

PUGWASH: BLUEPRINT FOR PEACE

Address of Betty Royon
Assistant to Cyrus Eaton
and
Director of the Pugwash Conferences
At Annual Meeting of
Kansas Council of Women
Topeka, Kansas, January 26, 1967

INTRODUCTION

Her letterhead reads "The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company - Staff Assistant to the Chairman".

Out of the depression she came into her position as Staff Assistant to Cyrus Eaton, multi-millionaire industrialist whose empire is world-wide and whose interests are many.

In her work Miss Royon is a real "Girl Friday" to Mr. Eaton and her research is carried on through an extensive library, a phone with nine extensions and travel to all parts of the world.

But, in addition to this, Betty Royon is vice-president of Acadia Farms at Northfield, Ohio and the only woman ever to serve as a director in the American Shorthorn Breeders Association. This gives her a common ground with us Kansans who live in an area largely devoted to agriculture and cattle breeding.

Betty Royon's wide wisdom and diversity of interests would seem to make her uniquely the right speaker for a group like ours with such a diversity of occupations and qualifications.

There is one thing more about Betty Royon which particularly qualifies her to speak to us today in the area of international relations. Since 1954 she has been closely associated with the Pugwash Conferences which - as a dream of Mr. Eaton - have brought together from all over the world top "thinkers" in their respective fields -- men and women of all races, colors and creeds who are leading educators, scientists, historians, philosophers, theologians, jurists and economists from all parts of the globe.

It is with deep pride and satisfaction that I present to you Betty Royon, a woman richly qualified to speak to us on "Pugwash: A Blueprint for Peace".

Miss Royon.

Mrs. F. Sharon Foster, Chairman
International Relations Committee
Kansas Council of Women

Madam Chairman, Distinguished Visitors, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Kansas has been a favorite state of mine since I read my first Oz book at the tender age of six. I have long had a number of valued Kansas friends in varied fields.

Among railroaders, I must certainly mention my fellow member of the American Council of Railroad Women, Mrs. Gertrude E. Lewis, bright star of the Santa Fe public relations department.

Then there are scores of Kansas farmers and stockmen with whom I share abiding enthusiasm for Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle. Many of you may well be familiar with the name of the Tomsons of Wakasusa, who are world famous in the beef breeding industry.

I am also proud to claim acquaintance with a native son of Kansas who has made his mark as soldier and statesman. Need I add that his name is Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In the realm of higher education are such leaders as President Orville Strohl of Southwestern College and the present or former deans of McPherson College (Wayne Geisert, now president of Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia), Kansas Wesleyan University (Paul Renich) and Sterling College (Kenneth Smith).

My most memorable previous visit to Kansas was to participate in the Polled Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale at Hutchinson in 1960. On that occasion one of

our bulls took reserve grand championship honors and sold at a comfortable four figure price.

Now let's turn a couple of thousand miles northeast from Kansas to Nova Scotia, Canada, to the subject that brings me here today.

If you are not already acquainted with Pugwash, I should like to make it my purpose to prove to you that the word denotes not merely the name of a pleasant small seaside community in eastern Canada. It also stands as the symbol of the earnest striving for international understanding, upon which rests the fate of mankind in this nuclear age.

Let us first consider the concrete geographical Pugwash. A century or so ago, in the hey-day of the wooden clipper ship, this Nova Scotia town on the North-umberland Strait of the Atlantic Ocean claimed fame as a bustling shipping and ship-building center. With the advent of the steel steamer, Pugwash relapsed into a relatively unimportant place in the scheme of maritime things. Lobster-fishing and farming remained as the major industries, although the occasional arrival of a foreign freighter, to load a cargo of lumber, evoked echoes of old-time pre-eminence as a seaport.

A family named Eaton settled in Pugwash toward the end of the 18th century. Three generations later, on December 27, 1883, the post-Christmas calm of the quiet community was hardly disturbed by the birth of a baby boy, whose family named him Cyrus Eaton. Nor was undue notice taken when, at high-school age, young Cyrus went off to Ontario in search of higher education and wider economic opportunity than his simple home town afforded.

As Cyrus Eaton went on to become one of the industrial leaders of the United States, after serving his business apprenticeship with the original John D. Rockefeller, Pugwash finally sat up and took notice of her almost forgotten native son. More important, however, he had never let himself forget his affection for his birthplace, and he constantly sought for ways and means to restore Pugwash to some semblance of her former place in the sun. Twice down the long years the little town was almost destroyed by fire, and twice Cyrus Eaton provided the means for rebuilding it. He turned the old Eaton family homestead there into a comfortable summer vacation lodge, and converted a nearby waterfront lobster factory into a picturesque dining place.

In 1954, on his 71st birthday, Cyrus Eaton remarked on the urgent need for new ways of thinking in this exciting but perplexing nuclear age, and announced that he was dedicating his Pugwash property as a meeting place for scientists, authors, scholars, statesmen, labor leaders and businessmen. His plan, he said, was to give thinking men from all over the world an opportunity to "relax together, exchange views, sharpen their own thinking and design formulas for us to live by in this brand new world." This, then, marked the beginning of Pugwash as a significant symbol.

The most effective illustration of the symbolic meaning of Pugwash comes, I think, from a review of the gatherings that have been held there, and that have taken place elsewhere under the Pugwash name, in the ensuing twelve years. The first summer, in 1955, brought together a dozen luminaries from such varied fields as biology, history, philosophy, journalism and industry, led by Great Britain's

famed Julian Huxley. The "Thinkers," as the world press was quick to call them, held informal private discussions away from the stresses and strains of their usual urban preoccupations. At the conclusion of their sessions, they felt constrained to present Mr. Eaton with a scroll that proclaimed, "It was your inspiration to bring together in fruitful communion men and women of the most diverse attainment, men of action and men of thought, writers, businessmen and scholars. We may well have witnessed the birth of one of those ideas which are destined to open up ever-increasing possibilities of good."

Newspapers in Canada, the United States and other parts of the world followed the meetings with fascination. Nova Scotia's leading daily climaxed the journalistic coverage with an inspired editorial cartoon that, twelve years later, is still being republished around the globe. The cartoon pictures a car speeding along a Nova Scotia country road past a pastureful of Shorthorn cows sitting around on rocks in the meditative pose of Rodin's "Thinker." One of the passengers in the car comments, "We must be pretty close to Pugwash!"

The second summer at Pugwash saw two quite different gatherings. First came a Middle East seminar, where scholars from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Iraq, Israel and the United States sat down in earnest and sympathetic discussion with savants from Red China and Soviet Russia. Please note that these men participated in the Pugwash meetings as individuals, and not as official representatives of their countries' governments. This has been an integral feature of the

Pugwash plan, to enable full and frank consideration of touchy topics, free from the artificial restraints and restrictions that necessarily characterize formal diplomatic exchanges.

The other 1956 Pugwash conclave, in which Mr. Eaton collaborated as sponsor with the Commission on Liberal Education of the Association of American Colleges, provided the pattern for a broad series of "Intellectual Life" Conferences which continued for half a dozen years not only in Pugwash, but in such widely separated places as Florida, Tennessee and Colorado. This 1956 conference brought together seventeen college presidents for study and discussion of four or five of the classics, with all shop talk on the administrative and monetary problems of their institutions strictly forbidden. Wives were welcome but silent guests.

In 1957 Pugwash served as the scene of a second such meeting of college presidents, as well as a similar gathering of deans from colleges whose presidents had been previous Pugwash participants. In succeeding years, new groups of presidents and deans followed. How, you may ask, has the "Life of the Intellect" of college officials been renewed at Pugwash? The experience of the Kansas educators that I have mentioned was typical. They devoted their mornings to round-table (or, I should say, hollow-square-table) discussions of the application to modern problems of the fundamental ideas of such great books of the past as Plato's "Apology" and "Crito," Machiavelli's "The Prince," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" and DeTocqueville's "Democracy in America." Afternoons were free for strolling along the shore, boating, swimming, tennis, croquet, golf, reading, thinking, of course, or just plain

loafing, according to individual taste. After a leisurely supper, conversation, bridge and singing made swift the passage of the brief hours until bedtime, which in Nova Scotia almost invariably calls for "sleeping under blankets every night" throughout July and August, while the folks at home in the United States are steaming and sweltering.

Now let me turn to the Nuclear Conferences for which Pugwash has become world famous, on both sides of the iron and bamboo curtains. As a long-time trustee of the University of Chicago, where the first nuclear chain reaction was touched off in the wartime early 1940's, Cyrus Eaton has long been acquainted with many of the prominent atomic physicists. When his friends Albert Einstein and Lord Bertrand Russell issued their historic postwar appeal to scientists of the world to sit down together to work out ways to control nuclear energy and assure the survival of humanity, Mr. Eaton offered his assistance to make such a meeting possible. Organization of such a precedent-shattering gathering took time, but in July, 1957, some twenty of the world's most distinguished scientists (including three Nobel prize-winners) finally converged on the Thinkers' Lodge at Pugwash, from twelve of the most concerned countries, including Soviet Russia and Red China.

The statement issued at the end of this First Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists warned the governments of the world that misuse of nuclear energy could lead to the annihilation of mankind. Let me quote just one striking phrase or two from the statement. ". . . A general war with nuclear weapons would represent a disaster . . . In the combatant countries, hundreds of millions of people would be

killed outright by the blast and heat, and by the ionizing radiation produced at the instant of explosion whether bombs of the so-called 'clean' or 'dirty' kind were employed. If 'dirty' bombs were used, large areas would be made uninhabitable for extended periods of time, and additional hundreds of millions of people would die from delayed effects of radiation from local fall-out, some in the exposed population from direct radiation injury, and some in succeeding generations as a result of genetic effects. But even countries not directly hit by bombs would suffer through global fall-out, which, under certain conditions, might be of such intensity as to cause large-scale genetic and other injury. "

I regret that time does not permit me to give you more of the statement, except to note that it summarized the findings of the conference on (1) the hazards arising from the use of atomic energy in peace and war; (2) problems of the control of nuclear weapons; and (3) the social responsibility of scientists. The scientists expressed satisfaction that their meeting at Pugwash under the most informal circumstances, free of the responsibility of speaking for their governments, had made it possible to define the areas of agreement and disagreement, and reach an understanding of each other's opposing opinions.

On returning to their native lands, the scientists acted swiftly to place their Pugwash statement into the hands of their colleagues. Mr. Eaton said of the effects of their actions: "The moral chain reaction touched off by the Pugwash manifesto hopefully may affect the future of mankind as profoundly as that famous first nuclear chain reaction of seventeen years ago in the laboratories of the University of Chicago."

For, in a matter of three or four months after the First Pugwash Conference, the Science Council of Japan, by formal resolution, placed its component societies and their 25,000 members squarely on record as endorsing the Pugwash findings in their entirety; twenty of Germany's top scientists reviewed and publicly approved the Pugwash manifesto; and, after the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR met and officially ratified the Pugwash manifesto, 195 leading Soviet scientists called in writing for a further meeting of scientists of as many nations as possible at any time in any place to work for world peace. Dr. Albert Schweitzer wrote Mr. Eaton, "I attach great importance to the fact that the proposal of the Soviet scientists goes back to your meeting of international scientists at Pugwash."

The world wide desire for another meeting culminated in the holding of the Second Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists at Lac Beauport, ten miles north of Quebec City, from March 31 to April 11, 1958, with Mr. Eaton again acting as host. The Second Conference was held away from Pugwash because the lack of central heating in Thinkers' Lodge rules out winter meetings there. This gathering included 22 distinguished scientists from around the world, among them a number of Nobel prize winners, as well as Sir Charles Darwin, the able and personable grandson of the original Charles Darwin of "The Origin of Species" fame, and Sir Robert Watson-Watt, the inventor of radar.

The Conference discussions centered around the dangers of the present situation in the atomic arms race; means of diminishing the immediate dangers and means of relaxing tension. The Proceedings of the Conference were speedily assembled into a

single volume (under my supervision as Director of the Secretariat) after the Conference, to implement the participants' findings, as expressed in their concluding communique, as follows: "In a period of technological and scientific advance of unprecedented speed, we believe that scientists have a special responsibility and special competence to promote informed opinion. With this aim in mind, the materials of this Conference will be made available to interested governments . . . scientists and others."

The Proceedings went promptly forth to fifty heads of state, to the Pope and to the Secretary General of the United Nations. From the United States, the Soviet Union, the Vatican, India, Canada, Yugoslavia, on down the list, came prompt replies, commending the purposes and conclusions of the Conference.

There can be no doubt that the private and informal First and Second Pugwash Conferences set the pattern for the success of the official Geneva meetings in July, 1958, when technical experts from East and West reached an agreement on the feasibility of detecting test explosions. The Geneva meetings, mind you, marked the first unanimous agreement after a long series of unsuccessful international disarmament negotiations. It is noteworthy, too, that the governments of the USA, the USSR and the UK subsequently approved the statements and conclusions contained in the Geneva report of the technical experts.

Now I must turn away from the Nuclear Conferences for a moment to mention the Anglo-American Conference that was held at Pugwash in August, 1958. Fourteen distinguished American, British and Canadian historians and men of letters met there

for a week to consider ways and means to foster the friendliest possible relations between their countries in these times of international tensions. The Anglo-American conferees included a direct descendant of U. S. Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, as well as Britain's colorful 13th Duke of Bedford, along with scholars from Harvard, Princeton, Oxford, Eton, the British Museum and other prominent institutions of higher learning. Although "preservation of the values of the Anglo-Saxon tradition in a scientific world" provided the general theme of the Anglo-American meetings, the conferees felt impelled in their concluding statement to deal with broader issues, and they called upon their colleagues everywhere to "work in cooperation with scientists to help create an atmosphere of common understanding which can prevent the mass suicide of mankind."

Meanwhile, the Continuing Pugwash Nuclear Committee, taking cognizance of the large number of scientists who would attend the official Atoms for Peace meeting in Geneva at the end of the summer, issued a call for a Third Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists in Austria from September 14 to 21. The location of this Conference enabled the assembling of 75 of the world's scientific authorities, including Britain's Bertrand Russell, Scotland's Lord Boyd-Orr and Germany's Max Born. Twenty nations were present and accounted for this time. After five days of private meetings in the secluded Tyrolean ski resort of Kitzbuhel, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of the Republic of Austria, an Austrian foundation and Mr. Eaton, the entire gathering moved to Vienna by special train for two days of public meetings.

The Vienna Declaration of the Third Pugwash Conference subsequently received the widest attention in governmental as well as scientific circles around the world. In the Declaration, the scientists expressed the unanimous opinion that "a full-scale nuclear war would be a world-wide catastrophe of unprecedented magnitude," now that "it has become evident that the development of nuclear weapons makes it possible for man to destroy civilization and, indeed, himself." They concluded that "defense against nuclear attack is very difficult," and, moreover, "Unfounded faith in defensive measures may even contribute to an outbreak of war." They went on to agree that warlike use of the nuclear weapons by then in existence would totally destroy most of the centers of civilization in the belligerent countries and kill most of their populations. They called for the return of science to "its true purpose, which is to increase human knowledge, and to promote man's mastery over the forces of nature for the benefit of all."

The Fourth Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists met in Baden, Austria, in June of 1959 for private consideration of "Arms Control and World Security." These sessions concentrated on laying the groundwork for future scientific conferences under the Pugwash name. The consensus was that the nuclear hazard needed constant attention, but that other pressing world problems should also form the agenda of future meetings.

Thus it was that the Fifth Pugwash International Conference of Scientists convened in Pugwash itself in August of 1959 to tackle the fearsome implications of "Biological and Chemical Warfare." As the concluding statement of the participants

noted, this is a subject that has been (and still is) shrouded in official secrecy, but such unsupported information as is available suggests that these "weapons have enormous lethal or incapacitating effects against man (and) can destroy plants and animals." The conferees also emphasized the relative cheapness with which biological and chemical weapons could be produced on a significant scale, even in a country whose technological development was not highly advanced.

The Conference's call for a "general agreement (among nations) to prohibit the use of such weapons" fell on deaf ears, as we all know, and today in Vietnam our own U. S. forces have begun the large scale use of anti-crop and "nonlethal" anti-personnel chemical weapons. Last September, ¹⁹⁶⁶ 22 eminent American scientists (many of them past Pugwash Conference participants) addressed an appeal to President Johnson to order an end to employment of chemical weapons in Vietnam and to take the initiative in maintaining and reinforcing world-wide restraints against biological and chemical warfare. Whatever response there may have been from the White House, alas, also seems to remain securely shrouded in secrecy.

Because of their broadening scope, later meetings of the scientists came to be named the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs. Responsibility for their organization has been assumed by the Continuing Committee with headquarters in London, and the locale of the meetings has become considerably more varied than the agenda. A list of the locations of the more recent of these Conferences and their topics will suffice to indicate their trend.

6th PCOSWA, Moscow, USSR, Nov. 27 to Dec. 5, 1960

Disarmament and World Security

- a. History of the Arms Race and Disarmament Negotiations
- b. The Dangers of the Continued Arms Race
- c. The Current Status of Negotiations on the Banning of Nuclear Tests
- d. Problems of World Security Systems
- e. Plans for Comprehensive Disarmament
- f. Political, Economic and Technical Problems of Arms Limitation
- g. Surprise Attack
- h. Control of Delivery
- i. The Foundation of a Stable World
- j. The Creation of a Suitable Climate of Opinion
- k. The Scientists' Role and Responsibilities

7th PCOSWA, Stow, Vermont, Sept. 5 to 9, 1961

International Cooperation in Pure and Applied Science

- a. Cooperation in the Earth Sciences
- b. Cooperation in Space Research
- c. Cooperation in the Life Sciences
- d. Cooperation in the Physical Sciences
- e. Cooperation in Assistance to Developing Nations
- f. Exchange of Scientists and Scientific Information

8th PCOSWA, Stow, Vermont, Sept. 11 to 16, 1961

Disarmament and World Security

- a. Nuclear Production and Stockpiles
- b. Delivery Systems
- c. Selected Next Steps in Arms Reduction
- d. Problems of General and Complete Disarmament
- e. Preconditions to Possible Success at Negotiations and Initiation
of Disarmament Measures

9th PCOSWA, Cambridge, England, Aug. 25 to 30, 1962

Problems of Disarmament and World Security

- a. Problems of Reduction and Elimination under International Control
of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Means of
Delivery
- b. Problems of Balanced Reduction and Elimination of Conventional
Armaments
- c. Political and Technical Measures Contributing to the Lessening of
International Tensions (including the Nuclear Test Ban
and Consideration of Activities in Space)
- d. Problems of Security in a Disarmed World
- e. Economic Aspects of Disarmament

10th PCOSWA, London, England, Sept. 3 to 7, 1962

Scientists and World Affairs

- a. The Position of the Scientist in the Community
- b. Scientists and World Security
- c. International Scientific Collaboration
- d. Science in Aid of Developing Nations
- e. Science and Education

11th PCOSWA, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, Sept. 20 to 25, 1963

Current Problems of Disarmament and World Security

- a. Problems of General Disarmament
- b. Consequences of the Spread of Nuclear Weapons
- c. Denuclearized Zones especially in Central Europe and the Balkans
- d. Role of Non-Aligned Nations in Disarmament and World Security
- e. The Partial Test-Ban, the Problem of Detection and the Next Steps

12th PCOSWA, Udaipur, India, Jan. 27 to February 1, 1964

Current Problems of Disarmament and World Security

- a. Organization for Collective Security
- b. Implications for Disarmament and World Security of a Wider
Dispersal of Military Power
- c. The Relation between the Economic Problems of the Developing
Nations and World Security
- d. Priorities for Science and Technology in Developing Nations

13th PCOSWA, Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 13 to 19, 1964

Disarmament and Peaceful Collaboration among Nations

- a. Measures for Reducing Tensions and the Dangers of War,
especially in Central Europe
- b. Measures to Prevent the Further Spread of Nuclear Weapons
- c. Progress towards Comprehensive Disarmament
- d. Problems of Collective Security
- e. Aims and Methods for Peaceful Collaboration among Nations
- f. Biological Warfare

14th PCOSWA, Venice, Italy, Apr. 11 to 16, 1965

International Cooperation for Science and Disarmament

- a. National, Regional and International Institutes and their Implications
- b. Problems of International Cooperation in Science
- c. International Cooperation in Science Education
- d. Current Problems of Arms Control and Disarmament
- e. Problems of General and Complete Disarmament

15th PCOSWA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Dec. 29, 1965 to Jan. 3, 1966

Science in Aid of Developing Countries

- a. Education in Developing Countries
- b. Organization of Scientific Institutions and Research in Developing
Countries

- c. Scientific Approach in Aid to Developing Countries
- d. Special Problems of Developing Countries
- e. Security Problems of Developing Countries

16th PCOSWA, Sopot, Poland, Sept. 11 to 16, 1966

Disarmament and World Security, Especially in Europe

- a. Disarmament in Europe
- b. Reduction of Tensions and Political Settlements in Europe
- c. Main Problems of Progress toward General and Complete Disarmament
- d. Measures for Arms Limitations

17th PCOSWA, Ronneby, Sweden, To be Held Sept. 3 to 8, 1967

Tenth Anniversary Conference on The Scientist and World Affairs

The concrete accomplishments of the Pugwash Conferences of Scientists cannot be measured as readily or accurately as the devastating force of a nuclear warhead. Nevertheless a number of beneficial effects can be cited. The Conferences have contributed in no small measure to better understanding between men of radically differing race, creeds and colors. They are universally credited with paving the way for the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, by which the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom agreed to discontinue all nuclear tests except those conducted underground. (Here one must inject a note of strong regret that underground tests were not included, and that France and China, the junior members of the "nuclear club," are not signatories to the treaty.)

The Conferences also quickened the international exchange of non-military scientific data, after World War II had practically closed the door to formerly free world wide communication. And for the years 1957 to 1960, at least, thanks to Mr. Eaton, the Conferences also succeeded in bringing representatives of the Chinese People's Republic back into the mainstream of world affairs.

Meanwhile, back in the little Nova Scotia village where Cyrus Eaton started it all, Pugwash Conferences with a new look, and a marked leaning toward education for better international understanding, were taking place. The first of these was the Pugwash International Conference on Continuing Education, organized in collaboration with the Canadian Association for Adult Education and conducted from August 12 - 17, 1960. Here 25 experts from North America, the West Indies, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia assembled in a complete spirit of good will to exchange experiences and ideas. Princess Sermsri Kasemsri, Secretary of the Thailand-UNESCO Fundamental Education Centre, in national dress, and Kwa O. Hagen, National Secretary of the People's Education Association of Ghana, in his tribal robes, added extra color to the Pugwash scene.

The Commission on International Understanding of the Association of American Colleges later came forward with a new format for a series of Pugwash Conferences on Non-Western Studies in the Liberal Arts Colleges. The initial gathering of this nature was held from August 8 to 18, 1965, in Pugwash, with the Culture of China as the subject for consideration. Taking part were teams of four, including the president, dean and two faculty members, from each of four colleges, one with experience in

non-western studies and the other three inexperienced but contemplating the introduction of such courses. Guiding the discussions were a specialist in Chinese studies and a lay leader, in the person of Carter Davidson, the late incomparable President of the Association of American Colleges. Most of the Conference was devoted to a Great Books-style discussion of a representative cross-section of Chinese classics, which each participant had obligated himself or herself to read and study before coming to Pugwash. At the end of the Conference, the experienced college made available its knowledge of the mechanics of introducing non-western studies into the curriculum. A valuable by-product of the Conference was the background of Chinese culture that each participant gained, for a better understanding of events in China today.

From July 10 - 20, 1966, a similar Pugwash Conference on the Civilization of India was held in Nova Scotia, while the Santa Fe, New Mexico, campus of St. John College served as the scene of a second conference on Chinese culture. Scheduled for July 23 to August 2 in Pugwash this summer is a Pugwash Conference on Islamic Civilization, with the likelihood of additional conferences on Chinese culture and Indian civilization being conducted in the United States.

This then is Pugwash, in fact and in spirit. From my own association with many of the Conferences, I confess to be optimistic over the possibilities for eventual rapprochement between nations with opposing political, economic and philosophical systems.

At the same time, my heart is heavy when I look at the \$135,000,000,000 budget for fiscal 1968 that the President submitted to the Congress this week. Of that astronomical amount, the vast sum of \$75,000,000,000 is earmarked for military

purposes. This is more than total federal expenditures, civilian and military, a short ten years ago.

All of us must bend every effort to bring peace to the world. In closing let me leave with you these words of Albert Einstein that played such a profound part in influencing Cyrus Eaton to initiate the Pugwash Conferences:

"We must never relax our efforts to arouse in the peoples of the world, and especially in their governments, an awareness of the unprecedented disaster which they are absolutely certain to bring on themselves unless there is a fundamental change in their attitudes toward one another as well as in their concept of the future. The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything except our way of thinking."

Pugwash Conferences, 1967 - 1972

Pugwash Conference on Islamic Civilization, Pugwash, Nova Scotia, July 23 - August 2, 1967, organized in collaboration with Association of American Colleges.

17th PCOSWA, Ronneby, Sweden, September 3 - 8, 1967
Tenth Anniversary Conference on Science and World Affairs.

18th PCOSWA, Nice, France, September 11 - 16, 1968.

19th PCOSWA, Sochi, USSR, October 22 - 27, 1969.

Pugwash Conference on Education for International Understanding,
Pugwash, Nova Scotia, August 16 - 21, 1970, organized in
collaboration with CONVERGENCE, International Journal
of Adult Education.

20th PCOSWA, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, September 9 - 14,
1970. "Peace and International Co-operation: A Programme
for the Seventies".

21st PCOSWA, Sinaya, Romania, August 26 - 31, 1971.
"Problems of World Security, Environment, and Development".

22nd PCOSWA, Oxford, England, September 7 - 12, 1972.