

"Look, Mother, how well fed they are."

Thank God our time is now when wrong  
Rises to face us everywhere,  
Never to leave us till we take  
The longest stride of soul men ever took.  
Affairs are now soul size.  
The enterprise is exploration into God,  
Where no nation's foot has ever trodden  
yet.

It takes so many thousand years to wake,  
But will you wake for pity's sake,  
Pete's sake, Dave's or one of you,  
WAKE UP, WILL YOU?

--Christopher Frye's  
"The Sleep of Prisoners"

**THE NEED** The necessity of general and total disarmament is being repeatedly asserted by such men as President Harold W. Dodds of Princeton, Grenville Clark, and Norman Thomas who calls it "Our One Hope for Peace." Discussion in the United Nations, while it is still directed mainly to gradual reduction of armaments, is making a little progress. The positions of both the United States and the Soviet Union are reported by the Quaker Team at the Assembly to be somewhat less

rigid than they have been at any time since the deadlock over the Baruch Proposal first developed five years ago.

Raymond Wilson, of Friends Committee on National Legislation, goes so far as to say that he thinks the United States Government is more interested in disarmament than is American public opinion, and that further progress can hardly be expected unless there is increased public awareness of the importance of the problem. As discussion has begun in the new United Nations commission that is to consider both atomic and conventional weapons, the necessity of intelligent public interest is urgent.

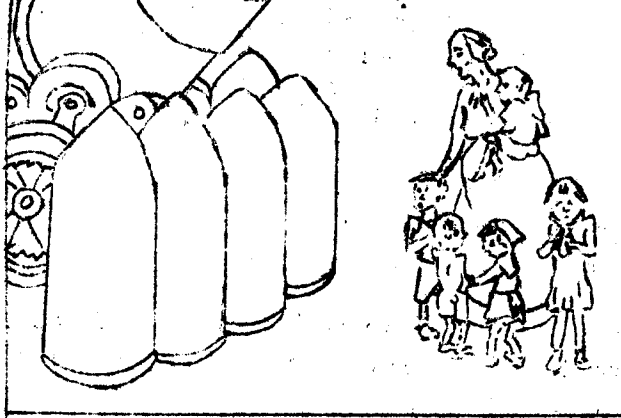
For this reason, this entire issue and its enclosure are devoted to the subject of **DISARMAMENT**.

**MOTHERS** of all **NATIONS** The World Organization of Mothers of All Nations, Inc., has been founded in New York with Dorothy Thompson, well-known journalist, as President, to speak for women above the battle of contending forces, on behalf of life itself.

Its statement declares that "There is no way partially to abolish war, by paper agreements, or by limitations or reductions of armaments. History is strewn with the bones of such measures. . . . If these preparations (for war) are undertaken, as all states proclaim them to be, only out of fear, the way to end the fear is to end the preparations--mutually, simultaneously, and progressively, with nothing less in mind, and fixed within a stated time, than the total, universal disarmament of the whole world."

**PROGRESS** Some recent proposals in the United Nations Assembly by the United States and the Soviet Union have revived hope for progress in the area of universal disarmament.

In cooperation with France and Great Britain, the United States representative on the UN Disarmament Commission, Benjamin V. Cohen, on May 28 released a working paper giving further "significant and far-reaching" proposals for setting overall numerical ceilings on all armed forces. He stressed that they were submitted as a basis for discussion, that they were flexible and not intended to be final or ex-



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This memorandum suggests a numerical ceiling on the armed forces of the United States, the USSR and China of between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 men. "The reductions," declared Ambassador Cohen, "for the United States and, we assume, for the USSR and China would be well over fifty per cent. . .the tripartite working paper is not introduced as a propaganda trick or as a mere paper declaration. It is intended to give us a basis for starting serious work on the proposed limitations. Our work should include the relationship of the proposal to other components of the program for regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of armed forces and armaments and the elimination of weapons adaptable to mass destruction."

We suggest that you write to President Harry S. Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and to Ambassador Benjamin V. Cohen, United States Mission to the United Nations, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, encouraging persistent efforts to achieve drastic reduction of armaments and commending the spirit in which this latest proposal has been made.

**AN ENGLISH  
VIEW**

The following material is from the National Peace Council of London of which Lord Boyd-Orr, Nobel Prize winner in 1949, is President; Reginald Sorensen, M.P., Chairman. (Used with grateful acknowledgment.)

**IS WORLD DISARMAMENT POSSIBLE?**

The fact that the Western Powers and the Soviet Union have agreed to the setting up of a Disarmament Commission is of vital importance to every man and woman in every nation. If a satisfactory plan for total or partial disarmament were reached and put into operation, it would not only lift the economic burden of a vast rearmament programme, which is one of the main causes of the high cost of living, but it would transform the face of the world. It would go far to relieve the present tension between the Western Powers and the Communist States, and wholly or to a considerable extent remove the danger of a third world war.

For this reason the Commission may raise undue hopes among those who do not appreciate the difficulties and fundamental disagreements between the Powers with which the Commission is faced. It is therefore important that all of us should study the issues involved and consider carefully how the difficulties can be met. It is important, indeed, that schemes for disarmament should be explored not only by experts and officials, but that there should be a body of international public opinion which is convinced of the desperate need for a peaceful settlement, which has faith that it is possible to achieve such a settlement, and which is intelligently aware of the serious obstacles in the way.

**WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN AGREED**

The general points of agreement between the Powers are:

- (1) Creation of a new Disarmament Commission to be called the Atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments Commission.
- (2) The Commission to be composed of members of the Security Council and Canada.
- (3) The necessity for setting up an international control organ--although differences still remain about its operation.
- (4) That there should be (a) at some time a census of armaments; (b) some form of international inspection; (c) a world disarmament conference.

It is agreed that no State shall have the right of veto on inspection and other operations of the international control organ which is to be set up.

**POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT**

The main points of disagreement are:

- (1) The Western countries rejected Russia's proposal for an immediate ban on atomic weapons. Russia explained that in asking for this ban, she recognized that the abolition or cessation of manufacture would have to await the setting-up of the control organ. The Western Powers proposed that the prohibition of the use of atomic weapons should be part of disarmament treaties resulting from the disarmament conference.
- (2) The Soviet proposal for a one-third cut in all armaments was rejected by the West, who propose a reduction by stages, beginning with non-atomic weapons.
- (3) The Soviet proposal is for a full disclosure of armaments, foreign bases, etc., to be given within one month, as against the Western proposal that such information should be disclosed by stages.

**SOME QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION**

These are some of the questions which we should explore:

- (I) Can the U.S.A. be expected to throw away the weapon which she possesses in superior strength to the U.S.S.R.--the atom bomb--before there is any guarantee that the rest of the disarmament programme is settled?
- (II) Should the plant for releasing atomic energy for non-war purposes be placed entirely under international ownership, thus making it necessary for U.S.S.R. to obtain permission from a body which will almost certainly have a pro-American majority, before she can use such energy for her own industrial development? If such control is not imposed, is there sufficient guarantee that some country may not use its plant for making atomic war-weapons?
- (III) If armaments are reduced in proportion to each country's capacity for production, will this give an undue advantage to the U.S.A.? If forces are reduced by one-third will this give undue advantage to the U.S.S.R.?
- (IV) Is it necessary for security purposes that States should disclose their mili-

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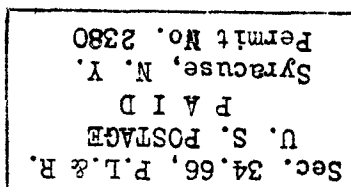
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- (IV) Is it necessary for security purposes that States should disclose their military strength only by stages? Would a full and immediate disclosure mean that the information given would have to be accepted without the opportunity of checking its accuracy until later?
- (V) How can effective inspection of disarmament operations be carried out, so as to ensure that no State is violating the agreement? Should there be inspectors permanently stationed at production centres?



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