

Dr. Endicott Says

Peaceful Co-existence Only Solution

How to keep peace—convince everybody that you already own any territory you want to invade.

Modern Chinese Proverb

Has the test ban treaty brought the world closer to a secure and lasting peace?

In a speech last Friday, Dr. James Endicott, president of the World Congress of Peace (and a Stalin Peace Prize winner) decided that it has.

Dr. Endicott stressed the necessity of maintaining peace as it is the only alternative to thermonuclear war.

WAR IS NO SOLUTION

He explained that prior to the nuclear age, war was a "legitimate" way of solving problems. However, now that it includes the possible extermination of humanity, war can no longer be considered a possible solution.

A system of peaceful co-existence, with differences settled by negotiation and compromise would be the only feasible solution.

To ensure this system general and complete disarmament is necessary—Dr. Endicott did not favor unilateral disarmament.

He felt that people must be persuaded to accept this answer as the only way to avoid nuclear war. To achieve this is the aim of the World Peace Congress.

MINOR WARS DISCUSSED

After defining his basic ideas, Dr. Endicott discussed the "minor" wars that have broken out since 1948.

He said that such wars should be stopped, and negotiations carried on instead, no matter how long the latter might take. "In the thermo-nuclear age it is better to negotiate for two years than to fight for two minutes."

Among current "trouble spots," he said the major threat is Berlin. In solving the Berlin problem, he felt that a non-aggression pact must be considered, as well as substantial reduction of arms and troops. He also favored the idea of a demilitarized zone in Central Europe, because this would prevent any military movement to re-form the borders of Germany.

"In any case," he said, "Berlin must not remain a fortress in the front line of a cold war (that is) leading to a hot one."

US PLANS DOUBTFUL

In Viet Nam, Dr. Endicott felt the United States plans for winning the war would probably not succeed since, he said, the "popular movement" apparently controls 80 per cent of the country. However, he was hopeful of a peaceful solution in this area.

In Dr. Endicott's view Latin America will probably have even more problems maintaining peace, since, he said, the rich of those countries are exploiting rather than developing them, and the Alliance for Progress does not seem to be helping.

He added that in general, developments since the Cuban crisis have been towards peace—for example, the test ban treaty. This is because Cuba forced us into the realization that we must change our attitude, and stop courting war.

IEWS GIVEN

Questions from the audience brought out Dr. Endicott's view on some specific problems.

Asked whether the test ban treaty would be any more effective than earlier non-aggression pacts such as Locarno, he replied to the effect that in the nuclear age, it is generally recognized that peace is necessary for survival.

He was asked how he proposed to avoid large-scale unemployment and economic depression resulting from total disarmament. His answer: the capitalistic block would not allow a depression, because it would make

them a laughing stock in the "socialist bloc."

●on Red China's opposition to the test ban: the world Peace Congress opposed the spread of nuclear weapons and that we must "ask our Chinese friends to accept this view."

●on Red China's action in Tibet, he commented that since Tibet "had for 200 years been regarded as a part of China," the Chinese were not invading Tibet, but merely "extending land reforms" to one of their own provinces.

In reply to a related question, he added that the Chinese were not invading India either, since that part of India (the Northwest Frontier Province) legally belonged to China, but had been "stolen by the British." However, he considered China's attempt to repossess the area "unwise politically."

This was Dr. Endicott's first appearance on campus since 1949 when he was banned in connection with the organization of a "peace" movement.

Canadian University Press DATELINE

U of T Receives Uranium Gift

TORONTO—The University of Toronto last week received uranium metal valued at \$100,000 from a mining and refining company.

The metal is used in operating a sub-critical reactor in the basement of the engineering building operated by the faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

McGill Team Remains Undefeated

GLASGOW, SCOT.—The McGill University Debating team of Richard Currie and Gordon Echenberg participated last Friday as guest speakers in a 12 hour parliamentary debate at Glasgow University.

No vote was taken and they therefore continue undefeated with four victories in their debating tour of the United Kingdom.

Religious Club Grants Attacked

GUELPH—An editorial in the student newspaper of the Federated Colleges at Guelph, The Ontarion, took the students' council to task last week for giving money to religious clubs on campus.

The editorial read in part: "The separation of church and state is fundamental in our society. It is essential to protest the freedom of all; Jews, Christians, agnostics, or whatever beliefs are represented in the community. Union Council is violating this principle in handing out money to certain clubs on campus."

The editorial continued by saying that a non-Roman Catholic should not be asked to support the Newman Club or an non-Anglican, the Canterbury Club. This year the council will be giving some \$900 to campus religious clubs.

The editorial concluded with: "if members of these clubs are as strong believers as they profess to be, it should be a thing of pride to be independent rather than parasites on the student body."

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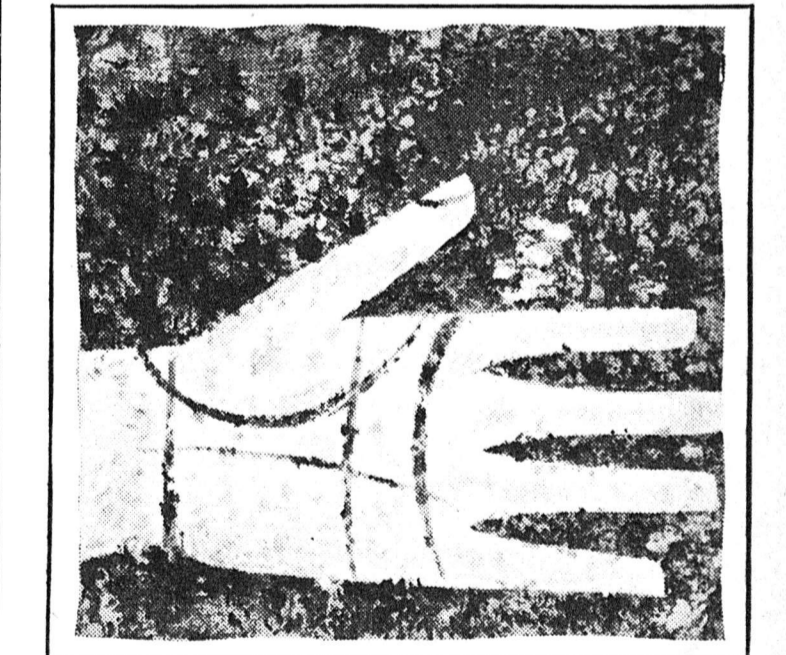
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