ONE WAY TO THINK ABOUT THE WAR AND THE POST-WAR PERIOD

I. Idealism in post-war planning may go too far.

1. The Four Freedoms (Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want)

   Men have been striving for freedom for million years, but it's not just around the corner. We have Greek free cities, Magna Charta, French Revolution, American Constitution, perhaps Atlantic Charter, but many human beings in many lands will be disillusioned and disappointed if they believe these freedoms will all come over night.

2. Wallace's New Democracy—"a place for everyone", all millions that make up modern world. America has offered opportuni- ties to millions, but one has to work to secure his place. I'm afraid millions in world will be disappointed if they expect a Utopia after this war.

3. Talk of a new World Order is dangerous unless it plans to build upon what we have.

   (a) League or Association of Nations may become Community of States under international law.

   (b) World Court—-to establish justice on only basis we know or can devise. Interpretation of Law.

   (c) Kellog Pact—renouncing war strengthened.

   (d) Disarmament combined with world force to keep order.

   Not any great break with past; not a world revolution, but a
gradual evolution is best for all mankind.

II. Historical perspective very important.
Fact is, mankind was on road of progress at close of World War I, but we bogged down partly through American selfishness. We must start now where we left off. We must do this in our efforts in family, community, state, nation, world order. Dr. Hudson said: "Our shoes are covered with the mud of history."
(a) "The world did not begin yesterday."
(b) World will not stand still tomorrow--changes will come as great as any we have known in our day. In World War I. Japan and Italy were on our side.
(c) In time of war we overlook the two-way street point of view--all one-sided.

III. Cultural values of life belong to friend and foe alike and cannot be destroyed by war.
(a) Beauty speaks a universal language. It requires no translation, no interpreter. It represents something so fundamental that it defies censorship. Even though men are forbidden to hear the music, or to see or reproduce the picture, no censor controls the memory and no dictator can control the imagination.
(b) All great literature is a common heritage of all nations and peoples. The Bible translated in whole or in part into 450 languages and dialects--the great historical record of the search of mankind for a spiritual interpretation of the universe for a first cause, and, through it all, there is an emerging insight
into the mind of God. The moral and spiritual power of the
Bible will be strong in hearts of men after the war. All great
literature shares with Bible this universal appeal. Libraries
have never been nationalistic. They gather the riches of man-
kind and make them available in war and in peace. The mutual
sharing of the things of the mind and the interchange of ideas
represent so profound a response to human needs that they defy
the pretended totality of war.

(c) The search for truth has become so deeply ingrained in
the essential nature of universities for 800 years that it
cannot be wholly destroyed, even by the fury of battle.
Studies of pure science and philosophy are underway even today,
in utter disregard of all the surface propaganda of emotionalism.
Even the publication of scholarly journals and learned periodi-
cals is now going on and every effort is being made to ship
them to enemy countries to scholars in their respective fields.
If they can't be shipped, the copies are all kept as a reserve
for the scholars of the enemy countries to have after the war.
These things all stand for great truth uttered by Goethe, "above
all nations is humanity."

(d) The spirit of forgiveness still exists among the peoples
of the fighting nations. Leaders are not, with the great Lincoln,
saying, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," but
people in all nations are saying it.
(e) The League of Nations still exists, and of it in 1939 Secretary Hull said, "It has been responsible for the development of neutral exchange and discussion of ideas and methods to a far greater extent and in more fields of humanitarian and scientific endeavor than any other organization in history."

The Economic Financial and Transit Department is now located in America and carrying on its work. These, along with Health and Labor phases, are going to live through wars, and be of great value with so many sound international studies made in these general and in many technical fields.

These great values will emerge ever brighter at close of war and help to give us peace on earth, and a better life for a greater number of people.