to accept with little questioning the peace time conscription of these young men. It has slowly become a part of our way of life.

During the 180 years of this country's history we have lost well over one million men in war. While the training for and the dying in war concerns every American family, we must not forget that these are also problems of other nations and among foreign families. They, too, seek relief from these problems, and our best hope of finding their solution lies in our working together through a strengthened, more representative United Nations.

As a consequence of the preparation for war, men of all nations are now concerned about the effects of testing nuclear weapons. The most dangerous product of these tests is a radioactive substance called Strontium 90. Since there has been much discussion as to the effects of Strontium 90 on human beings, it is interesting to learn what expert scientists say on this subject:

Dr. James F. Crow, geneticist of the University of Wisconsin, testifying before the Senate-House Atomic Energy Subcommittee, June 4, 1957 said: "Several thousands or perhaps more, persons will be diseased, or deformed, or will die prematurely as a consequence of fallout if the present rate of testing continues."

Dr. Hermann J. Muller, geneticist of the California Institute of Technology, said: "Every bomb test adds to the biological hazard to human life." Writing in the June 9, 1956 issue of the *Saturday Review,* Dr. Muller wrote: "It is not necessary that atomic radiation reach a certain level of intensity before genetic damage occurs, any amount whatever of penetrating radiation can be harmful to the sensitive genes."

"In addition to the danger of sex-cell damage, and the possibility of leukemia or bone cancer, radiation causes a definite aging and shortening of life expectancy for everyone."

The following quotation is from the summary of the testimony given before the Senate-House Atomic Energy Subcommittee as reported by the Associated Press in a Washington dispatch of June 4, 1957: "The scientists said, too, that the first generation would see 20,000 stillbirths and child deaths and the total of these ultimately (in five years) would reach 300,000."

" 'There will be 40,000 more embryonic deaths and deaths around the time of birth in the first generation; 700,000 in all,' he said," quoting from the testimony of Dr. Crow, and continuing the report of his testimony: "Besides these more or less recognizable results, there would be a 'larger but unknown' incidence of minor defects which would make the sufferers more susceptible to disease, less likely to have children, poorer prospects for long life."

Speaking at the Arden House Conference at Columbia University, December 14, 1946, Dr. Charles Price, Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, said: "The health of hundreds, if not thousands, of human beings has been or will be seriously affected by radioactive materials already liberated."

"Information from bomb tests is of virtually no peace-time value."

"The material for an A-bomb can be made only in elaborate plants and is presumably subject to the kind of regulation proposed in the new UN International Atomic Energy Agency."

The evidence then is very strong that radioactive dust gets into the air we breath, the water we drink and the food we eat, and that our bodies store radioactive Strontium 90. This substance can cause leukemia and bone cancer, but worst of all, it seems that children yet unborn will be deformed because of tests already held since our genes are affected by very slight amounts of radiation.

However, we hear that a "clean" or "safe" bomb is being developed. Should we eventually reduce the amount of radioactive fallout, we must remember that only small amounts of radiation cause mutations and deformed children. We must also not forget that a hydrogen bomb can destroy several million people in a single flash. Without international control of its production and use can we seriously call such a device safe?

If there is to be an end to bomb testing and if we are to have genuine world disarmament the UN must be strengthened