we shall have to tear down our tariff walls and open the whole world to free trade and traffic. These are some of the costs of permanent peace; there are other sacrifices we, the dominant powers, would have to make. It is very expensive, peace. We French are willing, but are you willing, to pay the price, all those costs of no more war in the world?'

". . . the President and the Premiers protested that they did not mean all that, that that was not necessary, not all at once. No, No, they did not mean exactly that.

"'Then,' said Clemenceau, sitting up straight and fisting the table sharply once, 'then you don't mean peace. You mean war.'"

THE KEYS TO Here is the open secret which every one knows and few dare to face.  
THE KINGDOM Here is the reason why we are now planning, not for peace but for another armistice. Let the Christian Century have the concluding word: "It is virtually impossible. . . to place any reliance in such an armed peace, either for approximate justice or for durability. Is it too late to hope for something else? For the period immediately following victory, it probably is. Nevertheless, we believe. . . need not yet give up hope. . . despite such arrangements as the victorious powers may enter into in the moment of triumph, sober second thought may soon thereafter be appealed to effectively to persuade the masses. . ."

WE BELIEVE that this is the job of the Syracuse Peace Council in 1944-45:  
To keep alive hope;  
To strengthen and support the makers of peace.  
To challenge contemporary minds with incompatible ideas;  
To extend, even farther, the channels of peace education and action.

Are you GOING OUR WAY?

BOOK END Peace is the Victory-- in one volume, the most recent thinking on problems of peace by such Americans as De Vere Allen, Harry Emerson Fosdick, John Haynes Holmes, E. Stanley Jones, Kirby Page, Clarence E. Pickett, Oswald Garrison Villard; edited by Harrop A. Freeman. A very valuable contribution to the literature of peace. Price: \$1.50 postpaid.

The Gist-- in convenient "Readers Digest" size-- a digest of books, speeches, and articles "for the common man and woman who have no time for long articles," dealing with: Why We Are Where We Are; What War Does to Us; Some Religious Points of View; and Must We Stay Where We Are? Represents the varied thought of Congressmen and Senators, churchmen and journalists, lieutenants and educators, Quakers and Catholics. Highly informative and most convenient for reference. Price: 25¢ postpaid.

BRIBE In view of his prominence in current political discussion of international affairs, and as a "frequently mentioned" future Secretary-of-State, the views of Mr. John Foster Dulles are of special interest right now. A copy of his article PEACE WITHOUT PLATITUDES will be sent free for each new or renewed membership (one dollar or more) received this month.

**ANNIVERSARY** Boston, October 30, 1940: "And while I am talking to you fathers and mothers, I give you one more assurance. I have said this before but I shall say it again and again and again; your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign war."

**BIRTHDAYS** William Penn, American. On October 24 the three hundredth anniversary of the Birth of William Penn was celebrated in Philadelphia. We select two brief quotations from the writings of the Quaker statesman whom Jefferson called "the greatest lawgiver who ever lived."

"But what sort of Christians must they be, I pray, that can hate in His name, who bids us love; and kill for His sake, that forbids killing, and commands love, even to enemies? O, that we could see some men as eager to turn people to God as they are to blow them up, and set them one against another."

"Now if the sovereign princes of Europe... would, for the ...love of peace and order, agree to meet by their stated deputies in a general diet, estates, or parliament, and there establish rules of justice for sovereign princes to observe one to another; and thus to meet yearly, or once in two or three years at farthest..." 1693.

To Mahatma Gandhi: A leader of his people, unsupported by any outward authority; a politician whose success rests not upon craft nor mastery of technical devices, but simply on the convincing power of his personality, a victorious fighter who has always scorned the use of force; a man of wisdom and humility, armed with resolve and inflexible consistency, who has devoted all his strength to the uplifting of his people and the betterment of their lot; a man who has confronted the brutality of Europe with the dignity of the simple human being, and thus at all times risen superior.

Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth. --- Albert Einstein

**MORNING** One of our readers has sent us a letter from the mother of Tyler Kent, **MAIL** Code clerk in the American Embassy in London, through whom word of code correspondence between Churchill and Roosevelt in 1939 dealing with plans to bring America into the war leaked out. Kent, legally entitled to an open and American trial was secretly sentenced by the British to seven years imprisonment. He has been confined in England for more than four years. Mrs. Kent is appealing for fairness and justice. An editorial on the subject appeared in the Christian Century for July 5, 1944.

Another reader sends us a clipping containing Dorothy Thompson's column for October 16. In it Miss Thompson likens the Dumbarton Oaks Conference to the Mad Hatter's tea party in Alice-in-Wonderland. She concludes:

"The Dumbarton Oaks draft is the ratification and perpetuation of an existing power structure. That structure would exist without it, and the draft adds nothing to it--not even the pledge of the great powers to abandon for themselves aggressive war, not even a definition of aggression--and not even the guarantee to protect the integrity or even the existence of the smaller nations.

"It should make us thoughtful that Switzerland, the only country in the world -- whose constitution forbids aggressive wars, wants to stay out of the organization and doesn't want its headquarters on Swiss soil.

"No judgment could be more spontaneous and severe."

And Benjamin C. Marsh of The People's Lobby writes from Washington: "Washington is really worried over the post-war world--here and abroad. Unemployment,-- under 'free enterprise',-- is estimated by UNITED STATES NEWS at 6,000,000 next year,--and 10,000,000 by early 1947... Farmers last year,--though farm population was 10% smaller than in 1918,--produced 50% more food on 2% fewer acres of crop-land.... Corporations have about \$57 billion of liquid reserves, chiefly big ones. Most of the middle classes,-- haven't either income, (unemployment) insurance, or price guarantee!"

He asks, must we fight again to get full employment?

**LETTER** "My past two missions were really hell. In the last one especially there **HOME** were eight minutes more terrifying than I ever dreamed anything could be. Now if I thought that I was going through that only to have my sons go through the same thing in another quarter of a century, I frankly don't think I would go on. It seems to me there must be some answer. Whether it lies in religion or some forms of government that we have been so used to calling utopias and impracticable I don't know, but I do know there is an answer. The very fact that it is all so against human nature makes me certain that everlasting peace is not just talk.

"Millions of young men are throwing away the very prime of their life and hating every minute of it. With my youth and inexperience I don't expect to find the answer, but I'll try, and if everybody does the same, it can't help but turn up. Perhaps complicated ideas and theories are only blinding us and the real solution lies in simplicity -- I don't know."

THERE MUST BE SOME ANSWER. It is the business of the Peace Council to help find it. Are you GOING OUR WAY?

**RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP** One of our SPC objectives is to stimulate members to act as responsible citizens. Congressman Jerry Voorhis defines what we mean in a publication of the Department of Social Education and Action of the Presbyterian Church:

"...the great need for a certain continuing relationship that should exist between a representative in Congress and the people of his district. For he must look to them not only for his election at the polls, but even more important, for guidance as he goes forward with his job. Such guidance should consist not only of advising a Congressman when people think he has done wrong, but also of letting him know when people think he has done right. It should consist not only of getting in touch with him to try to get him to take a position that is desired by a group of people in his district, but also of work on the part of those people to develop a public opinion that will support him if he does take that very position in the face of strong opposition."

**WORLD FRIENDSHIP THROUGH SHARING** A gentleman with shining face burst into our office one rainy Saturday morning this month with a crumpled letter in his hand. He was one of the refugee guests in Syracuse to whom our office has been able to give some small help. The letter, dated September, 1944, was from his daughter in Brussels saying she is alive and well. He came, he said, because we had shared his sorrows; now he wanted us to share his joy! Can you imagine the relief and happiness of these parents? We are grateful to our friends for this sharing. We rejoice with them. And we are grateful to you who by your support make the service of this office available.

**A MESSAGE FROM OUR TREASURER** With this letter you have a folder outlining our program and our needs for the coming year. As you read it, will you ask yourself what the Peace Council means to you--what it means in terms of (1) its contribution in national and world problems, (2) its contribution to Syracuse, and (3) its value to you personally. Would it matter to you if there were no Syracuse Peace Council? We ask that your own answers to these questions guide you in deciding how far you can support our budget this year. And remember--we revise our membership and mailing lists between Oct. 30 and Nov. 11.

**SUPPER FORUMS** The fall program got off to an enthusiastic start with Frederick J. Libby of Washington as dynamic speaker and discussion leader on the topic, "The State of the Nation." Mr. Libby said: "A thousand hideous developments throughout the world point to the inescapable conclusion that we were right in fighting to the last ditch against the involvement of the United States in the wars of Europe and Asia." He declared that Stalin has already won in Europe and can ask his own price if he joins us in the war in Asia; that instead of liberating the peoples of Europe we have only changed their masters. He concluded with an appeal for economic and political collaboration with all nations "large and small, victor or vanquished," following the model of the Pan-American system, which forbids military intervention and relies upon the Good Neighbor Policy with its methods of consultation, conciliation and arbitration.

It was interesting that at almost the same time Mr. Libby spoke to us a Post Standard editorial pointed out that DeGaulle's new regime in France is not a democracy, whatever else it may be, and the same paper shows how evidently worse off Italy is since "liberation".

→ **NEXT MEETING**

Oswald Garrison Villard, nationally famous journalist, author and lecturer--  
**THE ROAD WE ARE TRAVELING: Are We Headed Toward Imperialism?**

Thursday, November 2, First Methodist Church

Mr. Villard will conduct a seminar in the afternoon for the Federation for Social Service of the Methodist Conference of Central New York.

Dinner will be served promptly at six. Please note the change of time. We hope to adjourn early enough for those who wish to hear Stanley Jones later in the evening. Please make reservations before November 1.

NOVEMBER 11, 1918

Look!  
 A red ✓ on your  
 address label means  
 "unpaid -- Please Writing!"

Because you would not think, we had to die!...  
 We died. And there you stand no step advanced!...  
 O world, there is another way to serve  
 Justice and liberty, than thus to fling  
 The glory and the wonder of young lives  
 Beneath the hoofs of horses! Send your soul  
 Into the earth and through the clouds to find it!  
 . . . . The way to life

Is not through death, nor the way to law through blood;  
Not through the gates of hell is heaven reached!  
 There is another way and you shall find it!

Dead eyes keep watch! You shall not sleep nor rest.  
 We died. And now you others who must live  
 Shall do a harder thing than dying is--  
 For you shall think! And ghosts will drive you on!  
 -- By Hermann Hagedorn.

Two topics above all others require thinking this month:

## DUMBARTON HOAX

"One of the most conspicuous weaknesses of the American people in discussing international affairs," says William Henry Chamberlain, "is the tendency to confuse pleasant words and phrases with hard facts. Any scheme that supposedly advances the cause of peace and international security is eagerly and uncritically accepted . . . without serious investigation. . . .

"What is emerging is not any plan that will promote either the security of the world or the security of the United States. It is a design by three major powers . . . for domination of the world. . . . this unanimity rule is a license to unlimited aggression on the part of three powers. . . . A power politics coalition of the crudest kind. . . .

"It ought to be debated on its merits, or demerits, on this basis without befuddling and misleading phrases. . . ."

As a contribution to that debate we quote from the excellent analysis made by the National Board (W.I.L.) in Chicago, last month.

"The League is gratified that the United States Government has emphasized that the proposals are only tentative and that public discussion and criticism are sought and desired.

"The League recognizes that this wise democratic procedure lays a grave responsibility on the American people and that they are under obligation to respond. We would therefore respectfully submit the following reactions of this body to the Dumbarton Oaks draft, emphasizing that so brief and concise a statement must inevitably appear categorical and dogmatic.

"First: We would point out that the entire structure envisaged in the Dumbarton Oaks proposal is based primarily on the negative premise of 'keeping the Peace' rather than being shaped for the positive achievement of 'making the peace.' Such a premise we believe anchors the central functions of the new organization in the questionable task of maintaining the status quo rather than dealing affirmatively with the political and economic realities of a dynamic world.

"Secondly: While we recognize that coercive measures to prevent war are accepted as a corollary to world order by large sections of present-day society it is, nevertheless, our conviction that the central function of the new organization should be directed toward the development of just and equitable social-economic conditions, out of which alone a lasting peace can grow.

"Thirdly: We are profoundly disturbed by the fact that the new organization is neither international in basic structure, nor truly democratic in function. The overwhelming power lodged in the security council would perpetuate an alliance of the four victorious nations and provides few democratic checks and controls by the assembly of middle and smaller states.

"Fourthly: Moreover, we would point out that no adequate methods are provided for the release of the world 'from the crushing burdens of armaments' as pledged in the Atlantic Charter. We cannot believe that measures recommended by a committee of military staffs will furnish that release. It would appear doubtful that they would seek ways to liquidate themselves. We would therefore urge (1) that a full conference of the United Nations be assembled at the earliest possible moment, (2) that the United States government use its great leadership in cooperation with other nations in striving to remodel the present draft proposals so as to provide for: (a) A world structure which is more truly international in character and democratic in function; (b) a structure flexible and affirmative enough to deal creatively with the economic and political tensions making for war; (c) a serious consideration and review of the memorandum submitted by the Chinese government to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

PEACETIME The other "major" for the month and for the weeks ahead is the pro-  
CONSCRIPTION posal to make conscription permanent. The enclosure outlines the  
main arguments.

At its October meeting, your Executive Committee was unanimous in directing that A-1 priority be given to this job and we were represented at a strategy conference in Washington this month. There, plans were worked out for setting up a "Washington Staff" to pool the resources and coordinate the efforts of the peace movement. This office (your Peace Council office) will be an outlet and distributing center for information and suggestions from this Washington Staff, both to Council members and to more than one hundred subscribers to PEACE SERVICE in the Congressional Districts across the State. What we need now is the names and addresses of 100 volunteers for a COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE who will stand ready to act on suggestions as they are made in our ANTI-CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN. Send yours in now. The first phase of the campaign will be directed at community education. You can get additional leaflets and pamphlets for distribution to individuals or groups free or at cost from this office.

There will be a full report of the Washington Conference and of plans for the Campaign at our December meeting.

DECEMBER SUPPER - FORUM

Monday, December 4 --- Y.W.C.A. --- 6:30 --- 60¢  
Reservations before Saturday, December 2.

Program

THINKING MUST BEGIN NOW--- Mrs. Jacob Eckel, Executive Secretary of the N. Y. State Citizen's Council for a Durable Peace.

CONSCRIPTION MUST END NOW--Norman Whitney, -a report.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE-- An exhibit. Courtesy of the Federation of Inter-racial Groups.

*Reserve now!*  
↑

*No other notice this month*

ECHOES from our Stanley Jones said: "If you are going to stop at Dumbarton Oaks, NOVEMBER MEETING you might as well get ready for World War III.

"India is the acid test of the Allies. If you do not give her freedom, the Imperial System is intact; as long as that is true we shall have war.

"We are trying to take Empire away from Japan, Germany and Italy and add it to the Allies with a padding of democracy and a debating society around it.

"Until we surrender sovereignty to a world government with moral authority, courts of justice, and police power enough to bring culprits (individual offenders, not states) to the bar of justice, war is inevitable.

"You can have revenge or peace, but not both."

LETTERS from From a young Pfc. from Europe: "Liberating France isn't nearly as "OVER THERE" pleasant as you might believe. Nobody throws flowers in our path and the French people who wave to us do it methodically as they must have waved to the German soldiers as they passed by. Normandy is essentially agricultural, and I imagine most of the farmers did not fare worse under the Nazis than they did under the French Republic. Governments are loathe to tinker with farmers. There are tales of German oppression, but at the same time, German soldiers have married French women, and many of the farmers speak of the German soldier with respect. The war has brought greater ruin to Normandy than the Nazis did in four years. Towns are completely leveled to the ground, roads are ruined, bridges destroyed, houses blown up, livestock killed, homes looted. Why do they wave at us?"

From the Air Forces in China:.. "If that freedom is lost while the fighting still rages - then every mother's son of us is being murdered by our own leaders. That is why I enlist my services with you and with the Post War World Council. You are the best hope we have."

The BOOK END One of the most impressive and enlightening new documents in our library is John T. Flynn's "The Truth About Pearl Harbor"..... 25¢ postpaid.



Further, by way of positive alternative we recommend the constructive suggestions made by the Christian Century (November 29) to make the new league "a covenant of peace rather than a covenant to make war":

"What is needed for world peace is an all-inclusive organization (1) based on the equality and (2) the equal commitment of all nations, so conceived that (3) the good faith of each nation is assumed rather than held suspect, and so implemented that it (4) places the progressive removal of the causes of war at least on a parity with the military suppression of war or (5) places the problem of the military suppression of war on one side rather than at the center as Dumbarton Oaks now does....

"To make Dumbarton Oaks what the peoples of the world want it to be, and what many who today only voice their disappointment hoped it was going to be, let it build its structure not upon an alliance of military force but upon the renunciation of war in the dealings of the nations with one another. Let it place at its foundation the moral and juridical authority of the Kellogg-Briand Pact!"

THE WORD  
FROM WASHINGTON

Chairman C. A. Woodrum, of the House Committee on Post War Military Policy, has announced that in spite of opposition by religious and other groups, hearings on peacetime conscription will begin soon after inauguration, January 20.

Chairman Andrew J. May of the House Military Affairs Committee indicates that the drive will be for purely military training without civilian features. This is in harmony with Secretary of War Stimson's letter of August 15:

"We must not accept the philosophy that this war will end all wars and that there will never again be a need to resort to arms. From all that experience and history can teach us, we will be improvident if we do not adopt a sound peace-time nationwide form of military service. Our failure to do this in the past has twice induced Germany to feel that she could ravage the world before we could gain sufficient strength to block her.

"I strongly urge that this country adopt universal military service as a certain means of preparing for war and a very good means of avoiding war."

The United Press reports that the American Legion will take on the job of educating the public to the necessity for such training "because of opposition based on apparent lack of knowledge."

Congressman May says the longer we postpone consideration of compulsory training "the more difficult it will be,.....may be impossible after the war because ....reaction against anything military."

And Paul Comly French writes from Washington:

"During the past few months a committee representing the educators of the country has been meeting with War Department representatives to study the educational problems that would come under conscription in peacetime. A member of the committee tells me that the War Department plans to include the teaching of history and economics in their military training program on the ground that the schools have not properly interpreted either to the youth of the country. Such a plan has a pretty ominous sound to me and seems to move dangerously close to the pattern of indoctrination used in totalitarian nations."

Add this all up and decide what you want to do.  
Then call Jean Young 2-5316 and enroll in her  
Committee of Correspondence.

"Probably no legislation could change more fundamentally the national character and culture ....."

To you who have helped us in our efforts to extend the frontiers of understanding and good will in 1944, we express our sincere gratitude and our warmest holiday greetings.

*Syracuse Peace Council*