

BACKGROUND ON THE PUGWASH GATHERINGS

Cyrus Eaton Cleveland industrialist announced on December 27 1954 that he was turning his ancestral home at Pugwash, Nova Scotia into 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 in this brand-new world "

Mr Eaton s interests have many facets He is a philosopher author farmer and philanthropist who is active in educational and civic affairs as well as industry and agriculture He serves as a Trustee of the University of Chicago Case Institute of Technology and Denison University and has been a substantial benefactor of many Canadian colleges from coast to coast through the years Numerous students have been enabled to attend Maritime universities and colleges through scholarships furnished by him

Mr Eaton helped found and is a Trustee of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History His Acadia Farms at Northfield Ohio, and Deep Cove Farms near Chester, Nova Scotia are noted for fine herds of purebred Scotch Shorthorn cattle which he specializes in raising He is chairman of the board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Steep Rock Iron Mines and a director of many other companies in the fields of mining and utilities

First year, 1955, August 1 - 14

The first group to meet at the tiny lobster fishing and lumber shipping village on Nova Scotia's northern coast came largely from the academic world Mr Eaton said as the meeting opened 'The possibilities of fission and fusion are so terrific today it seems to me the thinkers of the world must get together and find a way of using it for peace and not for war It is my hope to help in some small way to achieve that through what we are doing here

Sir Julian Huxley British biologist, philosopher and author and Dr F Cyril James principal of McGill University both friends of Mr Eaton were guiding spirits behind the invitation to 'the Pugwash Thinkers as the world's press was quick to call them.

In the group besides Sir Julian and Dr James were Dr John A. Wilson Egyptologist of the University of Chicago Dr Julian P Boyd of Princeton University, Editor of the Thomas Jefferson papers and Dr Walter T Stace Princeton philosopher Also present were Prof Frederick S. Dunn director of Princeton s Center of International Studies Dr Henry S. Commager of Columbia University authority on American history J Russell Wiggins executive editor of The Washington Post and Times Herald and Patrick B McGinnis president of the Boston and Maine Railroad Most were accompanied by their wives

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The scholars relaxed and chatted in the informal surroundings. They stayed in the 150-year-old Thinkers' Lodge a simple white clapboard house set amid wind-twisted trees on wide lawns stretching down to Northumberland Strait. Boating, strolling and croquet filled their leisure time. Discussions covered such varied topics as Byzantine architecture, the roles of bread and steel in civilization, and the effect of nuclear energy on the future of mankind.

At the end of the gathering the participants presented a scroll to their host. 'It was your inspiration,' the statement said '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 destined to open up ever-increasing possibilities of good.'

Mr. Eaton said in reply 'The first session of our experiment has ended, I believe, with our modest object achieved. That was simply to relax, talk and think together in this beautiful seacoast setting. Next year it is my hope that the Pugwash gatherings will go on with more world leaders of scholarship and action coming together for thought-inspiring comradeship.'

The newspapers of Canada, the United States and other parts of the world carried reports of the discussions. The Halifax Chronicle-Herald published an editorial cartoon that has since become famous. In it a Pugwash-bound car speeds along a country road past a pasture in which Shorthorn cattle are sitting around meditating in the pose of Rodin's Thinker. A traveler in the car comments on the scene. 'We must be pretty close to Pugwash!'

Second Year, 1956, August 1 - 15

Scholars from nine countries gathered at Pugwash to discuss critical problems of the Middle East, which was at that time in a turmoil from Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal. They came from Britain, France, People's Republic of China, Iraq, Israel, Germany, Canada, Soviet Russia and the United States. Their aim was "to encourage understanding and friendship among the nations through the exchange of ideas." Those who attended were

GERMANY Dr. Heinrich Bruening, last pre-Hitler chancellor of Germany

SOVIET RUSSIA. Alexander M. Samarin of Moscow, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. and a metallurgical specialist.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Prof. Chien Tuan-sheng, Harvard-educated president of the Institute of Politics and Law at Peking

IRAQ. Majid Khadduri, member of the Iraqi delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945

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PUGWASH GATHERINGS CAPSULE BACKGROUND

Cyrus Eaton, Canadian born Cleveland industrialist and farmer, announced late in 1954 that he was turning his ancestral home at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, into 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 in this brand-new world '

First Meeting Held 1955

The first group met in August, 1955, at the tiny lobster-fishing and lumber-shipping village on Nova Scotia's northern coast. Mr. Eaton said as the meeting opened, "The possibilities of fission and fusion are so terrific today it seems to me the thinkers of the world must get together and find a way of using it for peace and not for war. It is my hope to help in some small way to achieve that through what we are doing here."

Sir Julian Huxley, British biologist, philosopher and author, and Dr. F. Cyril James, principal of McGill University, both friends of Mr. Eaton, were guiding spirits behind the invitation to 'the Pugwash Thinkers', as the world's press was quick to call them. The first group included an Egyptologist, the editor of the Thomas Jefferson papers, a philosopher, a historian, a newspaper editor and a railroad president.

The 'Thinkers' relaxed and talked in the informal surroundings of Pugwash. They stayed in the 150 year old Thinkers' Lodge, a simple white clapboard house set amid wind-twisted trees on wide lawns stretching down to the Northumberland Strait. Boating, strolling and croquet filled their leisure time.

World Scholars Meet

The next year, 1956, scholars from nine countries gathered at Pugwash to discuss the critical problem of the Middle East, which at that time was in turmoil from Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal. They included Dr. Heinrich Bruening, last pre-Hitler chancellor of Germany; Alexander M. Samarin, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.; Prof. Chien Tuan sheng, Harvard educated president of the Institute of Politics and Law at Peking, People's Republic of China; Majid Khadduri, member of the Iraqi delegation to the San Francisco Conference in 1945; Dr. Leo Kohn, counsellor for political affairs in the Ministry of External Affairs of Israel. The United States was represented by Dr. Paul Geren, officer-in-charge of Egypt-Sudan affairs for the U. S. State Department; Dr. H. N. Fieldhouse, dean of arts and sciences at McGill.

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ISRAEL. Dr Leo Kohn, counsellor for political affairs in the Ministry of External Affairs of Israel

GREAT BRITAIN Brig Stephen H. Longrigg of London, with wide military and political experience in Middle Eastern affairs

FRANCE. Jean Lapierre French consul at Halifax, who spent many years in the Middle East and later directed courses on Middle Eastern affairs at the Sorbonne in Paris

UNITED NATIONS. James Baster of the United Nations Secretariat formerly U N economic adviser in Beirut Lebanon

UNITED STATES. Dr Paul Geren, officer-in-charge of Egypt-Sudan affairs for the U S. State Department.

John Marshall, associate director of the Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation

CANADA. Dr H. N Fieldhouse dean of arts and sciences at McGill University, served as moderator of the discussions

Topics included sources of Arab dissatisfaction with the West, Moslem conception of state and community, internal development and external relations of Israel national aspirations and social reform in the Arab world role of Middle Eastern oil, and relations of Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

The talks were interspersed with boating on the Pugwash River and Northumberland Strait, croquet and chatting with the lobstermen Academician Samarin matched metallurgical know-how with the local blacksmith.

When the conference ended, Dean Fieldhouse said the participants felt it had contributed significantly to international understanding He summed up. 'Nobody who has taken part, however briefly in Mr Eaton's experiment can have any doubts about its value None of us can talk today about Middle Eastern affairs in quite the same way we would have done before we met ''

Again newspapers in many parts of the world kept their readers abreast of the progress of the Pugwash discussions Editorial comment was widespread and favorable A Buffalo Evening News editorial said 'Where in the world, in such simple surroundings could men of good will meet to seek the answers to mankind's problems There are no speeches Yet here is an opportunity to grasp the fundamentals of a real understanding between men and nations at odds over a myriad of conflicting interests and ideologies As a friendly clearing house for the thinkers of many lands, the meetings potentials for human good are tremendous Pugwash may live in history

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University, served as moderator of the discussions. Their aim was "to encourage understanding and friendship among the nations through the exchange of ideas."

Also in 1956 Mr. Eaton, in his capacity of trustee of three universities, cooperated with the Association of American Colleges in inviting 17 college presidents and officials to Pugwash for the pioneer Intellectual Life Conference. The presidents met for "a rigorous experimental period of reading, study and discussion of the philosophic and psychological bases of liberal arts education."

Each year since, groups of American and Canadian college presidents and deans have taken time off from their regular chores of fund raising and programming courses to engage in post-graduate bull sessions, to their intellectual enrichment and emotional and physical revivification.

Pugwash Conferences of Nuclear Scientists

The third year of the Pugwash meetings, 1957, marked what was to become a historic event, the First Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists, held in July. The conference was inspired by Earl Bertrand Russell, British Nobel Prize-winning philosopher and educator, long a friend of Mr. Eaton, and the late Dr. Albert Einstein. Earl Russell and Dr. Einstein had appealed to scientists of the world to sit down together to work out ways of controlling nuclear energy and to assure the survival of humanity. Earl Russell approached Mr. Eaton, who offered his Pugwash home and assistance in bringing the distinguished international nuclear and other scientists from East and West.

The group, which included three Nobel Prize winners, was made up of geneticists, physicists, chemists, physicians and other specialists. Some of them had played leading roles in developing the atom bomb and harnessing nuclear energy. In their report, they warned governments of the world that misuse of nuclear energy could lead to annihilation of mankind and that nuclear war, once begun, could not be limited to any region.

In 1958, the Second Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists was held at the ski resort of Lac Beauport, near Quebec City, with Mr. Eaton again as host. The name Pugwash had by now become associated with the nuclear conferences even though this meeting could not be held so early in the year at the Nova Scotia site because the buildings there lack central heating. Whereas the previous conference had been devoted to considering nuclear problems from the scientific standpoint, the 1958 participants strived to reach agreement on practical suggestions to offer statesmen of their nations

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for ending the nuclear arms race Earl Russell warned that catastrophe faces mankind unless "we succeed in bringing to bear on common problems an important part of the best creative intelligence of mankind "

Issue Vienna Declaration

The Third Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists in September, 1958, brought together 80 atomic authorities from 22 nations of East and West in Austria, under joint sponsorship of the Austrian government and Mr Eaton At the conclusion of their meetings, the conferees issued the unanimously approved 'Vienna Declaration of the Third Pugwash Conference' which stressed the need to end wars, reviewed requirements for stopping the arms race and examined the inevitably tragic consequences of nuclear conflict

Leading scientists from a dozen nations came together in summer 1959 for the Fourth Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists at Baden, Austria, for private consideration of Arms Control and World Security " The 1959 Pugwash sessions concluded in Nova Scotia for the year with meetings of 26 internationally noted scientists from eight nations, East and West, at the Pugwash Conference on Biological and Chemical Warfare

Late in 1960 the Sixth Pugwash Conference on Disarmament and World Security took place in Moscow. The spirit of the Pugwash Conferences continues with other gatherings of leading world scientists being planned in the U S. and elsewhere

In April, 1960, Wallace Brode, top scientific adviser to then Secretary of State Christian Herter, commented on the Pugwash Conferences "In a way, such conferences can result in more understanding between men than the official talks at Geneva There is less pressure on the men at Pugwash and they may engage in a freer exchange of ideas

Anglo-American Conference

In August, 1958, a group of distinguished historians and men of letters assembled at Pugwash from Great Britain, the United States and Canada At this Anglo-American Conference, the scholars discussed ways and means for "the preservation of the values of the Anglo Saxon tradition in a scientific world."

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July 14 - 28, 1956

Also in Pugwash's second year, Mr Eaton in his capacity as trustee of three universities cooperated with the Association of American Colleges in inviting 17 college presidents and officials to his summer home for the pioneer Intellectual Life Conference. The presidents composing the Commission on Liberal Education of the AAC met for 'a rigorous experimental period of reading study and discussion of the philosophic and psychological bases of liberal arts education. They went away they said 'enriched and determined to evolve similar re-creative programs for other college presidents. Their plan called for drawing up programs applicable to faculties and students 'in redefining and revivifying the liberal arts within a particular institution.

Mr Eaton considered the 1956 Pugwash meetings well worth while because they 'afforded an opportunity for formation of friendships, comparison of ideas, and adjustment of differing points of view, ' on both a national and international scale.

Third Year, 1957, July 6 - 11

The First Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists was inspired by Earl Bertrand Russell, British Nobel Prize-winning philosopher and educator, long a friend of Mr Eaton and the late Albert Einstein. Earl Russell and Dr Einstein had appealed to scientists of the world to sit down together to work out ways of controlling nuclear energy and to assure the survival of humanity. Mr Eaton offered his Pugwash home, and the meeting of the international group of distinguished nuclear and other scientists from East and West followed.

In a statement at the opening of the meeting, the scientists said their aim was 'to exchange ideas about the new importance of science in public affairs, and to think of ways in which scientists could help in avoiding a catastrophe to mankind through the use to which scientific achievement may be put.

The group, which included three Nobel Prize winners, was made up of geneticists, physicists, chemists, physicians and other experts. Some of them had played leading parts in the development of the atomic bomb and the harnessing of nuclear energy. Those who attended with their positions and countries, were

AUSTRALIA. Prof M. L. E. Oliphant, physicist, director of the post-graduate research school of physical sciences at the National University of Australia.

AUSTRIA. Dr H. Thirring, professor of physics University of Vienna.

CANADA. Dr Brock Chisholm of Victoria B. C. former director-general of the United Nations World Health Organization. Prof. John Stuart Foster, professor of physics at McGill University, Montreal.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Prof Chou Pei-yuan vice rector of Peiping University

FRANCE. Prof A. M. B. Lacassagne L'Institut du Radium, Paris

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GREAT BRITAIN Dr. J. Rotblat professor of physics University of London and executive vice-president of Atomic Scientists Association, Prof. C. F. Powell Nobel Prize winner in physics of the H. H. Wills Physical Laboratory at Bristol England

JAPAN Prof. S. Tomonaga department of physics Tokyo University of Education Prof. Hideki Yukawa, director of the Research Institute of Fundamental Physics, Kyoto University Nobel Prize winner in physics, Prof. Iwao Ogawa of Rikkyo University

POLAND Prof. Marian Danysz of the University of Warsaw

SOVIET RUSSIA. Academician A. V. Topchiev, general secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Academician A. M. Kuzin of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Academician D. V. Skobel'tzyn of the National Academy of the Soviet Union and director of T. N. Lebedev Institute of Physics Moscow

UNITED STATES. Prof. Paul Doty Department of Chemistry Harvard University Prof. H. J. Muller professor of zoology Indiana University, Nobel Prize-winner in medical physiology Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, research professor University of Illinois editor of 'The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists' Prof. Walter Selove department of physics University of Pennsylvania Prof. Leo Szilard University of Chicago physicist who collaborated with Enrico Fermi in producing the first nuclear chain reaction Prof. Victor Weisskopf professor of physics Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Prof. David F. Cavers, associate dean Harvard Law School.

Miss Betty Royon served as Director of the Secretariat Dr. E. H. S. Burhop University College of London acted as assistant to Prof. Rotblat Vladimir P. Pavlichenko assistant general science secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was aide to Academician Topchiev

The Conferees met in the schoolhouse of the quaint village shared views in strolls around the lodge grounds played croquet and tennis and cruised around the strait Meals were served in the one-time lobster-processing factory that serves as a picturesque dining room overlooking the bay

Warn of Annihilation

Their statement, issued the final day of the conference warned the governments of the world that misuse of nuclear energy could lead to the annihilation of mankind They said observations based on the results of test explosions already made led them to the 'unquestioned conclusion' that unrestricted nuclear war would be a disaster of 'unprecedented magnitude' They found little ground for hope that nuclear war once begun could be limited to any region

The scientists pointed out that there were two aspects of the international problem of this age one technical and the other political They declared they could discuss with authority only the scientific and technical implications of atomic energy At the same time they noted that they must take into account 'the political problems which are the background to international negotiations'

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Consider Implications

The time had come the statement said, for scientists to consider 'the implications of their own work Their views on politics the scientists said were as diverse as those of other men This made it extremely difficult for them to reach agreement on such controversial matters as the political and strategic problems of the nuclear age Nevertheless, they said, their meeting here 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 to reach an understanding of each other's opposing opinions

On returning to their native lands the scientists moved swiftly to place the Pugwash manifesto in the hands of their colleagues Mr Eaton said of the effect 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 17 years ago in the laboratories of the University of Chicago

Japanese Act First

The Japanese scientists were first to act The Science Council of Japan devoted much of its annual meeting to the Pugwash proceedings It adopted a resolution placing its component societies and their 25 000 members squarely on record as endorsing the Pugwash findings in their entirety

Germany was next to act Twenty of her leading scientists reviewed and approved the Pugwash manifesto Their consensus was that settlement of political disputes by force was no longer possible and would be suicidal They saw slight prospects for survival of the human race if the armaments race were not stopped

Reaction in Soviet Russia was most encouraging First the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR met and officially ratified the Pugwash manifesto. Then 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

Meet the Soviets Half Way

When the Russian declarations reached the United States the New York Herald Tribune devoted a major part of its editorial page to an interview with Mr Eaton entitled 'Let's Meet the Soviets Half Way ' The newspaper backed the article with a leading editorial lauding Mr Eaton for his stand and praising the appeal of the Soviet scientists In the interview Mr Eaton expressed the belief that the Russians meant what they said, and he proposed meeting the Soviets half way

The statement was picked up by the world press and produced an amazing response One day's voluminous mail, which included letters from six Nobel Prize winners contained this typical comment from Dr Albert Schweitzer 'I attach great importance to the fact that the proposal of the Soviet scientists goes back to your meeting of international scientists at Pugwash last year

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July 15 - 24, 1957

In 1957 Mr Eaton again was host to groups of educators in cooperation with the Association of American Colleges. Fourteen American and Canadian college presidents met in a new Intellectual Life Conference to take a holiday from the wearying problems of administration fund raising, faculty salaries and enrollments. Meeting in the converted lobster factory which served the double purpose of study hall and dining room they refreshed their appreciation of great books and re-examined the aims of education. Relaxation took the forms of boating, croquet and tennis, strolls over the countryside and a cruise to Prince Edward Island. Discussions revolved around Plato's 'Symposium, Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels Ortega y Gasset's 'Revolt of the Masses and Tillich's 'The Courage to Be

July 26 - August 4, 1957

Similar to the meeting of college presidents was an Intellectual Life Conference of 18 college deans. They, too, combined study, discussion and relaxation, and read Plato's 'Meno Revolt of the Masses, Lippmann's 'Public Philosophy and Whitehead's 'Adventures of Ideas (Part I)

Dr Richard D Weigle president of St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland spoke for both groups when he said 'The conferences were highly successful. Each day brought new excitements as the individual members thrilled at the opportunity to concentrate on intellectual topics and exchange ideas with one another.

Fourth Year, 1958, March 31 - April 11

The Second Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists was held at Lac Beauport, ten miles north of Quebec City with Mr Eaton again acting as host. The name Pugwash had by now become associated with the nuclear conferences even though this meeting could not be at the Nova Scotia site because the buildings there lack central heating. The participants considered the dangers resulting from the atomic arms race and means of diminishing them. Whereas the 1957 conference had been devoted to considering nuclear problems from the scientific standpoint, the 1958 participants strived to reach agreement on practical suggestions to offer statesmen of their nations for ending the nuclear arms race.

Earl Bertrand Russell in an opening address to the participants warned that 'catastrophe faces mankind unless 'we succeed in bringing to bear on common problems an important part of the best creative intelligence of mankind.

The group of 22 distinguished world scientists included a number who had attended the previous nuclear conference. Those participating were

AUSTRALIA. Prof M.L E. Oliphant, Australian National University Canberra, one of the prewar British team of atomic researchers at Cambridge who supplied basic data on nuclear fission.

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CANADA. Sir Robert Watson-Watt, Montreal British-born inventor of radar
Dr Cyrias Ouellet dean of science Laval University Quebec

PEOPLE S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Prof Chou Pei-Yuan, vice rector of Peking
University

FRANCE. Prof. Bernard Gregory Ecole Polytechnique Paris

GERMANY Prof Baron Carl F von Weizsacker University of Hamburg
philosopher-physicist and winner of Goethe Award Germany s highest cultural accolade

GREAT BRITAIN Sir Charles Darwin Cambridge University grandson of the
author of The Origin of Species , Prof C. F Powell Nobel Prize winner in physics
of H. H. Wills Physical Laboratory at Bristol England Dr Joseph Rotblat professor
of physics, University of London, and executive vice president of Atomic Scientists Asso-
ciation Prof. C. H. Waddington Institute of Animal Genetics Edinburgh.

SOVIET RUSSIA. Academician A. V Topchiev, general secretary of Soviet
Academy of Sciences Academician A. M. Kuzin Biophysical Institute of Soviet Academy
of Sciences, Academician D V Skobelzsyn of National Academy of Soviet Union and Dir-
ector of N N Lebedev Institute of Physics and Academician A. P Vinogradov Soviet
Academy of Sciences

UNITED STATES. Prof John Edsall Biological Laboratories Harvard Uni-
versity, Dr Morton Grodzins University of Chicago, William A. Higinbotham, Brook-
haven National Laboratory one of American scientists who set off first atomic bomb Col.
Richard Leghorn of Boston consultant to U S. Government on President Eisenhower's
'Open Skies' proposal, Prof Linus Pauling California Institute of Technology, Prof
Eugene Rabinowitch, University of Illinois biochemist and editor of authoritative
'Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists ; Prof Leo Szilard University of Chicago one of
leaders in development of atomic energy who collaborated with Enrico Fermi in producing
the first nuclear chain reaction and Dr Jerome B Wiesner director of Research Lab-
oratory of Electronics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

When the conference ended the participants issued the following statement 'In
calling the conference the aim was to provide an opportunity for private discussion in
which there could be a frank and friendly exchange of views on the many difficult issues
which stand in the way of a general settlement among the powers and the establishment of
a lasting peace

'Most of the discussions of the conference were grouped under three main headings
the dangers of the present situation means of diminishing the immediate dangers and
means of relaxing tension

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'The topics discussed included dangers of wars arising from technological accidents or as a result of conflicts between small nations, the biological hazards consequent on fall-out the problems arising from the possibility of the acquisition of nuclear weapons by additional nations, problems posed by the development of long-range rockets, problems of bases on foreign territory, problems of large conventional forces, the political and technological aspects of a ban on tests the problems of general political and military stabilization short and long-term policies aimed at establishing peace, the cooperation between nations in joint projects of a constructive nature; exchange of students and scientists and measures for promoting international trust

'The conference showed that in spite of different approaches to particular problems, there was a common agreement on the nature and magnitude of the grave dangers of our present situation and a common desire to contribute to their removal by bringing about lasting peace through political settlements and ultimately through disarmament. The friendly atmosphere of the meeting, and a sense of common purpose contributed greatly to the usefulness of the discussion

Even in a short conference it was found possible to make a serious appraisal of some of the decisive problems of our times In a period of technological and scientific advance of unprecedented speed, we believe that scientists have a special responsibility and a 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 conference recognizes the need to hold further meetings some of which may differ from the present one in the number of participants and in general type It favors the plan presented by the Continuing Committee to hold another conference in September, probably in Austria, which will be more broadly representative and with a larger number of participants In addition to discussing the findings of the present conference, the next meeting will deal with the long-term problem, 'Peace in the Atomic Age '

The Second Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists was sponsored by a group of leading Canadians representing all ten provinces in the fields of education, science, religion, industry commerce and journalism. Among these sponsors were

Dr Claude T Bissell president of Carleton University and president-elect of the University of Toronto Hon Thane A. Campbell, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, Dr W T Ross Flemington, president of Mount Allison University Dr George P Gilmour president of McMaster University; Dr G Edward Hall president of the University of Western Ontario Dr H. H. Hannam, C. B. E. president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Dr F Cyril James, principal of McGill University; Msgr Irene Lussier P D rector of the University of Montreal Dr Colin B Mackay president of the University of New Brunswick; Dr Norman MacKenzie, C. M. G , president of the University of British Columbia, Dr W A. Mackintosh, C M. G principal of Queen's University James Muir, president of The Royal Bank of Canada, Msgr Alphonse-Marie Parent P A. rector of Laval University; Dr. Hugh Saunderson president of the University of Manitoba Dr Andrew Stewart, president of the University of Alberta, Dr

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Walter P Thompson, president of the University of Saskatchewan and Rt. Rev James S. Thomson, Moderator of the United Church of Canada

A full report on the proceedings of the conference was sent to 15 heads of state, the Pope and the Secretary-general of the United Nations Excerpts from a sampling of replies follow

A U S. State Department official, for President Eisenhower 'The principal documents of the Second Pugwash Conference are being reviewed with interest by those of us within the Government who have responsibilities in this field. I wish to assure you that the Government of the United States is deeply conscious of its responsibilities to mankind as well as to the security of the free world. We will continue our efforts to achieve a meaningful first step disarmament agreement

Premier Nikita Krushchev of Soviet Russia. 'Having acquainted myself with the interesting documents of the conference, I want to note the great importance of the efforts of scientists of countries of the world to remove the terrible threat of nuclear war hanging over humanity The competent opinion of these eminent scientists on this pivotal problem of the present time is of deep interest to the Governments of the different countries I also wish to note the important part you are playing personally in promoting the efforts of scientists of the world in their struggle against atomic danger, and in establishing mutual understanding and trust between our countries "

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker of Canada 'You may rest assured of the Canadian Government's earnest desire to cooperate in any sound scheme that could rid us of the fears of war and of the terrible dangers associated with nuclear arms "

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India: "May I say that the work of the conference is, in my opinion, of the highest importance and I earnestly trust that it will help in making people all over the world realize the terrible dangers which the world faces today

Aide to the Pope "The Holy Father bids me say that He warmly appreciates the sentiments which prompted the presentation to Him of these documents, and He directs me to convey the expression of His cordial thankfulness to you and to Lord Russell and the other members of the Continuing Pugwash Committee "

President Josip Broz-Tito of Yugoslavia: "I am confident such efforts will help the responsible political factors in the world perceive that peace, and thereby the existence of all of mankind, depends above all on eliminating the danger of use of weapons of mass destruction and on the policy of peaceful solution of outstanding international problems by agreement '

July 9 -18, 1958

Mr Eaton's Thinkers' Lodge at Pugwash opened its doors to the first guests of the 1958 season Gathering at the picturesque old Eaton family home on the Northumberland Strait for a renewal of "Intellectual Life" were 17 college presidents and their wives from 12 states and Puerto Rico Mr Eaton again cooperated with the Association of American Colleges in acting as host to the group

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These distinguished leaders of higher education devoted ten days to discussion 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 De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America"

The participating presidents were chosen by the Association of American Colleges. A spokesman for the AAC said they are selected on the basis of being as widely representative as possible of fields of study or scholarly interest. In addition they represent a diversity of institutional types and affiliations

July 21 - 29, 1958

Second Pugwash session of the summer began with 17 college deans from 14 states and New Brunswick meeting for a ten-day Intellectual Life Conference based on Aristotle's "Physics" Descartes' "Meditations" Freud's "Future of an Illusion" and Kierkegaard's "Fear and Trembling". Also attending this conference was President Byron K. Trippet of Wabash College Crawfordsville Indiana, chairman of the Commission on Liberal Education of the Association of American Colleges

August 7 - 14, 1958

Mr. Eaton's third group of 1958 guests assembled at Pugwash from Great Britain the United States and Canada to consider ways and means for 'the preservation of the values of the Anglo-Saxon tradition in a scientific world'

This Anglo-American Conference was organized by four leading American historians: Dr. Walter Muir Whitehill, director of the Library of the Boston Athenaeum; Dr. Julian P. Boyd of Princeton University, editor of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson; Dr. Lyman H. Butterfield of Harvard University, editor of The Adams Papers, and Dr. Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington.

Among the other distinguished historians and men of letters who participated in the conference were Thomas Boylston Adams, president of Massachusetts Historical Society and direct descendant of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, second and sixth presidents of the United States; the 13th Duke of Bedford; Dr. Robert Birley, Head Master of Great Britain's Eton College; Dr. James Drever, dean of the faculty of arts of Edinburgh; Dr. F. C. Francis, Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum; and Dr. Ronald Syme of Brasenose College, Oxford University.

In addition to their closed deliberations, the conference met on successive days with the Lieutenant Governors and Prime Ministers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The Anglo-American Conference concluded with the issuance of a call by the participants to their colleagues everywhere to 'work in cooperation with the scientists to help create an atmosphere of common understanding which can prevent the mass suicide of mankind.'

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The Pugwash Statement of the Anglo-American Conference cited the need 'to bring man to his senses to a realization of his peril and to an understanding of the ways that are required to induce a toleration that will permit the survival of the best of our traditional civilization. A way of life that reduces nations merely to armed garrisons may ultimately result in a race of surviving troglodytes creeping about on the floor of those caves that offer maximum security.

The statement asserted, 'It is the duty of historians to point out the mistakes of the past and to provide a perspective that will save civilization from this degradation and final destruction. The need to make the greatest intellectual effort yet required in the life of man binds together the historian, the classical scholar, the scientist and the artist. It is the effort to re-examine the forces of religion, history and national aspirations and so reshape them that the peoples of the earth may live together in harmony - and so continue to live at all.

September 14-21, 1958

The Third Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists brought together 80 atomic authorities from 22 nations of East and West in Austria, under the joint sponsorship of the Austrian Government and Mr. Eaton. At the conclusion of their meetings, the conferees issued the unanimously-approved document that has since attracted world-wide acclaim as the 'Vienna Declaration of the Third Pugwash Conference.

The statement stressed the necessity to end wars after reviewing the requirements for ending the arms race and examining the inevitably tragic consequences of nuclear conflict. Also summarized in the statement were the group's joint views on the hazards of bomb tests, the strategic role of science in promoting international cooperation, the potential service of technology to peace and the responsibility of scientists in educating the peoples of the world on both the dangers and the positive opportunities offered by the unprecedented growth of science in recent years.

A special correspondent for the Halifax Chronicle-Herald filed the following dispatch from Vienna on Saturday, September 20, 1958: The spirit of Pugwash prevailed in Vienna Saturday as an all-time record indoor crowd of 15,000, including Austria's President Adolf Schaerf, jammed the city hall auditorium to hear 11 of the world's leading scientists report the findings of the third Pugwash conference of nuclear scientists.

'This unprecedented mass meeting to consider the dangers of the atomic age marks the conclusion of week-long meetings at the Tyrolean ski resort, Kitzbuhel, of 80 of the world's foremost nuclear experts from 22 Western and Eastern nations. Prominent conference sponsor who has been in attendance at all of the meetings is Nova Scotia-born American industrialist Cyrus Eaton, from whose famed Pugwash Thinkers' Lodge gathering this conference takes its name.

'The bomb-scarred city of Vienna has opened its arms to Mr. Eaton and the Pugwash conferees as harbingers of peace. Austrian President Schaerf entertained the group.

-more-

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at luncheon in his chancellory while Vienna Mayor Jonas has invited the conferees to a gala farewell dinner at the city s mountain-top restaurant

Fifth Year, June 25 - July 4, 1959

A highly select group of leading scientists from a dozen nations including the USA, the USSR and the UK, came together at the Fourth Pugwash Conference of Nuclear Scientists for private consideration of Arms Control and World Security These meetings concentrated on laying the groundwork for future scientific conferences under the Pugwash name

July 7 - 16, 1959

The Second 1959 Thinkers Conference got underway at Pugwash on July 7th with an intellectual life conference of 17 college presidents This meeting followed the pattern of the earlier conferences of higher educators jointly sponsored by Mr Eaton and the Association of American Colleges in 1956, 1957 and 1958

July 19 - 28, 1959

The Third 1959 Pugwash session brought together 17 representative university deans They, too concentrated on renewal of the intellectual life

August 24 - 30, 1959

The 1959 Pugwash sessions concluded with meetings of 26 internationally noted scientists from 8 nations, East and West in the Pugwash Conference on Biological and Chemical Warfare A summary of the Proceedings and the final statement of the conference follows

March 22 1960

College Presidents

Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada, July 6-15, 1960

Dr Conrad H Becker
President
Wartburg College
Waverly, Iowa

Dr Robert T L. Liston
President
King College
Bristol, Tennessee

The Very Rev Edward B Bunn, S J
President
Georgetown University
Washington, D C

Dr Delyte W. Morris
President
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

Sister Maria Corona
President
College of Mount St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio
Mount St. Joseph, Ohio

Sister M. Muriel
President
Mount Mercy College
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

Professor J Harry Cotton
Wabash College
Crawfordsville, Indiana

Father John S. O'Connor
St Joseph's College
Philadelphia 31, Pennsylvania

Dr Carter Davidson
President
Union College
Schenectady, New York

Dr Paul F Sharp
President
Hiram College
Hiram, Ohio

Mother Saint Egbert
President
Notre Dame College
Staten Island, New York

Dr Rembert Stokes
President
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Sister Catherine Francis
President
The College of Saint Rose
Albany, New York

Dr Royal W Puryear
President
Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial Col
Saint Augustine, Florida

Dr Robert W Gibson
President
Monmouth College
Monmouth, Illinois

Dr Alan S Wilson
President
Hillyer College
Hartford, Connecticut

Dr Henry G Harmon
President
Drake University
Des Moines, Iowa

Dr Val H. Wilson
President
Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, New York

College Deans

Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada, July 18-27, 1960

Dr Isabel R Abbott
Dean
Western College for Women
Oxford, Ohio

Dr Richard L Barber
Dean
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dr Richard R Bond
Dean
Elmira College
Elmira, New York

Dr George W Burns
Dean
Ohio Wesleyan University
Delaware, Ohio

Dr John O Eidson
Dean
The University of Georgia
Athens Georgia

Sister M. Emmanuel
Dean
College of Saint Teresa
Winona, Minnesota

Dr Thomas H Henderson
President
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

Dr Herschel Hendrix
Dean
Upper Iowa University
Fayette, Iowa

Dr C W Huntley
Dean
Union College
Schenectady, New York

Dr Robert Kirkwood
Dean
Washington College
Chestertown, Maryland

Dr Carl Kreider
Dean
Goshen College
Goshen, Indiana

Dr David G Mobberley
Dean
Lycoming College
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Dr Mary J Pearl
Dean
Sweet Briar College
Sweet Briar, Virginia

Dr Thomas R Ross
Dean
Davis and Elkins College
Elkins, West Virginia

Dr Kenneth P Smith
Dean
Sterling College
Sterling Kansas

Sister M Stephanie, Dean
Saint Joseph's College
North Windham, Maine

Dr E E Towell
Dean
College of Charleston
Charleston, South Carolina

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES
INTELLECTUAL LIFE CONFERENCES

18 July, 1960

1960

Pugwash IX - Deans

Thinkers' Lodge, Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada
18 - 27 July

Leaders and Participants
(Revised List)

Leaders: President Carter Davidson, Union College, Schenectady, New York
Professor J Harry Cotton, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana

Participants

Field of Scholarly Interest

Dean Isabel R. Abbott Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio	History
Dean and Mrs Richard L. Barber University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky	Philosophy
Dean and Mrs Richard R. Bond Elmira College, Elmira, New York	Biology
Dean George W Burns Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio	Botany
Dean and Mrs John C Eidson The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia	American Literature
Sister M. Emmanuel, Dean College of Saint Teresa, Winona, Minnesota	English
Dean and Mrs Thomas H. Henderson Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia	Educational Psychology
Dean and Mrs. Herschel Hendrix Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa	Administration
Dean and Mrs. C. W Huntley Union College, Schenectady, New York	Psychology
Dean and Mrs Robert Kirkwood Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland	American History
Dean and Mrs Carl Kreider Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana	Economics
Dean and Mrs David G Mobberley Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania	Botany
Dean Mary J. Pearl Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia	Classics
Dean and Mrs. Thomas R. Ross Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, West Va.	History
Dean and Mrs Kenneth F Smith Sterling College, Sterling, Kansas	Theology
Sister M. Stephanie, Dean Saint Joseph's College, North Windham, Maine	English Literature
Dean and Mrs. E E Towell College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C	Chemistry

Addresses of Participants
Pugwash International Conference on Continuing Education
Pugwash, Nova Scotia, August 12-17, 1960

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Professor of International Law
University of Virginia
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Charlottesville, Virginia, U.S.A.



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

June 5, 1961

Re: Background on the Pugwash Gatherings

Change Page 8 - Dr Jerome B. Wiesner Special Assistant to the
President of the United States

Page 9 - James Muir, President of the Royal Bank of Canada
deceased

Add. July 6 - 15, 1960
College Presidents

July 18 - 27, 1960
College Deans

August 12 - 17, 1960
Pugwash International Conference on Continuing Education

November 27 - December 5, 1960
Sixth Pugwash Conference of Scientists, Moscow

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Enclosures

6/26/6 We use the old copies for 961 BR

Statement
from the Sixth Pugwash Conference of Scientists
Moscow November 27 December 5 1960

The sixth International Conference of Scientists organized by the Pugwash Continuing Committee has been held in Moscow from November 27th to December 5th, 1960 and has been attended by 75 scientists from fifteen countries. Its discussions have been devoted to the problems of disarmament and world security.

The beliefs and aspirations of the scientists who participated in the previous conferences were expressed in the Vienna Declaration of September 1958 which was adopted by the members of the third conference who met in Kitzbuhel, Austria. This declaration expressed the belief that the development of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction makes it imperative to exclude them and indeed war itself from the life of mankind. It stated that this aim should be achieved through disarmament under effective control and by promoting widespread constructive cooperation between all nations. It expressed confidence that soon an agreement on cessation of nuclear weapons tests would be reached.

In the past two years new tensions have appeared in international relations and in the face of these developments we reassert our firm belief in the validity of those basic principles of Vienna declaration set out above.

We consider of great importance the resolution unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1959 on the need to establish a peaceful world in which all means of warfare shall have been abolished under effective control. In agreement with this aim of complete and general disarmament under effective control we have had discussions of the means whereby this aim could be put into effect. We have also given detailed consideration to the nature and the time sequence of the stages in plans for disarmament and the measures of international control for their effective verification, and have reached a common understanding on some of these matters of substance. We have agreed that to be generally acceptable such plans must ensure that at no time as disarmament proceeds is any substantial military advantage gained from it by any of the powers.

We have also agreed that successful completion of a disarmament plan will require that the present suspicions between nations be gradually reduced and replaced by a growing sense of common interest, mutual understanding and confidence. Progress in disarmament itself will be a most important factor in this change in the climate of public opinion. The fundamental interests of all states and peoples and the acute danger of accidental war require early and substantial progress in disarmament in order that the successful and mutually satisfactory implementation of concrete measures may both reduce common dangers and lead to an increase in public confidence in the possibility of attaining the main goals.

The following were among other important topics which were considered: - the history and dangers of the arms race, the ban on tests of nuclear weapons, surprise

College Presidents, Deans Meet in 1961

The Intellectual Life Conferences continue and in 1961 new groups of college and university presidents and deans met in Pugwash in cooperation with the Association of American Colleges. The presidents met from July 7 to 16 and the deans from July 18 to 27.

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