

For 1950 In this pivotal month at the mid-century the world seems completely bewildered. Says Miles Krumbine in the World Alliance News Letter published by the Church Peace Union;

"The wounds of the body slowly heal. The wounds done to the mind seem to ache worse than ever. The ardent hopes that nourished us at war's end are faded out; the dark forces we thought under control again menace our precarious hold on order, law and such stability as we have. Mercy and compassion everywhere threaten to give way to bitterness and hate. Today we doubt precisely, we hope vaguely. Moreover, the mind of modern man is coming to distrust itself and suspect that the human predicament is beyond solution by human means."

In such a world the Peace Council Executive Committee chooses as its New Year Message to PNL readers the "Summons to Faith and Repentance" enclosed.

EVERY MEMBER
WIN A MEMBER

DOING A LOT WITH A LITTLE - In a Financial Way

When our pledges and cash began to come in on the finance campaign, one loyal supporter of our work sent in a check for a substantial increase in his pledge, writing, "You do so much with so little I wish I could send you many times this amount. It does represent an increase over last year's contribution, and I hope others will feel the same urgency, that you may go forward in this good work."

If some one handed you a nice crisp one hundred dollar bill, representing a Christmas present to the Council, and a doubled pledge for this work, you would feel just as encouraged as did Norman Whitney on Christmas eve when this happened to him. We need more of those doubled or increased pledges before the end of the campaign at th

BIRTHDAY DINNER: JANUARY 9

with

Paul Harris

who helped organize this Peace Council 14 years ago.

WILL YOU NOT SEND IN YOUR PLEDGE BEFORE THAT DATE, that we may have an excellent report to make?

ALSO- the enclosed pledge card is for you to use in securing a new contributor to our work.

WORK FOR WORLD PEACE BY GIVING.

THEY CLOAK, ALSO! There are still hundreds of thousands of refugees and Displaced Persons in Europe. In the Far East the figure rises into the millions. And most of these victims of war, floods and new boundary lines need clothing, blankets, and good used practical shoes. Then there are children--uncounted numbers of them--who are in desperate need of clothing. Besides there are the new-born babies. Here there is great need of layettes. The most basic need is for men's clothing--sturdy working shoes, suits and overcoats. Sweaters and underclothing are also needed.

We must keep in mind that in much of Europe and most of Asia, it is still impossible to purchase new clothing. Our collection center at 722 N. Salina St. is still active, and small, plainly labeled bundles may be left at the Merchants Drive-In Bank in E. Fayette St.

HERE and THERE Die Kinderfreunde. From our friend Stuart Green who sends his contribution from Vienna:

"I have one encouraging item: wide resentment against warlike toys. It has resulted in a citywide poster campaign credited to an organization named Die Kinderfreunde. The billboard business is a government monopoly here and the same poster is to be seen everywhere. On one side is a drawing of a goose stepping child, equipped with warlike toys marching toward a soldier's grave, complete with steel helmet on the cross, in the distance. On the other side is a boy playing with a toy train and other normal toys, denoting more healthy interests. The Headline says in large black type, 'KRIEG IST KEIN KINDERSPIEL' (War Is No Child's Game) and goes on to warn against making presents of warlike toys."

Honest-to-goodness. A New York State church recently sponsored a DP family from Russia. On the first Sunday after their arrival, the pastor reports:

"We got many gifts that morning. One member of the congregation gave little Georg a real pistol, an honest-to-goodness pistol, fortunately of so ancient a vintage that no ammunition for it is being made. This is Georg's prize possession."---
No ammunition, But.....

BIG FOUR When Congress reconvenes the four big issues for peacemakers to watch will be:

- 1) The need for world-wide disarmament now that an atomic armaments race is under way,
- 2) The need to reverse the trend toward steadily increasing militarization of the nation. Peace is not possible if our agents in the State Department and our negotiators in the U.N. are primarily concerned with winning cold war battles rather than in resolving the problems that may lead to shooting war.
- 3) The need for stopping the militarization of education. UNESCO is right in saying that wars begin in the minds of men. The nation's students and educators should have training in peace instead of preparation for war,
- 4) The need to guard against any extension of regimentation through Selective Service or compulsory military.

AS OTHERS The president has announced that he is ready to drop more atom bombs if
SEE US necessary.

The Airforce has announced that it has picked 74 target areas in Russia.
Congress has adopted the North Atlantic Alliance and authorized the re-
armament of western Europe.

Congress has insisted on making appropriations for nearly 20 more air groups
than the military requested.

A senate sub-committee went to Yugoslavia to inspect bases.

The navy sent a squadron of the fleet to "shine up to" Franco Spain.

Plus the announcement that our atom bombs are now six times "better" than those
used in Japan; that we will soon make more "tests" of their effectiveness; and the
agitation to rearm West Germany.

This imposing list (compiled by the Christian Century) must look ominously like
the Shadows Before a Coming Event to the world outside our doors. As a matter of
fact, how do they look to you?

NEWS FROM I. Africa Letter: Policies of ultranationalism, aggravated economic
FAR CORNERS exploitation, and rigid segregation of "non-Europeans" in South
Africa are creating a pressure area which is an increasing menace
to world order and stability. Government has contemptuously scorned the UN Declara-
tion of Human Rights. The focusing of world attention on this unhappy state of af-
fairs in ". . . The Beloved Country" makes the following excerpts from a privately circu-
lated report especially timely and interesting. The writers are representatives of
the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

"Among these developments include the formal abolishment of the Native Repre-
sentative Council without providing any alternative for the Africans to express
their own voice to the government; reduction in the school feeding program for
African children, (nearly all of whom get their education through missions).
This reduction means more possibilities of tuberculosis, blindness, deformed
bodies and other results from undernourishment and malnutrition. There have
also been changes in the social security program which removes most Africans
from the benefits of unemployment insurance, etc., at a time when a depression
is beginning. There has also been a general tightening up of the means of
segregation and discrimination between the white and non-white population in
such a way as to play one non-white group off against another. This was illus-
trated by the tragedy of the 'Durban riots' between Africans and Indians. The
situation is so tense that further outbreaks of violence could occur at many
other different places, and some day are likely to be directed against the
white population because of the grievances which exist. Fears of this are
causing white people to be all the more firm in their efforts to 'keep the
black masses under control.' This is resulting in more bitterness and dis-
trust between the white and non-white peoples of South Africa at the precise
time when efforts for conciliation and understanding are needed most if a
great tragedy is to be averted."

II. Japan Letter: Gilbert Bowles, a widely known Friend, who has spent most of his
life in Japan reports that "the calls for peace in today's Japan
are many": the consciousness of defeat; the failure of the military; the memory of
suffering and terror; the blasted hopes and broken homes; the ever-present anxiety,
toil, hunger and cold which are war's aftermath are a constant call for peace.

The defenseless international position, between two rivals preparing for war;
the constitutional renunciation of war, though not wholly voluntary, "is a constant
appeal for an informed public opinion strong enough to support this daring national
policy."

"Japan has a goodly number of trained men with world experience, and
women with conscience and insight, who were overwhelmed by the pre-war rising
tide of military nationalism, but never convinced by it. These men and women
cry night and day for a peaceful world in which their own nation can take its
rightful place in mutually helpful commerce and industry, education and reli-
gion...."

"Perhaps the most potentially effective voice calling for peace for Japan
and for the world, is that of the penitent Japanese Christians, who permitted
their identification with the nationalist cause to weaken their Christian con-
victions, but who are now ready and eager to share with Christians of other
lands in a new and purposeful educational campaign to lay deep the foundations
of that peace for which they pray and for which they are prepared to work and
sacrifice."

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A WORLD IN REVOLT Take Italy for example. Read the following excerpts from a "leader" in The New Statesman and Nation, Britain's distinguished journal of liberal opinion, and you will have a foretaste of the material for discussion at our TENTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TO BE HELD AT THE ONONDAGA HOTEL THIS MONTH.

"Etna is not the only erupting point in Italy. The political crust which Signor De Gasperi has tried to set and harden in the joint interests of industrial monopolists, absentee landlords, the Marshall Aid administrator and the Vatican, is being burst open. And the eruption comes, not from organized industrial labour in the North, but from starving peasants whose immemorial hunger for land is now greater than their respect for the State or their fear of the Church.

"...Following an attempt by the police to disperse peasant demonstrators at San Severo, angry crowds gathered...The police opened fire under circumstances which have yet to be made clear...the 'usual inquiry' is being held...the police claim that they found a hand-grenade and some rounds of pistol ammunition lying about when the crowd scattered, leaving its dead and wounded on the ground.

"...At last the Government seems to be awakening to the fact that there can be no defence of the feudal landlordism of the South. What else can be expected but an uprising when, out of the 1,300,000 acres forming the province of Rome, nearly 500,000 acres are still held by 90 owners, and when it is admitted that, in the Foggia district, landless agricultural labourers have been getting only 'twelve days' work a month? In the conditions of 'hunger, despair and lingering death' described by Mr. Davidson, there is little need to seek for the Communist agitator. If Communists are grasping the leadership of this peasant revolt, that is the fault of others who have had power to reform and have not used it.

"...So far, these seizures of land by peasants are mainly the result of hunger, poverty and misery. They are not yet fully political. Unless the Government institutes, very speedily indeed, a far more drastic land reform than it shows signs of doing--unless, in fact, it turns against the big landowners who support it--this revolt may soon become a revolution. The political crust in Italy is thin."

Harvard historian Stuart Hughes, writing after his second summer of observation in Italy on the shift to the Right with consequent deepening of the split between the extremes, concludes: "It is sometimes unclear who really rules in Italy. But Italians of all political faiths are quite sure who rules: the large industrial and agrarian interests, the police, the Church, and the United States."

Read the enclosed folder to see who sponsors the program, who will lead the discussions, why you should REGISTER NOW.

Why is the world in revolt? What is America's attitude toward a world in revolt? What should it be?

Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

CONSTITUTIONALLY SPEAKING: The Japanese constitution adopted at the instance of the Occupation Authorities, renounces war as an instrument of national policy. On New Year's Day the press headlined General Douglas MacArthur's statement that Japan has an "inalienable right of self-defense against unprovoked attack." Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney, a leading member of General MacArthur's staff, told the press that the MacArthur message meant that Japan had "the right to conclude defensive alliances," or, if attacked directly "the Japanese can fight back with all the power at their command."

Shall we aid and encourage Japan to violate her own constitution?

Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

REPORT FROM CHINA "Shortly after the battle of Hsuechow, perhaps the largest and most destructive battle of China's civil war, the Friends Service Unit at Chungmou, in Communist territory, received a request from the Chung Yuan Government to send an emergency medical team to the battlefield area to take care of wounded civilians and Nationalist soldiers. The wounded were scattered through the villages, in the huts of the local people, and had no medical care whatsoever....

"Throughout our whole stay in this area we have worked in close cooperation with the local Communist government, who have given us every kind of help and encouragement. When our six months emergency term was nearly completed they asked us to stay on an additional three months. Since the work was still heavy, we were glad to stay. They have sent us students who, though mostly very young, learned very quickly, and soon were a great help with routine jobs. We could not have accomplished nearly as much without them. They're planning to carry on a clinic after we leave, so the work will not come to a complete end."

Shall we recognize "Red China"?

Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

Spring Seminar: "A Road to Atomic Peace" --led by Prof. Trischka, S.U. Physics Dept., who had several months' experience at Los Alamos and knows the authors of our text personally. Three evenings during March. Fee, \$2.00. Enrollment limited.

PLEA FROM GERMANY A personal letter from a member of the West German Government says:
"There are still thousands of men and women in the P.O.W. camps and already people are talking of another war. We don't want a mobilization or a new war. I shall devote my work and all my power to fight against the possibility of another war. I would even sacrifice my life for this if it would help save mankind from another disaster and destruction... We don't need American money for such a purpose. I can only ask you and all our friends in the whole world to try their utmost to prevent the Americans to mobilize us."

Shall we Re-Arm Western Germany?
Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

LAST STAND The remnant of the Chinese Nationalist Government has withdrawn to the island of Formosa. It looks like Chiang's last stand. Our military strategists say that we must defend Formosa, - by means short of war, if possible; with American troops, if necessary. Others point out that to India and the rest of Asia this will spell only old-fashioned mailed-fist imperialism---and cost us our remaining friends in the Far East.

Shall we defend Formosa? Ex-president Hoover says, "Yes"; present President Truman says, "No". Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

BATTLE OF THE BOMB The AP reports "a raging undercover fight" in Washington over whether to build a hydrogen-powered super-atomic bomb that would dwarf the Hiroshima bomb into "almost pea shooter proportions," in order to beat Russia to the punch. The military men want the bomb. Some atomic scientists and others believe it morally wrong to work on such an engine of wholesale-destruction of lives and lands.

Should America build the bomb?
Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

WE DID NOT WIN THE WAR "The leaders of the Axis had challenged us to show that our way of life had the vitality, the drive and the inner integrity which alone will entitle it to survival in a world which is grimly, bloodily insisting on re-evaluating all human institutions. In the end, we showed merely that we were physically stronger than our enemies.

"Democracy means change, and the men to whom the President had entrusted the conduct of our war-time affairs were, for the most part, men who dreaded change above all things. So we won the war but we didn't win anything else; and it is what we didn't win that we are now groping for, confusedly and in deep anxiety."

(from A Statement by the Author, Bruce Catton, of THE WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON.)

Is there a way to Win the Peace?
Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

FATEFUL TEN On the tenth anniversary of the march into Poland with which W W II began, the president of the leading women's organization in Berlin made a speech reviewing what she called "those fateful ten years." She began by acknowledging the fear that first gripped their hearts; and then the bad conscience that "stood close by" as they remembered all the "lost opportunities." "We should have done this.... We should have done that.... in the years 1933 and later. But we had not! We remained silent and inert... the prevailing mood was fatalism."

The event may prove these, also, to have been pre-war years. Shall we have a "bad conscience" because we have been "inert and silent"?

Are we leaving undone those things which we ought to have done?
Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

WITHOUT HOPE One of the ablest of European reporters, Percy Winner, in his end-of-the-year letter from Paris quoted a French writer (unnamed): "European man is discouraged because he has been fooled. He came out of the war with two great aspirations: social justice and peace. In proportion as contact with reality increases his deception, he becomes the prey of defeatism. The Europeans work without energy, live without enthusiasm, defend themselves without hope."

Is there hope in America?
Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and ASK THE EXPERTS.

BE AN EXPERT These are all \$64 questions! If you want to help win the peace; if you want to leave nothing undone; if you care, as our German correspondent does; if you have hope, Come to the Mid-Winter Institute and TELL THE EXPERTS!

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WATERS OF BABYLON "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion," so wrote the poet of an earlier and far less terrible exile than the one imposed on 12 million refugees by the imperial ambitions of our modern tyranny. Read the enclosed folder carefully. In it you can see their faces. How shall they sing a new song, if we do not care?

BOMB OF THE MONTH There is no question that the "Peace News" of the month is the H-Bomb. On January 31 the President of the U S announced that it will be made. On February 2 Senator Brien McMahon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, who is in a strategic position to know, addressed the Senate of the United States: "Let me warn, with all the solemnity at my command," that "building hydrogen bombs doesnot promise positive security"; that continuation of the cold war can end as "five thousand years of history teaches us," only in another world war; that if we keep up the atomic arms race "we will find ourselves more and more compelled to imitate the totalitarian rival."

On February 8 the Secretary of State "in a sweeping statement" rejected all suggestions for new American peace appeals to Russia. Instead, according to AP, he based this country's anti-Communist strategy squarely on a policy of power.

On February 8 the Christian Century editorialized: "Man has become god--a god without moral responsibility. He can make the stars. But he makes them in the form of bombs for purposes of destruction. He is a devil-god who wills evil and not good ...If Christianity cannot save man from this horror, then it cannot save man--period. Then the churches are without meaning in our present extremity. Then men as devil-gods are doomed to the fate of devils."

On February 12 Dr. Albert Einstein, under the headline Disarm or Die in a New York paper, warned that if the H-bomb is developed "annihilation of any life on earth is within the range of technical possibilities."

THE "VOICE OF METHODISM" Commenting on this sequence of events and its implications, the Christian Advocate hopes "most of all" that the religious aspects of the problem will not be forgotten and then quotes approvingly a statement issued by 30 nationally known religious leaders: "For Christians and the Christian church the issue is not primarily whether the United States can afford to run the physical risk of being subjected to atomic warfare, but whether it can afford the spiritual risk of slaughtering other peoples in atomic warfare, of losing its soul in the hope (probably vain) of saving its skin. It is not a question of what is expedient but what is right; not a question of what man's wisdom concludes but of what the will of God, as seen in Christ, reveals."

THE VOICE OF WALTER LIPPMANN "The United States, as the first to make an atomic bomb, the first to use the atomic bomb, the first to declare that it will make the hydrogen bomb, has a peculiar and unavoidable and most solemn moral obligation to mankind. There is no way the American people can divest themselves of the duty to search for a decent and an honorable alternative to a war of extermination. They cannot sit down, fold their hands across their stomachs, saying that they have reached the limits of their wisdom and that there is nothing more they can do except to make more and bigger bombs. The day we did that would mark the death of the American spirit. Though our cities escaped destruction and our bodies remained alive, we should have renounced our hopes, resigned our role, surrendered in the battle...."

VOICE OF ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN In the Senate of the United States, on February 6, Mr. Tydings, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, submitted the following resolution (S.Res.227); which was ordered to lie on the table. Resolved, That the President is authorized and requested to invite the governments of all nations to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the single duty of entering into an understanding and agreement to achieve world disarmament on land, on sea, and in the air by January 1, 1954, except only for such actual occupying forces, with appropriate weapons, and for such agreed period of time, as will be necessary to police the defeated and occupied nations as a result of the recent war, and except only for such armed forces and for such weapons as are to be placed exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization, and except only for such limited forces and limited small arms as are needed to keep law and order within each country, and directly prohibiting the manufacture, storage, and possession of all other weapons, ammunition, and munitions of war, and providing further for the international inspection force authorized and instructed to see that the terms of such world disarmament are rigidly adhered to and carried out, and thereafter maintained by all the countries of the earth.

Dinner at Drumlins The Seminar on Atomic Arms now in progress will culminate at a dinner conference at Drumlins, Wednesday, March 29 at 6:30 p.m. Professor Trischka of the University Physics Department will raise the question "Can we defend our Freedoms with H-Bombs?" Members of the Peace Council and all others interested are invited. Cafeteria style.

VOICE OF REASON Of the proposals for peaceful solutions in US-USSR relations prepared by AFSC and published by the Yale University Press, they say:

Howard Mumford Jones: "-Makes more sense than anything else I have seen- I congratulate you and the Committee on this sober statement and analysis."

John Haynes Helmes: "This book is the most helpful contribution I have seen to the solution of the Russian problem. Neither sentiment nor fear, but rather statesmanship of a high order has dictated its conclusions. The book challenges the most serious and earnest consideration."

Albert Einstein: "I have read the pamphlet about the Quaker proposals with great interest and agree with it in all essential points. I think that it covers the whole situation."

James P. Warburg: "In a time when fear dominates the minds of men, this calm appeal to reason and faith should be read by every American citizen. It points the way toward an affirmative American leadership toward peace."

Have you ordered your copy? 25¢ each, postpaid. For study and discussion groups, a study outline and bibliography is available.

A VOICE FROM EUROPE A letter from Niederumelsford this month speaks a mother's joy at seeing her children in warm clothes again. She asks, "Can you imagine how glad I am?" and adds, "Every day my whole family will pray for you and your friends. God bless you and keep you always."

If you are in the city between March 4 and 9 look at the exhibit of European clothing in the Warren Street window of the Merchants Bank. Then go home and decide what you can send to our warehouse for Quaker Overseas Relief.

BLUE POTATOES The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the dumping of 25 million bushels of surplus potatoes from the 1949 crop. They will be stained blue. After paying \$1.25 per bushel for them the government will offer them for sale at 1¢ per cwt. for cattle feed or fertilizer. No other disposal is possible, says Mr. Brannan, because the cost of shipping them to hungry millions around the world would be "too high." Too high for what? The hungry world knows about our potatoes--our butter and eggs and grain; the hungry world knows, too, about our billions for H and A Bombs. We can re-arm Western Europe but we can't feed it. Who first demanded a choice between guns and butter? And who said "Billions for defense but not one cent for potatoes"? This is the Voice of America.

SEEDS FOR GARDENS OF UNDERSTANDING Do you have children in your home, school, church or neighborhood whose world horizons you would like to widen and whose awareness of others you would strengthen? Encourage them to join our Year-Round Christmas Party. 7¢ will buy a picture book for a small child; 25¢ a story book; 42¢ a set of building blocks; 50¢ a rubber doll; 6¢ a rubber ball; 16¢ a game of checkers. A group can combine to buy a greatly prized set of wood working tools for \$1.33. Let the children earn the money and send it to us. Gifts may be designated for Austria, France, Germany or Japan.

This is successor to the Gifts-that-Grow project through which American children gave in 1949 nearly \$15,000 for 25,400 gardens.

BOOK END The Christian Century insists that Senator McMahon's speech, proposing alternatives to the atomic arms race should be read "word by word, studied clause by clause, in every high school, college, editorial office, discussion club, public affairs group, adult Bible class, minister's meeting, radio forum or other place where citizens consult together in the United States." That just about covers the ground! If you are included in any of these categories we will gladly send you a copy of the speech for such use.

Kiplinger's Washington Letter reports that Messrs. Truman and Acheson are shocked by the public approval of the McMahon proposals. Why not encourage Senator Brien McMahon and "shock" the administration some more by voicing your approval?

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EASTER LEGACY In 1946 the New York Times published a letter from a young veteran in Halloran Hospital, a letter created by suffering, anguish and bewilderment. After four years of struggle, the writer died. On March 5, 1950 the Times published a letter from Dr. Howard A. Rush, announcing John Crown's death and quoting his letter:

His legacy to the world was an example of courage and a philosophy of life which, in these troubled and uncertain days, plead even more eloquently for the necessity of understanding than the day on which his letter was written.

In this era of precocious technology, hydrogen bombs, guided missiles and all the additions to the horrors of war that have caused an epidemic of anxiety and tension throughout the world, this pain-wracked boy's prescription for peace among men merits thoughtful re-reading:

My name is John Crown. I am a paraplegia at Halloran General Hospital. My physical wounds are very small in comparison with my spiritual wounds. I have come back from death to a world that I no longer care for. I, who have been engaged in the great struggle to save the world from tyranny and having seen my comrades die for this cause, can now find no peace in the world or in my country.

Having lived close to death for two years, the reasons why there is no peace seem infinitesimally flimsy. Russia wants the Dardanelles, Yugoslavia wants Trieste, the Moslems want India, labor wants more wages, capital wants more profit, Smith wants to pass the car in front of him, Junior wants more spending money. To these, I say, is it necessary to kill and cripple human beings for these petty gains?

Any one who thinks a human body is so cheap that it can be traded for a tract of land, a piece of silver, or a few minutes of time should be forced to listen to the moans of the dying night and day for the rest of his life.

All the troubles of the world originate in the common man. The selfish and greedy ways of nations are just the ways of each individual man multiplied a hundredfold. When the morals of the common man drop, so do the morals of the nation and of the world.

As long as our individual morals remain at a low ebb, so will be the world. Until each of us stops "hogging the road" with his car, stops fighting over the seat on the bus, stops arguing over who is going to cut the grass, there will be no peace in the world. If man wishes peace again, he must return to the great Commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself for the love of God."

FROM THE BOTTOM OF OUR HEARTS On February 24, observed around the globe as World Day of Prayer, 600 high school girls in Hiroshima in a meeting of their student council, at which no teachers were present, engaged in a two hour prayer meeting. They then drafted a letter to President Truman, Prime Minister Stalin and Sec. Gen. Trygve Lie. Then each of the 600 girls signed her name.

"On this World Day of Prayer we bring to mind the horrible experience at the time of the atomic bomb, and we feel deeply the urgent need of a world peace for the sake of the welfare of all people. That day on which our dear fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends were taken from us, on that day tens of thousands in Hiroshima lost their lives as victims of the atomic bomb, and the city full of life until that morning was burned to ashes in but a few seconds. And it was thought that never again would we be able to stand up. The grievous calls for help which came from under the fallen buildings lying within the devouring fire which had wrapped the completely destroyed city are still calling us and pushing us into the road to peace.

"We do not want others to suffer this piteous tragedy which war has brought to us. No matter how science may prosper, man cannot make man. When we think how important each individual is, and of how lightly they were treated in the war, we firmly pray that such a thing will never happen again.

"But even if everyone had gone through the terrible experience, people are still preparing for war. The leaders of each country say that they will use weapons as a means to peace. But as long as weapons exist we firmly believe that we cannot hope for true peace. We pray that the large sums used for armaments will be turned to render services for the happiness of mankind.

"We want you to listen to our prayers which we are shouting from the bottom of our hearts.

"We pray (from the bottom of our hearts) that you, the great leaders of Russia and America who have the greatest strength, will take the leadership and work wholeheartedly for the purpose of world peace."

INVITATION Now, if you want to help answer these prayers, fill out the enclosed questionnaire and drop it in the mail. The reply will tell you how you can be associated with a group of your fellow citizens who work for peace through democratic means.

ANSWER TO PRAYER ? At about the same time that the Hiroshima High School girls addressed Mr. Truman, U.S. General Robert L. Eichelberger, in an address approved by the Department of Defense, told a new York audience that any peace treaty with Japan must provide for the raising of a Japanese army.

TWO WAY CURTAIN Twelve Europeans have been denied by our State Department permission to enter this country to present a peace petition to Congress. The great modern painter, Picasso, and Dean Hewlett Johnson of Canterbury Cathedral are members of the group. Communists or fellow travellers? Probably. But why keep them out, and with what consequences? Do we fear they may convert our Congress to communism? And consider the propaganda values of such a decision in Europe where people have an understandable and perhaps not unreasonable concern for peace: USA refuses to hear peace petition!

HOW TO LOSE FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE PEOPLE "Charlie" McCarthy is alarmed at the thought of Communists in the State Department. Possibly the aid most welcome to the Communists is coming not from secret and subversive agents hidden under Washington's official beds, but from the very government of which Senator McCarthy is at the moment such a conspicuous part. The London Diary (March 11) expresses the opinion that the decision of Britain and America to support Bao Dai in French Indo-China is the very worst international decision that has been made since the war and cites Walter Lippman in the Herald Tribune. He pointed out that if the West wished to help the Soviet Union to dominate Asia it could have done nothing better than we are now doing in China and Viet Nam. The Chinese, says the London Critic, are now finally convinced that Soviet Russia is their friend and Western Imperialism their enemy. So also Viet Nam.

HOW TO INFLUENCE PEOPLE AND LOSE FREEDOM Another result of the synthetic hysteria which is being fostered, for whatever purposes, is what Senator William Langer, a Republican from North Dakota, calls "the greatest threat to American civil liberties since the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798." This is the "Subversive Activities Control Act, 1949" or the Mundt Bill (S2311). According to Senator Langer the bill, a long loosely worded document, would confer on a politically appointed board vague and therefore unrestricted powers which would strike at the very foundation of our democratic institutions, the rights of free speech and association. The bill is opposed by such groups as the National Farmers Union, the American Jewish Congress, the NAACP and the ACLU.

A BRITISH VIEW "The McMahon proposals are of the utmost importance because they shift the emphasis from Marshall Aid, given with political conditions by America, to a proposal for disarmament plus world economic reconstruction through U N. Russia has not refused to discuss, and even, on rare occasions, to make concessions within U N, and on that basis there is at least a chance of a limited agreement."
--London, The New Statesman and Nation.

THE BOOK END Steinbeck and Capa: A Russian Journal, Viking Press, 1948. Two private American citizens determined to explore the private life of the Russian people and report to the private people of America in word and picture. This is their unpretentious but vivid report, without political discussion and without editorial comment. They visited great cities and small villages, talked with workers in factories and peasants in fields.

What they discovered were people who know as little about us as we do about them, who are as curious about us as we are about them, who are as prepared to believe us villains as we are to believe them devils, who want peace as passionately as we do, who know as little about their foreign policy as we know about ours, who believe their country works for peace as earnestly as we believe ours does, who are often more like Americans than Americans are. The authors conclude: "We know that this journal will not be satisfactory either to the ecclesiastical Left, nor the lumpen Right. The first will say it is anti-Russian, and the second that it is pro-Russian We have no conclusions to draw except that Russian people are like all other people in the world. Some bad ones there are surely, but by far the greater number are very good."

A sane book; a gay book; a book that will give you a saving grain of salt with which to season the propagandas with which our current diet is so heavily loaded. Buy it, ask your library for it, or borrow it from us, but READ IT.

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OPEN LETTER To Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

....It was no appeaser but Gen. George C. Marshall, your predecessor, who pointed out recently that the Soviets are "riding in on the crest of a wave"--the wave being "the revolution of the little people all over the world." It was no radical or pacifist, but your former associate in the State Department, Will Clayton, an ultra-conservative business man, who said: "Stalin is winning the cold war. The Communists are awakening the masses, and make no mistake about it, the masses are listening."

---from an "Open Letter" by The Editors of the Progressive, May 1950.

MOUNTAINOUS George F. Kennan, speaking for the State Department tells us that there
MICAWERB are only three courses open to us:

"(a) a return to isolation and armed neutrality, (b) war, or (c) to continue the policy of throwing our weight into the balance wherever there are relatively good chances that it will be effective in preventing the further expansion of international communism."

...Mr. Kennan's three alternatives, taken together, are mountainous in their defeatism. They are not in the American tradition. They place a new low on American ingenuity. They offer nothing but the ultimate expectation of the incineration of mankind. Like Mr. Micawber, the State Department seems willing to wait for something to turn up.

--from an article by Senator Millard E. Tydings, Chairman of the Armed Forces Committee; member of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Committee on Atomic Energy.

DUMB In the face of the world situation Senator Tydings asks, "Shall we
DRIVEN CATTLE? be like dumb driven cattle waiting for the butcher's knife?" Instead he calls for bold and positive alternatives to the negativism and defeatism which he says characterizes Administration policy, and concludes, "This is the Call of the Hour."

CALL OF Among the most discussed of the specific alternatives to cold war proposed
THE HOUR this year are SOME QUAKER PROPOSALS FOR PEACE embodied in the report of a study of Soviet-American Relations made by the American Friends Service Committee. These will be the theme of the summer institute at Cornell University in August. You can accept the defeatism of the State Department or you can respond to Senator Tyding's challenge by promoting attendance and by sending in your own registration now! This is the Call of the Hour!

ROMMEL Although reports of a series of German press and radio polls reaching
RIDES AGAIN this country via London indicate that two thirds or more of the German people are opposed to re-militarization, there is strong pressure for it and both the Allies and the Adenauer Government in West Germany are reported to be courting the former German generals.

Dr. Th. Michaltscheff writes: "At the end of the war the German people were cured of their chauvinistic infatuation. After the six horrible years of total war the time-honoured Prussian military tradition crumbled and broke. At the landing in Normandy millions of Germans sighed with relief.

"But the Allies' policy has brought a tragic disappointment. They want to turn Germany into a bulwark against Communism--i.e., they want the German people to do that for which the German generals and politicians were hanged at Nuremberg."

In other words, "Four years ago a number of German generals and politicians were hanged for making war. Today, the very people who condemned them to death are courting the 'traditional German military spirit' and want to draw Germany into their military alliances."

Finally, SAGITTARIUS, well known British versifier of political satire, points up the irony of the situation:

Shall the men that Rommel led,
Regiments of Rommel's men,
Third Reich Nazis born and bred,
In the West stand guard again?
Army chiefs have no misgiving,
They, the foes of Rommel living,
Join to honour Rommel dead

So the Rommel legend spread
Raises Rommel dead and gone;
In the glory that he shed
Soon will march the troops of Bonn.
Rommel was a hero splendid--
Soon the West will be defended
By the thugs that Rommel led

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Comings
Events
1. Make a PEACE DAY of May 20th at the Y.W.C.A.:

2:30--"War Is Not Inevitable"--Harrop Freeman

3:45 - 5:00- Discussion groups

8:00--"How to Achieve Permanent Peace"--Philip Morrison. Both speakers are distinguished members of the Cornell University faculty.

2. Members and friends of the Peace Council are cordially invited to attend our Annual Business Meeting and Review of the Year on Monday, June 1. Cafeteria supper in the Panel Room at Drumlins at 6:15. No admission fee; no collection!

The BOOK END: THE HIGH COST OF VENGEANCE, by Freda Utley, \$3.50. This is an angry book and it is not pleasant reading, but it is a documented analysis of how our German policy is leading us to bankruptcy and war. Says Reinhold Niebuhr of it: "Such an indictment may purge our humanity of the inhumanity to which all nations are prone." Available from our free loan library.

EITHER OR According to O. W. Wagner of the Evangelical and Reformed Church Commission on World Service,

"Ask any ten people in the U.S.A. for the formula of the present world tension and you will get the same answer: 'Either American capitalism or Russian communism must dominate the world.' If they are right, then we are headed for war. If this either-or pattern is the only choice before us then we shall have to fight it out.

"But is that our only choice? The facts would seem to indicate that it is not. A survey of the nations most intimately concerned in the world crisis shows that they are not making their political and economic decisions within the framework of this either-or assumption."

He then goes on to examine post-war policy in Norway, Holland, Belgium, Finland, England, none of which has chosen either American capitalism nor Russian communism. Rather they demonstrate the possibility of forms of economic collectivism safeguarded by bills of human rights. Mr. Wagner concludes his article in the Christian Century (4-12-50): "If preachers (and other creators of public opinion) remain mere parrots for the propagandizing of the either-or fallacy, they will be popular prophets of the profit motive but false prophets of the Kingdom of God. It isn't either American capitalism or Russian communism that must dominate the world, but the Carpenter's Christianity--not a gold piece or a sickle, but a cross."

The QUAKER PROPOSALS FOR PEACE which you are invited to study at the CORNELL INSTITUTE this summer, share the conviction that it is not either-or; that there are creative alternatives. Does anything interest you more than exploring these?

By WESTERN UNION Believing that this evil comes out only by prayer and fasting, smaller and larger groups of men and women met for fast and vigil in more than 70 cities of the United States during Passover-Easter week. One of the largest was in the National Capitol. They sent the following:

Washington, D.C., April 5, 1950.

TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN KEY WEST, FLORIDA

TODAY NIKOLAI STATSKEVICH, SECRETARY TO AMBASSADOR PANYUSHKIN, STATED TO US THAT RUSSIA WOULD DISARM AT ONCE IF THE UNITED STATES WOULD. WE URGE YOU TO RESCIND YOUR H-BOMB ORDER IMMEDIATELY AS FIRST STEP IN COMPLETE DISARMAMENT PROGRAM. HOWEVER PEOPLE MAY EVALUATE OFFER OF THE SOVIET IT REMINDS US OF THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE THE READINESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO DISARM UNMISTAKABLY CLEAR. COMPLETE DISARMAMENT BY US PLUS SPENDING PRESENT ARMAMENTS BUDGET ON RAISING WORLD STANDARD OF LIVING WOULD GLADDEN THE HEARTS OF MILLIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD AND WOULD MAKE POWERFUL IMPRESSION ON SOVIET PEOPLE. THIS IS ONLY ADEQUATE RESPONSE TO STATEMENT MADE TO US.

(Signed) WORKING COMMITTEE FOR FAST FOR PEACE

DIGEST The visit of Prof. Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker of Göttingen to Syracuse last month was a notable occasion. The Peace Council is proud to have been his host and sponsor. It was an exciting experience to hear one of the world's top-flight scientists insist that man must seek truth and salvation from self-destruction in the realm of religion. Thus: Science = more knowledge = more power = more responsibility = more problems. These are moral problems requiring moral decisions such as are possible only in the religious field. Proof is not possible except through the evidence of a life lived in loyalty to faith. For this, man must have the help of something outside himself;- that is God.

SENATOR LEHMAN WRITES TO A VOTER: "Certainly I do not propose to let my zeal against communism lead me into a sacrifice of the very principles which the communist conspiracy seeks to undermine, namely of democracy and freedom for the individual.

"...I believe that restricting individual liberty is as great^a danger to democracy as are the totalitarian doctrines which threaten democracy. We cannot secure the United States from subversion by destroying the very concepts of liberty which we seek to protect and strengthen. S. 2311 is an unwarranted and unwise restriction on our civil rights. I am determined, as I am sure you are, to fight the communist

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ANNUAL MEETING The Panel Room at Drumlins was well filled for our Annual Business Meeting on June 1. Reviewing fourteen years of "a continuing program of peace education and action in the community by democratic and non-violent means" the Annual Report said: "Certainly the world is no nearer peace than it was in 1936. Quite probably the climate of opinion in Syracuse on world issues is little changed. And yet, if we may believe at all in what William James called 'the tiny molecular influences' some lives may have been changed and some chain reactions set in motion whose end effects must lie beyond the horizon of our day. At least, during these years of crisis and hysteria the peace point of view has been publicly maintained, and there has existed a free platform for the discussion of controversial issues in a framework of intelligence and good will. I think we may rightly claim this as a contribution to the democratic process."

In making the Financial Report, the treasurer underlined the fact that funds paid in or pledged for 1950 will carry us, with close economy, to about October 31. Approximately \$750 of "new money" will be needed to bring us to the end of the year without a deficit.

Officers and Executive Committee for the year were elected on recommendation of the Nominating Committee, chaired by Ray Fuller. Gunnar Peterson, who has had training in program development and is experienced in YMCA and student work, will be Vice Chairman in charge of local program; Joyce DeLine Ball, who has worked in Cooperatives and for the Federal Council of Churches, will be the new secretary. Among those who left the Committee because of removal from the city or for other responsibilities were William Bien, Eva Frye, Jessie McGivern, Jessie Potts, Charles Shafer, Carolyn Smith, C. Philip Torrance. We appreciate the contributions they have made and we shall miss them from our counsels. On the other hand we are proud of the caliber of the men and women who are willing to serve on the Committee. We look forward to the new ideas and energies of Mrs. Melville Clark of Clark Music Company; Mr. Raymond York, an engineer with General Electric; Mrs. Walter L. Smith, prominent church woman, and Mr. Clifford Cain, instructor in Journalism.

Miss Mary H. Wilson formerly head of the Reference Department in the Public Library has been appointed Librarian. Professor Theron Illick continues as treasurer.

Plans made for the coming year include sponsorship of a booth at the State Fair, and the revival of the Peace Play Tournaments, both under the direction of Irene L. Ford. The Fall Forums will be continued and the Council will again sponsor the Mid-Winter Institute of International Relations for New York State under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

It was announced that Henry Hitt Crane has been secured as speaker for the fifteenth Anniversary Dinner and Birthday Party to be held on February 7, 1951. Other plans, including a new seminar series and supper conferences, are under consideration. A new project: Parlor Parties for Peace will be attempted.

Special mention was made of the Summer Institutes of the AFSC for teen-agers and for adults. Members were urged to attend and to get others to attend.

Our loyal friend, Emil Evertz, who has recently visited his birthplace in Xenten, Germany, spoke briefly, giving a vivid picture of the desolation in that area and urging upon the Peace Council a strong sense of responsibility.

For his review of the year the Chairman chose the theme "Communism and Christianity." Defining Communism as a prophetic movement of protest against the human consequences of 19th century capitalism; and Christianity as a prophetic movement of affirmation of the supreme worth and dignity of every human being, he pointed out the striking parallels between the two "religions" and the challenges with which Communism confronts Christianity. He then emphasized their differences, especially in "world view" and in the relation of means-to-end, concluding: (1) that the right of Communists to hold and to proclaim their faith must be jealously guarded in a democratic society; (2) that cooperation with Communists or with Communist-inspired movements is impossible for organizations that would maintain the integrity of their faith and character in processes of freedom and non-violent change.

\$64 QUESTIONS. Recently the Peace Council published the following questionnaire.

A Social Studies teacher in a large senior high school in another city asked for extra copies and used them as a springboard for discussion in her World History class. Fifty-one answers are summarized below:

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IF YOU HAD YOUR WAY

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1. Would Truman have authorized the building of the H-Bomb? | Y. 38 | N. 13 |
| 2. Would the United States pool its sovereignty in the authority of a Federal World Government? | Y. 34 | N. 27 |
| 3. Would the United States build air and naval bases on Japan? | Y. 30 | N. 20 |
| 4. Would the United States re-arm Western Germany? | Y. 18 | N. 33 |
| 5. Would the United States recognize the new government in China? | Y. 19 | N. 31 |
| 6. Would the U.S. Military Establishment be used to defend Formosa? | Y. 22 | N. 29 |
| 7. Would the Senate adopt Senator Tydings' disarmament resolution? | Y. 13 | N. 35 |
| 8. Would you place 10% of our national income at the disposal of world agencies in order to raise the standard of living in depressed areas of the world? | Y. 36 | N. 15 |
| 9. Would colored Americans (Negro, Mexican, Oriental) have equal rights to jobs, the use of public places and travel accommodations? | Y. 51 | N. 0 |

10. Would Congress support the proposals of Senator McMahon (Conn. D.) for ending the cold war?

Y. 35 N. 14

The teacher's conclusions are interesting:

1. Democracy works in classes where a minority opinion is so obvious.
2. I am proud of the results on Number 9. Here, we seem to be making a dent.
3. The educative process doesn't seem to develop reasoning power and correlation; see 5 and 6!
4. High school boys and girls follow the tradition and share the fear and hysteria of their elders. (Natural, but discouraging. Something ought to be done about it!)

Here are our suggestions:

1. Obviously these questions provoked serious and stimulating thought and discussion among young people. Why not use them in your school class or church group, and recommend them to teachers. Then send us the results.
2. Teen-agers have opinions-- important opinions. They need opportunities to supplement formal class-room experience by sharing and discussing these ideas with other young people, and with sympathetic and responsible leadership.
3. Teen-agers are important -- about the most important people in the world! The World Affairs Camps (enclosed folder) are just such an opportunity for just such people. Send two (more fun and better follow-up with two) from your community.

THREE BITES AT A CHERRY! By far the most spectacular suggestion to come out of the London Conference of Foreign Ministers last month was M. Schuman's proposal to link the French and German coal and steel industries in one vast international enterprise under U.N. Here is the way it looks to editors in three corners of the world:

From London: "M. Schuman's proposals--probably the most important pronouncement since Mr. Marshall's Harvard speech--offer a way out; or rather, they offer a choice of ways, one full of hope, the other leading straight to disaster. As we have repeatedly reminded our readers, a Franco-German entente based on a revival of the old iron and steel cartel would lead straight to a German-dominated and reactionary Western Union. It would isolate Britain economically and soon ruin our export market. On the other hand, a European Administration of steel and coal, in which Britain participated, might become the nucleus of an independent Western Union--provided always that we were successful in obtaining the proper Socialist safeguards."

From the Soviet side: "The Acheson-sponsored French proposal to pool French coal and German steel in a mighty war combine is the most direct and menacing move that has yet been made toward World War III. Going far beyond cartel arrangements of the past, this move destroys national sovereignty in ownership of industry, and at one stroke puts in the hands of the Nazi industrialists, backed by powerful Wall Street corporations, far greater power than they wielded in the last world war. This is in a direct line with the original policy outlined in January, 1947, by John Foster Dulles, who has close links with the Ruhr bankers, and is now State Department foreign policy adviser, of splitting Germany with the purpose of integrating its iron and steel industries with the industries of Western Europe for war against the USSR. This pool will represent the greatest economic power in Western Europe, and will be in a position to bring into line the British industrialists. It immeasurably increases the danger and imminence of war, for it is also a prelude to the reorganization of the German Wehrmacht which the North Atlantic Pact counts on in its war plans."

From an American angle: "...Its offer is unquestionably, as Walter Lippmann has said, 'the boldest, the wisest, the most far-reaching and constructive act of statesmanship since the end of the war.' If it can be carried into effect, a genuine economic federation of all western Europe will almost certainly follow, and the old festering fears of another German attack on France, or vice versa, will wither away. This French offer has been by far the most important thing to come out of the London meetings. So far as is now known it has, in fact, been the only important thing to come out of those meetings. Nothing should keep the United States and Great Britain from doing all in their power to help the French proposal along. By the large-mindedness of the French proposal, a road has at last been found for western Europe which points in the direction of peace."

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THREE BITES AT A CHERRY! By far the most spectacular suggestion to come out of the London Conference of Foreign Ministers last month was M. Schuman's proposal to link the French and German coal and steel industries in one vast international enterprise under U.N. Here is the way it looks to editors in three corners of the world:

From London: "M. Schuman's proposals--probably the most important pronouncement since Mr. Marshall's Harvard speech--offer a way out; or rather, they offer a choice of ways, one full of hope, the other leading straight to disaster. As we have repeatedly reminded our readers, a Franco-German entente based on a revival of the old iron and steel cartel would lead straight to a German-dominated and reactionary Western Union. It would isolate Britain economically and soon ruin our export market. On the other hand, a European Administration of steel and coal, in which Britain participated, might become the nucleus of an independent Western Union--provided always that we were successful in obtaining the proper Socialist safeguards."

From the Soviet side: "The Acheson-sponsored French proposal to pool French coal and German steel in a mighty war combine is the most direct and menacing move that has yet been made toward World War III. Going far beyond cartel arrangements of the past, this move destroys national sovereignty in ownership of industry, and at one stroke puts in the hands of the Nazi industrialists, backed by powerful Wall Street corporations, far greater power than they wielded in the last world war. This is in a direct line with the original policy outlined in January, 1947, by John Foster Dulles, who has close links with the Ruhr bankers, and is now State Department foreign policy adviser, of splitting Germany with the purpose of integrating its iron and steel industries with the industries of Western Europe for war against the USSR. This pool will represent the greatest economic power in Western Europe, and will be in a position to bring into line the British industrialists. It immeasurably increases the danger and imminence of war, for it is also a prelude to the reorganization of the German Wehrmacht which the North Atlantic Pact counts on in its war plans.

From an American angle: "...Its offer is unquestionably, as Walter Lippmann has said, 'the boldest, the wisest, the most far-reaching and constructive act of statesmanship since the end of the war.' If it can be carried into effect, a genuine economic federation of all western Europe will almost certainly follow, and the old festering fears of another German attack on France, or vice versa, will wither away. This French offer has been by far the most important thing to come out of the London meetings. So far as is now known it has, in fact, been the only important thing to come out of those meetings. Nothing should keep the United States and Great Britain from doing all in their power to help the French proposal along. By the large-mindedness of the French proposal, a road has at last been found for western Europe which points in the direction of peace."

NOTE: As usual, the office will be closed on Saturdays during July and August.

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THINKING

ABOUT KOREA?

A BOMB FELL ON HIROSHIMA.

REMEMBER?

At exactly fifteen minutes past eight in the morning, on August 6, 1945, Japanese time, at the moment when the atomic bomb flashed above Hiroshima, Miss Toshiko Sasaki, a clerk in the personnel department of the East Asia Tin Works, had just sat down at her place in the plant office and was turning her head to speak to the girl at the next desk. At the same moment.....A hundred thousand people were killed.... And the same moment, according to Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, marked the end of the moral leadership of America.

BUT IT SAVED

AMERICAN LIVES !

The Chief of the Foreign Morale Analysis Division OWI during World War II was Commander Alexander H. Leighton, Medical Corps, USNR, Professor of Sociology at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. His book, Human Relations In A Changing World, E.P. Dutton and Co., 1949, contains the account of the Division's study of Japanese morale during the war and the check made after the war of the Division's findings. Following are excerpts from the book:

Leighton quotes with approval the findings of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey: "Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated." (p. 75.) Foreign Morale Analysis Division Findings: "In mid-April (1945) Admiral Kantoro Suzuki had been named Premier, and had been given definite instructions to 'bring the war to a conclusion as quickly as possible.'" (p. 72.)

"Actually, by June (1945), although nothing was known of the atomic bomb, it was expected that the Japanese would ^{very} soon make real overtures for peace. . . . A number of the members of the Division. . . estimated that the war would be finished between July and September if no major change occurred in our military activity or State Department policy." (p. 75.)

AND ENDED

THE WAR !

EDMOND TAYLOR, Chief of Planning Board, Office of Strategic Services in World War II, in charge of O.S.S. activity, Southeast Asia Theatre, 1944-45, writes in Richer By Asia, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947:

"Like everyone else who heard the news, even those who had no idea what atomic energy was, I realized instantly that Hiroshima, which ended the war, had not ended war." (p. 324.)

"What we had done, of course," (at Hiroshima) "was mass-murder, but seemingly the conventionalized mass-murder called war, and therefore legitimate. Because we had apparently only done on a larger scale the things that all nations do to gain victory in war, we could not understand why we felt like the Biblical Cain, like the inventor of murder. We have killed more human beings than have ever been killed before in a single air-raid, we told ourselves, but really we have saved lives, even Japanese lives, by so doing. . . . That should have made us feel all right, but it did not. It did not make us feel all right because our guilt was not for the hundred thousand or more Japanese that we had killed--though that was grounds for guilt in itself--not for having invented biological and even chemical crime. It was for having made ourselves the ancestors of the end of the world, as Cain, the first murderer, made himself the ancestor of all the murders which will ever be committed." (p. 401-2.)

THE CRY OF

THE CHILDREN

On February 24, 1950, observed around the globe as World Day of Prayer, 600 high school girls in Hiroshima in a meeting of their student council, at which no teachers were present, engaged in a two-hour prayer meeting. They then drafted a letter to President Truman, Prime Minister Stalin and Secretary-General Trygve Lie. Then each of the 600 girls signed her name.

"On this World Day of Prayer we bring to mind the horrible experience at the time of the atomic bomb, and we feel deeply the urgent need of a world peace for the sake of the welfare of all people. That day on which our dear fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends were taken from us, on that day tens of thousands in Hiroshima lost their lives as victims of the atomic bomb, and the city full of life until that morning was burned to ashes in but a few seconds. And it was thought that never again would we be able to stand up. The grievous calls for help which came from under the fallen buildings lying within the devouring fire which had wrapped the completely destroyed city are still calling us and pushing us into the road to peace.

"We do not want others to suffer this piteous tragedy which war has brought to us. No matter how science may prosper, man cannot make man. When we think how important each individual is, and of how lightly they were treated in the war, we firmly pray that such a thing will never happen again.

"But even if everyone had gone through the terrible experience, people are still preparing for war. The leaders of each country say that they will use weapons as a means to peace. But as long as weapons exist we firmly believe that we cannot hope for true peace. We pray that the large sums used for armaments will be turned to render services for the happiness of mankind.

"We want you to listen to our prayers which we are shouting from the bottom of our hearts.

"We pray (from the bottom of our hearts) that you, the great leaders of Russia and America who have the greatest strength, will take the leadership and work wholeheartedly for the purpose of world peace."

WE JOIN
YOUR PRAYERS

" Dear Young People of Hiroshima:

"As a youth group vitally interested in world peace, we are taking up your plea in the United States. The people of our country can never begin to comprehend the suffering which you have experienced. We sincerely hope that the growing concern on the part of young people of the world will help prevent another war.

"Efforts on the part of some of our leaders have already been made in the form of proposals toward disarmament and aid to underdeveloped countries. We believe, as you do, that weapons are not a means to peace, and therefore, are discussing with adult guidance the problems we face in our desire for peace and the part that the young people must play. We feel that we must promote a better understanding among the peoples of the world regardless of race, religion, color, or nationality. We need the wholehearted support of the leaders of our country, the U.S.S.R., and other nations to make this plan effective.

"We join in your prayers for world peace and for competent leaders to make this peace lasting.

Sincerely yours, "

Signed by thirty-one of forty-three high school students at a World Affairs Camp sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee at Camp Carondowanna, Pa., June 23 to 30, 1950.

(If you know teen-agers who would like to write to the students in Hiroshima their letters may be sent to this office for forwarding. And if you know teen-agers who would profit from such a camp experience send them to one of the New York State Camps announced last month. Write us for further information or scholarship aid.)

ON

BORROWED TIME

And now, Taneo Chiba is dead. He died of what in Japan they now call "atomic disease." It is a form of anemia—not the kind with which we in this country are familiar, but the peculiar aplastic variety which results from radioactivity induced by an atomic explosion and produces a lingering and painful death. It destroys in the marrow of the bones the ability to produce red corpuscles which carry oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues. The patient therefore is gradually stifled from inability to secure enough oxygen. The heart, racing madly to make up for this deficiency, becomes enlarged; breathing becomes excruciatingly difficult; the patient bleeds internally, and such high fever follows as to produce delirium and finally death.

Taneo Chiba was principal of Chinzei Gakuin, a Methodist boys' school in Nagasaki. His wife was killed by the bomb. Since August 8, 1945 he had been living on borrowed time. — reported by T. T. Brumbaugh in the Christian Century.

WHEN THERE
IS NO PEACE

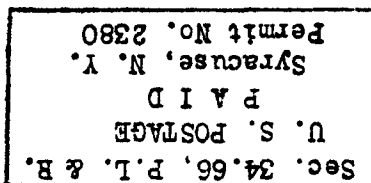
Professor Channing Liem of Korea, formerly lecturer in political science at Princeton University and now at the Pennsylvania College for Women, has been added to the faculty of the Institute of International Relations to be held at Cornell University August 7-13. His knowledge of Korea and his analysis of our problem there are decidedly worth sharing. Can you afford not to come to Cornell this year?

THE BOOK END

On August 6, the Fifth Anniversary of Hiroshima, we urge you to take time to read again John Hershey's moving and brilliant HIROSHIMA; and Herman Hagedorn's free-verse poem, THE BOMB THAT FELL ON AMERICA. These will renew your realization of the meaning of an event too vast to be comprehended at once, too tremendous to be forgotten. Arrange a group or public reading of the poem if at all possible.

AMERICA,
AMERICA !

The bomb that fell on Hiroshima fell on America too.
It fell on no city, no munitions plants, no docks.
It erased no church, vaporized no public building,
reduced no man to his atomic elements.
But it fell, it fell.
It burst. It shook the land.



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Speaking of Korea

A EUROPEAN VOICE By special correspondence from London (30 July): Is it possible, we in Europe are asking, that whilst the refugees from the last futile conflict are still crowding the D P camps, whilst we are still wondering how we are to overcome the vast problems created by the terrible years that have passed, men should be turning their thoughts to rearmament and war? I have heard a great deal of what your press is saying and must admit that I am deeply distressed by the irresponsibility with which the American nation is in general (or rather its leaders) contemplating another major conflagration. The attitude seems to be that it is quite an adventure. Just a case of who is the stronger. Will we never learn?

For my own part I think that despite the overwhelming opinion which has been built up in the Western countries to the contrary, the present situation is "six of one and half a dozen of the other". It is true that the United Nations had to condemn the show of blatant military aggression but it is foolish to hold that it is all unexpected. Before the Korean situation became front page news there had already been 18,000 casualties in the "cold war" between the two sectors. Then it cannot be denied that the South was (at least until very recently) openly calling for war against the North. Nor is it denied that the Southern government was corrupt beyond all hope of redemption.

The fact is, and let us face it, that the Western democracies just have no answer to the forceful appeal which Communism naturally makes to the underprivileged and the frustrated. The United States is being driven by her lack of an alternative to support the most corrupt and oppressive regimes. Witness Persia, Chiang Kai-shek, South Korea, Spain, and Western Germany. And what is so tragic the forces of liberalism which, like ourselves, would have neither of these distasteful extremes--communism or imperialistic capitalism--are being driven out of hearing. Men are coming to feel that it is a "yes or no" world. Accept this or that but you must choose one....

We are, I think, deceiving ourselves if we think that the Korean situation is merely the result of Russian intrigue. There is here bound up the very deep feelings of national sovereignty which are stirring all over Asia and the far-East; a new sense of dignity and purpose which is being demanded and found, as by the coloured peoples in Africa. They are no longer content to let us destroy their culture and integrity whilst refusing them admittance to our own. That is perhaps why the Northern Koreans are fighting with such tenacity; they feel that everything is at stake. Compare their energy with that of the Southern population.

A KOREAN VOICE Special to PNL by Dr. Channing Liem of Korea, now professor of Political Science at the Pennsylvania College for Women.

In the first place, the acute poverty of the Korean people did much to invite the crisis. For centuries the Koreans have suffered greater economic hardships than any other peoples, first at the hands of their own tyrannical monarchs and then under the Japanese overlords. When in 1945 Japan surrendered, the farms in south Korea lay in waste through lack of fertilizers and the factories in north Korea remained idle for want of raw materials. The city folks were hungry and the farmers were in virtual nakedness.

A mortal economic blow was added to the country already near collapse when the victorious allies divided it at the 38th parallel. The industrial north faced hunger while the agricultural south faced hunger and cold. When U.S.-U.S.S.R. rivalry made Korea's unification impossible, the north became a Soviet protectorate and the south became a U.S. dependency. North Korea was economically somewhat better off than the south, because it had less population, comparatively greater resources and was under totalitarian control which discouraged profiteering. But in the southern zone the economic plight was far worse. It had practically nothing in the way of resources except grains, while on the other hand its population was twice that of north Korea. Furthermore, pending negotiation with the Russians toward the creation of an independent and unified government of the country, the U.S. chose to remain as mere caretakers. To be sure the U.S. spent large sums of money in south Korea to relieve the economic distress. But at best it was little more than a patch-up job. When it handed over to the Korean government the reign of south Korea in 1948, the latter inherited an economically worsened Korea. And when the northern Korean communist army invaded south Korea, the economic plight of that zone was indeed desperate. In the view of the rank and file of the south Koreans, they had either to reunite with the north, or face eventual death.

Secondly, the growing nationalism among the Koreans had a powerful influence on the Korean war of today. Forty years of Japanese rule over them resulted in the intensification rather than weakening of their nationalism. Then came the World War II. It brought home to them that, given the weapons, they too could free themselves. They saw the Japanese almost conquer the United States. They saw the Chinese repel the feared "Japs." The Russians lost no time in exploiting it to their advantage. They created a Korean regime in their zone modeled after their own. It consisted of men from the lowest economic class. Since the lowest economic class represented ninety per cent of the population and since the latter's retention of political power depended on their cooperation with the Soviet authorities, the Russians had no difficulty in having firm control over the Koreans. These now privileged north Koreans were perfectly willing to believe the Soviet propaganda that, had they been under any other power but the Russians, they, the Koreans, could never dream of taking hold

of the political power. In other words, they believe that the Russians are their benefactors in achieving their nationalistic aspirations rather than obstructionists in this attempt. The Russian order to "liberate" south Korea is, therefore, to them a concrete proof of the correctness of their belief. To conquer all Korea is now their most patriotic duty.

Another cause which needs almost no mention is the American-Russian rivalry in Korea. Had the two powers left the country alone, the present bloody conflict would not have arisen. Nevertheless, in fairness to the United States, her entry in Korea in 1945 was not her own making. Nor did the Koreans at the time resent her arrival. Quite to the contrary, there never was any nation who welcomed the coming of the army of another nation as did the Koreans the Americans. To the best of my knowledge the rank and file of the north Koreans viewed the arrival of the Russians with uneasiness.

Due to the causes which I have mentioned and others which I have not space to go into, the communist soldiers of north Korea invaded the southern zone on the 25th of June of this year, when the supplies of grain were nearly exhausted, when the rainy season favored the northerners who lacked planes and when the south Korean government's popularity had reached a new low. When, to the surprise of the world, the southern forces were being routed, the U.S. decided to throw its aid to the south Korean army and sought and received the sanction of the United Nations.

Is the UN justified in taking the action it did? Greatly deploring the fact that the struggle has had to arise, for I firmly believe that it could have been prevented, I am nevertheless of the opinion that the UN is duty-bound to resist the north Koreans. My reasons for holding this view are as follows. First, the UN was committed to the unification and independence of Korea. The unification of Korea by the north Korean army will not result in the independence but the subjugation of the country under one foreign power. It must be clearly borne in mind that Kim Il-sung's government of north Korea is vastly different from that of China's Mao Tse-tung. While Kim owes his political power to the Russians, Mao derived his strength mainly from the Chinese who were opposed to Chiang Kai-shek. Even if Kim did wish to oppose the Russians, Korea is too small and too close to Soviet Union for him to do so. Until Korea is unified under a truly independent regime and creates a strong national defense force, the only way to Korea's independence is the intervention of the UN and the U.S. must assist the UN in this. Korea wants neither Japanese nor Soviet nor any other power as her protector. The UN is the only organization the rank and file of the Korean people will trust, not because it is perfect but because it is far better than any single power in their eyes.

Secondly, until the time arrives when moral law becomes the standard human behavior, the world must depend upon the rule of international law. If the world is to live under the rule of law rather than the rule of force, arbitrary exercise of armed force by any single nation must be discouraged. It may be that neither party to the present conflict in Korea is perfect. But the main argument is that north Korea is relentlessly on the march to conquer the whole of Korea. This is clearly more than a repulse of the enemy. The UN plea to cease fire has not been heeded by the northerners. In the circumstances the UN could take only one or the other action: throw up its hands in despair and lose its right to exist, or recommend its member nations to invoke sanctions against the offenders.

Thirdly, however logical it may be from the legal point of view, I for one cannot approve of the UN action in Korea if I do not believe that it can bring about satisfactory solution for all concerned. Bearing in mind that what the Koreans want is independence and economic livelihood, it is plain that the UN is in a far better position to win the Korean confidence than any single nation, because, among others, it is far easier for a nation to trust an international organization than a single power. Once the Korean confidence is won, it will be very easy to turn the tide of war. Why? Let us look for a minute at the situation in Korea today. How do the communist forces manage to move their supplies and men so swiftly and efficiently in the face of the constant bombing by the UN planes? Through the cooperation of the Korean peasants who are told by the communists that if they cooperate with them they will receive their freedom to own their lands. To these peasants the UN bombs falling on them are conclusive proofs of the Soviet charge that the Western powers want either to enslave or slaughter the Korean people. Most Korean peasants, therefore, carry on their shoulders the supplies for the communist soldiers and feed them with their own meager rice. When these Korean peasants are won over, I am confident that the communists will be helpless.

~~How can it be brought about? I submit that the best way to victory in Korea is first, assuring the Koreans that their wants will be satisfied, and second, by dropping all over Korea not bombs but the things the poverty-stricken Koreans can use. Let the UN try this for one month and I am sure it will prove most effective.~~

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WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE

(this issue of PNL is devoted to suggestions for the new season)

SHOW OF HANDS That ever popular columnist, Simeon Stylites, has recently called our attention to four things a man can do with his hands: 1. wring them in despair; 2. fold them in apathy; 3. put them in his pocket for safe keeping; 4. lay them on a job that needs doing.

There is small doubt that each of the first three possibilities offers a real temptation to peace makers in these days. There is no doubt at all that the fourth is the right attitude. We believe that the work of the Peace Council is a job that needs doing and that PNL readers are the ones to make it possible. For instance, we have on hand less than enough cash to meet September bills; pledges a little more than enough to carry us through October if all are paid. In addition we must have between \$650 and \$700 of new money (not now pledged and not 'borrowed' against the 1951 budget) to see us through the calendar year without a deficit.

Will you lay your hands on a five dollar bill and put it to work for peace through SPC? Or send us a sheet of 100 three cent stamps? or three new subscriptions to PNL for \$1.00?

THERE ARE THINGS TO DO FOR PEACE. We can go on doing them and help you to do them only if there is considerable "laying on of hands" in the next few weeks.

WHAT ARE WE DOING? The new Executive Committee met on September 7 and laid plans for a vigorous year's work. Among other things it proposed that we invite other groups and individuals across the state to unite in a State Peace Council.

Our exhibit this month at the New York State Fair, under the splendid direction of Irene Ford, has attracted thousands of enquiries and comments. More than twenty volunteers have cooperated in staffing the booth through the week.

Our Fall Forum Series is now rapidly taking shape. It will include such distinguished speakers as President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University and Dr. Eddy Asirvatham of Madras. DR. CHANNING LIEM, NATIVE KOREAN, RECENTLY ADVISER ON KOREAN AFFAIRS TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, WILL OPEN OUR SERIES ON "CRISIS IN KOREA," WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 8 P.M., Y.W.C.A., 349 N. ONONDAGA ST. NO ADMISSION FEE. PUBLIC INVITED. There are good things ahead for the winter, too. Dr. Henry Hitt Crane will be at our Birthday Party and the dates for the Mid-Winter Institute have already been set: February 16-18, 1951. Mark them on your calendar now.

Our new librarian has put our large book and pamphlet collection in excellent order and it is ready for reference and loan use. Plays, movies, and seminars to carry the peace message are all being arranged.

Will you lay your hands on us that the work of peace may go forward?

WHAT YOU CAN DO 1. Write to President Truman and urge that Trygve Lie's "10-Point Peace Program" be given serious consideration and strong support at the General Assembly of the UN this month. If you have not seen Lie's proposals, ask us for a copy.

2. Send 35¢ to The Progressive, Madison 3, Wisc., for the September issue with Walter Reuther's plan for "A Total Peace Offensive." Pointing out that World War II cost us \$41 million per hour for 44 months, this American labor leader proposes that we "take the price tag off peace" and spend as generously for peace as we do for war. And he spells out a specific plan for doing it. Study the plan, then pass the paper on to a neighbor, and tell Mr. Reuther what you think of his idea.

3. Subscribe to The Progressive (introductory price \$2.00 for 10 months) and kill two birds with one stone; you will become one of the best informed people in your community; you will give needed support to the best monthly review of liberal opinion in the country. It is increasingly difficult to publish such a paper in today's world; such a paper is increasingly needed to combat the growing "orthodoxy of opinion."

4. Ask Senator Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont for a copy of his address "Let's Try God," made in the Senate on August 2. He offers an alternative to reliance upon our present negative, military foreign policy. Then express your views to the Department of Public Liaison, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

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5. Senator McMahon has had thousands of letters in response to his proposals for "A Plan for Atomic Peace." He says he must have at least a million to get a hearing. Remember the Administration and State Department are both opposed. The women of Connecticut are organizing to support McMahon's re-election on this platform. You can help. If you need a copy of the Senator's speech, ask us.

6. Continue to send good used clothing and shoes to our warehouse, 722 N. Salina St. The need is far ahead of the supply and winter is near.

7. Send a high school student to one of the Washington or U.N. Seminars for peace. Seminars are scheduled for U.N. Nov. 1-5; Washington Nov. 16-19; Jan. 11-14; Feb. 22-25; March 29-Apr.1; Apr. 5-8. Probably nothing you can do is more important than the shaping of young lives toward peace. Other seminars for college students and adults are available. For all these, registration is limited and early enrollment advisable. For details, ask us.

8. In Syracuse, promote attendance at the Public Forum Sessions and so help to maintain a free platform for the discussion of controversial questions in a time of grave danger to freedom of thought and expression.

9. Prof. Pitirim Sorokin, of Harvard, says that "the main role of religious and ethical organizations today consists in a unanimous and clear declaration of their position in favor of the policy of peaceful cooperation and an unequivocal repudiation of the policy of aggressiveness in any form whatsoever." Get your clan or club to join in the study of at least one of the peace plans listed here. We can furnish material.

10. Send a contribution to the Syracuse Peace Council.

MODERN FABLE VERSION OF HOW OUR WORLD WILL END

By Hal Boyle

From the BOSTON TRAVELER, March 2, 1950

New York, March 2 (AP)- There came a time when the earth was divided into two hemispheres, the East and the West. Great was the contention between them, and each charged the other with seeking to rule the world. And the hemispheres became armed camps. There were then 4,000,000,000 people in the world. No man's mouth was free to speak his yearning, and all men bent under the burden readying their hemisphere against the enemy. Nine-tenths of every drop of sweat, every yard of cloth, every pound of gold, every ton of steel was spent to "safeguard the peace." This was true everywhere upon the globe. The people groaned in their tatters, but the engines of war were gleaming and fed.

It chanced that on a warm and moonless night in April the island of Bermuda disappeared, with a titanic crash beneath the surface of the sea. Two passing airliners saw it go down in a dim tower of foam. They radioed an alarm. Three hours later a 50-square-mile area of forestland in Siberia erupted in broken greenery from the impact of a gigantic force. The chancellories of the world held hurried conferences and agreed: "Counterattack!"

And the engines of war were unleashed. Each side sent up huge guided missiles, carrying hydrogen bombs in their warheads. The slender missiles passed in mid-air over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, leaving a murmurous sigh in their wake. Where they landed, cities or landscapes disappeared - and so did radio stations, and cows, and violins, and old books, and the paintings of Rembrandt, and the lives of millions of people.

"Victory or death!" cried the Eastern leader.

"Win or perish!" cried the Western leader.

And the bombs mushroomed by the hundreds, then by the thousands. And great winds arose and carried the dust of death over every land. In six weeks, every man, woman, and child, every bird, every beast, was gone. The trees gave up their leaves, the moss turned white, and no ant crawled. The last thing on earth to die was a worm four miles south of Oak Ridge, Tennessee. It was washed out of the soil by a radioactive rain - and collapsed.

Then the spectral spirits of earth's 4,000,000,000 people flew in a vast host to the gold bar of Heaven. Through the gates they could see green grass and rainbow flowers. And the gates opened, and the souls of all the slain children skipped into Heaven. And the parents surged after them, but a mighty voice called:

"Wait." And they waited.

"Why did ye this unto me?" said the voice.

"They started it!" cried the leader of the East.

"No, you started it!" cried the leader of the West.

So the celestial bookkeeper was called, and he said:

"On a night in April a small island in the Atlantic was struck by a large meteor. Three hours later - hmm, very unusual - another meteor landed in a Siberian forest. Then every one on earth just seemed to lose his mind."

"Why?" said the mighty voice.

"Because we were afraid," said the leader of the West.

"Yes, because we were afraid," said the leader of the East.

"Ye were afraid to live - therefore, ye died!" said the voice. "Look at the Eden I gave ye."

The great host turned and looked across the fields of space. They saw the dear familiar earth, the hills of home, spinning in gray ruin under a silent sky.

And as they watched, the gates of Heaven closed noiselessly behind them.

to speak his yearning, and all men bent under the burden readying their hemisphere against the enemy. Nine-tenths of every drop of sweat, every yard of cloth, every pound of gold, every ton of steel was spent to "safeguard the peace." This was true everywhere upon the globe. The people groaned in their tatters, but the engines of war were gleaming and fed.

It chanced that on a warm and moonless night in April the island of Bermuda disappeared, with a titanic crash beneath the surface of the sea. Two passing airliners saw it go down in a dim tower of foam. They radioed an alarm. Three hours later a 50-square-mile area of forestland in Siberia erupted in broken greenery from the impact of a gigantic force. The chancellories of the world held hurried conferences and agreed: "Counterattack!"

And the engines of war were unleashed. Each side sent up huge guided missiles, carrying hydrogen bombs in their warheads. The slender missiles passed in mid-air over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, leaving a murmurous sigh in their wake. Where they landed, cities or landscapes disappeared - and so did radio stations, and cows, and violins, and old books, and the paintings of Rembrandt, and the lives of millions of people.

"Victory or death!" cried the Eastern leader.

"Win or perish!" cried the Western leader.

And the bombs mushroomed by the hundreds, then by the thousands. And great winds arose and carried the dust of death over every land. In six weeks, every man, woman, and child, every bird, every beast, was gone. The trees gave up their leaves, the moss turned white, and no ant crawled. The last thing on earth to die was a worm four miles south of Oak Ridge, Tennessee. It was washed out of the soil by a radioactive rain - and collapsed.

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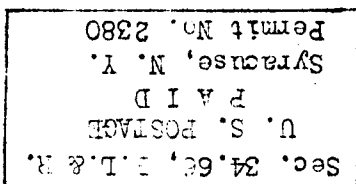
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EVENT OF THE MONTH Undoubtedly the most significant event of the month was the passage, over the President's veto, of the McCarran Bill setting up a Subversive Activities Control Board and requiring registration of Communist individuals and organizations, and of "front" organizations. This, the Christian Century calls "fighting fire with gasoline" and points out that it is not only discriminatory but that it imposes penalties on political opinion and automatically denies civil rights. The first amendment to the Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law.... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble..."

The main objections to the law are that it will aid rather than hinder communism; that it will boomerang and harm innocent persons and groups which have no sympathy with communism. Moreover, it will drive Communists underground where it will be more difficult to combat them.

The American Civil Liberties Union wisely says, "Communism and all its works were never at a lower ebb in the American mind than they are today. The only important fear we need have of Communists in this country today is that they will provoke us into suicide by destruction of our own free activities."

The problem is a serious one but it is not new and we will do well to recall the words spoken about ten years ago by Chief Justice Hughes: "The greater the importance of safeguarding the country from incitements to the overthrow of our institutions by force and violence, the more imperative is the need to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly in order to maintain the opportunity for free political discussion, to the end that government may be responsive to the will of the people and that changes, if desired, may be obtained by peaceful means. Therein lies the security of the republic, the very foundation of constitutional government."

SYRACUSE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY AN IMMEDIATE PROGRAM FOR PEACE, the second number in our Fall Forum Series (October 31) is in cooperation with the AFSC. Mordecai Johnson is one of the great leaders in the field of American education and a splendid speaker. He visited India in 1949. There is sure to be a demand for tickets. Make reservations for yourself and friends now. See enclosed announcement.

AFTERMATH-EWS When Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews made his speech in Boston, virtually advocating that a preventive war be launched on Russia, he was quickly disavowed by the State Department and the White House. Looked upon as a purely domestic issue, the wave of hostile reactions speedily subsided. Abroad, however, there were repercussions which won't be stilled for a long time. Of these foreign consequences, the American people have been too little informed.

In Europe, this was the kind of talk dreaded by everyone, from the man in the street to top statesmen. It shook several cabinets to their foundations. The West German government was split wide open, with one resignation and others threatened. French leaders, faced with mounting Communist propaganda that made the most of the million-dollar prize handed Moscow by Matthews, barely averted a crisis. Shock caused hurried conferences in Britain, Italy, and Scandinavia.

The Department of State, it must be assumed, would have acted to disown the Matthews speech of its own accord. It was, however, spurred by appeals from European governments wanting to know if U.S. policy had undergone a right-about-face. Still only partially reassured, many European leaders are wondering why Matthews hasn't been fired.

--Courtesy of WORLD INTERPRETER, Wilton, Conn.

ONLY 73 MORE DAYS TO CHRISTMAS! Help us load the Quaker Mitten Tree for Christmas. You can guess that the mittens from MITTEN TREES will be shipped abroad by the A.F.S.C. We need little mittens, large mittens, middle-sized mittens, mittens with a thumb, or mittens with all five fingers which makes them gloves. The more the merrier, the brighter the better, to warm the hands and the hearts of children.

Any one can plant a Mitten Tree, in your Sunday School, your church, your community. Mittens can be made from scraps of wool left over from sweaters or scarves.

An ideal project to help children understand the real meaning of Christmas

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An ideal project to help children understand the real meaning of Christmas. Make this a MITTEN CHRISTMAS! Don't say MERRY CHRISTMAS, say MERRY MITTENS.

While you're a-knittin' and a-knittin'
Never ever think of quittin'
In your stitches knit your FRIENDSHIP
Big and warm and nice -- as ME!

P.S. Our Clothing Depot is at 722 North Salina Street.

MONEY DEFERRED Congressional refusal to enact a tax on excess war profits provides dreary confirmation of the suspicion that we are waging a two-class war, in which men are drafted and money deferred.....

The official figures show that since the end of World War II corporation profits after taxes have increased 120%, whereas per capita individual income after taxes has risen only 19% during the same period.

--Editorial Comment in The Progressive, October.

ON THE
WESTERN FRONT

Washington, Sept. 17-- The National Council for Prevention of War today urged that the Foreign Ministers of United States, Great Britain, and France postpone a decision on the remilitarization of Germany until a plebiscite can be held on the subject among the German people.

In a message to the Ministers, the Council cited, as reasons for delay, the "overwhelming" rejection of militarism by the German people, and the legal, political and moral handicaps which it said would result from the "imposition" of rearmament at this time. It is proposing that the UN conduct the plebiscite.

In support of this position, NCPW quotes the official Quarterly Report of the Secretary of State, dated July 17, 1950, from the United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy: "Proposals for German rearmament as a step toward German military contribution to Western security have won little support among the German people."

But even if German public opinion is disregarded, and even if the remilitarization of Western Germany were strategically sound, which is doubtful, a German remilitarization policy would still be objectionable on the following legal, moral and political grounds:

It is contrary to international law to commandeer the man-power of an occupied country and use it as "war potential" against another.

Remilitarization would be a betrayal of trust, and a refutation of all the professed principles of the Allied administration of Germany since 1945. It would be a forced invitation to the Germans to join us in the greatest and potentially the most disastrous arms race in history.

Politically it would be self-defeating because this conversion of a disarmed and peace-minded people into American mercenaries will make us subject to criticism in all the countries of the world. Such alienation of world opinion would be worth the equivalent of six new radio stations to the "Voice of Russia". It would restore the militarists in Germany to power over the German people, threatening liberal forces there, and negating all the hard lessons of the last World War.

IN THE
ORIENT

Helen Mears, long a resident in China and Japan, and in 1946 a member of the official Labor Advisory Committee to our government in Japan, urges what she calls a tough program. It is much easier she says to keep on slugging, but

"Our record in the Far East has been one long tragedy of errors. Admittedly partisan politics makes it difficult for us to correct our self-defeating policies. Obviously the Russians are hard to get along with. Yet unless we are determined to prove our incapacity for world leadership we have to be willing to admit and correct our own mistakes; and to keep trying to find a basis for agreement with the Russians.

Common sense suggests:

(1) Recognize the Chinese Communist regime at once, and stop all aid to Chiang Kai-shek.

(2) In Korea, call for a truce to stop fighting at once. Accompany this by calling for an immediate conference, under U. N. auspices, to work out a program for a united Korea. It must be understood that the Korean people, not ourselves, will decide the form of government and choose their representatives. A Communist government must not be excluded if the Korean Communists should have majority support.

(3) Call for a general conference of the Far Eastern Commission at once to discuss the problems of a peace treaty for Japan. One of these problems is, of course, Formosa. Our position should be that we stand back of our wartime agreements with China and the U.S.S.R. but that we reserve the right to try to persuade them that some of these decisions were not in the best interests of Far Eastern stability."

DELAYED
PILGRIMS

There are still DP's waiting for an opportunity to come to America. A middle-aged couple (40-50) have just been personally recommended to us by one of our friends who visited Germany this summer. The man can do farm work and the woman is prepared to do housework of any kind.

Another family, also personally recommended, consists of father, mother and twin daughters, age 17. Father was watchmaker and business man in Riga. Can drive car and is willing to do factory or other work.

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By now you know that the overwhelming majority of these resettlements have been successful. If you can help us find an assurance for either family please ask for more information at once.

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STATEMENT In response to numerous enquiries and suggestions:

OF POLICY The Syracuse Peace Council is a local, wholly autonomous, organization supported entirely by voluntary contributions. From the time of its first published announcement in January, 1936, it has invited into its membership "individuals and groups who sincerely believe in democracy and peace, and who are working for this ideal through non-violent action."

We share the concern of all our fellow citizens for the preservation of freedom and democracy but we also feel a deep sense of responsibility for the means employed as well as for the ends sought. Accordingly, we reject totalitarianism of every kind. Moreover, it has been and now is our policy to defend the civil rights and liberties of all individuals and groups, even those who most strongly disagree with us. It has never been and is not now our policy to support or work with any political party. We are, therefore, not only non-sectarian but politically non-partisan.

We shall continue to do all we can to encourage objective consideration of the facts about the Russian people, the government of the USSR, and the Communist movement, believing that such study is essential to an effective and informed defense of Democracy. Moreover, we shall continue to combat anti-Communist and anti-Russian hysteria which leads to measures undermining our democratic way of life. We note with approval Senator Herbert Lehman's statement: "Certainly I do not propose to let my zeal against communism lead me into a sacrifice of the very principles which the communist conspiracy seeks to undermine, namely of democracy and freedom for the individual."

As a result of our strong peace position we may sometimes appear to advocate, or advocate, the same proposals as do Communists or "fellow-travellers." We regret the possibilities of misunderstanding but, clearly, we can not alter or "tone down" our message out of timidity or fear. Our protection must lie in the integrity with which we maintain our character and witness in the community.

--Adopted by the Executive Committee 17 October 1950.

4 SCORE AND 7 YEARS AGO Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

--A. Lincoln, Gettysburg, Pa., 19 November 1863.

NEXT Those of you who heard Mordecai Johnson's penetrating analysis of "The Challenge Today" at our last forum session must have been impressed with the need for some basic re-thinking of American foreign policy. Further support for this view comes from widely separated sources. For example, the famous Evangelical pastor, Martin Niemöller, has sent an open letter to Chancellor Adenauer denouncing efforts at remilitarization of Germany. It was signed by thirty-seven pastors. Again, the New York Times reports that the recent meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Lucknow spent most of its time vigorously criticizing U.S. policies in Asia with special attention to North Korea, Formosa and Indo-China. This was a distinguished gathering and its complaint against American policies can not be safely ignored.

THERE WILL BE A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN MORE OF THIS PROBLEM ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, AT THE Y.W.C.A. WHEN DR. EDDY ASIRVATHAM OF MADRAS WILL DISCUSS AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AS SEEN IN ASIA. DR. ASIRVATHAM IS A CLEAR THINKER AND A POPULAR SPEAKER; YOU WILL ENJOY HEARING AND QUESTIONING HIM.

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING LIST To widen the world horizons of children, to encourage world friendship among children, to give pleasure and create lasting impressions of other lands; these are among the purposes of the United World Library for which the Peace Council has just accepted the local agency. Sets of the books, purposely inexpensive to permit wide distribution, are on display at the office. See enclosed announcement. Place your order WITH US early. It will help three ways: you, the children, and the Peace Council.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH "The time is past for us to try to save face. Now we must try to save our necks."--Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to Washington and Nehru's sister.

Executive Com. S.P.C.

Selections for Memorizing - A. W. Shuman, p. 63

Open Sesame" Christian Century Nov. 1, 1950 P. 1283-84 Books Pastors enclosed

SHOP TALK In Berlin this summer it took a man three weeks to earn a pair of shoes. A suit would take his earnings for from two to four months if accompanied by 80 clothing ration coupons out of the yearly allowance of 100. Under such circumstances there are not many customers and you can see why we still need shoes and clothing of all kinds. There is not much we can do about the foreign policies of governments but there is something we can do about our own foreign relations. The warm Gulf Stream of humanity's concern for humanity must be kept flowing. It can be done only by individuals. Won't you send us at least one article of clean, warm clothing this month? Better still get your church to cooperate in a collection for us. We do not charge shipping costs. The address is still 722 North Salina St.

U.M.T. is a political issue again largely because the Korean war gave the military, the Legion and some other proponents the emotional opportunity to promote an issue which Congress would not in its more temperate moments accept. Hearings are scheduled to begin when Congress reconvenes on November 27, to rush U.M.T. through.

Congressmen should be encouraged to prevent action on U.M.T. until the State Department makes some effort in the United Nations to compose the differences that now divide the great powers. Until such an effort is made in good faith, proponents of U.M.T. are guilty not only of militarism but of preparing for a war they will not try to prevent. Raise this issue with your Congressman NOW.

LAUGHS IN LIMBO To get a laugh today, a German nightclub comedian has only to step on the stage of, say, the Alkazar in Hamburg and ask, "Well, ladies and gentlemen, how are you getting on under our fine new democracy?" The Germans know that "democracy" is a laugh cue, as surely as Jack Benny's audience knows that his toupee is. The comedian doesn't disappoint them. "Basking in the sun of democracy," he continues, "is having a remarkable effect on us Germans. It's turning some of us brown again, and the rest of us red." --from U.N. World.

PRAYER IN WALL STREET What Mr. Matthews suggests is nothing new; even in democracies wars have been provoked in order to get things settled. . . Whether we like to think on it or not, there can come a time--if we are stupidly led--when the existing state of affairs becomes so intolerable that even war is welcomed by many people as a relief from tension. . . .

It is a popular fallacy that a democracy cannot be aggressive. . . . But a free people can be pushed to aggressiveness. And they can also be led to it. . . . One does not have to look far in Washington to find stoical acceptance of the prophecy that the third world war is inevitable if, in fact, it has not already begun.

Well, the people have already been told that however the Korean business ends the country is going on a war footing. We are told to expect years and years of little wars and half-wars, perhaps fighting here, perhaps there, but anyway never free to go our own way in peace. . . .

We pray that the American people will be spared the moral insanity of ever believing that war is preferable to peace or that war is a way to peace.

--from the Wall Street Journal

HOPE FROM DETROIT The News continues to feel that a disarmament proposal should be made by the United States. The idea may seem odd, with guns flaming in Korea and the possibility present of the whole world being aflame tomorrow. Yet we feel that it can never be too late or too early to try this untried avenue to peace.

If peace is possible, this will be the route. If "the issues" are soluble, they will be solved only by first abolishing the means and the danger of armed aggression. Even assuming the best will on both sides. . . there can be no reliable settlements while these must be made in terms of the strategic requirements of a possible war. Disarmament offers the one trustworthy hope of peace.

--from the Detroit News.

A NEW PAGE IN HISTORY Is the title of the President's address before the U.N. General Assembly on October 24th as published by the State Department. If taken seriously and acted upon promptly, the President's proposals for disarmament might, indeed, begin "a new page in history." But the President and the State Department will need strong encouragement to act. There is much in the picture to raise doubt as to the serious intent of the proposal, but the President is reported to be personally interested in it. No doubt Mr. Truman would be complimented if you were to write and ask for a copy of his speech. The State Department might take note.

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Oct 1950

U.N. World
June 1950
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St. Journal
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PERFECT
SPECIMEN

For nineteen years our son has been
Stuffed with every vitamin,
He's had his sleep, breathed country air,
Received twice-yearly dental care.
Although our fortunes varied, we
Gave health a top priority,
And for our effort, here's the pay--
Junior's rated prime 1-A.

--Molly G. Harvey, Saturday Evening Post.

GOOD JOB! Three hundred United Nations aircraft yesterday destroyed nine-tenths of Simuiju, the temporary capital of North Korea.

The raid was described in Tokyo as "one of the best precision jobs of the war." It had as its objective the elimination of Simuiju.

Jet fighters and Mustangs first of all dropped petrol-jelly bombs. Ten Superfortresses then dropped thousand pound bombs on the spans of the town's two double track railways. The rest of the Superfortresses dropped incendiary bombs. Ideal weather helped the bomber crews.

The raid lasted for an hour, with no fighter opposition, although intense anti-aircraft fire came from the Manchurian side of the Yalu river. The aircraft approached Simuiju from the north-east, making bombing runs parallel with the bank of the river, and dropped their high-explosive bombs and more than 85,000 incendiary bombs.

--The Manchester Guardian (England) 11-11-50.

PERSPECTIVE "Manchuria has been called China's Ruhr, but its importance for the Far East is much greater than that of the Ruhr for Europe or even for Germany," points out the Christian Science Monitor in its November 29 issue. The paper carries a map showing the power stations, coal, iron, magnesite, gold mines, and centers of heavy industry on the Manchurian side of the Yalu River. The Yalu Dam, one of the biggest in the world, was built under joint auspices of Korea and Manchuria. It has been compared to our Hoover Dam in size and importance.

This comparison suggests an interesting question. If USSR armies were advancing in northern Mexico in the direction of the Hoover Dam where would the USA armies be? And where would you think they ought to be?

WHEN THEY ASK But what else can we do? Here is a copy of a letter printed in THE WASHINGTON POST, December 6, 1950, from the President of the Korean Affairs Institute, Washington, D. C.:

A PLAN FOR KOREA

With humility, yet with the knowledge that what I have advocated in the past concerning Korea might have averted the tragic events now transpiring there, may I at this late hour present a blueprint for the consideration of those endeavoring to reach a solution in Korea?

Actually, what Koreans want is: (1) an end to hostilities; (2) a unified nation; (3) the right to choose their own government; (4) a respect for the sovereign independence and (5) worldwide assistance in the reconstruction of their war-torn country. How under present conditions is it possible to move from the mental climate of hatred and war into the moderate temperature that would make real these rational objectives? First, we must abandon our present negativism, i.e., the idea it is too late, that nothing can be done with Chinese or Russian Communist leaders, or that morality is all on one side, immorality all on the other.

Considering the above, I suggest the following:

1. An immediate cease-fire, arranged by the United Nations, or responsible non-involved individuals.
2. Withdrawal of belligerent troops to a demarcation line arranged by the U.N. or responsible noninvolved individuals.
3. Reconstitution of the present U.N. Commission on Korea, acceptable to the U.N., the United States, China and the USSR, to serve as a temporary over-all governing body in Korea. This commission would supervise the withdrawal of all foreign troops, military missions, etc., by a given date.

Jet fighters and Mustangs first of all dropped petrol-jelly bombs. Ten Superfortresses then dropped thousand pound bombs on the spans of the town's twodouble track railways. The rest of the Superfortresses dropped incendiary bombs. Ideal weather helped the bomber crews.

The raid lasted for an hour, with no fighter opposition, although intense anti-aircraft fire came from the Manchurian side of the Yalu river. The aircraft approached Sinuiju from the north-east, making bombing runs parallel with the bank of the river, and dropped their high-explosive bombs and more than 85,000 incendiary bombs.

--The Manchester Guardian (England) 11-11-50.

PERSPECTIVE "Manchuria has been called China's Ruhr, but its importance for the Far East is much greater than that of the Ruhr for Europe or even for Germany," points out the Christian Science Monitor in its November 29 issue. The paper carries a map showing the power stations, coal, iron, magnesite, gold mines, and centers of heavy industry on the Manchurian side of the Yalu River. The Yalu Dam, one of the biggest in the world, was built under joint auspices of Korea and Manchuria. It has been compared to our Hoover Dam in size and importance.

This comparison suggests an interesting question. If USSR armies were advancing in northern Mexico in the direction of the Hoover Dam where would the USA armies be? And where would you think they ought to be?

WHEN THEY ASK But what else can we do? Here is a copy of a letter printed in THE WASHINGTON POST, December 6, 1950, from the President of the Korean Affairs Institute, Washington, D. C.:

A PLAN FOR KOREA

With humility, yet with the knowledge that what I have advocated in the past concerning Korea might have averted the tragic events now transpiring there, may I at this late hour present a blueprint for the consideration of those endeavoring to reach a solution in Korea?

Actually, what Koreans want is: (1) an end to hostilities; (2) a unified nation; (3) the right to choose their own government; (4) a respect for the sovereign independence and (5) worldwide assistance in the reconstruction of their war-torn country. How under present conditions is it possible to move from the mental climate of hatred and war into the moderate temperature that would make real these rational objectives? First, we must abandon our present negativism, i.e., the idea it is too late, that nothing can be done with Chinese or Russian Communist leaders, or that morality is all on one side, immorality all on the other.

Considering the above, I suggest the following:

1. An immediate cease-fire, arranged by the United Nations, or responsible non-involved individuals.
2. Withdrawal of belligerent troops to a demarcation line arranged by the U.N. or responsible noninvolved individuals.
3. Reconstitution of the present U.N. Commission on Korea, acceptable to the U.N., the United States, China and the USSR, to serve as a temporary over-all governing body in Korea. This commission would supervise the withdrawal of all foreign troops, military missions, etc., by a given date.
4. Appointment of a Korean advisory committee, composed of persons of high caliber and integrity who were not and are not connected with either government in Korea, to assist the over-all commission.
5. Organization by the commission of interim local governments in each village, town and city. These local governments would be empowered to exercise administrative and police functions pending a national election.
6. Holding of a free plebiscite without regard to political views or civil status, to choose a form of government for a united Korea. The poll should be held at the earliest moment in a manner fixed by the commission.
7. Upon establishment of a national government through free elections, termination of the authority of the commission and the admission of Korea to the United Nations.
8. Guarantee of the independence and neutrality of a united Korea by the United Nations and by Communist China if it is not a member of the United Nations.
9. A program of reconstruction and rehabilitation of Korea by the United Nations.

The solution I have presented touches the hard core of peace in Asia, namely, the Korean problem. I present it as a Korean, thinking primarily of my country. I am mindful of, though not qualified to offer solutions to, other problems that possibly enter into any agreement concerning Korea, such as the admission of Communist China into the U.N., the position of Nationalist China vis-a-vis the United States and the United Nations, and the fate of Formosa. I can, therefore, only suggest that their solution be considered in the temperate, unemotional climate of reason rather than in one embracing shortsightedness and vindictiveness.

YONGJEUNG KIM.

A MARINE IN KOREA "I wish you'd do something for me. I wish you'd tell the folks back home that there must be some better way of settling arguments than this."
May we suggest a Christmas greeting to President Truman.

WHILE SO PROUDLY IT WAVES! In most places, reports Devere Allen's WORLD INTERPRETER, the UN banner flew without incident but in Detroit the D.A.B. opposed flying the UN flag on United Nations Day. In New York City a proposal before the Board of Education to have the UN emblem displayed on school-houses, was opposed by 16 speakers "in different degrees of apoplexy." In a letter to the New York Times, a U.S. Army major asked, "Is it that the UN flag stands for peace? The Communist propagandists have won their battle if it is unpatriotic in America to prefer peace to war." Right, major! And yet there have been so many humiliating restrictions by our immigration authorities on legitimate visitors on official UN business that UN leaders are demanding the diplomatic right for UN to issue its own visas. An old and respected London church paper, the British Weekly, said recently, "It can never be admitted that a country so afraid of dangerous thoughts as the U.S. has the right to act as doorkeeper to the U.N."

VERGETTS GOTT! Shining children's eyes. "On the sixteenth of this month I received your package, which afforded much joy to me and my family. It came at a time when my husband was out of work, and we had already been waiting four weeks for the unemployed relief. Shining children's eyes opened wide with complete joy upon the opening of the package. My husband himself stood with tears in his eyes and said, 'When the necessity is the greatest God is nearest.' Their first glance falling on the chocolate, from the sweettooths came the words, 'Mamma, now you don't have to worry any more about what to cook.' So I will say thank you, with my family, and call to you a 'Vergetts Gott' (God reward you)."

Liesbeth Pohl and Family.

Our Clothing Depot: 722 North Salina Street.

NO MORE WAR Worldover Press reports German protests against re-armament are becoming increasingly widespread and vocal. Newspaper polls can not be held wholly reliable but the opposition count has risen in recent months from 60% to 84%. The argument is frequently heard that instead of forcing arms on Germany the U.S.A. should remember the promises of disarmament it made in 1945 "at the end of Hitler's militaristic terror." The world renowned Swiss theologian, Karl Barth, has given his approval to the opposition led by Martin Niemöller and other distinguished German clergymen.

FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT The response to our Annual Financial Appeal letter is heartening. The first ten business days brought assurances to cover a little more than one quarter of the 1951 budget. We want not only to thank all who have responded so promptly and generously but to share the total situation as fully as possible with all our friends.

To begin with, we have reduced our asking by about 13% and hope we have not economized below the margin of safety. This means that we will be unable to give our two paid staff members any cost of living increase in their pitifully small salaries unless the entire quota of \$4,500 is subscribed.

About 1/3 of the budget comes from 25 people who give in amounts from \$25 to \$300. Another 50 contributors give an average of \$10 annually. This emphasizes the importance of our large number of smaller contributors, regular members and PNL subscribers. Rightly, the bulk of our support comes from the local membership in Syracuse and Onondaga County, but subscribers to Peace Service across the state cooperate most helpfully in our wider interests and activities. We appreciate their help when

to the New York Times, a U.S. Army major asked, "Is it that the UN flag stands for peace? The Communist propagandists have won their battle if it is unpatriotic in America to prefer peace to war," Right, major! And yet there have been so many humiliating restrictions by our immigration authorities on legitimate visitors on official UN business that UN leaders are demanding the diplomatic right for UN to issue its own visas. An old and respected London church paper, the British Weekly, said recently, "It can never be admitted that a country so afraid of dangerous thoughts as the U.S. has the right to act as doorkeeper to the U.N."

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AFTER JANUARY 1, THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEWS-LETTER WILL BE 50 CENTS EACH.

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