



**GUN OWNERS! ARE  
YOU READY FOR THIS?**

(OVER)

the  
**PUGWASH MOVEMENT**  
and  
**U. S. ARMS POLICY**

→ **Duane Thorin**

Being a study of the private deliberations and publications of the Pugwash Movement (Conferences on Science and World Affairs) -- its aims, claims and proposals relating to U.S. military and foreign policies.

of special significance to the  
1964-65

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

**Should Weapons Systems  
be placed under  
"International Control"  
?**

Monte Cristo Press, New York, N.Y.

**SECRET PLANNING EXPOSED BY  
DUANE THORIN**

**INDIVIDUALS WHO REFUSE TO  
DISARM WILL BE ARRESTED,  
TRIED IN THE WORLD COURT,  
AND EXECUTED.**

✓ You will find Page 50 & 51 from the above book on the reverse side. These pages reveal what the "general and complete disarmament" engineers think about the individual's right to keep and bear arms.

# THE U.N. "PEACE FORCE" WILL ARREST U.S. GUNOWNERS

Public law 87-297 (the United States Law -- For General and Complete Disarmament --) will be enforceable upon individuals after the president signs the second disarmament treaty. State Dept. Publication 7277 (see page 10) states that all armaments (except those used by the world army) shall be destroyed.

Having asked the questions, Professors Brown and Katz made no attempt within their paper to answer them. Rather they concentrated on the basic subject indicated by the title of their paper, with passing mention that although "they must be satisfactorily answered before total disarmament becomes a reality," those were questions which "cannot all be answered before we take the first major steps toward disarmament."

## SOME ANSWERS PRECEDING THE QUESTIONS

Answers to some of their questions had actually been offered within Pugwash before Professors Brown and Katz got around to asking them. The proposed nature of the international security forces, for example, had been discussed at some length at the Sixth Conference. Professor Wiesner had suggested:

There are many ways to create an international security force. An attractive way would be to have the small nations of the world take on this responsibility with financial and material support from the larger powers. It has even been suggested that France might be willing to join such a group and supply it with a nuclear capability, if it proved desirable to include a nuclear component.

Another American participant at the Sixth Conference, Mr. Richard Leghorn, had suggested:

\*\*\* Essential preconditions to disarmament are three specific authorities empowering the U.N. to enforce the peace. First, there must be a U.N. security force adequately staffed, equipped and controlled to deter resort to violence by any remaining internal security force or likely combination of such national internal security units. Second, the U.N. inspectorate must be empowered to interrogate any individual anywhere about armament matters. Third, the Disarmament Treaty must be regarded as world law enforceable on individuals through a world tribunal empowered to try individuals on charges of violation of the disarmament treaty, and through the U.N. Security force empowered to make arrests when necessary. \*\*\*

(NOTE.—Little consideration seems as yet to have been given in Pugwash to the matter of *by whom* and *how* a U.N. force thus empowered would itself be controlled.)

## ENFORCING DISARMAMENT ON INDIVIDUALS

Although Mr. Leghorn seems to have covered most of the questions, during the Sixth Conference, which Professors Brown and Katz got around to asking at the Eighth, he perhaps was not very explicit as to just how a world tribunal would be "empowered to try individuals on charges of violation of the disarmament treaty." He did suggest a "legal" precedent, however, on and by which such a tribunal might effectively operate.

Both the West and the U.S.S.R., as well as the U.N., have already endorsed an analogous precedent. The Nuremberg trials established as crimes against humanity not only the conduct of aggressive wars, but also preparing for them. It should be relatively easy, then, for governments to agree to a slight extension of this position and also regard violation of the Disarmament Treaty by any person or group of persons as a crime against humanity. But the next time, let us by all means have the trials ahead of time and not after the mischief is done.

## WORLD PEACE THROUGH WORLD PEACE COURT

More detailed answers—or least proposed answers—to the questions posed by Professors Brown and Katz at the Eighth Conference were offered in that same meeting by another American participant, one of the founding members of the Movement, Prof. Leo Szilard. Dr. Szilard's presentation touched on all points which his two colleagues had raised, and more. Most specific of them were his proposals regarding enforcement of a disarmament treaty on individuals.

\*\*\* Let us suppose \*\*\* that the nations \*\*\* were to set up a World Peace Court by treaty and were to define by treaty a set of laws—restricted to crimes against peace—broad enough to cover the advocating of a war or invasion, in violation of the United Nations Charter, or the provisions of the disarmament agreement. \*\*\*

It is my contention that the only way to make the Court effective \*\*\* is to empower the Court to impose the death penalty for failure to appear in Court, when summoned. Such a death penalty imposed by the Court might not be meaningless even if there were considerable doubt whether it could ever be executed. \*\*\*

The Court passing the death sentence, for nonappearance in court \*\*\* might not be in a position to execute the sentence but it would remove the moral inhibition that normally protects the lives of all individuals.

The Court could deputize any and all \*\*\* citizens to try and execute the sentence. An American citizen killing an "outlaw" could not be legally tried for murder in an American court, inasmuch as the treaty setting up the Court would be the law of the land. \*\*\*

In addition to "relying" on \*\*\* citizens thus deputized, the Court could employ perhaps 500 to 1,000 marshals. These "international marshals" could be drawn from all nations. It would be the duty of the marshals to try to execute the death sentences imposed by the Court. Because they might lose their lives in attempting to do so, it would be necessary to assure their families a high financial compensation in case they come to harm in the course of performing their duties. Obviously, it would be advisable for the marshals to reside with their families outside of their country of origin.

It is perhaps worthy of note—inasmuch as it apparently reflects a view held by many in the Pugwash Movement—that in a prior portion of his statement at Eighth Pugwash, Professor Szilard had stated:

The system of control \*\*\* is aimed at securing peace with justice, but it takes into account that peace with justice might not be obtainable in every case and that we may have to choose between peace and justice. The system \*\*\* favors peace over justice, in cases where these two goals cannot be reconciled.

## "CRAZY" IDEAS?

Professor Szilard is recently deceased. It might therefore seem prudent to disregard his above-noted statements, or put them quietly aside as just some of those "crazy" ideas which are said to crop up now and again in the privacy of the Pugwash Conferences. But to do so might be to deny ourselves the very details about the ultimate Pugwash goal which others of the U.S. members have proved either unable or unwilling to provide.

Dr. Szilard was one of the few in Pugwash who could call himself a scientist by virtue of actual accomplishment, rather than merely by profession. His scientific genius helped this nation to obtain atomic

ARREST OF INDIVIDUALS

INTERNATIONAL MARSHALS COULD EXECUTE DEATH SENTENCES SET BY THE WORLD COURT.