

Because of its timeliness, and we hope usefulness, this issue of the PNL is devoted to a report of the Fourth Annual New York State Institute of International Relations held under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee at Cazenovia, August 1 - 10.

Use these questions as topics of discussion in your home, your church class or club, your school or community group. Ask us to furnish additional material for reading in the field of your special interest. Resolve NOW that you will be present and share in the Institute itself in 1945.

About one hundred persons, nearly half of them teachers, attended the Fourth Annual New York State Institute of International Relations held under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee at Cazenovia, N.Y., August 1-10. The faculty included: Eleanor Stabler Clarke, of the American Friends Service Committee; Lester Granger, of the National Urban League; Martin Hall, German journalist; Paul Hutchinson, Managing Editor of The Christian Century; Scott Nearing, Amup Singh, Norman Thomas, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Norman Whitney. The theme of the Institute was "The Terms of a Lasting Peace."

Mr. Villard opened the sessions by declaring that "one world" is not only possible but indispensable to peace. Norman Thomas and Martin Hall, in the two closing addresses, discussed "The Terms That Would Make for Lasting Peace" and "Terms That Would Meet the Needs of Youth in the Post War World." The Institute was divided into three round tables or commissions for the discussion of the economic terms, under Scott Nearing; the political terms, led by Martin Hall, and the religious tests by which peace terms must be evaluated, directed by Paul Hutchinson. Norman Whitney directed the Peace Builders' Workshop, which was a new feature of this year's program, and also arranged the half hour of quiet worship with which each day's program began.

The faculty was not optimistic about the prospects for a lasting peace, but emphasized strongly the responsibility of America for constructive leadership away from militarism and the empire system and toward "a fellowship of free men in a cooperative world community." The Institute ended on a note of faith with the words: "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

#### Report of the Round Table on Religious Tests for Peace Terms

We believe that peace will be good which recognizes these basic affirmations:

The universal fatherhood of God; the consequent brotherhood of all men; the law of love as the fundamental principle of right human relationships; the law of mutual forgiveness as a dynamic reconciling force; and the supreme ethical principle embodied in the words, "Inasmuch as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

We suggest the application of these tests:

1. Since all men are equal in the sight of God, should not the benefits of the peace terms apply to all nations and peoples?
2. Is any man good enough to govern another without his consent without denying the dignity of the individual?
3. Is any proposal acceptable if it deprives the individual of his freedom, his sense of worth, and the opportunities for his fullest development?
4. Is any proposal acceptable which blocks or tends to retard the development of an interdependent world community of brotherly men and nations?
5. In short, is not the test of any particular arrangement: whether or not it fosters the brotherhood of man in the world community?

#### Economic Issues of World Peace

1. Can there be political stability between nations without economic security within and between nations?
2. Does peace depend upon solving economic controversy and conflict by an application of world law instead of a resort to war?
3. Since few of the people in the world enjoy an adequate standard of the basic needs (food, clothing shelter) is it necessary to determine and provide such a standard for all mankind? Should economic planning aim to raise this standard?
4. In realizing this objective, is the first step necessary the extension of the principle of common ownership? Should this extension include natural resources (e.g., coal), special natural advantages (e.g., airports, waterways), international public utilities, and other economic factors important to the general welfare?
5. Does the administration of this economic program require legislative, executive, and judicial machinery on a world scale?



Questions Discussed in the Round Table on Political Peace Terms

1. Can security from military aggression be achieved by complete disarmament of Germany and Japan? Should an equally complete disarmament of all the other powers be stipulated within a given time?
2. Can domination of small by large powers be prevented by the formation of a world federation based on either equal or proportional representation of all nations-- or by a bicameral organization? Shall authority be voluntarily delegated to such a world federation by the sovereign nations, and to what extent?
3. In order to achieve freedom from colonial exploitation, shall the empire system be abolished, and should the underdeveloped areas be put under a trusteeship of one or three or more nations? Should the trustees be put under obligation to develop these areas within a specified time limit to full independence?
4. Should a world court for the settlement of such conflicts as would threaten the peace be made compulsory? Should it arbitrate on the basis of codified international law passed by the legislative body of the world federation? Should an international police force be created to enforce the world court's decisions if necessary, and, if so, should the police force act against individuals or governments, nations and institutions?
5. Should acceptance of an international bill of rights be made a prerequisite for membership in the world federation?
6. Should economic aggression be prevented by internationalization of commerce, communications, wage standards, social security legislation?
7. Should we encourage the formation of regional federations on a voluntary basis and with the right of secession when and if any member of the regional federation desires to withdraw? Should this type of federation be restricted in its functions so as not to interfere with the purpose of the world federation?
8. Should cultural standards be equalized by giving equal opportunity for education to all, regardless of income, nationality, race, creed, or color?
9. Should restrictions against immigration and eligibility for citizenship of eastern races or nationalities generally be abolished?
10. Should international functional organizations independent of the world federation be encouraged, such as: International Labor Office, International Education Office, International Health Office, and International Postal Union?

Social Goals in Race Relations -- Lester Granger

1. Abolition of legal and social discrimination.
2. Elimination of prejudice.
3. Encouragement of individuals according to their abilities.
4. Social responsibility to the individual.
5. Harmony and cooperation of groups in society.