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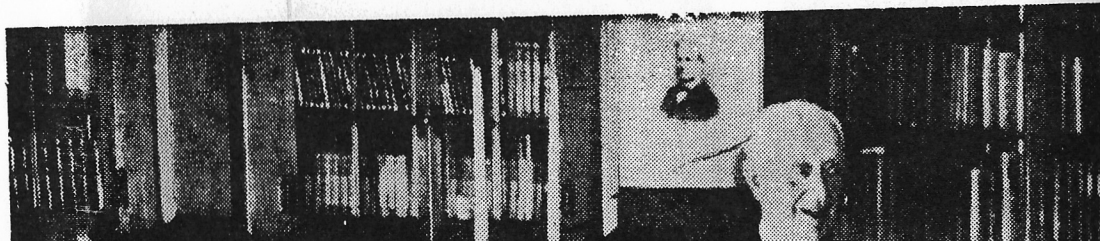
When asked how much money he was worth at a news conference a little over a year ago, Cyrus Eaton replied that the corporations in which he has interests "control several billion dollars."

He is chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, the West Kentucky Coal Co., the Steep Rock Iron Ore Mines and the Portsmouth Co. and a director of the Sherwin-Williams Co., the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., and the Kansas City Power & Light Co.

His business career spans more than half a century. It began as a protegee of John D. Rockefeller.

The Eatons Appraise Their Peace Crusade

Will History Note Their Mission?



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Mrs. Eaton is the daughter of Probate Judge and Mrs. Walter T. Kinder. She attended Hathaway Brown School and made her debut at the 1940 Assembly Ball.

Stricken with polio 13 years ago, she since has returned to a busy, active life. She previously had taught at Cleveland College.

In her new life she reads, travels and shares in her husband's campaign for friendlier relations with the Soviet Union. Like him, she is a sharp critic of U.S. foreign policy.



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Will History Note Their Mission?

By TED PRINCIOTTO

CYRUS EATON HAS BEEN RICH at least two or three times in his life but never richer than today.

His personal fortune, running into many millions of dollars, is the largest accumulated in a lifetime of assembling empires of corporate wealth.

He is married to a young, talented and vivacious woman half his age. She has given him zest for the most peculiar of the many controversial roles he has undertaken in his career.

His health is remarkable for a man of 76. He still enjoys horseback riding and skiing and romps through the woods. Not even his multitude of financial activities seems slowed.

With Anne Eaton, the attractive bride he took Dec. 20, 1957, shortly before he became 74, Eaton has still another rich prize—the easing somewhat of world tensions in recent months.

Both he and his wife, who has become a full partner in his peace crusade, believe that the cold war is a little colder and that, to some degree, their crusade for friendlier relations with Soviet Russia has begun to pay off in world dividends.

What will history say of the self-proclaimed mission of the rich man and his pretty, young wife confined to a wheel chair who, like him, is engaged in a sweeping intellectual debate?

Will it take note of the efforts of the philosophers of Acadia Farms, the Eaton farm estate in Northfield, O., where, steeped in books and fireside reflections, they concern themselves with world problems?

Will history credit the Eatons as influential patrons of world peace?

Contemporary critics can only speculate.

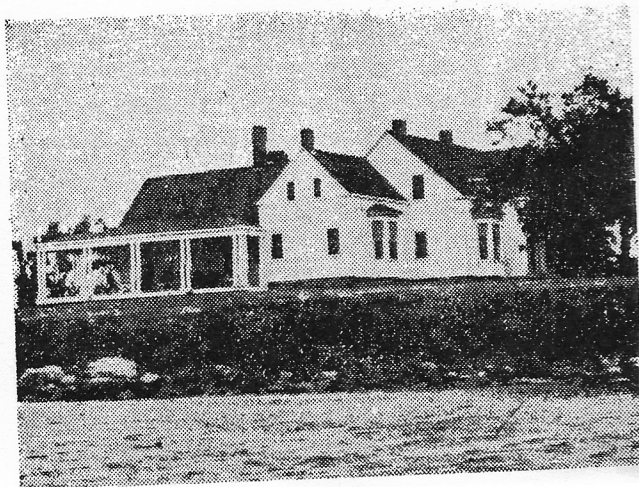
In the last few years the slowly emerging image of Eaton, the capitalist, embracing the Russian bear, confused many Americans, not to mention the bear.

Eaton's pronouncements, widely publicized, were bound also to stir up dissent. He had two generally unpopular tenets: (1) Russia meant well and could be trusted; (2) the United States was the aggressor in the cold war.

He also praised Communist Russia, its leaders and the people and sharply criticized such popular American institutions as the FBI. Singled out for special attacks was John Foster Dulles, the late secretary of state.

Such high officials as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and former U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell were among officials who, in turn, criticized Eaton, House un-American activities probers nipped at his heels with a subpoena, which never was served.

A great volume of letters



On one aspect there is no dispute: President Eisenhower, himself, at his Aug. 3 1959, news conference made it plain it was his own idea to invite the Russian leader.

But the President noted that the idea was not entirely or uniquely his own.

On One Point Confident

But on another point the Eatons were confident of results. The nuclear scientists who gathered at Pugwash, they believe, made great contributions to the cause of nuclear disarmament and the temporary ban on nuclear

which never served.

A great volume of letters to the editor kept the controversy stirred up in public print.

Then, after returning from their trip to Russia in 1958, both Eaton and his wife took to the stump, making speeches in this country before clubs — controversial speeches.

If little else, this intellectual onslaught from Acadia Farms had many Americans talking about the Eatons and about Russia, world relations and the danger of war.

Within more recent months some background events of history seem also to have been made.

There is meat for history, no doubt, in the largest single enterprise Eaton has undertaken, the world-famous gathering of nuclear scientists in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, the fishing village where Eaton was born.

And it would be difficult to disassociate from the Eaton controversy the visit to the United States last summer by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and the visit President Eisenhower will make to Russia in June.

Familiar Setting

At snowscaped Acadia Farms, where visits from a bold little chipmunk outside the library window these winter days delight the Eatons and their household staff, the Eatons were asked in an interview to appraise their work to date.

The setting was, the same as when such famous personages as Sir Charles Darwin, grandson of the British naturalist, and Anastas I. Mikoyan, the deputy Soviet premier, chatted with the Eatons on visits to Acadia—a comfortable library where, among Eaton's treasures, is a shelf of Darwin won by Eaton as a prize in his youth.

"President Eisenhower's visit to Russia," said Eaton, sitting near the fireplace,



The Eaton lodge at Pugwash, Nova Scotia.

"will be a crowning event for our efforts. It will be the great climax.

"He, will receive a warm welcome and will be impressed, I am sure, by their great progress."

Eaton first suggested that the American and Soviet leaders exchange visits in an interview with Khrushchev in Moscow on Sept. 1, 1958, on the Eatons' Russian trip. Khrushchev had cut short a vacation to return to Moscow to see the Eatons.

Eaton said he believed the interview and his suggestion to the Soviet premier were "a large factor" in events that led to Khrushchev's visit.

"You ought to see the United States," Eaton said he told the premier. "And he said, 'I would like to see it.'"

Was his suggestion, so far as he knew, the first ever made for Khrushchev to come to this country?

"Yes, I think so—the very first time," Eaton replied.

Correspondents in Moscow cabled back stories of the interview, with mention of Eaton's suggestion. Both the New York Times and the Plain Dealer commented editorially on the Khrushchev-Eaton talks, but neither thought enough of the visit suggestion to explore it in print then.

On other aspects of the interview, the Times commented editorially: "To most of us it will seem a hopeless task that Mr. Eaton attempted in Moscow: to convince the Soviet leader that

capitalists really do not want war."

Eaton himself believes he not only planted the seed for the visit but also had succeeded in doing what the Times considered his "hopeless task."

"I believe I persuaded him it was untrue that the American economy was geared solely to expenditures for armament," Eaton related in the Plain Dealer interview at his home. "I told him what a tremendous burden in taxes it meant and that Americans do not like taxes."



Bertrand Russell first suggested that scientists get together to warn the world of atomic peril. Eaton offered to finance their meetings. This picture was taken at a Pugwash conference in Vienna in 1958.

Photo by Howard Skidmore

temporary ban on nuclear tests.

"The Pugwash conferences for the first time assembled world nuclear scientists and led to world realization of the great destruction that a nuclear war could bring," Eaton said.

It was on Dec. 27, 1954, his 71st birthday, that Eaton announced he was turning his ancestral home at Pugwash into a "Thinkers' Lodge," where at his expense scholars and other thinking men could gather to meditate in rustic quiet.

Pugwash, a hamlet of 500 inhabitants, is a tiny lobster and lumber-shipping village at the mouth of the Pugwash River. The white, frame lodge overlooks the Northumberland Strait. Eaton has made it quite famous. For a number of years it has been a gathering place for business, education and other leading men.

It was in 1957 that the first group of nuclear scientists, from both sides of the iron and bamboo curtains, first met there.

"For several years before," Eaton explained, "we had been host to Pugwash gatherings of scholars."

First Invitation

He recalled that when the Russians were invited to send a scholar to a 1956 meeting "they sent a very distinguished metallurgist."

He was Alexander M. Samarin, a member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and assistant director of the academy's Institute of Metallurgy.

(Jokingly, the Russian advised Americans trying to pronounce his name to say "Submarine.")

"For a Communist," Mrs. Eaton said, "he was a revelation to the rest of us. He didn't have the slightest interest in political ideology. The Russians apparently thought we were going to

talk about steel."

Eaton denies the Soviets had anything to do with starting the nuclear conferences, although it was believed by many that Russian propaganda had most to gain by such a gathering.

"Einstein was responsible," Eaton said. "Einstein and Bertrand Russell, the British mathematician and philosopher."

A brief London news item in the New York Times, July 10, 1955, gave Eaton the idea of sponsoring such a conference.

The story told of an appeal by nine eminent scientists, including the late Albert Einstein, calling on nations to forswear war because the hydrogen bomb threatened "the existence of mankind."

Russell Was Leader

Russell, a Nobel prize winner, was the leader of the group. Einstein's letter joining in the appeal reached London the day he died in this country in 1955.

The appeal called on scientists from the Communist and free world to join together to drive home to the average man the "very real danger of extermination of the human race."

Eaton promptly wrote to Russell, offering to finance such a gathering at Pugwash.

"We couldn't hold it in the United States because they wouldn't permit the Soviets to come," Eaton said. "India, too, had been suggested."

Eaton won out on his suggestion of Pugwash, where on July 6, 1957, the first Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists was assembled with a score of leading scientists present.

The Canadian government, according to Eaton, had agreed to allow the meetings "with the understanding that it relied on me not to have the meeting turn into a platform for anti-West propaganda."

4 Russians in Group

There were four Russians in the group. Among the American physicists was Dr. Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago, who worked with the late Dr. Enrico Fermi in producing the first nuclear reaction at the university on Dec. 2, 1942.

Communist and non-Communist were a little ill at ease to begin with. The Russians, said Eaton, seemed suspicious.

"They apparently felt, 'Here is a capitalist,' and seemed reluctant," Eaton re-

Ike's Visit to Russia Will Be Climax' to Their Efforts

called. "They seemed very wary."

"But Anne, who was there that year," he recounted with a grin, "broke the iron curtain."

"Before dinner," Mrs. Eaton related, "one of the Russians offered to wheel me down to the lodge. Later Mr. Eaton and I played croquet with two of them, although neither of them spoke English and at the time neither of us spoke any Russian."

"By the time we were through trying to explain croquet, being helpful to each

other, the ice was broken."

Unforgettable Experience

For her the meeting was an unforgettable experience, Mrs. Eaton said.

"Here were many of the men who had to do with the creation of the bomb, sitting together to prevent its use," she observed.

In a formal statement, given world-wide publicity, the scientists said they came to the "unquestioned conclusion" that unrestricted nuclear war would be a disaster of "unprecedented magnitude."

They also held the time had come for scientists to consider "the implications of their own work," in creating the bomb and new nuclear weapons.

Inspired by rhetoric, Eaton said of the first conference: "The moral chain reaction touched off hopefully may affect the future of mankind as profoundly as that first nuclear chain reaction of 15 years ago in the laboratories of the University of Chicago."

The second Eaton-sponsored conference of the scientists was held at Lac Beauport, a ski resort near Quebec City, because the Pugwash lodge lacked central heating. The session was held from March 31 through April 11, 1958.

Another Warning

Out of it came another warning of the consequences of a nuclear conflict and agreement that fallout from nuclear tests, in which the United States and Russia had been engaged for six years, would be responsible for an in-

crease of about 1% over the natural incidence of leukemia and bone cancer in the next few decades.

In a period of 30 years, they computed, there would be 100,000 additional cases of these diseases.

In a general war, the group held, "hundreds of millions of people would be killed outright by the blast of heat and by the ionizing radiation at the instant of explosion," whether clean or dirty bombs were used.

Pointed out also was the danger that intervention by a nuclear power into a small war might lead to use of nuclear weapons.

"It was before and after the 1958 conference," Mrs. Eaton said, "that all the good things began to happen."

Reds Stopped Tests

"Just before it was when the Russians stopped nuclear testing. Then, later the same year at the Geneva conferences, there was a general understanding on the reliability of methods to detect atomic explosions, a step forward in the negotiations to end tests."

The third Pugwash conference was held in Vienna in September, 1958, under the auspices of the Austrian government. Eaton, a cosponsor, on his way home from his Russian trip, addressed the group of 82 men from 22 nations. The fourth conference, still retaining the Pugwash tag, also was held in Austria.

For the fifth, held last August, the scientists, their memberships not always the same, met at Pugwash to begin to point a new finger of danger.

This session assessed the dangers of chemical and biological warfare. The world was told:

"In agreement with the Third Pugwash Conference in Vienna, we repeat that, in the end, only the absolute prevention of war will preserve human life and civilization in the face of the chemical and biological as well as nuclear weapons.

"No ban on a single type of weapon, no agreement that leaves the general threat of war in existence, can protect mankind sufficiently. We therefore must look forward to a day when the preservation of peace will transcend the ambitions of individual nations."

History Will Judge

History, too, will assess the value of these warnings

(See other side)



Scientists meeting in Pugwash sessions.