LASKI ASKS END OF SOVEREIGNTY

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if the countries of the world wished to cooperate successfully in the future to outlaw war, sovereignty as it is known today and the "interests which sovereignty protects" must be eliminated.

"We have come," he said, "to the boundaries of the final dividing line between liberalism and socialism. There is no middle way. Free enterprise and market economy mean war; socialism and planned economy mean peace. All attempts to find a compromise are a Satanic illusion. We must plan our civilization or we must perish."

Professor Laski specifically criticized the existing form of economy in the United States as "the direct road to serfdom." He charged that no nation was fit to be "trusted with the development of atomic energy." But he had words of praise for Russian science and technology, from which, he said, the secret of the bomb obviously was being kept. It was significant, he added, that only in Russia has the business man "ceased to count."

He Blames the "System"

Already, he declared, governments of the world are planning to use atomic energy as a "weapon of death." They are seeking this, he added, because of the system under which we live and because war is the "outcome of the exercise of governments of unlimited sovereignty."

War and power politics will only be abolished when sovereignty is eliminated, Professor Laski asserted, pointing out that the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact failed because the "will" was lacking. The people of the world, he added, have seen the destruction of freedom in country after country because they were unwilling "to pay the price the social process exacts to preserve freedom."

"I am not proud of the British record in the years of appeasement. I have a deep sense of guilt when I see the tragic spectacle of Spain," he continued in direct reference to past and present British foreign policy. "I do not think the ordinary citizen of Great Britain thought that the war was being fought to return, under any pretext, the Indonesian peoples to the sovereignty of Holland, or to organize the conditions upon which an evil social system shall be imposed in the name of law and order upon the peoples of southeastern Europe.

"And let me add for myself that I accept as the acid test of the bonafides of the Labor Government of Great Britani that it shall not merely declare its desire to see a free and self-governing India, but it shall organize the conditions necessary to the fulfillment of its desire without the dispiriting desire ever to delay and to postpone an outcome so clearly inevitable."

Evatt Heard by Radio

Dr. Evatt, addressing the meeting by radio from Los Angeles, declared that the United Nations Charter, which he helped frame, covered the atomic bomb in its provision giving the Assembly the right to take the initiative with respect to international agreements for armament regulations. He, therefore, took issue with assertions calling for the establishment of a new machinery for world government.

"It is necessary to concentrate on making the existing United Nations a success, he held. "No international crisis can be solved in terms of theoretical forms of government. Nevertheless, the establishment of an agency under the United Nations Organiaztion to control atomic energy and the necessary elimination of any veto right with respect to the exercise of the powers of this agency, would be an important step in the direction of establishing a rule of justice and law."

Noting the "current tragic events throughout the world," he stressed the need for applying immediately the principles of the San Francisco charter. He also urged an abandonment of power politics; increased assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; the practical application of the trusteeship clauses of the charter; and the resumption of international, cultural and scientific exchanges "which can contribute greatly to international understanding."

He also added his voice to those of the scientists who contend that if the peaceful development of atomic energy is made possible, the old economic conflicts, "the jealously guarded economic rights in power resources—all contributing to the likelihood of war—can be made things of the past."

Representing the scientists who developed the bomb, Dr. Szilard said essential differences that have arisen in Washington were not political, but were between those who understand and those who do not understand what the atomic bomb means. To bring home to statesmen "the non-terrestial nature of the phenomenon," he proposed that an atomic bomb explosion be held for the benefit of the members of Congress, the President and other interested citizens.