intercontinental missile which will carry the immense destructive power of the H-bomb at incredible speeds.

The ocean which took many weeks to cross when our nation was founded, which has shrunk to hours by jet planes, will soon shrink to a matter of minutes. Some few years from now, an enemy will be able to launch an attack which in these few minutes will be able to deliver a blow which will leave our population casualties and our industry a shambles.

Responsible scientists feel we must now provide a civil defense program reaching to $50 billions of dollars to provide a radiation shelter for at least a week for all survivors of an attack. In addition, there should be a two year supply of fuel and food and major stockpiles of essential items such as machine tools stored remote from direct target areas.

In viewing the problem of how to avert this catastrophe to the U.S. and to civilization as we know it, the scientists conclude that we must find a safe and sure way to prevent World War III. Trying to intercept an ICBM once some enemy, by accident or by design, pushes the launching button is about like trying to find a way to intercept a meteor!

These basic facts of life—and death—in the world today are forcing leaders of nations to think in new terms. During the last political campaign, President Eisenhower stated that the best hope for peace was to make the UN into an instrument of justice under law, a concept restated in his inaugural address. Ten years ago world federalists who presented this idea were held either crazy or 1000 years before their time by most Americans.

The United States is actually living proof that justice under law is the way to freedom and security. We have within our borders men of every economic level and philosophy, of every nationality, of all religious faiths, of every political belief, yet we have accepted rules which permit us to live with our differences or settle them by civilized instruments of law and order. The great problem of the world today is to find ways to make the United Nations into a worldwide instrument for justice under law.

We must recognize clearly that the UN is not such an instrument today—largely because we, and others, have refused to give it the authority it requires. The Security Council corresponds to an executive agency of government—but it is hamstrung by the rule of big power unanimity. The General Assembly corresponds to a legislature—but it can only request, not order, any action it approves. The World Court corresponds to a judicial agency—but it can only try disputes between nations by their permission and no nation need even then accept the verdict.

If we would hope for the United Nations to have the authority to restrain Nasser or Kruschev in actions we and a majority of other nations consider unjust, then we must accept the principle that the United Nations should be able to restrain the United States in actions a large majority of other nations would consider unjust. We must become more concerned with human freedom and the rights of individuals, rather than the obsolete myth of national sovereignty.

It would seem reasonable to believe that the process of establishing the United Nations as a safe and reliable instrument of law and order in the world will be a long and arduous task, requiring great patience, determination and imagination—as well as a great deal of faith and good luck.

There are, however, a number of steps which it seems important, if not urgent, to accomplish immediately and which will move us toward a safer, saner world. One which seems to have a great deal of support is to make the United Nations Emergency Force into a permanent police force, to put it into UN uniform, to have it recruited directly by the UN and to have it trained especially in duties of inspection and patrol. Hungarian freedom fighters have testified that if even 100 UN policemen could have answered the Nagy call, the Russians might have decided to avoid the bloody subjugation of Budapest. Such a force could certainly help prevent minor wars and serve as some deterrent to would-be aggressors.

For such a police force to be most effective, it will be necessary for substantial progress to be made in arms control for the major world powers. Any agreements on arms controls should