

PERMANENT PEACE HELD ATTAINABLE

Dr. Hu Tells Forum There Is Basis for Hope That This Will Be 'Last World War'

Three reasons why the present international conflict can be made the "last world war" were outlined yesterday by Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, at the close of the two-day forum on "Building a Better World," at Christ Church, Methodist, Park Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

Dr. Hu was one of several speakers who discussed international peace machinery, while others, among them Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, spoke of the urgent need to fight racial animosities to create a successful post-war world.

Dr. Hu related that in 1941, when President Roosevelt asked the public to suggest a name for the second World War, he had written to the President suggesting the "Last World War," but that later on it was reported that the President thought "War for Survival" was the most appropriate name. Dr. Hu, however, said he felt that his idea was valid.

Reasons for Peace Hopes

In the first place he held that a durable peace was more likely now than before because there were "no aggressor states among the Allied and associated nations on our side," whereas in the last war Italy, Japan and Czarist Russia, all aggressors, fought with the Allies against Germany.

As his other reasons, Dr. Hu said there did not now exist among the United Nations, as was true before, any secret treaties of territorial aggrandizement or division of spoils, and from the lessons of the two wars the world "may be more ready to recognize the need for a better and more effective peace."

Explaining his contention that there were no aggressor nations on the side of the United Nations now, Dr. Hu held that the Soviet Union had for the last twenty-seven years pursued a policy of pacifism and avoidance of war at any cost.

He warned that people must be educated to understand that vigilant force is necessary to assure international peace and urged that churchmen help spread this idea.

"In short," he said, "we want a new world order which will devote its first efforts to the organization of the economic and military power of the post-war world for the effective maintenance of international peace and order."

Mr. Proskauer warned that "Hitler-made" political anti-Semitism was a threat to the American way of life. He counseled against complacency and urged his audience to take active measures against anti-Semitism.

"With the satanic ingenuity of the sadist," he said, "Hitler has played upon the innate yearning of mankind to find a scapegoat for its ills; and with subtle propaganda has spread into this country the dogma, baseless completely in fact, that in some mysterious way the Jews have brought upon the world the evils which have befallen it, and at last this holocaust of war.

"If you take the easy way out for the handful of Jews that constitute 4 per cent of the people of America, and either by action or inaction permit injustice to be wrought upon them, you are setting a vicious pattern for injustice to every man and woman in these United States."

Test of American Ideals Seen

Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, Negro women's school in Greensboro, N. C., declared that "minority groups in America furnish a close-at-hand test for all the world to see as to whether the American ideal that 'all men are created equal and endowed by the creator with certain inalienable rights' shall become a reality or shall remain an ideal to which we give mere lip service."

The effectiveness of the motion picture as a propaganda weapon for good was discussed by Francis S. Harmon, executive vice chairman of the war activities committee of the motion picture industry.

Kenneth Lindsay, a member of the British Parliament from Kilmarnock, Scotland, asked consideration for the welfare of persons, and suggested that if the peace conference did not establish an international education office, steps toward this end be taken at an international educational conference.

George E. Bigge, a member of the Social Security Board, outlined the present social security program, but suggested that in addition to unemployment compensation and old-age pensions, provision be made for temporary and permanent disability, death and medical aid.

Stressing the importance of strong parent-children relationships, Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, said they could be developed if the economic and social fabric of community and national life was such that parents could make sufficient room for their children in their lives and their activities.

Grove Patterson, editor of The Toledo Blade, said at the final evening session that newspapers had three responsibilities: To give all the facts, to provide interpretation and leadership, and be honestly representative of the people as a whole and not of special interests.

Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, suggested formation of a league of interlocking community groups to act on various community economic and racial problems.

Lisa Sergio, radio commentator, who spoke on the peace aims of Soviet Russia, said she was convinced there was no idea of world conquest in the minds of the present leaders of the Soviet Union or in the minds of persons, who, she said, were being trained to take their places.

Governor Sumner Sewall of Maine, one of the scheduled speakers, was unable to attend because of State business.

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of Christ Church, presided at all sessions.