

PERSONAL This issue of Peace-News-Letter is being written on the shores of Owasco Lake. From this place of beauty and nature's peace - with the birds singing and the water gently lapping the shore, momentous events which threaten all of us seem most remote. But, as Muriel Lester recently put it, "deep grief keeps breaking in."

It does not break in with forcefulness for all of us here at the Methodist Youth Camp. But try as we may, we can not escape completely from the realities of our world. Senichi Kesen, a Japanese national, has pricked the consciences of some when he talks on "The Christian and the Atom." Thirteen years ago the USA launched the nuclear age -- an explosion on a desert and two over Japan. Sanichi confirms what many have already learned, that Japan was effectively crippled and in quest of a negotiated settlement before Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The boys and girls have asked that we have another sacrificial meal. The counseling staff had not been enthusiastic because it was not convinced that this exercise would mean much to boys and girls for whom suffering is remote. The boys and girls discussed the sacrificial meal and insisted that it be held and that additional opportunities be given for freewill offerings. The meal means \$56.40 from 141 persons for relief. The boys and girls taught their elders that "deep grief keeps breaking in."

U. N. As I write, the General Assembly has begun its special session on the Middle East. It is a forum in which the USA probably will be unable to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to carry its own proposals unless they reflect the desires and interests of the peoples of the Middle East in contrast to the interests of the USA. The summit meeting is out of the picture for the present, the reasons for the change of locale of the meeting on the Middle East being obscured by the statements issued from the chancelleries of the world. Each nation seeks to justify its own actions in forestalling a meeting where compromise might be necessary.

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT AN OPPORTUNITY? William Stringer, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor (July 25), threw additional light on the problems of holding a summit meeting. He suggests that a visit by Khrushchev to the USA is an opportunity. "The question is whether the administration - whether Secretary of State John Foster Dulles - has the imagination to seize this opportunity." Mr. Khrushchev, widely traveled in Eastern Europe and Asia, has seen very little of the Western nations. He has been angling for an invitation to visit the USA.

"To really see the United States, Mr. Khrushchev ought to glimpse an automobile assembly line at Detroit, a great vacation area like Jones Beach, a suburban community development - and the rich, peaceful farmlands of the Middle West."

Mr. Khrushchev is known to be inquisitive and curious about the realities of today's world. He is, says Stringer, "a pragmatic Marxist, which means that he will bend or disregard Communist dogma when it stands in the way of getting something necessary accomplished." Some American diplomats believe that an exposure to American life would have far-reaching effects on future Soviet policy. Stringer asks:

"Could Secretary Dulles, who quite evidently regards Mr. Khrushchev as a pariah - who should receive the least sort of American recognition until he mends his ways, bring himself to make this tough-minded Soviet official's visit meaningful?"

As of this writing, no such visit is in the offing. But when it was a possibility a couple of weeks ago, Mr. Khrushchev's invitation was to the United Nations only, and not to the United States.

FR WHO IS SINLESS? When it seemed as though the summit meeting was unavoidable, President Eisenhower announced that he would initiate his part in the discussions by detailing Soviet sins from the late 1940's to date. The acts of aggression and the acts of "indirect aggression" would all be catalogued.

Walter Lippmann (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Aug. 5) performed a helpful service by reminding us that

"indirect aggression - that is to say, propaganda, infiltration, bribery, subversion - is an old instrument of power politics, and in our time it is the way the cold war is fought. Both sides use it when they ^{think} ^{they} can do so to their own advantage. It would impair, not enhance, the President's moral credit if he were to become blindly self-righteous, and were to tell a knowing and skeptical world that we do not resort to what he calls indirect aggression and that only our adversaries do."

Lippmann points out that Panama, also on the Security Council, is "a living reminder of how the United States obtained the Canal Zone." In Guatemala there was in the not distant past a coup to oust an anti-American, fellow traveling government. This coup was publicly applauded by the President. There is Iran where Mossadogh was pushed out much to the relief of certain Western interests. Finally, "over the whole of the President's denunciation of external interference against existing governments will hang the Dulles theory of the liberation of Eastern Europe, and the obvious fact that if we knew a way to overturn the existing governments without the enormous risks of war, we should be only too happy to use that way." Lippmann's catalogue of American sins is sufficient to make clear that an ancient injunction is applicable: "If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us."

MIDDLE EAST ISSUES In an earlier column (July 29), Walter Lippmann suggests that "the paramount issue in the Middle East is not oil, which the Arabs must sell to the West. It is not Israel, which is on the sidelines in the present crisis. It is not the revolutionary force of Nasserism. The Paramount issue is Russia's determination not to have United States military power stationed on her southern flank." (Emphasis supplied.)

A comparable situation to that of American forces in Turkey and Lebanon would be Russian troops in Mexico. Equivalent to NATO and the Baghdad Pact would be an anti-American Soviet military alliance with Mexico, Cuba, and Central America.

Three alternatives present themselves: 1) Restore the Middle East as a sphere of Western influence, i. e., Britain, France, and the USA; 2) let the Middle East become a Russian sphere of influence; 3) disengage and permit the Middle East to be neutralized as between the great military alliances of East and West.

SIDELIGHTS WHICH MAY HIGHLIGHT A CRISIS James P. Warburg is one among many who has been persistent in asserting that American diplomatic efforts have sought to preserve the status quo in a world where change is inevitable. "Our refusal to recognize change keeps us perpetually at the verge of war, alienates the uncommitted peoples, divides us from our allies, and cements the Moscow-Peking axis."

The USA was shocked by the Iraq revolt, but much to the consternation of King Hussein of Jordan, recognized the new government. The Iraq army has been the recipient of \$45,000,000 in American military aid. Five Jets were delivered there just a few days before the revolt.

US troops were dispatched to Lebanon without debate or notice in America. President Eisenhower in his Middle East message, January 5, 1957, told Congress, "If... a situation arose which called for military application of the policy (The Eisenhower Doctrine) which I ask Congress to join me in proclaiming, I would of course maintain hour-by-hour contact with the Congress. And if the Congress were not in session... I would, of course, at once call the Congress into special session."

When Congressman Henry S. Reuss, of Wisconsin, tried to raise his voice on July 15, challenging armed intervention in Lebanon "without consulting Congress" and urging that it risked "...the moral revulsion of a great part of the uncommitted world" as well as World War III, he was chided at length by Speaker Sam Rayburn. Among other things Mr. Rayburn said was this: "... In times like these we had better allow matters to develop rather than make remarks about them."

RADIOACTIVITY HAS EFFECTS After more than two years of preparation, the 228 page report of the 15 member UN Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation has been released. There is agreement by members of the Committee that "even a slow rise in the environmental radioactivity in the world, whether from weapons tests or other sources, might eventually cause appreciable damage to large populations before it could be definitely identified as due to irradiation." The scientists agree that current efforts to evaluate the effects of radiation to which man is exposed can provide only estimates with wide margins of uncertainty.

There was an unwillingness to call for an immediate ban on nuclear tests as requested by Soviet members of the Committee. The Committee recognized that "considerations involving effective control of all these sources of radiation (tests, industrial, medical, and other uses) involve national and international decisions which lie outside the scope of its work." In other words, the technical experts throw responsibility for wise decisions back into the political arena.

AGREEMENT ON METHODS TO MONITOR TESTS Some months ago, the Atomic Energy Commission was telling us that it is difficult to detect nuclear explosions and that those occurring under the ground are impossible to detect at a distance. Political decisions were influenced by the opinions of leading members and employees of the AEC.

By August 1st, scientists from both East and West, meeting in Geneva, agreed on seven methods for detecting nuclear tests through the use of different types of sensitive recording apparatus. The telltale signs are 1) sound waves, 2) earth tremors, 3) magnetic fields, 4) radioactive fall-out, 5) gamma rays and neutrons, 6) radio waves, and 7) light waves.

The last three may be detected by radiotelescopes and photo-electric cells reporting from satellites in space to ground stations. The ground stations would be equipped with seismographs, fall-out collectors, etc.

A very real political problem exists with respect to locating ground stations. Effective detection would require, in all probability, stations inside mainland China. Cooperation of the Peking government may be impossible without full international recognition of it. The US State Department recently issued a statement to justify its continued non-recognition of that regime.

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