

Compton
A. H. Compton

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Die Welt (Hamburg)

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Nur keine Angst

„Ich glaube nicht, daß der nächste Krieg die menschliche Rasse auf der Erde ausrotten wird“, äußerte Arthur H. Compton aus New York. „Eine solche Annahme wäre übertrieben. Auch die Zivilisation wird nicht gänzlich zerstört werden, sondern Restbestände werden sich auf alle Fälle halten können. Freilich werden wir um Jahrhunderte zurückgeworfen werden, und man wird wieder ganz von vorn beginnen müssen.“

Am besten gefällt mir an dieser Äußerung des Nobelpreisträgers für Physik das kleine Wort „freilich“.

Relator

Compton
P. Dr. Arthur H.
The Christian Science

Monitor/ Boston

No 1 3 3

-2. Mai 1947

Natural Science Held Link To World Peace by Physicist .

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 — Declaring that education in the natural sciences is education for peace, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor of Washington University and Nobel Prize physicist, asserted technical men can "perform a unique service in establishing useful and friendly contacts between nations."

Addressing fellow members of the American Philosophical Society, organized in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin "for promoting useful knowledge," Dr. Compton discussed "The place of Science in the Program of UNESCO." He served as an American delegate to the Paris meeting.

In bringing peace into being, natural science can play a distinctive part, he said, chiefly because the natural scientist is essentially a citizen of the world, concerned with matters which affect, not nations, but the entire human race." He uses ideas that have originated and have been developed in all parts of the world. His discoveries are not of distinctive interest to his own nation, or race or creed."

"Peace," he said, quoting the definition accepted and written into the organization's program "means something more than a mere absence of overt hostilities.

It means a condition of solidarity, harmony of purpose, and co-ordination of activities in which free men and women can live secure and satisfactory lives . . . a condition in which war is affirmatively prevented by the dynamic and purposeful creation of a decent and human relationship between the peoples of the world."

Men of research have become citizens of the world already, he said, "because they are the first fruits of the social trend that is making all groups of people dependent upon other groups who live far away. They are those who understand best the thinking of their 'opposite numbers' in other nations. They are thus in a good position to interpret reliably to their compatriots the thinking and attitudes of those in other nations."

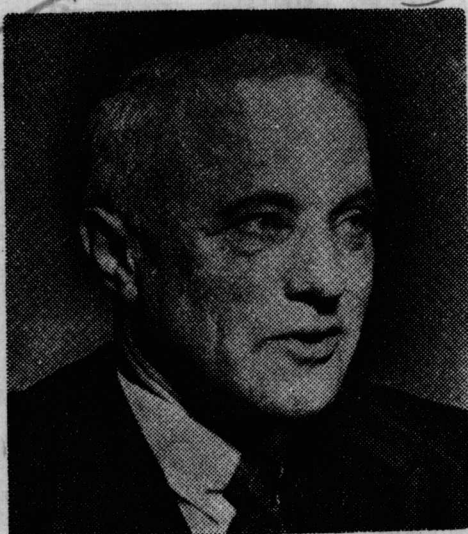
al Española (Madrid)

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The New York Times
Overseas Weekly
Nr. 269

Signatur: *Compton, Dr. Karl*

Datum: 10. Okt. 1948



Dr. Karl T. Compton, 61, will direct all military research for the nation. He has given up presidency of M. I. T. He was born in Ohio and is a graduate of Wooster and Princeton. He holds twenty-five honorary degrees.

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Dr. Compton
Dr. Arthur H.

19. Juni 1950

The Manchester Guardian

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ATOMIC BOMB FOR RETALIATION

Little Use in Europe

BERLIN, JUNE 18.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, who as director of the United States plutonium research project, 1942-5, helped to develop the first atomic bomb, declared to-night that Russia's atomic bombs "do not present any great advantage for war within Europe. But if retaliation is required from the United States across the ocean, the atomic bomb is of great advantage. It is at present the engineer's best answer to the problem of delivering a powerful blow on a selected target at a great distance," he said.

The American physicist, who is now Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, spoke before the Berlin Society for Christian-Jewish Co-operation on "Atomic energy and world brotherhood." Expressing agreement with Mr. Churchill's statement last year that Western Europe would already have come under Russian domination except for the atomic bomb, Dr. Compton added:

"The United States for the present is presumably better equipped with atomic weapons. . . . The chief usefulness of the weapons is in fighting an enemy far from the home base. As far as destructive effect is concerned it is cheaper to produce chemical explosives than atomic explosives."

The damage done by each atomic bomb used against Japan was no greater than that done by flights of several hundred aeroplanes dropping conventional bombs. However, when a blow is to be struck more than a thousand miles away, it is less difficult to send a single plane with an atomic bomb or guided missile than to send some hundreds of planes with conventional bombs.

ADVANTAGES OF STRENGTH

Since all nations equipped with atomic bombs are vulnerable to atomic attack, Dr. Compton said, "this situation will make each nation think seriously before engaging in any type of action that would call for armed retaliation." He said "all the world knows" that the United States would not start a war, because "our advantage lies in maintaining a stable and prosperous world," and went on:

"We should keep ourselves armed with atomic weapons until Russia gives firm evidence that she will not attempt by military action or pressure to force her control upon those whom we undertake to protect. We in the United States will endeavour not to let our military strength fall below his level. . . . I believe the chances are good that following this procedure, war may not in fact occur, and that our prayer that atomic bombs not be used again in war will in fact be answered."

He vigorously defended the American action in making the first atomic bomb, saying: "Not to have used this new-found power to stop short the most disastrous war in history would have been unpardonable." He forecast many peace-time uses for atomic energy, but said: "We must be prepared to wait for a number of decades before it is an economic competitor with coal and water power."

Besides the danger of war, the world faces "a second danger, economic disaster," Dr. Compton said. He said the continued growth of science is necessary to support the increase in global population as natural resources decline.

—Associated Press.