a determined unity is surest hope for peace

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I HAVE to come to Berlin to see for myself that magnificent achievement known as the airlift and to see what is happening in this city for which the airlift is doing so much. I have wanted to meet the men and women who have organized and who are operating this unprecedented enterprise.

It is an awe-inspiring operation. Even this morning, General Tunner who heads the combined effort of the American, British and French pilots, announced that the quota for the lift to Berlin had been increased by more than 1,000 tons daily. As we can hear from the drone of engines through rain and fog, the beginning of winter weather has failed to deter the young men who bring the airlift planes into Tempelhof and Gatow every few minutes. I now know for myself that the airlift is a going concern which will continue to meet its ever-increasing quotas.

Now that I have crossed the air bridge to Berlin, I have some hope that in any further international discussions of the Berlin situation the Soviet representative will feel less inclined to declare that the blockade is a myth. The blockade is certainly no myth, but the air bridge over it is truly a marvel.

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ALSO I came here to see Berlin and to meet some of its citizens. To witness the calm courage of the people of this city in facing the physical hardships and the political threats implicit in such actions as the blockade is a truly moving experience. I have been impressed by the determination with which, despite cold and suffering, the Berliners have met this cynical use of force. It is encouraging for the spirit of freedom and our desires for lasting peace that the people of Berlin and the many in Western Germany who are aiding them, so resolutely refuse to barter their fundamental political freedom.

This method of political coercion by blockade was applied in an obvious attempt to drive the Western Powers out of Berlin. Thanks to the application of twentieth-century techniques by peoples drawing on the moral and material resources of their free way of life, this crude tactic has failed. What I have seen on this brief trip reinforces my conviction that such an attempt is a failure.

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DON'T need to explain to my fellow Americans in Germany or to the people of Germany why we have the airlift. But, in Paris, where the 58 member countries of the United Nations are meeting, we did need to describe the situation. We told the whole story to the Security Council.

The Soviet Union, of course, tried to block this appeal to the world organization by contending that the Security Council had no right to deal with the problem. But the Council nevertheless, agreed that it must consider the situation in Berlin which was brought before them by the three Western Powers as a threat to the peace which the United Nations has both a right and a duty to consider.

The facts were placed before the Council in extensive detail. As a result, the representatives of nine countries agreed to a resolution which would have led to the lifting of the blockade and to a fair solution of the currency and trade problems here in Berlin. The Security Council includes only two other members, besides these nine, one of the others is from the Soviet Union and one from the Soviet Ukraine. The representative of the Soviet Union vetoed the resolution.

Of course, the Ukrainian representative voted with him. Those two were alone.

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HE RESOLUTION which would have removed the threat to world peace caused by the blockade was drafted by the six members of the Security Council who are not directly involved in the dispute: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia and Syria. Faced with the gravest issue ever placed before the Security Council, the representatives of these six countries labored earnestly and diligently to find a solution. Every effort was bent toward finding a solution that would be just, that would safeguard the interests of all four occupation powers and the interests of the people of Berlin, and that would remove the threat which now shadows the world.

The resolution drafted by these six did not meet all our views and it refrained from fixing the responsibility for the threat to the peace where it so clearly belongs. But France, the United Kingdom and the United States accepted it because it could have brought an end to the blockade in a manner both practical and honorable for all sides. It would have achieved the prime objective of removing the threat to the peace.

The veto of this resolution places a grave responsibility squarely and unavoidably on the government of the USSR. The three western governments stand by their acceptance of the principles contained in that resolution. The program it suggests can be carried out if the Soviet government will join in giving similar assurances.

Since the last meeting of the Security Council on the Berlin question, however, the world has been

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