

Key to Peace: Unity of All Thinkers

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NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Four indispensable conditions for a lasting peace were listed by Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin, of Harvard University, at the opening session of the fourth annual conference on science, philosophy and religion in their relation to the democratic way of life at Columbia University here Sept. 10.

About 200 leaders in science, philosophy, religion, arts and letters are participating in the discussion of the papers presented at the conference by Professor Sorokin and scores of others.

"Intellectual and Spiritual Bases for Enduring Peace" is the general topic of the conference, which will continue through Monday.

Professor Sorokin's program for peace follows:

1. Universalizing most of the contemporary cultural and spiritual values.
2. Effective promulgation and inculcation among all states, nations and social groups of a set of fundamental norms and values which shall be universally binding.
3. Explicit limitation of the sovereignty of all states in regard to war and peace.
4. Establishment of a supreme international authority vested with the power of obligatory and enforced decision in all international conflicts.

Sovereign Body

"This international body must be alone sovereign in all matters concerning war and peace, with the proviso that its decisions are final (unless they are reconsidered by the body itself) and that war as a rule would either be entirely eliminated or would be used as a punitive measure against the

violating group only in rare cases and on a small scale with the elimination of all the most destructive and inhuman aspects of war," Professor Sorokin proposed.

Such an international body should consist not only of representatives of nations, but also of the representatives of the great religious bodies, of the representatives of science, fine arts, agriculture, and industrial labor and management, he said.

"One of the main defects of all previous alliances and of the League of Nations was that they were made up only of the representatives of political groups," he continued. "But the state is not the only important social organization. Side by side with it and no less important—indeed, from the point of view of creativeness, much more important—are other organizations: religious, scientific, artistic, economic, and familistic. They have contributed to the progress of mankind no less, but rather more, than the states."

Juristic Basis Discussed

In a paper discussing "A Juristic Basis for Enduring Peace," Prof. Frank E. Horack, Jr., of Indiana University, declared that a permanent world peace implies the existence of a legal order administered by government and sanctioned by enforceable rules of equity and justice. Success in establishing such a government will not come in one easy gesture; it must be worked for, planned for, supported and be able to survive civil war, he said, adding that it will be "the product of generations, indeed, of centuries."

Prof. Louis Gottschalk, of the University of Chicago, another contributor to the conference, said the lessons of peace making in the past revealed three general

policies that should be followed. These, he said, were that (1) leniency is better than revenge in dealing with a conquered enemy; (2) expiation of guilt by punishing of scapegoats is better than national humiliation of an enemy; and (3) co-operation of big powers alone to preserve peace is better than ostensible but inadequate co-operation of all the powers, both big and little.