

have already labeled these policy recommendations as the atomic giveaway program. This is simply not true. It is not a giveaway program; it is not even a sell-away program. Under it the Commission gives nothing away. It doesn't even sell any of its own facilities. All it would do would be to permit others to own what they themselves have built and paid for, or, in the case of materials, bought and paid for, or manufactured. It seems ridiculous to me for one agency of the Federal Government to attempt to exclude others forever from a promising new field whose main significance will be to the overall economy, not to any particular segment of it."

Scientific Manpower

New Data on Reservists

A general call-up of reservists by the armed forces would mean the withdrawal from civilian employment of a significant number of the nation's chemists and chemical engineers, according to information released on May 31st by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. One out of six chemists listed in a report prepared in cooperation with the National Scientific Register, and one-fourth of the chemical engineers, were members of the reserve forces at the time they filled out questionnaires for the survey upon which the report is based.

An earlier study (*Manpower Resources in Physics, 1951*) indicated that about one physicist out of every seven is a reservist. In commenting on this aspect of the scientific manpower problem, the latter report pointed out that "the call-up of a substantial proportion of the physicists who are reservists might seriously handicap defense production and research, especially because the young men are concentrated in the two fields particularly important to the defense program—nuclear physics and electronics. Among the young men in the survey, particularly those who were in their late teens and early twenties during World War II, the proportion of reservists was found to be relatively high. It was 14 percent among the men physicists of all ages, 19 percent among those under 26 years of age, and 22 percent in the 26–34 year-old group. The proportion of reservists was still higher (26 percent) among the graduate students in the survey, the majority of whom are veterans."

The statistical data presented in these reports are from surveys conducted by the National Scientific Register with partial support from the National Science Foundation. The Register and its responsibilities for registration of scientists were transferred to the Foundation last January.

Loyalty and Security

FAS Committee Issues Statement

The Scientists' Committee on Loyalty Problems, formed by the Federation of American Scientists in the fall of 1948, has been succeeded by the Scientists' Com-

mittee on Loyalty and Security, centered in New Haven, Connecticut. Concerned "with security programs as they affect individual scientists, leaving to other groups the study of such programs with respect to civil liberties and democratic processes", the Committee is maintaining a file of up-to-date information on loyalty and security regulations and states that this information and informal advice is available to interested scientists on request, but that "the Committee does not attempt under any circumstances to judge the merits of individual cases".

Commenting on the executive order of April 27th establishing a new security program for Federal employees, the Committee has issued the following statement:

"The new Government employee security program represents an apparent major effort by the new administration to establish a workable program to clear up some of the confusion and shortcomings of the old system, and possibly arrest the trend toward ever-increasing investigations by Congressional committees. Briefly the new program abolishes the old Loyalty Review Board and replaces 'loyalty' by 'security' as a criterion of eligibility for Federal employment, leaves the agency head the final judge of eligibility, and extends the provisions of Public Law 733 (81st Congress, 2nd Session) to all departments and agencies of the Government.

"The Scientists' Committee on Loyalty and Security believes that the efforts of the administration to bring the enforcement of security safeguards under the executive branch of the Government, and to replace unwieldy loyalty criteria with those of security, may be steps in the right direction. The Committee is conscious, however, of the great responsibility which the new program places on department heads, and of the inequities and procedural differences which may arise unless the new program is administered with the greatest care. It remains to be seen how security standards will, in practice, be scaled to the actual requirements of an agency or of a particular project within an agency. The actual effect of the program on scientists in Government employment will not be clear until some procedural precedents have been established in the weeks and months ahead. For this reason, the Committee feels further comments at this time would be premature, but intends to review the program after it has passed through its initial phases and has achieved some stability.

"The Committee intends to continue its informal consultations with public officials, to offer constructive advice on how the program may best be administered in the interests of national security and how security standards may be scaled to the nature of the scientific work, and to call attention to injustices arising under the program. The Committee will welcome the views of responsible scientists on the new program, and is anxious to have cases of genuine injustice to scientists brought to its immediate attention. Correspondence should be addressed to the Scientists' Committee on Loyalty and Security, Box 2153 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut."

The membership of the Committee is as follows: