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vously the Soviet Government would bitterly oppose any effort to modify the veto provision or to give UN any supernational authority. Nor would the United States differ from the Soviet view on this matter.

Indeed, Mr. Lincoln P. Bloomfield, who is described as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary (of State) for International Organization Affairs, said in a recent address that "an effort to write a brand-new charter would open a Pandora's box and make it very hard indeed to reassemble anything resembling the present membership." In other words, an attempt to revise the existing UN Charter might easily end with a brand-new charter and no members.

The most important developments in recent international relations have occurred outside the UN. The formation of NATO, the various councils of ambassadors, ECA, Mutual Security and scores of other agencies for arriving at common action among nations is evidence that international disputes are not settled in televised public sessions where the delegates make political speeches at one another.

Many of the agencies set up under UN have performed useful services, but as an aid to diplomatic negotiation between nations, it has been a disappointment. Indeed, as Harold Nicolson puts it in *The Evolution of Diplomatic Method* (Constable, London), "it would be incorrect to suppose that these meetings are intended to serve the purpose of negotiation: they are exercises in forensic propaganda . . . Such negotiations as may occur in New York is not conducted within the walls of the tall building by the East River: it is carried out elsewhere, in accordance with those principals of courtesy, confidence and discretion which must forever remain the only principals conducive to the peaceful settlement of disputes."

To some, this appears a discouraging statement, but why should it be so? After all, an attempt to settle a family dispute on the sidewalk is likely to have little effect beyond entertaining the neighbors. And no business firm, educational institution or labor union would get very much done if its important decisions had to be made in "plenary session." The so-called "old diplomacy," which is being practiced upstairs while the delegations rage at one another downstairs, represents pretty well the way people have carried on their affairs for many centuries. It is likely to follow similar patterns in the future.

From the Saturday Evening Post

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NOTES OF INTEREST

The seventh and eighth sessions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on the U.N. Charter, held public hearings at Atlanta, Georgia, March 17 and at Miami, Florida, March 18, for the purpose of gaining testimony from "the man in the street" on proposals for amending the United Nations Charter.

Most of the 48 Georgians who appeared before the Committee endorsed the UN as an instrument for world peace. The obviously anti-UN spokesmen were taken to task by various Committee members, but advocates of basic Charter Revision were not encouraged at all.

Anti-UN spokesmen, including many well-known "hate-mongers" and rabble-rousers, were open in their slander against the supporters of the UN and the advocates of effective world law.

The American public has an invaluable opportunity in getting their opinions "on the record" for consideration of

the question of Charter Revision in Congress and in the State Department, through these public hearings conducted by Senator Wiley's Subcommittee.

According to the latest news dispatch, the Charter will probably be reviewed "sometime after this year".

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Dr. Lothar Nordheim of Duke University, and member of the AFA Board of Directors, was commended in an article by Dr. Edward Teller, for his significant contribution to the development of the H-bomb, in *SCIENCE*, official publication of the nation's scientists.

Teller stated that the achievement of the H-bomb was a long, uphill job that was finished only because the persistent work of all the scientists involved finally "clicked", and that he, personally, had been given "too much credit and perhaps too much blame" for what happened in the development of the hydrogen bomb.

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Dr. Frank P. Graham advanced a two-point program to promote universal permanent peace at the annual dinner session of the Winston-Salem Junior Chamber of Commerce.

"1. Universal enforceable disarmament to prevent the suicide of people and their civilization, and

"2. Wisely planned and enlarged technical assistance and economic development programs coordinated with the UN programs in harnessing technical skills, dynamic enterprise and thermonuclear power toward the more productive, freer, fairer and peaceful life of all people in all lands".

He also called for a worldwide concentration of the people on the moral imperatives of peace.

Dr. Graham said that the "bi-polar world is perilously stuffed with thermonuclear force loaded with either the destruction of peoples or the hope of the cooperation of nations for a better life for all people. With its chemical-biological-radar-atomic-hydrogen parts and with its cobalt mechanism in reserve, the earth's clock is relentlessly ticking away at this late hour toward the ways of doom or the ways of hope".

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CIVIL DEFENSE—OR DEFEAT?

"Don't look for a place to hide. Just run!"

With the appalling news of the destructive powers of the H-bomb, Civil Defense leaders no longer give suggestions about how to protect yourself against the bomb, but advise the civil population to "just run"!

"Run where?"

An H-bomb cleans out a hole six miles wide. It causes "major destruction" across a 10-mile circle. And the minor damage area covers everything within 12 miles.

Run where? Anywhere! Just run!

It is calculated that military bases along our polar perimeter will be able to give us from one to four hours advance warning of an attack. But, they cannot give us that much time before they figure out where the attack will occur. Also, they are taking it for granted that our polar military bases will be left intact so that they can warn the American public of a coming attack!

In an evacuation test held in Mobile, Alabama, last summer, everybody jumped in his car, at the given signal, and began driving. All thoroughfares became one-way streets. Everybody was going OUT. It took them 19½ minutes to evacuate Mobile.

Fine! But that took place in peacetime, with the element of FEAR absent. What will happen when the whole United States is alerted to the fact that WE ARE GOING TO BE BOMBED? Everybody will be running—and where will they all go?

The only way to save ourselves from a picture as horrible as this is to realize that Civil Defense measures are only a minor part of our planning for survival in the Atomic Age. Our major efforts should be on an effective foreign policy which will do away with the threat of World War III, and all future wars.

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—Nowadays when you miss a day's work, the Government loses as much as you do.