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Side 1

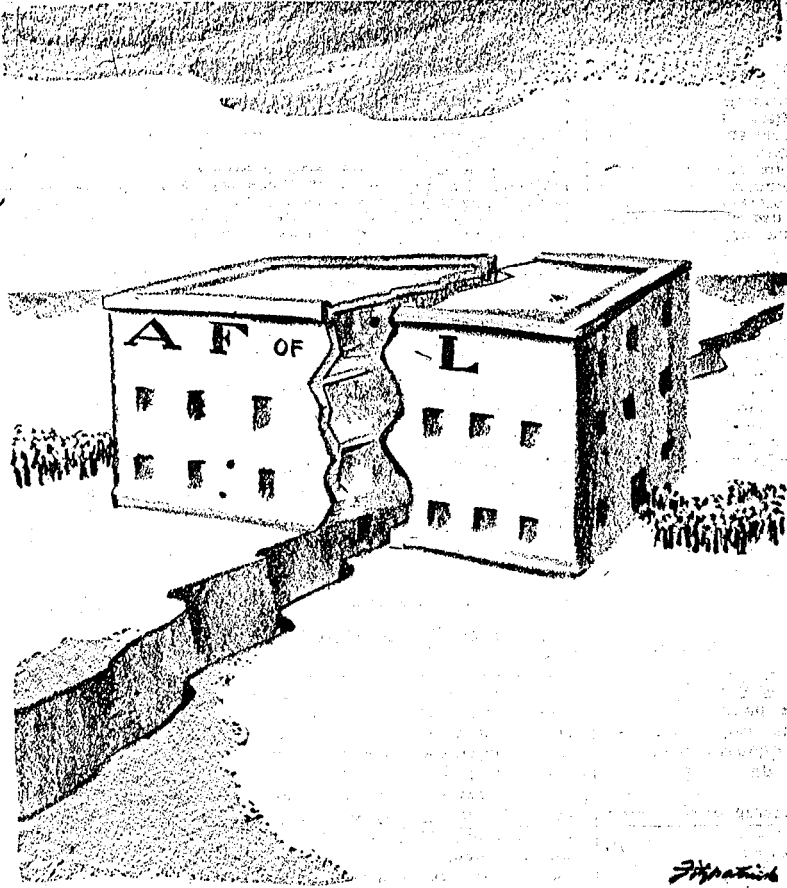
SCIENCE MONITOR

then the full grain in the ear"

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A House Divided Against Itself



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Fitzpatrick
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Wide Horizon

Peace Movement Becalmed

By the Marquis of Lothian

THE peace movement is in the doldrums. One after another the slogans and methods on which it has placed its faith during the last fifteen years are being proved to be incapable of "delivering the goods." Some have declared that the way to disarmament is to disarm. But Great Britain, which probably put that thesis into operation more than any other European nation since 1919, considering her exposed position, and the United States, which also stood for disarmament, are both now desperately trying to make up leeway, after it had become clear that the other powerful nations were not following their example. Other champions of peace are now reversing the slogan, and declaring that the way to disarmament is to arm, so that nations which have been thinking of aggression will abandon the attempt as hopeless and accept disarmament as the only way of avoiding bankruptcy themselves. But that system will not work either because there are too many nations dissatisfied with the *status quo* to make it possible for the nations which want to maintain it to keep an absolute preponderance in their hands. And, so far, the League has found no way in which to alter the *status quo* in important respects, by pacific means.

Then there are those who have pinned their faith on nationalizing the armaments industry, on the ground that private armament makers stimulate war, or at least rumors of war, in order to make profits for themselves. But this clearly does not touch the root cause of war, which lies in national sovereignty, while in the modern totalitarian world every industry is a war industry and logically the plan means nationalization of all the main industries.

Again, there are the straight pacifists who say that war is both wrong because it is murder and futile because it creates more wrongs and injustices than it remedies, and who therefore pledge themselves to have nothing to do with war in any shape or form. But while pacifism inside a dictatorial state which seeks to drive its people to aggression might weaken the aggressor, pacifism inside a peace-loving democracy might do the work not of God but of the international gangster.

It is the same with neutrality. The policy of keeping out of war unless one's own territory is invaded or one's vital

Back to the Blanket

IT WAS one of those hot dry days when the wind off the prairie felt like the breath of an oven. The only evidence of activity in this little western home town of mine was in the small dry-dust whirlwinds that would take possession of the street for an instant and then disappear like prankish children.

I paused before a Navajo shop, intent on picking out a few presents for friends back East, when I felt a gentle touch on my arm. I found myself gazing into the smiling soft eyes of a plump Indian woman who stood there with her shawl

hitching posts. I was always delighted to see Sarah drive up with her tall Indian father, sit primly in the buggy until he tied the horses, which was not the usual Indian custom, and then with a smile get out and come in to see us.

On other days, and especially rainy days, I would watch other Indians drive up in their covered wagons or two- and three-seated buggies, sometimes called "surreys." Each would stop and let the squaw out to paddle around in the rain to tie the horses. Then she would wait under our porch while her husband, and sometimes other menfolk, climbed out and made a dash for the porch.

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under our porch while her husband, and sometimes other menfolk, climbed out and made a dash for the porch.

"I used to stamp my foot and say, 'Mother, he's a man, why doesn't he get out and tie his own horses?'"

"My dear, that is just their custom; they don't mean any disrespect by it."

"Well, I know Sarah will never go back to the blanket and wait on some man like that," I'd retort.

But here I stood with my arm around a Sarah who most certainly had gone back to the blanket.

Several days later I saw Sarah again. My mother and I were passing the grocery store where most of the Indians from the farms around gathered on Saturday to trade. Along the bench outside the store sat a row of blanketed Indian women chatting and laughing and watching their children play along the edge of the sidewalk.

There was Sarah among them looking very contented and very much at home. Pausing long enough to be shown her three children—two dusky little roly-poly toddlers and a much older boy in a car—we walked on.

Then glancing at my gray-haired mother beside me, I cried, "But mother, Sarah!—with her ambitions and dreams—why?"

And mother, who had given up a beautiful home and a schoolteaching position in the North to follow my pioneering father out West, smiled as though she knew the answer. R. S. N.

It is the same with neutrality. The policy of keeping out of war unless one's own territory is invaded or one's vital interests are involved may work for a time. It prevents a nation being involved at the beginning of a war. But it provides no security against its being involved in a world war and in so far as it may enable an international aggressor to succeed in the earlier stages of its enterprise it may involve the neutral nation in a more desperate war in the end, once the positions vital to its strategic freedom have fallen into hostile hands.

So the peace movement is in the doldrums. It has to think out its program afresh. The truth is that there is only one sure way to lasting peace on earth and that is the creation of a common government through a federation of nations, a government representative of all, which can legislate for all and which can enforce the law made by all against the individual lawbreaker. But such a consummation is quite out of reach today. National sovereignty is too strong. National differences are too wide. The differences in language and civilization and morale are too broad. There is only one force that can overcome these obstacles and create the conditions of lasting peace and that is a true and vital Christianity. For not only does Christianity tend to bring into being the unity of nations and the brotherhood of men, but inasmuch as it uplifts and ennobles and Christianizes the nations themselves, the differences between them lessen and they become able to trust one another because they are all governed by Christian principle.

to The Christian Science Monitor

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equitable as well as reciprocal commercial expansion.

Political isolation of an intelligent people is as difficult to maintain as it is unnecessary and dangerous, and if followed through, will build a state of mind not far from cowardice. Negative policies are not a healthful diet for any nation.

The United States will find a safer course along the line of removal of causes and settlement of questions which bring friction tending to war.

Our foreign policy on all the seas ought to be one of positive friendly association to understand and abate complaints and troubles, the results of which this nation cannot escape. If we do not take a hand at the beginning, we shall be drawn in before the end.

I do not believe a nation can separate political isolation from moral isolation. Moral isolation is decivilization, and if it were carried out, soon the effect would be fatal to our character.

AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS
Seattle, Wash.

"Muscles in the Arm of the Law"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with much interest Clifford Harvey's letter under heading "Muscles in the Arm of the Law," and it immediately raised a question in my mind as to what good it does to write letters to newspapers about incidents of police inefficiency.

It seems to me that reporting incidents of this kind in the right spirit to authorities (though it may take a leap of courage) really does accomplish something, whereas a letter to a newspaper may not be read by those in authority and is only to make readers believe that the entire police force is inefficient, thus helping no one.

Westport, Conn. J. F. MULLER

Construction vs. Destruction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That there is need for an aggressive campaign in this country to discourage the gift of toy pistols, guns and other death-suggesting toys to children is shown in the alarming increase in the number of homicides for which children in their early teens are responsible.

The New York State Conference of Polish Clubs, after making an exhaustive study of child delinquency affecting all racial and social groups of the United States, in which it utilized the information of governmental agencies, launched the "no toy gun movement" with the aim of discouraging parents and others from giving death-suggesting toys to children.

To quote the conference report: "In our efforts to stamp out gangster murders, banditry, and organized crime by state laws prohibiting the sale of deadly weapons, nothing is done to prevent toy manufacturers and importers from flooding this country with miniature pistols, revolvers, sub-machine guns and other weapons, all of which are closely modeled upon those used by the criminal classes. This, considering the plastic mind of a child, ever open to suggestion, is a matter well worth our serious attention."

"Modern toys are needed in the modern playroom. Here a place should be provided for building and reproducing in miniature the normal life of the world as against the world suggested by the toy gun and the tin soldier. One can well start with blocks and balls, and from there expand by adding structural sets of various types. Then there is the work bench, the hammer, the saw and plane, comprising a new playroom philosophy aiming to develop both the mind and body of the child."

EDWARD C. RYBICKI
Albany, N. Y.

gangster.

The truth is that there is no method of assuring permanent peace until mankind is much more Christian than it is today. We have to be content, at present, with a less ambitious program. It seems clear that the automatic obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations as originally drafted have proved beyond the capacity of mankind in its present condition to fulfill. But that is no reason for abandoning the idea of collective action altogether.

Whether we are members of the League or not we are far more affected by events which happen elsewhere than ever before. We cannot escape the consequences of living in a world which has shrunk so enormously in terms of time and space through modern invention. Consider the worldwide repercussions of the Abyssinian or the Manchurian crises today with the quite minor effect they would have had before the war.

Mankind is being driven toward unity whether it wants it or not. In the long run peace depends on the nations being able continuously to remove grievances and satisfy legitimate claims by peaceful means and to convince would-be aggressors by reason and good will that violence does not pay. It is by persistent work upon the real difficulties of bringing peace to the still divided world rather than by enthusiastic support of the short cuts and blind alleys which so many pacifists have been exploring in the last few years that progress will be made.