

PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council
Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor

SPC 271, No. 63-138
January 22, 1963

WHERE HAS OUR MONEY BEEN GOING? According to the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the United States Government is currently spending about \$295 per year for every man, woman, and child on "national defense," but is spending less than the price of a four-cent stamp per person on studies and plans for disarmament. Foreign aid costs only \$9 per capita to support all development loans and technical assistance to underdeveloped areas. U.S. appropriations for all United Nations activities, including support for the Congo operations, amount to \$1.56 per person annually.

Total U.S. outlay for health, education and welfare benefits is \$35 per year per person, including Social Security benefits, the report added. The FCNL concludes that military programs take 53½ cents out of every dollar the government spends, and that when veterans' benefits and interest on the national debt - most of which was incurred during World War II and Korea - are added, the cost of war preparation and past wars come to more than 68 cents out of every dollar.

-- United Church Herald, Jan. 10, 1963

The above figures are for the current Federal budget which runs until June, 1963. Late reports on the proposed Federal budget for 1963-64 indicate that the total to be spent will rise to \$99 billion dollars with the increased expenditures, being earmarked for "defense" and space. All other Federal expenditures, such as those for health and welfare, will either be held at their present levels or cut back. The so-called "defense" items will be in excess of 50% of the total to be spent in the next fiscal year.

Comment: "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." -- Jesus of Nazareth.

FROM SOUTH OF THE BORDER Recently the editor and family entertained a long-unseen friend and his family from Mexico City. The friend, a native of one of the Central American republics, is currently involved in work which takes him rather frequently into the several Central American Republics in the interest of raising living standards. His position is such that he must not be further identified. Some of his observations will be of interest to readers of PNL.

With respect to Cuba, my friend suggested that the long term interests of the United States might best be served had we as a nation been willing not to interfere with internal developments on that island. Winds of change are blowing throughout Latin America. The Castro experiment is of interest to people in Latin America. Had it failed, through its own unimpeded efforts, to succeed in fostering a better economic and political life for the people of Cuba, then Latin Americans now attracted to Communism might readily have turned to other and more hopeful alternatives for reconstructing the life of their countries.

However, it is now apparent that the United States is dedicated to interfering in every possible way with the Castro regime by bringing pressure to bear indirectly on its economy through indirect trade restrictions. Should the regime fail now, the people of Latin America attracted to Communism will attribute this failure not to the inadequacies of the Castro regime, but to the pressures exerted on it by the United States. Therefore it is quite possible that an effort will be made elsewhere in Latin America to engage in another Communist experiment, but in an area less vulnerable to U.S. interference.

On the more hopeful side, my friend raised some questions about American economic aid in Latin America. Most of this aid goes into large-scale projects which often are remote from the masses of people, and which are susceptible to corruption. However, said this man - trained in social work in American colleges - techniques and concepts of group work were invented in the United States. Thus far, these techniques have not been extensively employed in the conduct of American economic aid in Central America. With this heritage, the United States might do more in the field of Community Development where skills successfully employed in the United States could directly help peasants to raise their living standards, and such programs would not necessarily be impaired by the ruling elites.

STIFF BLOWS FOR DISARMAMENT was the heading given an article in the Waco Times-Herald (Jan. 9) regarding the mission in Texas of the Rev. Rodney Shaw, director of disarmament education in the Division of World Peace of the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church. In an address in Waco, Mr. Shaw pointed out that already representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed on the basic principles for disarmament. Such disarmament should be world-wide, inspected, and enforceable. The implications of these agreed upon principles are that the Soviet Union, the United States, and all other powers should rid themselves of all weapons and military forces save those needed to preserve order within their own borders, that there should be a system of inspection to insure that agreements are complied with, and that the United Nations should have sufficient military power exercised under international law to make possible the swift punishment of any nation which sought covertly to violate these agreements.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that the disagreements at Geneva and elsewhere have been primarily over the steps by which the goal of disarmament is to be achieved, and the negotiations have been complicated, he said, by the existence in the United States (and in Russia) of division in government. In the United States, the faction which has sometimes been described as our war party, or the "hards," represented by the Pentagon and many industrialists and politicians, seems currently to have the upper-hand. Fortunately, President Kennedy belongs to the peace party, but is handicapped by the great pressures which the first group exerts. There is similar division in the Soviet Union. Mr. Shaw feels keenly that an aroused public opinion can do much to change climate in the decision-making centers of government, and he feels that Methodists have a peculiar heritage which makes it possible for them to assume a major part of that responsibility.

Mr. Shaw said there are growing pressures upon the Communists as well as upon ourselves to accept disarmament. These include the desire to survive and to get out from under the rapidly growing economic burden of armaments.

Mr. Shaw acknowledged that disarmament would not put an end to tension and struggle between the two blocs of nations, but the struggle would be transferred from a race in arms, which the human race cannot possibly win, to economic, political, and spiritual spheres. Mr. Shaw expressed his confidence that "we can win" that kind of race.

In a number of Methodist Conferences across the United States, efforts are being made to organize study and discussion groups in local churches, and to encourage ministers to include disarmament in their preaching during the next several months. Perhaps other religious groups can be encouraged to follow suit.

CIVIL DEFENSE AND FALLOUT Dr. Cornelia M. Smith, chairman of the Baylor University biology department, lectured to a general assembly of the Waco Garden Clubs on "Plants Usable After Atomic Attack."

FOOD Dr. Smith said that the first consideration is to supply emergency shelters with a two weeks' supply of food. While a quart of water per person per day is adequate, a gallon a day is pleasanter.

After leaving the shelter there are many possible sources of food for survival, many of which are not now used as foods. Algae is available in lakes and many ditches. Leaf fronds, ferns, mushrooms, truffles, herbs and seed plants are useful. Nuts are particularly useful because the shell protects the edible portions.

Underground plants such as potatoes, onions, carrots and similar vegetables are safe from fallout damage. Cabbage, lettuce, and similar plants would be safe to eat provided outer leaves were removed. Dr. Smith warned her listeners that an extensive study might be required, especially of mushrooms, because many are poisonous.

-- Times-Herald, Jan. 10, 1963
-- Waco News Tribune

Comment: Suppose the attack were to take place at a time of year when there were no crops in the ground? Moreover, it has been estimated that it would take up to 40 years to decontaminate soils in New England so that safe crops could be raised for human consumption.

WORLD LAW In one of a series of Interviews on the American Character, conducted by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Mr. Edward Bennett Williams, a practicing attorney in Washington D. C., had some significant things to say:

"I think we can demonstrate that in all history there have been only two ways by which disputes have been and can be resolved. One is by force; the other is by submitting the dispute to a third party whose decision will be binding. Force in our time is unthinkable; its use may well mean annihilation of the race. At best it would... leave our children a legacy of poverty, disease, ruination...."

Mr. Williams also said "some of the best minds in law today are devoting themselves to the concept of a world rule of law, not world government but a world court. The only basis on which a world judicial system can be built is that there are rules of reason recognized by all mankind... a universal, objective norm of morality... to which all men and nations are accountable."

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A NEW YEAR REMINDER OR TWO

AMBASSADOR HABIB BOURGUIBA, JR., of the Tunisian Embassy, Washington, D. C., is this year's speaker for the Peace Council's 27th birthday party. Son of the Prime Minister of Tunisia, he will speak on "The Approach of Tunisia in Her Quest for Peace."

THE TIME -- January 30, 1963, at 6:15 p.m.

THE PLACE -- First Presbyterian Parish House, 620 W. Genesee St.

THE COST (for dinner) -- \$1.50

FOR RESERVATIONS -- Call Lena Gray at HA 2-5316 before January 25.

Ambassador Bourguiba represented Tunisia in the United Nations on the subcommittee for Laos in 1959, and in August 1960 was sent on a special investigation mission to the Congo. Later that year, he was Tunisian delegate to the United Nations. Ambassador Bourguiba, graduate of the Paris Law School, has been Tunisian ambassador to Italy and France, currently is ambassador to the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The birthday party is also the occasion for the presentation of the Syracuse Peace Council Annual Peace Award.

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LAST MONTH'S NEWSLETTER INCLUDED a registration blank and information for "Great Decisions . . . 1963." This blank should be returned by February 4th--if you have misplaced yours, call the office of either the Peace Council or the World Affairs Council for another. Hosts, leaders of discussion groups, and participants are still needed.

Great Decisions is an annual nationwide review by citizens in their own communities of important decisions we face in the present world situation. By taking part in a small, informal discussion group you have an opportunity to think through, discuss, and make up your own mind about these crucial problems of United States foreign policy -- COMMON MARKET--Blueprint for a New Europe?; RED CHINA AND THE U.S.S.R.--How Firm an Alliance?; ALGERIA--What Future?; SPAIN--End of the Franco Era?; INDIA--Is Democracy Working?; LAOS AND VIETNAM--Southeast Asia in Danger?; ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS--New Deal for the Americas?; PEACE--What Problems and Prospects?

Beginning February 7, radio broadcasts over WAER-FM will be given to tie in with the Great Decisions topics. Some groups will want to listen to these broadcasts together (University College will furnish FM radios if you do not have one), and then discuss the topic. For those groups which cannot meet on Thursday nights, however, there are other possibilities.

The Peace Council and World Affairs Council will tape the broadcasts so that it will be possible to listen to them as a group at a later date. Also, some groups may choose to listen independently and then get together on a more convenient evening for discussion.

Fact sheets on the topics will be done locally and provided free; it is also possible to get a kit for \$1.50 prepared by the Foreign Policy Association, which offers the series.

Although the discussions are set up for an eight-week period, it is not necessary to attend all the meetings.

* * *

ALBERT FOWLER, JR., son of well-known Syracusan Albert Fowler and grandson of Mrs. Florence Fowler, one of the charter members of the Syracuse Peace Council, will be in the upstate New York area within the next month to work with peace organizations. He will succeed Jim Syphers who left Syracuse in September 1961.

A conscientious objector, Mr. Fowler is doing his alternate work to military service for the American Friends Service Committee in upstate New York, with concentration in Syracuse.

PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council
Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor

\$1.00 per year

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February 15, 1963

To Test or Not to Test?
That is the Question.

by
Gara Peabody

Beginning next month a new program will begin, a program to test a new type of machine gun. To test its effectiveness, live targets will be used. At the end of the year, if all goes well, the machine gun tests will have resulted in the death of at least fifteen thousand small children. An additional seventy-five to one hundred thousand persons will have sustained injuries which will lead to their deaths within the next twenty years. At the end of the year the machine guns will be as efficient and powerful as necessary under any circumstances, yet the tests will continue. They will continue because of man's ceaseless lust for power. They will continue until our citizens speak out against this senseless slaughter.

The preceding paragraph was fictitious. People of the United States would not allow this senseless slaughter, or would they? True, when the danger of thalidomide presented to unborn children was recognized, it was immediately removed from the market. People were shocked to learn that thousands of babies in Europe would face a lifetime of suffering because the general effects of this drug were not known or even suspected.

If a plan for testing machine guns were suggested, our citizens would protest and have the plan dropped. But these same citizens do nothing to stop the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. The radioactivity from these tests has effects much worse than those of thalidomide.

Radioactivity can have several effects on the human body. It can cause leukemia, bone cancer, and general aging. Worst of all, this radiation can cause basic genetic changes in unborn infants. More than 99.99 per cent of these changes are for the worse, as has been stated by Dr. J. B. S. Haldane, a scientist working in this field. He compared radioactivity to bullets and the human body to a clock. He said, "My clock is not keeping perfect time. It is conceivable that it will run better if I shoot a bullet through it; but it is much more probable it will stop altogether."

These genetic changes for the worse range in seriousness from diabetes to serious brain defects causing retardation, schizophrenia, and manic depression. These changes are much more serious and far-reaching than those of thalidomide because they can be passed on.

Many kinds of radiation are formed by a nuclear blast. Two of the worst are Strontium 90 and Carbon 14. Strontium 90 is so poisonous to our bodies that one teaspoonful distributed to every person in the world would result in everyone's death. Many teaspoonfuls are produced in one nuclear blast. Fortunately very little of this reaches people. Because it falls on the grass and is eaten by cows, however, it is present in every glass of milk. The danger to children is especially great because they drink more milk and because their bones are being formed. Each bit of radiation one is exposed to through a lifetime increases one's chance of an early death or death from cancer if one has not already suffered a deformity. Strontium 90 was definitely caused by testing because it was previously not found on earth.

Carbon 14 is another dangerous substance because it acts like regular carbon. It is present in air and all plants so none can escape it. Careful measurements of Carbon 14 in the atmosphere have been made because of the method devised for finding the age of fossils. These measurements have shown the amount of Carbon 14 in the atmosphere to have

machine gun. In test after test, the machine gun tests will have resulted in the death of at least fifteen thousand small children. An additional seventy-five to one hundred thousand persons will have sustained injuries which will lead to their deaths within the next twenty years. At the end of the year the machine guns will be as efficient and powerful as necessary under any circumstances, yet the tests will continue. They will continue because of man's ceaseless lust for power. They will continue until our citizens speak out against this senseless slaughter.

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It is true that there is one advantage to additional Carbon 14 in the atmosphere. Ten or twelve thousand years from now when a scientist is digging up our bones he'll think they're six or seven thousand years younger than they really are!

But is this worth seeing a small child fumble through life because his brain has been damaged? Is it worth seeing a person always in danger of bleeding to death because he has hemophilia? Or seeing a beloved parent wither away because of cancer?

Scientists have recognized the danger of testing. In 1958, 9,235 scientists petitioned the United Nations urging immediate halt to the testing of nuclear weapons. They mentioned the damage to human genetics and health.

Many of these same scientists have estimated that fifteen thousand new born infants and small children will die or be severely deformed and seventy-five thousand other persons will be hurt by each twenty-five megaton bomb dropped.

In Alberta, Canada, government statistics indicate a threefold increase in the rate of deformed babies born since testing of nuclear bombs began.

In his book, No More War, Dr. Linus Pauling, a Nobel Laureate, has said that these weapons are already as big as can be needed. It is our ceaseless lust for power which will, as in the case of the machine guns, cause the nuclear tests to continue -- unless YOU work for a change. YOU helped get thalidomide off the market. Just because the fall-out victims do not have specific faces, can you condemn them to a life of suffering?

* * * * *

The foregoing essay was prepared by a fifteen year old tenth grader, and was delivered as a sermon at a Youth Sunday church service at Zion United Church of Christ, Waco, Texas, on February 3, 1963. It has also been delivered as a declamation in regional forensic contests in Texas.

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COMING EVENT: The 23rd Annual Institute of International Relations under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee and in cooperation with the Syracuse Peace Council, March 22-24, 1963.

The program will concentrate on Latin America. As one means of launching the discussion of Inter-American Relations, now so integrally and vitally a part of all world relations, we share with you the following uncommon point of view:

"It is time that the Cuban situation was reviewed in the light of cold common sense. The island has been denuded of the Russian missiles. Russian technicians have departed by the thousands. The Bay of Pigs prisoners have been ransomed and returned to the United States.

"It is therefore annoying to find Mr. Micael Artime, political leader of the abortive 1961 Cuban invasion, calling for the Organization of American States to take military action to overthrow the Castro regime. We trust that Mr. Artime's U. S. hosts will make it officially clear that no invasion of Cuba from U.S. shores will be permitted. The U.S. has a duty to the world to keep its unruly guests in order.

"It should do more than that. Blame for the extremely bad relations which have developed between the U.S. and Cuba, and which alone enabled Premier Khrushchev to try his Cuban venture, can be laid as much to the U.S. as to Dr. Castro. When he first came to power, Dr. Castro was not a communist. Had the U.S. then dealt with him as they have dealt with other dictators, had they recognized the need within Cuba for revolutionary reform, however painful to U.S. interests, Cuba would now be in the U.S. and not the Soviet camp.

"There is no reason why Canada should not serve as a mediator. She could be commissioned by the OAS or the UN. The goal of the initial negotiations should be the gaining of Dr. Castro's consent for a committee of Canadians to visit Cuba and study the economic situation with a view to determining what sort of help is needed. This committee could hope to succeed only if it had the unofficial blessing of a United States that has decided to try a new attitude to Cuba. But the world has a right to expect that even the great and powerful U.S. will change its attitudes, when they have been wrong. Cuba's ailment cannot be cured in isolation, but only through contact. It is time that the treatment was begun."

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-- Toronto Globe and Mail (abridged), Dec. 27

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PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council
Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor

SPC 273, No. 63-140
March 12, 1963

GREAT DECISIONS 1963 In numerous communities across the nation, many groups of citizens are again discussing significant topics in the area of foreign policy. Sponsored nationally by the Foreign Policy Association, the Great Decisions series of eight topics affords people of concern and of diverse views an opportunity to share views and to develop insights which can be helpful in shaping a better national policy towards other nations. In Syracuse, the Syracuse Peace Council is cooperating with the local unit of the Foreign Policy Association in organizing discussion groups and in sponsoring weekly TV discussions of the topics. The SPC this year has had several of its members at work preparing supplementary "Fact Sheets" on the various topics to be used along with material prepared by the Foreign Policy Association. As Great Decisions is an annual affair, more persons could become involved another year!

WORLD PEACE THROUGH WORLD LAW Some years ago, Grenville Clark and Prof. Louis B. Sohn of the Harvard Law School wrote a comprehensive plan for revision of the United Nations under the title, World Peace Through World Law. This pioneering work of scholarship has inspired numerous efforts in recent years in the academic world to come to grips with the problem of organizing the world community for world peace. More recently, "The search for ways and means of preventing war and establishing a viable peace system" has become a concern of more and more people in all walks of life.

Recently the Institute for International Order established The Fund for Education Concerning World Peace Through World Law. The Fund is presently promoting the use of the Clark-Sohn book and a set of readings, Legal and Political Problems of World Order, edited by Prof. Saul H. Mendlovitz of the Rutgers School of Law, as a basis for college courses and community study groups. The two books provide material for a minimum of 12 study sessions on a variety of relevant topics. Here are two samples: "The Promise and Limitation of International Law and International Organization to Eliminate Violence Among Nations," and "Problems of Achieving and Maintaining Disarmament."

The two books are available in Paperback from The Institute for International Order, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York, at a combination price of \$4.34. Quantity orders bring a reduction in price. The individual or group which wishes to be prepared intellectually for the task of creating a favorable climate of opinion for changes in world organization could study these materials to achieve that effectiveness.

THE ETHICS OF LYING "Do the leaders of a nation have a moral right, in their official capacity, to tell lies? If so, to whom? To their enemies, allies and the citizens of their own country? Again, if so, under what conditions? What, if any, are the limitations which hedge them about, within which they must work if they are to be trusted, responsible officials of the nation?"

With those questions, Worldview, January, 1963, the monthly publication of the Council on Religion and International Affairs (formerly The Church Peace Union) began a brief discussion of "The Ethics of Lying." The question has become an important one since the Cuban crisis last fall when the President maintained that "secrecy was necessary" for the American moves during that crisis. "If the utmost secrecy had not been maintained during the entire buildup and execution of the United States operation, it clearly could not have succeeded as it did. And the secrecy could not have been maintained if the news had not been 'managed,' that is, if the people of the United States had not been told lies by their leaders."

Worldview did not make a flat condemnation of "managed news," but did recognize that "managed news" and "official lies" can lead to "frustration or cynicism" among citizens who recognize that "they must... participate in the open discussion of such matters that a free society demands." Worldview offered its readers and government officials no guidelines for permissible lying, but did suggest that "What is needed is a more sophisticated moral casuistry than has so far been brought to the public discussion of the particular event which has provoked it..."

Persons familiar with the U-2 incident and with the "cover stories" which surrounded the Bay of Pigs invasion will recognize that the problem of "managed news" is not new, and they will recognize the dangers implicit in misleading the people deliberately on particular issues; it will be tempting to mislead them on many issues. From the citizen's standpoint, knowledge that he has been misled on particular issues may cause him to think that he is being misinformed, period!

DISARMAMENT P. M. S. Blackett, a British physicist long concerned with the control of the monstrous weapons now possessed by the great powers, reminds us that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics together possess nuclear power equal to TEN TONS of TNT for every inhabitant of the globe.

Despite this stupendous power which staggers the imagination, the fantastic arms race continues. Moreover, all UN members - including the USA and the USSR - are committed to general and complete disarmament with a UN force to keep order. The problem of disarmament, then, does not lie in the goals, but in the methods by which the goal is to be achieved.

Dr. Blackett suggests that there are two important principles which must be kept in view:

"The first is that the military policy of a power must be consistent with its disarmament plans, in the sense that the military policy of a country must not frustrate its disarmament policy. For instance, if a country's disarmament plans are accepted by the other side, it must not then be found that the military consequences of the plan are not acceptable to the military. This has happened in the past, and must be avoided in the future.

"The second is that a disarmament proposal must be such that it is to the self-interest of the opposite party to accept it. Many of the proposals from both sides in the last ten years have not satisfied these conditions, and so partook more of propaganda than of negotiation."

Both sides have agreed on the principle of balanced disarmament and are close on limiting the size of armed forces, although not on the elimination of foreign bases.

At the present time, the USSR has superiority in military man power, the USA has a decided superiority in vehicles for delivering nuclear weapons.

From the military point of view, Mr. Blackett believes that each side should have a low-level parity in nuclear striking power. However, he feels that the U.S. would probably not agree to reduce its nuclear striking force to achieve parity with the Soviet Union.

Hence "The real problem [in the U.S.] is largely political... Will in fact the political situation allow the requisite remedial actions to be taken -- and taken in time?" Mr. Blackett points out that the "Counterforce strategy" adopted by the United States is intended to create sufficient nuclear power to destroy the enemy's nuclear weapons system, and not to provide enough power simply to retaliate against the enemy's cities should he launch a first strike. This "counterforce strategy," in Mr. Blackett's view, is incompatible with the goal of disarmament. He points out that the Soviet armament and disarmament policies are more closely integrated than those of Western nations.

Source: P.M.S. Blackett, "The First Real Chance for Disarmament," Harper's, January, 1963

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET was the theme of an NBC special report on Sunday, March 3rd. Correspondent John Chancellor pointed out that the 168 million people in the six nations presently in the market represent the greatest concentration of economic, social, and political potential in history. Its ultimate achievement will be a merging of skills and strengths of six nations into one. Already it has erased borders, and the confederation of Europe has begun. The people of Europe are tasting the affluent life, with rich and poor alike getting richer, with more leisure time for workers, with increased trade between the members, with efforts to deal with Europe's underdeveloped areas underway, and with peace becoming a by-product of the indivisible prosperity of the whole.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - Syracuse, March 22-24, 1963.

Don't wait! NOW is the time to make plans to attend. Send registrations to Lena Gray at 841 University Building.

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THE SPOTLIGHT'S
ON LATIN AMERICA

(at the 23rd annual Institute of International Relations
and through the final Great Decisions discussion groups)

Dear Harold E. Davis of American University will address the opening session of the 23rd Annual Institute of International Relations at the Yates Hotel, Friday, March 22. Registration for the week-end Institute will begin at 7 p.m. Friday; Dean Davis will speak at 8 p.m.

Professor of Latin American History and Government at the School of International Service at American University in Washington, D. C., Dean Davis was formerly dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at American University, and director of the American Language Center. Dean Davis, author of several books on Latin America, had a Fulbright professorship at the University of Chile in 1958-1959. He is replacing The Honourable Gonzalo Facio, president of the Organization of American States and Ambassador to the United States from Costa Rica, who was scheduled to speak but who will be in Costa Rica.

Presented by the American Friends Service Committee in cooperation with the Syracuse Peace Council, other speakers will include Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker and last American correspondent to leave Cuba before President Kennedy announced the quarantine last fall; Sidney Lens, labor leader and world traveler whose visits to 67 countries in the past 12 years have included special missions to Latin America and Cuba; and Gurdial Mallik, associate of Gandhi and Tagore.

Lens will speak at the luncheon meeting at the Hotel Yates Saturday at 12:30 p.m.; Miss Day will speak following the dinner meeting at the Yates Saturday at 8 p.m.; and Mallik will address the dinner meeting at the First Methodist Church Sunday at 1 p.m.

Other highlights include a Saturday morning session beginning at 9:30 p.m., "Peace Is Everybody's Business," a film followed by discussion groups; and the dinner address at 5:30 p.m. Saturday by Richard Hiler. Hiler, who is High School Coordinator for the Middle Atlantic Region of the American Friends Service Committee, will discuss "A Summer With the Soviets." For the past several years Hiler has taken groups of high school students abroad, will return this summer with a group to the Soviet Union, East Berlin, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Program and registration fee is \$4 without luncheon; \$7 including luncheon Saturday and Sunday. The Saturday night dinner is \$2.75. For reservations call Lena Gray at HA 2-5316 -- soon.

"Alliance for Progress -- New Deal for the Americas?" is the suggested topic for the Great Decisions discussion groups meeting March 21, the night before the Institute begins. Some 250 participants are meeting together in one of 20 living rooms or six church groups to discuss important problems facing the United States in foreign policy.

If you are interested in the discussion on Latin America or the final session April 4, "Peace -- What Problems and Prospects?" (WAER is on vacation and we are skipping a week) call Lena Gray. Several of the groups, using tapes of the broadcasts which precede the discussion period, are moving a little behind the suggested schedule, so it is also still possible to join in the exchanges on such important topics as India, Laos, and Vietnam.

Any books you are not using? The Rev. Alan Peabody has asked if we might send any up-to-date materials on international problems to him at the Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas. Good reference books are at a premium there.

This would be one way to show our gratitude to Alan for providing us the national newsletter. Search through your shelves and send a package to him today. Book rates make mailing inexpensive.

A panel discussion on disarmament will furnish the next program for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. A study committee of members will present the problem, hoping from this the group will move into an action project in the community. The meeting -- open to all who are interested -- will be at the home of Marian Friedman, 122 Westminster Avenue, at 8 p.m. March 20.

PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council
Guest Editor

\$1.00 per year

SPC 274, No. 63-141
April 23, 1963

Many people have asked that we devote an issue of the Peace News Letter to report on the Syracuse Institute, held on the 22nd-24th of March. Our theme was "Latin America - Between the Eagle and the Bear," and through the eyes of Sidney Lens, Dorothy Day, and Dr. Harold Davis we all "discovered" a new Latin America, which has been hidden from view behind the fog of current United States policy. On Sunday afternoon we were invited by Gurdial Mallik to "Remember Gandhi," Mallik, a co-worker with Gandhi and Tagore captured the spiritual flavor of Gandhism for us in a very compelling and dramatic manner.

In addition, there was a great variety of other material, designed to suit many different tastes and interests. Dick Hiler showed slides about the high school camping tour which he led through the Soviet Union last summer. The film "Peace is Everybody's Business" successfully placed the responsibility for the nuclear threat on each one of us, and challenged us all to meet this responsibility. There were high school, college, and community discussion groups, plus a meeting for community peace workers.

For the statistically minded, the attendance at no session of the Institute was fewer than 90, and on Saturday night a peak number of 190 came to hear Dorothy Day. In addition, the Peace Literature table sold nearly \$350 worth of literature! We were all delighted with the very complete account by Ramona Bowden in the Syracuse Post-Standard of the talks by Sidney Lens and Dr. Davis. The following is her report of the talk by Sidney Lens, as it appeared in the paper.

"We have been willing to pay the price for a vote against Communism rather than secure a vote for freedom in the revolution in Latin America," Sidney Lens, labor leader and student of Latin America and Cuba said yesterday at the Institute of International Relations meeting in the Yates Hotel under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

"The Cuban revolution began in 1956 against Batista. It was a revolution of two classes, the middle classes seeking political democracy and the lower classes seeking social and economic democracy," he said.

"After six decades of supporting corrupt dictators, on the very day there was a legitimate revolution, we were plotting to overthrow it.

"Castro asked the United States for bulldozers, we offered military advisors. He asked for medical supplies in exchange for metals, we refused. He tried to negotiate with us for loans to bring about land reforms, Vice President Richard Nixon demanded protection for American property and reported to the President that this man was a Communist, that we must prepare an invasion of Cuba.

"After this meeting there was the cry of 'Let's stop buying sugar.' If Cuba does not sell sugar the people starve. If they don't import, they starve.

"Castro tried to conserve money, stopped buying oil from Venezuela and bought from Russia. This was the first step which led to another. Cuba is now Communist and is in the Soviet Bloc. This is the first time in all history that a Communist revolution has been made by non-Communists.

"Castro had to get money to build roads and schools and as he could not get it through trade with the U.S. he was forced to take it from the middle classes by squeezing them. He lowered their standard of living, expropriated their factories and their wealth. If this was where he was to get his capital, he could not permit the middle classes to have political democracy.

"Lens pointed out that while Castro has broken his word to the middle classes he has kept this promise to the lower classes by eradicating illiteracy, promoting a housing program, establishing co-operative stores and reducing unemployment.

"Lens stated the one dream of every poverty-stricken Latin American is to have a small plot of land that he can call his own. And this land reform is on the agenda of the revolution that is spreading throughout the South American countries.

"What is the importance of Latin America to us? Nothing is more crucial in your life or mine. When and if the revolution in Venezuela goes down the drain there will be a wave of rightest propaganda to drop the bomb and get it over. As the American ego is punctured with one defeat after another in the cold war, the rightest reaction makes its weight felt and the movement of militarism grows.

"We had a traumatic experience in Cuba this fall. We gained a tactical victory. The Russians took their weapons out but Cuba is still Communist. If we had invaded Cuba there

would have been a splurge of sabotage all over Latin America. Were we prepared to send into Cuba a quarter of a million troops to fight a guerilla war?"he asked.

"The fate of the U.S. and the prospect of war lurks around every corner in Latin America. The revolution that began in Asia has come to our doorstep. Till now it was the empires of other countries that were disappearing, now it is our empire and unless we are ready to join this revolution of rising expectations we will decline to a fifth rate status. In the most clear-cut terms, your life and mine is tied up with the revolution in Latin America," Lens said in closing.

* * * *

The speaker on Saturday evening was Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker, who was the last American correspondent to leave Cuba. She arrived in September of last year and departed shortly before the Cuban crisis. The purpose of her trip was to get the "feel" of Cuba. She had read widely about Cuba but found that there was a limit to what she could learn from books. She did not know anybody in Cuba before she departed, nor did she know Spanish well.

She travelled to Cuba by boat, choosing tourist class in order to learn about the Cuban people. "I was surprised to find that people were going up from Cuba to visit relatives and now were going back home again. There was no sense of fear, no sense of impending crisis. Some of the children had been in the United States for several years, and their families were taking them back so that they could learn Spanish. Families returning to Cuba were given a place to live, a little money to live on, and were pretty much guaranteed employment. They weren't going back to comfort. They knew they were going back to a regime of austerity, but they were going back to participate in the building up of their country."

A friend in America had told Dorothy Day about a small hotel in Havana where she could stay. "The hotel was filled with people from all parts of the island who had been given vacations. Many came to participate in amateur shows. They would sing, dance, play instruments, and even read poetry. The same amateur shows were to be found in almost every town in Cuba. Great emphasis is placed on all aspects of life, including entertainment and culture." Dorothy reports that there were many movies shown in Cuba from different parts of the world such as China, Roumania, Bulgaria and Russia. "But the children liked United States movies best, because of the wild West shows."

In addition, there were plays, conferences and all types of human cultural development. "You see all this going on and you feel the health of this social body. Havana was filled with scholarship students. In the big hotels, the shops are not shops, they are classrooms. You walk through the hotels and see classes going on. Great emphasis is placed on education -- everybody has a book under his arm, everywhere you went people were reading, studying -- seriously -- everything from arithmetic to literature to Marxism - Leninism. Even soldiers had books with them.

"In every bus station, in every store there was such a wealth of literature. You go to Woolworth's Nationalized where they have little on the shelves, but there is lots of literature, good books, too. They have not only all the Marxist books, but also Moby Dick, Anna Karenina, Hemingway, The Illiad, the Odyssey and histories of all kinds. The magazines were interesting, with good pictures. On the other hand you have the cheapest kinds of diatribes against the United States, on television, on radio, in the papers, on posters of all kinds. Also, there are the cheapest kinds of cartoons, with insults and propoganda against the United States and against Kennedy."

Toward the close of the discussion period, Dorothy Day commented, "Everybody talks about the feeling of Cuba, the feeling of youth, the exuberant hope, and the fact that they are starting from the ground up trying to make something which is new in the world. They have wiped out the old, they are starting with a clean slate, they are no longer dependent in any way. They have a great sense of release and a great sense of freedom." (Note: This summary of Dorothy Day's remarks was prepared by us from a tape recording of her talk).

* * * *

Latin America may be a land "Between the Eagle and the Bear," but as the Syracuse Institute showed, it is a land of people -- who are awakening to the great possibilities which life holds for them. Now these people are beginning the great struggle to make these possibilities a reality.

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PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council
Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor

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GOVERNMENT "Life in an organized society involves a collective effort to make human
INDISPENSABLE existence more meaningful and more satisfactory; but it also involves a
constant clash of diverse human interests and of unremitting efforts by
individuals and groups of individuals to wield power, to improve their status, and to
dominate other individuals and groups. From the beginning of history, man has been search-
ing for a way to resolve this clash of diverse interests and wills so that men may coexist,
and enjoy the advantages of an organized society. Unfortunately violence has always been
one of man's chief methods for the settlement of disputes. Individuals upon occasion re-
sort to violence to settle their differences and the result is crime. Where the conflict
is between groups, resort to violence leads to class strife or civil warfare. And in re-
solving conflicts between nations, violence means international warfare.

"But from the moment that man first became aware of the essential problem posed by
social existence, he has seen the wisdom of finding some better method than violence to
reconcile the conflict of interests and to control the possession and exercise of power.
This search for something better long ago led to government--a man-made institution that
reflects the existence of social problems and of man's need to take action to solve them."

-- Robert K. Carr, Marver H. Bernstein, and Donald H. Morrison, American Democracy
in Theory and Practice (N. Y., Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961) pp. 5-6.

U. N. FLAG The Texas Senate recently adopted a bill which would make it illegal to fly the
United Nations Flag over the property of the state or any of its political sub-
divisions. Moreover, the wording of the bill suggests that the ban might be ex-
tended to the display of the U. N. flag in any form, including pictures in public school
text books.

Currently the bill is before the Texas House of Representatives, and may well be
"killed" before the end of the session. Non-controversial measures will be considered
before the U. N. Flag bill (consideration of which has been postponed twice in the House),
through "chubbing," a process of killing time by asking endless questions of the bill's
sponsors, or by amendment to change the meaning of the statute. One representative is
prepared to introduce an amendment which would not prohibit the display of the U. N. Flag,
but which would make it illegal to fly the U. N. Flag in a position superior to the U. S.
Flag, in effect enacting into state law the U. S. Flag code. This would have the effect
of giving state recognition to the U. N. Flag, something not intended by the original
sponsors of the bill. Another representative has prepared five possible amendments for
use, should the situation demand it, in order to prevent enactment of this measure into
state law.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AGENCY The Texas House of Representatives adopted a resolution highly critical of
the proposals made by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
for a ten year program of world disarmament. The Resolution stated that
history teaches that international peace depends on national armaments, and
announced that the sovereign state of Texas would never surrender its right to maintain
a militia for the protection of its own people.

One wag suggested recently that this Resolution was tantamount to saying that the
people of Texas, in an age of orbital bombs, would insist on their right to pack six
shooters on their hips to defend themselves against the new menace.

It is not likely that the Texas Senate will take favorable action on this Resolution
inasmuch as the state legislature has but a few days to complete its work for the bi-
ennium.

THE ORBITAL BOMB "The next major development in military technology is the orbital nuclear bomb,"
wrote Norman Cousins (Saturday Review, May 11, 1963). "This is not the same
as the orbiting missile that can be made to glide out of space to its target.
The orbital bomb would be exploded at a desired point along its regular journey
through space. Its nuclear power would be rated in the high-megaton range. When deton-
ated in space, it could set fire to a great part of a large nation below. The hurricane
of fire that would sweep through the cities and countryside would be as far beyond ex-
isting means of control as a burning gasoline dump would be beyond the control of a
candle snuffer....."

"One of the hard military facts presented by the orbital bomb is the elimination of
warning time. Year by year the warning factor has been shrinking....."

" Man is now left with no defense except the use of his intelligence in keeping the horror from happening. He has arrived at the peak of his technological perfection and his moral imperfection. The oldest debate in the world--which is greater, man's capacity for creative splendor or his genius as a wrecker?-- is now at the point of hideous and total resolution. And a verdict on human society begins to come into view. It is that man is capable of thinking in universal terms--so long as the terms relate to destruction and not to love. He is completely daring and inventive about the feasibility of world holocaust but absurdly timid and unresourceful about the making of a world community. He denies the oneness of hope but asserts the oneness of despair. Unity of spirit is resisted; unity of defeat is pursued.

"The central question emerging from all this is whether the process is inexorable, irresistible, and irreversible, or whether history is neutral and still affords man a vital option....."

PACEM On April 10th, Pope John XXIII addressed an encyclical "to all men of good will" in the world, dealing with "Peace on Earth." It has been much quoted and praised TERRIS since then. The entire text is found in the New York Times for April 11, 1963. We quote portions from section IV which are related to the theme of this issue of Peace News Letter.

"Recent progress of science and technology has profoundly affected human beings and influenced men to work together and live as one family. There has been a great increase in the circulation of ideas, of persons and of goods from one country to another, so that relations have become closer between individuals, families and intermediate associations belonging to different political communities [nations], and between the public authorities of those communities. At the same time the interdependence of national economies has grown deeper, one becoming progressively more related to the other, so that they become, as it were, integral parts of the one world economy. Likewise the social progress, order, security, and peace of each country are necessarily connected with the social progress, order, security and peace of all other countries.

"At the present day no political community is able to pursue its own interests and develop itself in isolation, because the degree of its prosperity and development is a reflection and a component part of the degree of prosperity and development of all other political communities.

"The unity of the human family has always existed....

"In times past, one would be justified in feeling that the public authorities of the different political communities might be in a position to provide for the universal common good, either through normal diplomatic channels or through top-level meetings, by making use of juridical instruments such as conventions and treaties, for example.....

"As a result of the far-reaching changes which have taken place in the relations between the human family, the universal common good gives rise to problems which are complex, very grave and extremely urgent, especially as regards security and world peace.

"On the other hand, the public authorities of the individual political communities ... no matter how much they multiply their meetings or sharpen their wits in efforts to draw up new juridical instruments, they are no longer capable of facing the task of finding an adequate solution to the problems mentioned above. And this is not due to a lack of good will or of a spirit of enterprise, but because of a structural defect which hinders them.

"It can be said, therefore, that at this historic moment the present system of organization and the way its principle of authority operates on a world basis no longer correspond to the objective requirements of the universal common good....

"Today the universal common good poses problems of world-wide dimensions, which cannot be adequately tackled or solved except by the efforts of public authorities endowed with a wideness of powers, structure and means of the same proportions: that is, of public authorities which are in a position to operate in an effective manner on a world-wide basis. The moral order itself, therefore, demands that such a form of public authority be established...."

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THE SYRACUSE PEACE COUNCIL

cordially invites you to its Annual Business Meeting

Tuesday evening, June 4, 1963 - 7:30 p.m.

Grace Episcopal Church, 819 Madison Street

Coffee and Dessert will be followed by

a film, "The Man Who Did Nothing" at 8:15 p.m.

This film is a distinguished production by the British dramatist, J. B. Priestly, which seeks to explore areas of responsibility for the nuclear threat that now hangs over mankind, as President Kennedy says, "Like A damocles Sword."

* * *

Spring-cleaning your closets? The American Friends Service Committee can use any sturdy and warm clothing for shipment overseas, especially for Algerian refugees. Take any contributions to Dotterer and Becker's Hardware Store, 722 N. Salina St.

* * *

Several members of the Quebec to Guantanamo Peace Walk, sponsored by the Committee for Non-Violent Action, will pass through Syracuse during the end of June, bound for Rome where they will be joined by groups from the East and Canada. A demonstration is planned for the Rome Air Force Base about July 3rd.

A team of 10 to 30 people plans the 2,700 mile walk to Miami and then Guantanamo, which will take six or seven months. Interested people may extend hospitality or join the group for short legs of the trip, perhaps from Syracuse to Rome.

* * *

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom plans its last meeting of the year and a picnic for next month. On June 5, at Shirley and Sy Bellin's, 1605 Euclid Ave., at 8 p.m., the group will consider childhood education for peace, including studies of children and their reactions to the threat of nuclear war.

The year-end picnic, in lieu of the international dinner, is planned for June 14 at the Reserve Picnic Area, Green Lakes State Park. There will be a donation of \$1 from each adult (it is a money-making affair). Bring your own suppers; there will be softball, badminton, and planned games for children.

Mrs. Jean Nanavati and Mrs. Elsie Towson of Syracuse were among the 2,000 women from more than 30 different states who demonstrated during the recent Mothers' March in Washington, sponsored by the national WIL and the Women's Strike for Peace. Mrs. Nanavati and Mrs. Towson went with a group from Rochester. After a day of lobbying on Capitol Hill for a test ban treaty, in which they talked with as many senators and representatives as possible, the group was addressed by Senator Javits and Rep. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin. Mrs. Nanavati commented:

"The women that participated were informed, articulate, courteous, but persistent when talking with representatives and senators. This persistence is a quality that more of us in the peace movement should develop, I feel. Everyone I met was full of new and different ideas and ways to reach the public. I found this most refreshing."

* * *

Senate Bill 777 would give permanent status to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Write your senators and representative urging its passage.

* * *

PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council
Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor

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MISSION OF AMERICA The historian, Ralph Gabriel, contends that throughout their history, Americans have been confident that it was their destiny, their mission, their duty, to carry the message of democracy to the rest of the world. In America they were creating a citadel of democracy to serve as a beacon for all mankind. Commenting upon Gabriel's thesis, Thomas Bonner, Duane Hill, and George L. Wilber wrote:

"Thus, ours has been a history of promise and hope, one in which men envisioned a bright, glorious future not just for themselves but for all mankind. President Lincoln spoke for all Americans, living and dead, when he affirmed that the Declaration of Independence meant happiness and freedom 'not alone to the people of this country, but hope for the world for all future time.' Here a beloved leader expressed a supreme value for all Americans, a confidence in history and in themselves, a faith to live by. It was a dream, a beautiful dream, the American dream."

-- The Contemporary World, pp. 162-163

BUT: "More and more we find it necessary to prove to other nations that we believe in the democracy we attempt to sell."

-- D. C. Thompson, The Negro Leadership Class, p. 5

WE ARE IN TROUBLE Radio Moscow calls the dogs, firehoses, brutality, and jails "a part of the American Way of Life."

Uganda's Prime Minister, Milton Obote, calling for an end to white rule in Africa, by force if necessary, also lashed out at racial segregation in Alabama. In a letter to President Kennedy he said an iron curtain was being drawn over Alabama, where Negroes suffered "most inhuman treatment."

-- Christian Science Monitor, May 25, 1963.

The Waco Times-Herald, (June 17, 1963) carried the following headline over an Associated Press story: "Racial Violence Boon to Reds." The story, by William L. Ryan, said: "Racial violence in the United States gives the world's Communists a golden harvest of propaganda." Communists are telling people throughout the world that events in the United States prove "that the claims of American freedom and democracy are fraudulent, that American leaders are hypocrites, that American 'ruling circles' secretly plot brutal suppression of minorities." The article then reported activities in Communist countries in reaction to the reports of racial difficulties in the United States. (Remember, Waco is in Texas!)

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RACIALISM "In the United States... racial discrimination has seriously corroded the vitality of democratic ideals... the race issue in the United States may ultimately decide the fate of the democratic way of life at home and abroad.

-- William Ebenstein, Today's Isms, p. 111.

"Throughout history, the danger of revolution has been as potent a factor in defending or jeopardizing national interests as has been the danger of war." One demand of world revolution has been for "equality before the law, as against personal law," and such revolutions have been directed against undemocratic rule.

-- Sidney Lens, Revolution and Cold War, passim.

REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES "By revolution we refer to that process by which existing institutions which have outlived their usefulness, or which can no longer be accepted, are destroyed and replaced by new ones. The essence of revolution is the coming into action of masses of people..."

-- Tom Kahn, Unfinished Revolution, p. 38.

"A revolution is unfurling -- America's unfinished revolution. It is unfurling in lunch counters, buses, libraries and schools -- wherever the dignity and potential of man are denied. Youth and idealism are unfurling. Masses of Negroes are marching onto the stage of history and demanding their freedom now!"

-- A. Philip Randolph.

EQUALITY IS PART OF THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE "Democracy, let us remember, has a fundamental commitment to equality in the best and most realistic senses of that word: to equality before the law, equality of political voice, equality in constitutional rights, equality of opportunity, and equality of consideration. Somehow we must push farther and faster than we have in the past -- through education, persuasion, example, and, where necessary, force of law -- to honor this commitment. Somehow we must eliminate the sordid or timid techniques of unequal treatment that still leave millions outside the circle of first-class citizenship in which most Americans are privileged to go about their affairs. While America is not a guaranty of success, it is a promise of opportunity; and

we have no more pressing task in the decade before us than to see that the promise is made in good faith to all who live among us.

"If this means that some men must renounce old privileges in order that other men may enjoy new liberties, then that is the way the knife of democratic aspiration will have to cut..." -- Clinton Rossiter, "The Democratic Process," Goals for Americans, pp. 74-75.

"Needless barriers inevitably create and constantly multiply bitterness against a system which not only tolerates but ensures frustration...."

"The historical record shows that it is when people start to ascend in the scale of life that they become impatient to rise faster. We have reason to be thankful that, thus far, action is non-violent, that the new leaders counsel peaceful measures...."

"A current phrase... is the 'revolution of rising expectations.' The powerful tides that have swept over -- and dissolved -- empires are dominated by people of color. It may be said that many new nations are not 'ready' for freedom. But the deficiency is not of their own making, and is swept aside. That accounts for the bitterness at imperialism. After colored Asia has been made independent, when Africa, 'the Black Continent,' is being released from colonialism, when tides of freedom are sweeping the world, they will surely wash our shores. Negroes know that men of color are the heads of almost half the nations in the United Nations. They know that many--perhaps most--of them have spent time in prison or in exile because they pressed for liberty.

"All history and observable current dynamics show that a world in revolution -- industrial, agricultural, scientific, political, and social -- will not continue to tolerate denial of unalienable rights. It is all very well to counsel patience, but it was said long ago that 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' Patience with progress there can be, but none with efforts to block change. Stubborn refusal to move with the times and concede justice long denied will only multiply and magnify dangers, leave needless wounds it will take generations to heal...."

"It comes with ill grace to complain that peaceful sit-ins and other non-violent acts violate piddling city ordinances and state laws cunningly devised to condemn a race to inferior status and deny it equality. Those who make the complaint do not come into court with clean hands. They have themselves helped nullify the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. They have made decisions of the Supreme Court a mockery.

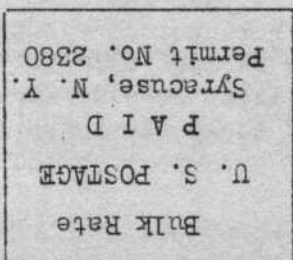
"But for defiance of our basic law and its acknowledged interpretation, in the North as well as in the South, by private individuals and by public bodies, many of the ills from which we suffer today would have been avoided, and others reduced to negligible proportions. Until the Declaration of Independence is taken to mean what it says, until the salute to the flag is not uttered with tongue in cheek, until the plain intent of the Constitution is not defied, talk of need for 'law and order' is sheerest hypocrisy."

-- Henry M. Wriston, "The Individual," Goals for Americans, pp. 44-46.

EVERYBODY "To be a Negro in Birmingham, Alabama, is like being in a concentration camp
WANTS without bars. The atmosphere is oppressive. You are humiliated daily by signs
FREEDOM which say only white people can drink water here, only white people can work
here, only white people can see this movie, only white people can eat here, only
white people can use this rest room. Your whole life is limited by things over which you
have no control, and it makes you mad. Negroes have always been mad. They have always re-
volted against these conditions. They have always sought Freedom. But... never before has
there been any possibility of achieving it. The mere sign of discontent brought the iron
hand of police authority down on one's neck.

"Now the non-violent movement under the leadership of Martin Luther King has given the Negro an acceptable way of protesting which allows him to find creative channels for doing something about this situation. As a result, young people who are tired of being pushed around and stepped on by society are getting together to remake that society in such a way that everyone will have an equal opportunity, and a life free from oppression. The non-violent movement is rooted in our Christian heritage. It is based on a faith that the world is a part of God's moral order and that when evil is exposed, there are forces within the world that will seek to root it out."

-- Rev. Andrew J. Young, "Everybody Wants Freedom," Youth, June 23, 1961, p. 8.



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PEACE NEWS LETTER

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Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor

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August 16, 1963 (and July)

MILK FOR HEALTH Dairy farmers have been avidly promoting the consumption of milk in recent years. "Drink Milk for Health" has been one of numerous slogans used in the campaigns in the dairy centers of the nation. Within the last half century, much has been done to insure the cleanliness and purity of the milk which people drink, but man's propensity for dirtying up his environment threatens a half century of progress in milk handling. Already, as previously pointed out in PNL, much research is in progress to discover methods for inexpensive removal of radioactive contamination from milk. But as yet, such methods are not being used commercially.

The United States Public Health Service reported, on August 11, 1963, that the amount of radioactive strontium-90 in the nation's milk reached a record level in May and probably will go even higher during the next several months!

The new and unprecedented levels of contamination are a direct result of atmospheric tests conducted last year by the United States and the Soviet Union. The Federal Radiation Council, however, points out that the count in May was far below the amount man can consume annually without risk of physical injury. (Boston Globe, Aug. 13)

It must be pointed out that the permissible limits have been raised this year. This raises questions as to why the limits have been raised. It has been suggested that raising the limits makes the increase in radioactive fallout appear to be less dangerous than would have been the case had the limits not been raised.

This most recent reminder of the extent of radioactive fallout is one good reason for favorable consideration of any effort to reduce atmospheric nuclear explosions!

GOOD NEWS FOR PEACE GROUPS The Nuclear Test Ban agreement reached between the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union has become a source of cautious optimism for many people throughout the world, and is good news for those who have been convinced that it is possible for different social systems to live side by side, and to change through interaction.

The Test Ban treaty prohibits tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. It does not prohibit tests underground.

It now appears that between 102 and 105 countries out of a total of 114 in the world will adhere to the treaty. The notable exceptions are France and Communist China, with North Korea, North Vietnam, and Cuba among the doubtful.

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How can the United States help the Soviet Union to change? We must examine our attitudes towards peace, and we must examine our attitudes towards the Soviet Union. There is danger in "a distorted and desperate view of the other side." "No government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue."

Both peoples, said the President, abhor war and both know the consequences which would flow from the use of modern weapons. Yet "we are both caught up in a vicious and dangerous cycle with suspicion on one side breeding suspicion on the other, and new weapons begetting counter weapons."

Both sides, said the President, "have a mutually deep interest in a just and genuine peace and in halting the arms race. Agreements to this end are in the interests of the Soviet Union as well as ours--and even the most hostile nations can be relied upon to accept and keep those treaty obligations and only those treaty obligations which are in their own interest."

It was during this address that the President announced that talks looking towards a test ban would be resumed shortly. Then he went on to point out that "no treaty, however much it may be to the advantage of all, however tightly it may be worded, can provide absolute security against the risks of deception and evasion. But it can--if it is sufficiently effective in its enforcement and if it is sufficiently in the interests of its signers--offer far more security and far fewer risks than an unabated, uncontrolled, unpredictable arms race."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO U. S. SENATE In sending the Test Ban Treaty to the U. S. Senate for its consideration, President Kennedy tried to allay the fears of treaty critics. Key points were the following:

- "This treaty advances, though it does not assure, world peace; and it will inhibit, though it does not prohibit, the nuclear arms race." It "will not hold the production or reduce the existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons...."

• "The treaty will curb the pollution of our atmosphere. While it does not assure the world that it will be forever free from the fears and dangers of radioactive fall-out from atmospheric tests, it will greatly reduce the numbers and dangers of such tests."

• "This treaty does not alter the status of unrecognized regimes" should such regimes (presumably East Germany) adhere to the treaty.

• "This treaty does not halt American nuclear progress. The United States has more experience in underground testing than any other nation; and we intend to use this capacity to maintain the adequacy of our arsenal. Our atomic laboratories will maintain an active development program, including underground testing, and we will be ready to resume testing in the atmosphere if necessary."

- The treaty will not alter the nation's determination to maintain "military strength to meet all contingencies."

• At present the United States will benefit from a halt in nuclear tests. What other nations could learn from unrestricted testing "might well lead to a weakening of our security." (Apparently the President had in mind the fact that the United States has a lead in numbers and types of nuclear weapons and the means for their delivery; hence other nations would have more to gain than the United States in continued testing.)

AUTOMATIC RATIFICATION CANNOT BE ASSUMED While most estimates of potential support for the Test Ban treaty in the Senate suggest that the necessary two-thirds support will be forthcoming, it must be remembered that there are influential voices which are being heard which point out the pitfalls in such a treaty and which echo the old refrain, "You can't trust the Russians." In urging support for the treaty, Commonweal (August 9) concurred with President Kennedy's statement that this is "'an important first step'" by asserting that "we have to accept the risks that step-taking entails," for example, the risk that the Soviet Union might resume tests.

INTERESTING FOOTNOTE ON NATIONAL DEBATE Norman Cousins reminds us that the debate over the treaty involves a group in the government which "believes that the arms race should be pursued as an end in itself, forcing the Soviet Union to divert its resources and its energies away from its domestic economy. According to this argument Communism cannot survive the indefinite and unremitting pressure of unlimited arms production. Eventually the people, in a state of acute deprivation, would turn on their masters." This view was advocated by John Foster Dulles, although it was questioned by President Eisenhower. It has its advocates in the Kennedy administration.

Others in government fear "that the test ban will lead to even more advanced measures in the field of arms control and reduction." They believe that "the American economy is now dependent on a high level of military spending; any shift downwards could be serious and even catastrophic" for the economy. Others believe that reduced military budgets would open up exciting possibilities in the economy.

"If we combine the two sets of subsurface debates, what we find is," said Mr. Cousins, that the opponents of a test ban pay higher tribute to the Soviet economy than they do to their own. They seem to feel that the Soviet economy has the ability to benefit from an easing or the end of the arms race, whereas our own economy cannot take up the slack."

-- Saturday Review, August 10.

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National SANE compiled the following list of Senators' attitudes toward the Test Ban Treaty -- and urges you to write friends in these states to encourage a more favorable attitude.

States with uncommitted key Senators:

Illinois - Dirksen
Iowa - Hickenlooper
Ohio - Lausche

States with Senators needing strong encouragement:

Hawaii - Fong
Iowa - Miller
Maryland - Beall
Missouri - Symington
South Dakota - Mundt
Virginia - Robertson

States with hostile Senators:

Arizona - Goldwater
Arkansas - McClellan
Colorado - Allott and Dominick
Georgia - Russell and Talmadge
Idaho - Jordan
Mississippi - Eastland and Stennis
Nebraska - Curtis and Hruska
New Mexico - Mechem
North Dakota - Young
South Carolina - Thurmond
Texas - Tower
Utah - Bennett
Virginia - Byrd
Washington - Jackson
Wyoming - Simpson

This most recent reminder of the extent of the favorable consideration of any effort to reduce atmospheric nuclear explosions!

GOOD NEWS FOR PEACE GROUPS The Nuclear Test Ban agreement reached between the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union has become a source of cautious optimism for many people throughout the world, and is good news for those who have been convinced that it is possible for different social systems to live side by side, and to change through interaction.

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PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council
 Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor

SPC 277, No. 63-145
 September 20, 1963

BEYOND THE TEST BAN More than 80 of the world's nation-states have signed the Nuclear Test Ban agreement, and it appears that the United States Senate will ratify the Treaty despite the reticence of certain of its members. This treaty has been regarded by its advocates as but a hopeful sign or a first step towards world peace, and not as a final step towards durable peace.

I. F. Stone wisely reminded his readers that the peace movement now needs to focus "on the inescapable necessity of a new world order if further progress toward peace and disarmament is to be made." The Test Ban treaty will not stop other powers from developing nuclear weapons although such weapons need not be tested. "Only if the nuclear powers give up their nuclear weapons can the spread be stopped, and then only if some kind of world federal order with full inspection powers can police such an agreement and guarantee security against aggression."

-- I. F. Stone's Bi-Weekly, Sept. 2, 1963

FALLOUT REPORT Consumers Union monthly, February-September, tests diet samples from 10 cities in the United States and every other month tests samples from an additional 12 cities. In its most recent report, it pointed out that a legacy of 17 years of bomb testing includes Strontium 90, which competes with Calcium for a place in human bones, and Cesium 137, which - though not gravitating to any one bodily organ nor retained for more than a few months - can affect reproductive cells and hence our progeny.

The most recent data "clearly indicates that fallout levels in food were rising sharply in early 1963 and that--as has been typical of the fallout pattern all along--some people in some areas were being much more heavily burdened than others."

In spite of the increased contamination, most public officials see "no great cause for alarm." Yet harm is predicted for individual persons, none of whom can be positively identified, from the fallout to date. The Radiation Protection Guides of the Federal Radiation Council, says Consumers Union, "seem to call for control measures... to reduce levels of radioactive contamination now appearing or threatening to appear in the diets in some communities."

-- Consumer Reports, Sept., 1963

SOUTH VIETNAM South Vietnam's Ambassador to the United States, the father of Mrs. Nhu, and his wife, the Permanent Representative to the United Nations, have both resigned their posts in protest at the repressive actions of their government at home. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has made clear his concern. Twenty-two United States Senators have introduced a resolution calling for a reduction, if not outright suspension, of the \$1½ million per day which this country now pours into South Vietnam unless internal changes are made. (President DeGaulle of France has called for the unification of North and South Vietnam and their neutralization in the cold war.) Charges fly back and forth between Washington and Saigon. The one thing that is now clear is that the War against the Communists is complicated and made less effective by the internal dissatisfaction of many South Vietnamese with their own regime, dissatisfaction made manifest in the Buddhist and Student Demonstrations.

Washington has called for internal reforms in order that the "dirty, untidy, disagreeable war," in the words of Secretary of State Rusk, may be prosecuted with greater vigor. President DeGaulle of France has suggested that North and South Vietnam should be unified and neutralized as the only realistic alternative to the current quagmire.

A LESSON FROM VIETNAM Emmet John Hughes suggests that there is "A dreary familiarity" to the situation in South Vietnam. "The most obvious analogy is the China of Chiang Kai-shek fifteen years ago: the same strained alliance with the U. S., the same ego-centric family rule, the same defiance of popular dismay, the same corrosion of responsibility and prestige and purpose. Nor were the facts essentially different more recently with a Rhee in Korea--or a Batista in Cuba. "And," warns Mr. Hughes, "the sorrowful end may well be the same in Spain some year soon, as the Franco dictatorship dies."

-- Newsweek, September 9, 1963

CHINA Atlas, a compendium of translations from the world press (Sept., 1963, calls attention to "the annual drive to get Communist China into the United Nations" which this year "has greater interest than ever" although "the truth about conditions in that country still remains hard to come by."

While we make no pretence of knowing the truth, we are glad to offer some commentaries upon the current situation in which China finds itself:

China's isolation, says the Christian Century (Sept. 11, 1963) "imperils not only her own 700 million people but also her neighbors and the West." Without condoning her oppression of her own people and her aggression against neighboring countries, a strategy must be found to help China "be a responsible nation in an ordered and peaceful family of nations." This means that China ought to be a part of the United Nations where she can be "effectively confronted by world opinion" and bound by its agreements. Trade in non-military commodities would be a step in the direction of restoring China to the family of nations.

THE ROAD BACK TO MAINLAND CHINA
Cyrus H. Peake, writing in New Republic (Aug. 17, 1963), maintains that the Sino-Soviet dispute is not ideological but rather is at heart economic. "The issue is whether Northern China will become an economic appendage of the U.S.S.R. It is in the American interest to prevent this. China should be made dependent on the West instead."

In order to develop its natural resources, China "needs immense long-term, low-interest loans to buy industrial equipment." The U.S.S.R. cannot provide what is necessary. Moreover, when the U.S.S.R. was providing more assistance, it gained "substantial control of the Chinese economy" through "joint stock companies in North China" which have since been disbanded.

Peake reminds us that North China, on the borders of Soviet Siberia, is the least populated section of the country and yet has the most natural resources and industrial capacity. The U.S.S.R. covets this "industrial potential" while the Chinese do not want to become economic satellites of the Soviet Union.

A dramatic turn of events, from which the United States has "remained aloof," has occurred since 1959. U.S.S.R. Chinese trade has dropped 67% while trade with non-Communist countries now accounts for 55% of China's trade as contrasted with 30% in 1939. Moreover, in the same period (since 1959), non-Communist nations have granted China short-term credits for over \$100 million while Russia has apparently granted none.

Unfortunately, the U.S.A., says Peake, seems to continue to believe that the road back to China is military, a course which likely would lead to Soviet hegemony over North China, and thus increase the industrial potential of the Soviet Union. He believes that "the best hope for the West is a completely independent and self-respecting China." This demands massive aid from non-Communist nations "stressing the consumer economy and using trade as an instrument of policy." Such trade, he warns, is bound to grow. Continuance of current American practices would mean that the U.S. would neither influence "our allies or the Chinese leadership."

Mainland China's foreign and domestic policies, suggests Peake, are bankrupt. China has little alternative but to seek "aid and trade" on reasonable terms laid down by an international trade organization if it wants to escape Soviet domination of its economy. There is one repugnant alternative open to Chinese leaders, to "plunge ahead in frustrated pride and anger, down the road to war." The last alternative should be avoided by the West.

CHANGE INEVITABLE
Time (Sept. 13, 1963) has a cover story entitled, "Red China: The Arrogant Outcast." It closes on a morbid but historically hopeful note. Present Chinese Communist leaders are aging. "Waiting in the wings are the young and middle-aged party leaders--pragmatic technicians rather than fanatic dogmatists--who have been frustrated during the years of Old Guard rule. Mao and the veterans of the Long March have suffered few deaths. But a series of state funerals is obviously and actuarially in the cards. China's future and that of world Communism clearly depends on which emergent Chinese Communists will carry the coffins."

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A FALL PEACE CALENDAR

<p>WIL September 25 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Jean Young, 305 Scottholm Terrace</p>	<p>A panel of three members from the Syracuse Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) will begin the fall program of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom with a discussion of civil liberties in Syracuse. Speaking will be Bruce Thomas, Dr. George Wiley, and Robert Blanchard of CORE. The meeting is open to all interested Peace Council members.</p>
<p>LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS TEA MEETING September 26, 1 p.m., at the YWCA, 339 E. Onondaga</p>	<p>"The United Nations: Testing Ground for Peace" will be the topic discussed by Mrs. George A. Little of Old Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Little is on the National Board of the League of Women Voters and has served as League Representative to the United Nations since 1959. The tea meeting is open to all interested Peace Council members.</p>
<p>PEACE COUNCIL October 4, 8 p.m., at the Erwin Methodist Church, 920 Euclid Ave.</p>	<p>Syracuse Peace Council members are invited to hear David McReynolds, Field Secretary of the War Resisters League, discuss the peace movement in Syracuse. The meeting is planned as a special supplement, for local residents, to the next day's Fall Round-up.</p>
<p>FALL ROUND-UP October 5, 9 a.m., at the Eastwood Baptist Church, 3212 James St.</p>	<p>The New York State Round-up of Peace Workers will feature David McReynolds, Field Secretary of the War Resisters League, who will also address Syracuse Peace Council members on Friday evening. Mr. McReynolds' Saturday address at 10 a.m. will be preceded by registration and coffee and a showing of the films "The Hole" and "The Magician," and will be followed by luncheon, committee reports, and group discussions. Among the people on hand for the meeting will be John Rounds, Peace Secretary for the Middle Atlantic Region; Bert Fowler, Peace Intern for upstate New York; and Norman Whitney, Consultant in Peace Education. Please send luncheon reservations to Lena Gray, 841 University Building, as soon as possible.</p>
<p>WIL PUBLIC SALE October 5, all day, at the home of Mrs. Lillian Reiner, 1009 Lumberland Ave.</p>	<p>Plan to stop, on your way home from the Fall Round-up, at the WIL sale of household goods, being held for the benefit of the WIL treasury. And if you have any sturdy furniture or warm clothing you would like to donate for the sale, please call Mrs. Freda Miller, 407 Beattie, (446-8453), who is in charge of the sale.</p>
<p>OPEN LECTURE October 17, 8 p.m., at Gifford Auditorium, Huntington B. Crouse Hall, Syra- cuse University campus</p>	<p>Marian Dobrosielski, second secretary of the Polish Embassy in Washington, will be featured speaker in a program sponsored by the Peace Council and WIL in conjunction with University College. Mr. Dobrosielski, who will discuss prospects for easing East-West tensions, has participated in American Field Service Committee institutes and such conferences as Scientists on Survival.</p>
<p>UNITED NATIONS OBSERVANCE, October 24, 9:30 a.m., at the Persian Terrace, Hotel Syracuse</p>	<p>Andrew W. Cordier, who served the United Nations for 16 years as Executive Assistant to the Secretaries General Trygve Lie and Dag Hammarskjold and also as Undersecretary for General Assembly Affairs, will be the luncheon speaker at the Syracuse United Nations Week Observance. Mr. Cordier is presently Dean of International Affairs at Columbia University, New York City. His address at noon will be preceded by workshops with Syracuse University Maxwell School professors, beginning at 9:30. Cost of the luncheon is \$2.50; workshop meetings will cost \$1.00.</p>

Have you discovered a pen or two missing from your kitchen? Several were left at the pot-luck dinner last spring for the peace marchers; call Mrs. Adelaide Webster, HO 8-6173, if you wish to claim one.

A reminder that The Rev. Alan Teabody, professor at Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, and editor of our state news-letter, is still in need of good current books on questions of international importance. Book rates make mailing inexpensive, and an unused volume in your home could prove of real benefit to his students.

PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council SFC 278, No. 63-146
Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor \$1.00 per year October 18, 1963

LATIN AMERICAN COUPS The recent take-over of the Honduran Government by the military was the sixth such change in Latin America in eighteen months. Previously military governments had replaced civilian governments in Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, Guatamala, and the Dominican Republic.

While the military has already relaxed in favor of 'civilian' governments in Argentina and Peru, there is no doubt that the military exerts powerful influences behind the scenes. The question arises, is there a "definite trend toward military governments in Latin America"? Tensions in Brazil underscore the possibility that there is. But why?

Bertram B. Johannson, Latin American Editor of the Christian Science Monitor (Oct. 5, 1963, suggested cautiously that some attribute the recent wave of coups "to the opposition aroused in rightist circles by the social and economic reforms intended under the two-year old Alliance for Progress." Ostensibly the coups take place to preclude Communist take-overs. At least that is what the military leaders of the coups say. But is this likely to be the case?

DEPOSED PRESIDENT DISSENTS Miguel Ydigoras-Fuentes, recently deposed President of Guatamala, offers some strong words on this subject:

"Modern military take-overs are usually explained by the reactionary clique that usurps power on the ground that the legitimate Government overthrown was 'pro-Communist, inept and corrupt.' These are the reasons given by the enemies of democracy without realizing perhaps--with their dinosaur mentality--that they are dealing a fatal blow to democratic institutions and the end result will have to be a popular rebellion with the unfortunate sequence of shedding of blood.

"The totalitarians of the right believe that the existence of several political parties, the separation of the branches of government, freedom of elections, the rights of the underprivileged to a better life, freedom of expression, habeas corpus, the system of constitutional succession, the consent of the governed, and the 'pursuit of happiness'... are 'divisive' elements which inevitably lead to Communism.

* * * * *

"In struggling against Communism we should not forget the other totalitarians that always crush the fundamental freedoms of the people."

-- Letter in New York Times, Oct. 4, 1963

KING A'HAB'S FEAST This novel, by Enrique Lafourcade, satirizes the late (and not lamented) Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. One scene is appropriate in the context of recent military coups, justified to save the country from the dangers of Communism.

At a diplomatic reception, the American ambassador brought up the matter of defending democracy against Communism. One of the characters responds: "Communism! Don't make me laugh... Communism is not a menace... It is the greatest of all pretexts. The most powerful pretext in Latin America... For selling... For selling off all your surpluses... And not only to sell. It is a pretext to keep governments in power... To control the internal affairs of those countries. Beautiful word. It has many uses. Save the people from Communism. The Spaniards under Charles V and Philip II had another pretext of a more spiritual sort: save the Indians for the Catholic Faith. But you? Communism! We've got to back up the monopolies--the banana monopoly, sugar monopoly, coffee monopoly, petroleum monopoly, tin monopoly, copper monopoly--in order to defend those countries from Communism."

To quote Bertram B. Johannson once more: "One of the consequences of military rule in Latin America is that it increases the violence of opposition to militarism, turns youth toward leftist extremism, and often stimulates and prepares both the chaos and the vacuum into which an often better organized Communism can step, as in Cuba today."

American policy makers are faced with delicate problems. What steps should be taken in relationship to the new regimes? Non-recognition, withdrawal of aid, military intervention? The last has been ruled out. The first two have not been applied consistently to all similar situations. What policy would best further the ends of securing democratic governments and social reforms. The Alliance demands social change within the Latin American countries themselves.

THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS Not only is the Alliance for Progress one more effort to effect change in the relationship of the United States to Latin America, is "at the same time, the imposition of a new way of looking at the Latin American governments' obligations to their peoples." It is a multilateral program, a partnership entered into by the Latin American governments as well as the United States, to improve the living status of people.

The Alliance demands "structural changes in the social and economic life of the southern republics..." Agrarian reform is essential in the face of the great population increase in the Latin American nations, and this seems to demand Land Reform. In addition, Tax Reforms and educational reforms are essential to achieve the basic purposes of improving the life of the citizens of those countries. But, writes a former President of Columbia, "the classes necessarily affected by such measures have offered and will continue to offer strong resistance, first to the reforms themselves, and afterwards... to the Alliance for Progress."

-- Alberto Lleras Camargo, "The Alliance for Progress: Aims, Distortions, Obstacles," Foreign Affairs, VII (October, 1963).

SOLUTIONS AND COURAGE "The evidence," writes Baylor Historian Ralph Lynn, "seems to indicate that there are no solutions to human problems."

"If you check the record, you will find that at various times people have thought that theocracy, monarchism, oligarchy, and any number of other 'archies' or 'isms' would solve human problems and usher in a permanent era of peace and good will."

More recently mankind has tried Republicanism and Democracy, economic philosophies of various kinds, and assorted religious faiths--all without success. "Thus, Lewis Mumford may be correct when he says that there are no solutions to human problems. 'What appears to be a solution,' he continues, 'is only the courage to try again.'"

-- Waco Tribune-Herald, Oct. 6, 1963

DETENTE: "A slackening or relaxing, as of strained relations between nations."

-- Webster's Dictionary

MANIFESTATIONS OF DETENTE Since the signing and ratification of the agreement to ban atmospheric and underwater nuclear tests, there have been signs that the major powers (excepting Communist China, of course) are ready to undertake further steps to relax their tensions. Most recent is the announcement that the United States will sell wheat to Russia should Russia want it.

Pacifists and others who abhor military might may find it difficult to believe, but it is possible that both the Soviet Union and the United States may pull troops out of central Europe. Indeed, the United States has announced that it will remove 5,400 troops from France. This action will, of course, contribute to a solution of the vexatious balance of payments. But it should, also, make Russians and East Europeans feel somewhat easier. On the other hand, the United States would not have made the announcement had it not developed a capability for moving large numbers of troops to Europe swiftly.

Operation Big Lift will take place before the end of October. 16,000 troops of the Second Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, will be flown out of James Connally Air Base in Waco in a two to three day period and transported to West Germany. The heavy equipment--tanks, ammunition and other vehicles--are stockpiled in Europe. They will travel light. But it will be a dramatic demonstration of military capability, and costly--\$20 million! If Pacifists can heed the words of Dr. Lynn, as quoted above, then in this less than perfect world, Operation Big Lift may be part of the Detente for which they have long aspired!

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THE BIG NEWS THIS MONTH is a further movement towards "merger" between the Syracuse Peace Council and The Middle Atlantic Region of the American Friends Service Committee. In a letter to the Executive Committees of the Syracuse Peace Council and The Middle Atlantic Region, AFSC, Norman J. Whitney wrote, "I hope you can all share the satisfaction I felt." In his letter Mr. Whitney said:

"The new arrangement promises to be mutually beneficial to our common purposes; SPC brings its established reputation, the integrity of its name, a substantial financial contribution, and a dedicated committee structure. Not the least important of these 'good will' assets is Lena Gray... AFSC, from its side, brings the enormous 'good will' of its name, a wider and more substantial base of financial support, a rich background of program experience in peace education and related fields, and a fully recognized non-sectarian approach to the public we all seek to serve and to influence."

Mr. Whitney, pointing out this is not a new idea but the realization of a long cherished dream, added, "The increased costs of the new office and program are not going to be easily met. Everyone involved will have to put real time and energy into the task." The idea was approved by the Peace Council last spring and now awaits action by the Executive Committee of The Middle Atlantic Region of the AFSC.

THE WORLD AFFAIRS FORUM being sponsored by the Adult Education Department of the North Syracuse Central Schools will be of interest to Peace Council members. Coming up:

"The United States as Seen by Africans," a lecture by Fred G. Burke, Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of East African Studies at Maxwell School, Syracuse University, on November 6.

"The United States as Seen by Latin Americans," a lecture by Alan Holmberg, Associate Professor of Sociology at Cornell University, on December 4.

The lectures will begin at 8 p.m., in the High School Auditorium, Fay Road, North Syracuse.

* * *

UNICEF GREETING CARDS are available this year at the UN Association Office, 433 So. Salina Street, from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4. (Telephone number is 422-1605.) These cards are available in 21 designs by 13 artists from nine countries, and are expected to yield a net profit of two million dollars to assist some 500 programs for needy children and mothers in 116 countries.

Also available are holiday calendars for the 1963-64 season.

* * *

TAPES OF THE LECTURE by Dr. Marien Dobrosielski at the Peace Council sponsored meeting at Syracuse University and also of David McReynolds' talk at the Fall Round-up are available at the Peace Council office. Call HA 2-5316 if you have use for either.

The Syracuse Peace Council Statement on Race Relations in Syracuse

The Syracuse Peace Council is deeply concerned about the racial situation in Syracuse. Although the Peace Council is primarily devoted to the cause of peace, it realizes that peace cannot be achieved while a significant minority of our citizens must endure racial oppression. Therefore, we affirm our support of those citizens who, in recent weeks, have clearly raised the issue of civil rights here in Syracuse.

There are several specific questions which deserve attention. The Negro does not enjoy full equality of opportunity in three broad areas of his existence: education, employment, and housing. We submit that now is the time for all citizens of Syracuse to work together to see that significant progress is achieved in these and other areas. We must not make the Negro wait another 100 years before he can enjoy the full blessings of citizenship in our city.

How are these objectives to be achieved? Full implementation of existing laws is one method. Where the present laws are weak, we must see to it that they are strengthened. However, laws alone are not sufficient. Segregation will not vanish until each of us honestly seeks to destroy the seed of discrimination within himself and helps others to do likewise. As for civil disobedience, we do not take a position for or against it; but we fully support those who, in a spirit of creative non-violence, feel morally compelled to make this form of witness.

PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council SPC 279, No. 63-147
Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor; Lydia Blanchard, Local Editor \$1.00 per year November 29

IN MEMORIAM

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Many of us will try to forget, as the days move on, the horror and shock of November 22, 1963. If time lessens that shock we must neither forget it nor stop our questioning of who is ultimately responsible for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In an atmosphere of hatred and fear, violence grows. Howard K. Smith, the night of the President's death, suggested that Americans still consider violence as part of their way of life, as an easy answer to the complex problems facing us individually and as a nation. As the days move on, we must rededicate ourselves to the difficult task of eliminating the causes of violence, to the building of a world where men will find no need to resort to guns. We suggest that you join in one or more of the following programs as your affirmation that a world which does not turn to violence is possible, no matter how difficult to achieve.

Among the millions of words which have been spoken since our President's death, we think James Reston's column (11/25), Chief Justice Warren's eulogy at the Capitol (11/24), and Drew Pearson's column on Lyndon Johnson (11/26) are especially significant. Johnson's speech on civil rights at Gettysburg on Memorial Day of this year should also be required reading, and it gives some hope of what may lie ahead.

WILL YOU WRITE WASHINGTON, D. C., IN SUPPORT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION facing Congress? Letters should be addressed to Hon. R. Walter Riehlman, House Office Building; Senator Jacob Javits and Senator Kenneth Keating, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Syracuse Peace Council's statement on race relations appeared in last month's newsletter. This statement read in part: "The Syracuse Peace Council is deeply concerned about the racial situation in Syracuse. Although the Peace Council is primarily devoted to the cause of peace, it realizes that peace cannot be achieved while a significant minority of our citizens must endure racial oppression."

The Syracuse Congress on Racial Equality has prepared a booklet, "Syracuse: How Far from Birmingham?" which discusses local myths about the racial situation in our community. These booklets will soon be available at the CORE office, 609 E. Adams St., for 50¢. You may also contact the CORE office for information about the Christmas boycott.

* * *

WILL YOU JOIN IN A TRIBUTE TO LINUS PAULING, only American to twice receive the Nobel Prize? American peace groups are trying to raise a sum of money to match the amount given Dr. Pauling for this year's Nobel Peace Prize. The money will be given specifically for peace work.

Contributions can be sent to the Peace Council office, 841 University Building, and will be forwarded.

* * *

WILL YOU CIRCLE January 30, 1964, on your calendar, and plan to attend the Syracuse Peace Council's Birthday Dinner? The Honorable Francis Plimpton of the United States delegation to the United Nations, second in command to Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, will address the dinner, which will be held at the First Presbyterian Parish House, 620 West Genesee St.

WILL YOU ANSWER, if you have not already done so, Dr. Robert Root's letter for the Executive Committee with your pledge for the continuing work of the Peace Council? Financial contributions always are needed for "a practical program of peace education and action through democratic methods," the stated purpose of the Council.

* * *

WILL YOU JOIN IN COMMUNITY DISCUSSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS?

"South Africa: Pros and Cons of Expulsion from the United Nations" will be one of the program topics at the December 9th meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Helen Buck, 701 Euclid, with coffee at 8 and the program beginning at 8:30. Also to be discussed will be the Declaration of Human Rights.

Great Decisions discussion groups will be sponsored in 1964 by the Syracuse World Affairs Council. If you are interested in joining or forming a discussion group,

send in your application blank (see the enclosed folder) by December 15, if possible; fact sheets must be ordered before the first of the year.

Alan Holmberg, Associate Professor of Sociology at Cornell, will discuss "The United States as Seen by Latin Americans," as part of the World Affairs Forum sponsored by the Adult Education Department of the North Syracuse Central Schools. The lecture will be December 4, at 8 p.m., at the High School Auditorium, Fay Road, North Syracuse.

* * *

This issue of the Newsletter has been too long delayed. It had been my intention to compile the material for it today. But the day's tragedy makes that impossible.

This morning I opened a letter from a pastor in Mississippi. One sentence attracted my interest, concern, and admiration. Little did I realize that within two hours it would be a reminder of one reason for the tragedy. This is the sentence:

"It is both sad and heartening to see a congregation of over 250 members reduced to about 40 faithful followers who, despite the pressures of our society, courageously maintain an active Church program."

Why did the church dwindle in membership? Because its pastors courageously walked with some 60 of their fellow Americans to the ocean on a hot summer's day. The ministers were white; the others were Negroes. Certainly Race is one of the factors which may have led to the death of President Kennedy.

Then, on UN day last month, in Dallas, Adlai Stevenson was spat upon by those who believe that the U.S. should get out of the UN and the UN out of the U.S. Certainly foreign policy is a second factor which may have led to the death of President Kennedy.

In such matters as Race Relations, Foreign Policy, and the Powers of the Federal Government in Relation to those of the States, is our nation once more becoming hopelessly divided?

The city in which the tragedy occurred is a center where many members of Right-Wing extremist groups live, and from which many Right-Wing causes are amply financed. In 1960, when I moved to Texas, the Dallas Morning News printed a series of articles about Communism in Texas. A high Civil Defense official in Dallas was quoted as saying that he was compiling his own list of suspect people. Who were suspect? People who supported integration and the UN. There is a sickness abroad in our land, and not simply in a particular city. More of it may be concentrated in some places than in others. To people infected with that sickness, John F. Kennedy was a social revolutionary.

- He used Federal power to support the Constitutional rights of American Citizens against those who would restrict those rights.
- He sought to reduce international tensions and to reach understanding with the Soviet Union.

Those were dangerous positions to take, and in the lion's den, the President of the United States lost his life.

Although we sometimes disagreed with the positions which he took, we were often encouraged by the positions he took. We salute the memory of John F. Kennedy, and pray that he "shall not have died in vain."

Paul Quinn College
Waco, Texas
November 22, 1963

Senator McGovern (D., S.D.) introduced a bill on October 31 which would establish a National Economic Conversion Commission to explore ways of converting the economy from war production to peace production. This bill deserves our support. For copies of the bill write the Peace Council or Senator McGovern, at the Senate Office Building, Washington, 25, D. C.

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PEACE NEWS LETTER

Published by and for the New York State Peace Council
Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Editor \$1.00 per year

3PC 280, No. 63-148
December 16, 1963

CONTINUITY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS? The orderly transition of national leadership following the assassination of President Kennedy nevertheless leaves room for question as to what changes might come in national policy. It would be fatuous to suppose that President Johnson will be just like President Kennedy. But how different will he be?

Max Frankel, writing in The New York Times (Dec. 1, 1963), comments: "The man elected to the Presidency normally arrives with promises to change virtually everything. And of course he doesn't. The man suddenly thrust into the office in mid-term always vows to preserve everything. Yet, of course, he won't."

He goes on to suggest that "there can be no sure answer to the question of how much of the Kennedy foreign policy will remain the same under President Johnson. Too much depends on proven strength and weakness at home, on experience, on the skill and devotion of associates, on manner, style and mood and on crises and opportunities beyond the control of Washington." Moreover, "history and geography, treaties and economics, the limits of man-power and the awesome responsibilities of nuclear power impose their own constraints and commitments on any American President."

The new President has promised to honor existing commitments in foreign policy, to develop U.S. military power, to expand trade, to work through and with the U.N., to help other nations as in the Alliance for Progress, and to develop the nation's military power.

While, for the present, continuity is stressed, Frankel concludes, "it would be unperdonable surrender to the inevitable to suggest that things will not change. The problem is that neither President Johnson nor anyone else can possibly predict those changes now."

But then, had there been no change of Presidents, changes in foreign policy should have been expected simply because circumstances in the world situation are in a constant state of flux. One can only speculate as to how two different national leaders would react to those changing circumstances. For the present, most of the Kennedy team of leadership remains to help the new President.

CHANGE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA One of the places where the United States may have to reconsider its policies (intended actions) is in Southeast Asia. The overthrow of the Diem regime in South Viet Nam was considered by many to be a hopeful sign that a more popular regime could successfully prosecute the war against the Viet Cong Guerillas. It is probably too early to make a safe prognostication.

However, the Expulsion of the United States from Cambodia is widely believed to make untenable the position of the United States in all of Southeast Asia. Cambodia's chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has announced that he no longer wishes his country to receive economic and military aid from the United States. The move suggests that Cambodia is moving toward closer relationships with Communist China. Prince Sihanouk has not yet asked for Chinese specialists to replace Americans, but previously he expressed belief that the Communists will one day have controlling influence over the entire area.

-- Seth King, The New York Times, Dec. 1, 1963

CHANGE IN AFRICA Another place where change is evident with profound implications for future American policy is on the continent of Africa. This area has experienced the largest growth of independent nations since World War II of any part of the world, and the sheer number of African states, now 32, means that their voice is important in the counsels of the United Nations. An immediate objective of these nations is to see an end to Apartheid in the Republic of South Africa where a white minority denies political and social rights to a native majority.

Presently the African State can point to a UN resolution calling for an embargo on the shipment of weapons to South Africa. Efforts are underway to broaden the scope of the resolution to include materials which can be converted into weapons and to apply economic sanctions to the country. However, there is a procedural problem involved in taking effective action against South African racism because the UN is enjoined from interfering with matters under the Domestic Jurisdiction of member states and because it is not clear that the situation now threatens international peace.

However, reports Thomas J. Hamilton (New York Times, Dec. 1, 1963), many African UN delegates are convinced that a revolt against the government of South Africa "is much nearer than anyone in the outside world believes," and that this revolt would follow the lines of the Algerian revolt against France.

THE WORLD "Revolution--seething, surging--is today digging into the entrails of nearly
REVOLUTION every society in the world. How unreceptive, how non-understanding have we
been of four preeminent factors in this spurring revolution:

"1. Nationalism. Most of the countries who have during recent years gained political independence spent most of their modern history as dependencies, political and/or economic, of the Western powers. None of them will allow themselves to be dominated any longer, either politically or economically, by overlords, however benevolent their intent...

"2. The second revolutionary factor is specifically color. Two-thirds of the earth's people are of color. They remember all too vividly the century of what they continue to call 'white man's imperialism.' They rightly resist and resent discriminatory practices often still directed against them by westerners. But is white man's imperialism restricted to colonialism and its after-effects? In this country... white man's imperialism has been continuing for a century after the Emancipation Proclamation. It still goes on and on, shot through all our society. The Christian in every community in the nation has a role to play as all those who understand what is taking place in our revolution of the 60's strive with all might to keep the resistance and resentment of the oppressed and depressed from taking violent forms, at the same time working to get rid of every vestige of white man's imperialism in America with speed.

"3. Look for a moment at the economic interest of the people around the world caught up in revolution. In 1935, 38% of the people of the world, according to FAO [UN Food and Agricultural Organization] had a diet of less than 2200 calories per day. 2200 calories is a minimum existence. But in 1950 this 38% had risen to 60%. Last year the figure was even larger. In the light of the Biblical faith contrast this fact, that two-thirds of the people of the world are existing on a less-than-minimum diet, with two things in the United States: a very large agricultural surplus and the constant warning of American doctors that a large number of the American people are eating too much and getting fat at the risk of their health..."

Moreover, in this country, "The Negro's demand is more and more for jobs. But a lot of other people are also hunting jobs..." To make civil rights meaningful means taking economic steps to insure full employment.

"4. The fourth ingredient of the world revolutionary upheaval is the insistent urge for status. People want to be human beings in the full sense of the term... A Pakistani's words had a New Testament ring when he said, 'What we want is freedom from contempt'... I think of the British banker in a bank in Burma who wrinkled up his nose as he spoke with the utmost disdain of 'these natives' --and this was a decade after Burma became independent. I think of the Georgia 'cracker' who six years ago in a train dining car conversation admitted that desegregation could not be stopped but that he would fight it through his white Citizen's Council to the bitter end, and recall especially the glib and pitiable scorn when he talked about 'these god-damned dirty niggers'.... I think of the contemptuous way in which a Chicago realtor at a City Club luncheon some 20 years ago handled the subject of restrictive covenants. Illustrations are legion. Clearly the insistent urge for freedom from contempt is at the very heart of the mid-twentieth century world revolution, filled with grim danger and tremendous promise."

-- The Rev. Dr. A. William Loos, President,
The Council on Religion and International Affairs

* * * *

A REMINDER
OF THE
PEACE COUNCIL'S
28th ANNIVERSARY

The Honorable Francis Plimpton, second in command at the United Nations, representing the U.S. government, will be the Peace Council's speaker on Thursday evening, January 30, 1964, at First Presbyterian Parish House, 620 W. Genesee Street. Dinner (\$1.75) will be served at 6:30 p.m. Please make reservations by January 27, (HA 2-5316).

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SYRACUSE CHAPTER
NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO
ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Dear Friend:

This is the first of what we hope will be an interesting periodic report to you on our activities.

As you know, this committee works against capital punishment in New York in both the philosophical long range, through education and persuasion, and in the immediate short range, through whatever intervention can be appropriately made each time the people of New York, through their representatives, are preparing to kill somebody.

Since the main barrier to abolition appears to be apathy, our most effective activities include radio and television interviews, letters to the editor, operation of a speakers bureau, and letters and visits to members of the state legislature.

Dr. Abraham Halpern, Onondaga County Commissioner of Mental Health, is vice-chairman of the Syracuse Chapter. I am a social researcher with the United Community Chest and Council and have agreed to serve as chairman until our next business meeting.

We need your help and support in this continuing effort against what we believe to be a great wrong. If you are interested and would like more information, please drop me a card or phone 474-5298 (home) or GR 1-8126 (office).

Sincerely,

Betty Chenault
Betty Chenault

437 Columbus Avenue
Syracuse, New York (13210)

N. B.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ON BACK

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SYRACUSE CHAPTER
NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO
ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

ALBANY CONVENTION

BACKGROUND

A recent Associated Press dispatch from San Quentin, California, reported that the population awaiting gas chamber execution on San Quentin Prison's death row has reached a record high of forty-seven men.

The two-stage trial procedure which went into effect in New York State this summer was patterned after comparable laws of California. Some of us who thought the two-stage trial system would reduce the number of death sentences were mistaken. The need for outright abolition of capital punishment is as great today as it was a year ago, perhaps, even more so.

CONVENTION

To this end a Convention of the New York Committee to Abolish Capital Punishment has been called.

DATE & PLACE

Monday, February 17, 1964
Shine Ten Eyck Hotel
Albany, New York

OBJECTIVES

To further the feeling of cohesiveness of the Committee as a whole; To inform our members of the mechanics of the work being done by our Clemency Committee; To make the general public aware of the dilemma the judicial system now finds itself in due to the grave shortcomings of the two-trial system; To achieve more publicity in the mass press for the work of the Committee and finally, and most important, to demonstrate to the Legislature that we are still pressing for abolition and are completely aware that the much-heralded new law has not ended capital punishment.

PROGRAM

The program will include a workshop session, a presentation of the work of the Clemency Committee, a Legislative Session, an analysis of the two-trial system, time-off for visiting legislators in their offices and a social hour.

ATTENDANCE

We have been asked to send a minimum of fifteen delegates from the Syracuse area. Thus far, we have only four. We invite you to join us. If you are interested in participating and would like more details, please write or phone Betty Chenault, Syracuse Chapter Chairman. Your prompt response would be appreciated, as arrangements are still being made.

nority denies political and social rights to a native majority.

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