

STUART MORRIS SAYS: Stuart Morris' visit to Syracuse was reported last month. He has since been lecturing at Institutes of International Relations from Carolina to California. He will return to England immediately after his addresses at Cornell this month. Here are brief comments on several timely and controversial issues. Remember that Morris is an experienced traveller and analyst. He has visited the continent of Europe, especially Jugo-Slavia and Germany, each year since the war.

Neutralism "Neutralism is the practical alternative to seeking peace through armed strength...This is the moment of crisis at which the fatal step of re-arming Germany must be avoided. The policy of neutralization, if embodied in a peace treaty with Germany, would both restore the rights of the German people and provide for the security of her neighbors...It is to be expected that politicians will try to discredit neutralism. It is the greatest challenge which they have to face and undermines the whole basis of power politics. It would remove from their hands the pawns which at present they use for their own purposes on the tragic chessboard of life."

Korea "Even though we may not yet know all the facts about the initial stages of the Korean conflict, what has come to light since and a more careful study of the information available strengthen the conviction that all is not quite so clear as those who put the whole blame on North Korea would have us believe. The verdict of history may be different from that which the West has so far accepted... Whatever may be the truth of the origin of the conflict, there can be no doubt that the U.N. made two grave mistakes if their original purpose was to hold... The one where their forces pushed across the 38th Parallel; the other when the security of the Chinese frontier was threatened by MacArthur on the Yalu River."

Red China "The main reason why Britain recognizes Red China is that successive governments have tried to take a realistic rather than an ideological attitude. They have not been prepared to rule that because a government is communist it is necessarily impossible to enter into diplomatic or trade relationships with it. To recognize the Peking government as the de facto government of China was not to express approval of it, but to emphasize the reality of the situation... On the other side it was not even possible to claim that although the Nationalist government had been driven off the mainland, it still commanded the loyalty and respect of a substantial part of the Chinese people. It had forfeited both by the corruption which it had practised and encouraged--responsibility for which must partly be shared by politicians and others who for their own purposes have provided both material resources and encouragement to Chiang Kai-Shek."

Titoism "It is one of the paradoxes of this mad world that some who inveigh most loudly against the Soviet Union and talk of the utter untrustworthiness of communism, are prepared to seek the friendship of Tito and to trust the Yugoslavs. There can be no doubt that the government of Yugoslavia is fully committed to communism--and indeed may be said in many ways to be more truly communist than that of the Soviet Union...It all points to the need to distinguish between communism as an order of society and Russian imperialism which seeks world domination."

Germany "The reasons why Western Germany resists remilitarization are many and varied. At the core lies the opposition on pacifist grounds, but all resisters are by no means pacifists. Some, having learned the lessons of war in their own homeland, have no faith in armaments. Some believe that to rearm Germany means the rebirth of German militarism and the resurgence of the worst forms of nationalism. Others believe that the rearmament of Western Germany inevitably means the rearmament of Eastern Germany and the creation in Europe of the equivalent of the 38th Parallel in Korea with all the dangers that represents. Others again believe that rearmament would handicap German industries and give them a less favorable position in the competition for world markets...There seems little doubt that if left completely free, the great majority of Germans would not vote in favor of rearmament. But many of them, both within and outside the government and the Bundes-

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ALBERT EINSTEIN SAYS: Freedom of thought and expression is obviously fundamental to the democratic process. Increasing pressures to create an orthodox opinion in this country, which has always thrived on differences, is evident all across the nation. Founding Father Thomas Jefferson believed staunchly in what he called "the illimitable freedom of the human mind", in following truth wherever it may lead, and in tolerating error "so long as reason is left free to combat it". Now another great thinker has spoken to the same theme. To a teacher facing dismissal from a high school in New York City on an intellectual freedom issue, Einstein wrote May 16, 1953: "The problem... very serious. Reactionary politicians have installed suspicion by... dangling danger from without... now proceeding to suppress freedom of teaching."

"What ought minority of intellectuals to do? Frankly, I can see only the revolutionary way of non-cooperation in the sense of Gandhi's.

"Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify, i.e., he must be prepared for jail and economic ruin, in short, for the sacrifice of his personal welfare in the interest of the cultural welfare of his country.

"This refusal must be based on the assertion that it is shameful for a blameless citizen to submit to such an inquisition and that this kind of inquisition violates the spirit of the constitution.

"If enough people are ready to take this grave step they will be successful. If not, then the intellectuals of this country deserve nothing better than the slavery which is intended for them."

HENRY FORD SAYS: Trade Not Aid is an increasingly popular slogan under the new Administration. But what does it mean, and do we mean it? Remember the disastrous effects of the Smoot-Hawley Act back in the 1930's and watch the Tariff. One leading American industrialist has spelled out some of the answers to the world's economic problems in bold terms: In Chicago, last February, to the Inland Press Association, Henry Ford II said:

"At the Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow last fall, Stalin predicted that, in time, the free nations of the world will destroy each other through what he called 'inevitable' capitalistic depressions and a naked struggle for markets and economic existence.

"There is just a small grain of truth in what he says. It might happen that way if this nation fails in its responsibilities of leadership....From both the old and new worlds we hear in mounting volume the cry: 'Trade, Not Aid.' These people want to buy from us. They want to sell to us. But they don't want to be bought and sold by us....But, in order for others to buy from us, they must be able to sell to us. Unless, that is, we would rather subsidize our exports by bigger and better give-away programs. That's just another way of saying that the free world can't trade on a one-way street.

"There is really only one satisfactory way to close the dollar gap at the high level of trade which the free world needs.. For a time, at least, the United States must increase its imports at a faster rate than its exports....Among Stalin's predictions was the very grim one that the free world could not absorb the export capacities of Germany and Japan. It is up to us to prove him as wrong in this as in his other predictions....I am convinced that a considerable growth in our foreign trade--imports as well as exports--would be a continuing shot in the arm to our whole economy.

"That may sound strange on the surface, but it makes good business sense. Progressive industries know that one sure result of free trade with a prosperous free world is a greatly expanded market for the goods which American industry wants to sell."

BOOK END "France, Germany and Nato", Our Number One Problem. By James P. Warburg. 37 pp. 50¢.

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