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Cornell folder

WELCOME TO LAND OF THE FREE Stuart Morris, Navy Chaplain in World War I, formerly canon of Birmingham Cathedral and now General Secretary of the Peace Fledge Union, spoke at the Annual Meeting of the Syracuse Peace Council on June 1 in University Methodist Church. Mr. Morris was brought to the U.S. by the American Friends Service Committee and the War Resisters League on May 15 but was held for two weeks on Ellis Island as an "inadmissible alien" under the McCarran Act. The Civil Liberties Union attorney who represented Mr. Morris declared this to be "a clear-cut free speech question coming under the First Amendment to the Constitution." Mr. Morris is well known and widely travelled in Britain and Europe. There was no question of Communism involved. As a pacifist he frankly admitted his criticism of American foreign policy. The decision of the Special Inquiry Officer was reversed by the Immigration Appeals Board on May 28 just in time for Stuart Morris to pick up his schedule in Boston and Syracuse. We hope to carry a report of his address next month. He will be at the Cornell Institute in July. (See enclosed folder)

GREAT EXPECTATIONS Great hopes were roused by the President's speech on foreign policy in April, - and grave doubts have followed. Here are some of the "Signs of the Times."

From Pravda (Moscow) Not mere commentaries but the full text of the Eisenhower speech was published in Russia; a change in policy of great significance and importance. Since it has not been much noticed in this country PNL readers may be interested in this excerpt from Pravda's editorial:

"Is it not clear that the solution of the German problem demands consideration of the interests of all her neighbours, of the interest of strengthening peace in Europe and in the first place the consideration of the national aspirations of the German people?"

"President Eisenhower's speech does not contain any basis for the solution of this problem. He has not reckoned with the existence of the Potsdam Agreement of the Four Powers concerned with the German problem."

"The former U.S. Government acted like that. But if one is to assume the necessity to solve positively the German problem is sensible, and to solve it in the spirit of strengthening peace in Europe--for which the Soviet Union has been consistently striving--one must not forget the aforesaid important international agreements which bear the signature of both our countries and also Great Britain and France."

"If the Anglo-American bloc does not take this fact into account and continues in the old road, making national unification of Germany impossible, and converting the western part into a military base in which power will be in the hands of men bent on revenge--then a fateful mistake will have been made, first of all in respect of the German people. At the same time, such a situation would be against the interests of all peace-loving countries in Europe and against entire progressive mankind."

From EUROPE Two years ago, returning from Europe, Ernest T. Weir, chairman, National Steel Corporation, was quoted as saying: "In Europe it is felt that if war comes it is much more likely to result from some action of the United States rather than Russia...Europeans believe that Russia is much more disposed than we suspect to arrive at some basis for world Peace."

That this feeling has grown in intensity in Britain and Western Europe is indicated by the following recent quotes:

From London Peace News "The greatest danger that we may relapse into cold war is to be found in an excessively suspicious attitude in the West, combined with the manoeuvres of the American war party."

From the Wall Street Journal Said the Chairman of Standard Oil of California: "...if this country would suddenly gain confidence in Russia and join in a disarmament programme, the impact on the oil industry and on the whole economy would be terrific....It would be hard for me to believe such a thing could happen."

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From Business Week (Condensed) (American) "A truce in Korea will bring staggering problems for the West: The Peking Government will demand a place in the United Nations; the Indo-Chinese situation will become more difficult; Japan will have serious economic trouble to meet because of the cessation of U.S. spending for the Korean war, will insist on trade with China, and will require heavy U.S. subsidies; the entire free world will be in danger of economic collapse; A truce in Europe following a Korean settlement may increase the difficulties in unifying and arming the West; U.S. military and economic aid may have to suffer a bigger cut by Congress, and it is improbable that increasing trade will compensate for declining aid."

From the Christian Century Repeatedly the Christian Century has asked, "Are We Ready for Peace?" adding, "both sides in the negotiations have seemed to be more interested in hedging against the probability of disappointment than in furthering the possibility of success...we would be in a stronger position if we were unmistakably seeking peace ourselves."

From the Progressive After emphasizing the hopeful elements in the President's speech, Editor Morris Rubin points out its gravest flaw: Mr. Eisenhower lays down as conditions in advance terms which must themselves be subjects of negotiation. To see how these would look across the table, examine the parallel columns below:

Eisenhower demands:

Free elections in a united Korea.

Halt Communist fighting in Indo-China and Malaya.

Sign an Austrian peace treaty.

Free elections in the satellite nations of Europe.

Free elections in a unified Germany.

Return World War II prisoners of war.

Accept the doctrine of UN inspection of any plan for disarmament.

If Malenkov should ask:

Is the United States ready to recognize Communist China as part of an over-all Asian settlement?

Is the U.S. prepared to permit Red China's entry into the United Nations?

Are we in a mood to end our military support of Chiang Kai-shek whose avowed purpose is to destroy the Communist government of China?

Are we prepared to use our influence to urge France to withdraw her colonial domination of Indo-China as part of the settlement there, and to begin a gradual ending of her overlordship in the tension areas of North Africa?

Would we consider scrapping the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a condition of unifying a free Germany?

What would you say? Negotiate or Attack? These are questions the American people must answer; you must answer. Meantime, Senator Taft's speech reflects mounting American impatience. This is not the way to peace.

COME TO CORNELL IN JULY AND HELP FIND THE ANSWERS! A program is enclosed for those in this area. Some scholarship help is available, especially for younger adults.

TO BREAK
THE CIRCLE

One way to break through the self-perpetuating circle of mutual fear and suspicion in which we are caught is illustrated by the "miracle" of Chester Bowles in India. At a time when resentment and fear of the US were growing in India, a wealthy American business man, former Governor of Connecticut was appointed Ambassador. "Observers in the Far East, without exception, consider his achievement one of the miracles of the present critical period in international affairs. Mr. Bowles broke almost all precedents in his informal, friendly mingling with the Indian people, ignoring the stiff and formal customs of protocol." For example, he and Mrs. Bowles astonished everyone by sending their three children to the Delhi Public School (which meets in tents!) instead of to one of the smart schools in the hills for foreign children and the wealthy. It is reported that President Eisenhower wanted to keep Bowles in India but that his New Deal associations were too much for partisan politics. What price are we willing to pay for party power?

TO MEET THE
COMPETITION

Dr. Norris Dodd, Director General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, writes:

"In India, there are some three hundred and sixty million people. Millions of these are perpetually poised on the brink of starvation. Millions more escape starvation but have never really known a decent human minimum. The communists claim their system will produce wealth so that all may live decently. Bowles says, quite simply that democracy must show it can do the job better. The United States must help India to help itself; it must show Asia and the world that a nation can organize industrial production and drastically overhaul its economy without relying on totalitarian methods."

UNICEF The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is not a give-away program. Nearly 60 million children in 75 countries will have been helped by present programs over a six year period. While other poorer nations (India and Pakistan, for example) have been increasing their contributions, we have

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MEN ASK FOR A SIGN A Moscow-born priest, Father Andrey Ourossoff, S.J., now teaching at Fordham University, told a Syracuse audience recently: "It's not a question of accusing a sick man of being sick but a question of helping him recover." He urged that free men show the Russian people a sign of friendship, a purpose in their existence, as the only antidote for the sickness and its spread.

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