

GENERAL SCIENCE

# Smears Endanger Nation

House Committee on Un-American Activities is called threat to atomic energy research; scientists say national security is jeopardized by irresponsible attacks.

► AN IMMINENT THREAT to our national security and our entire governmental atomic energy research program has been called to the attention of President Truman and Governor Thomas E. Dewey by eight distinguished physical scientists, all of whom had participated in the government's atomic energy development.

Tactics of the House Committee on Un-American Activities have made employment on atomic energy research so undesirable that "the combined full-time personnel of highly capable scientists and engineers in the various government laboratories is on the verge of reaching a dangerously low level." Scientists shun government employment because of the possibility of being subjected "to irresponsible smears that may ruin them professionally for life". The hope was expressed that "the situation can be remedied before irreparable harm is done."

## Scientists Protest

Signing telegrams to the Democratic and Republican Presidential candidates were: Prof. Harrison Brown of the Institute for Nuclear Studies of the University of Chicago; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the President's Loyalty Board; Prof. T. R. Hogness, Director of the Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics, University of Chicago; Prof. Charles C. Lauritsen of the California Institute of Technology; Prof. Philip M. Morse, until recently Director of the Brookhaven National Laboratories; Dr. George B. Pegram, Dean of the Graduate Faculties of Columbia University; Prof. Harold C. Urey, Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago; and Dean John C. Warner of the Graduate School, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

All united in appraising "the atmosphere which is being created by actions and smearing methods of the House Committee on Un-American Activities" as creating "a situation within which it is becoming increasingly difficult for scientists and engineers to function."

"The Atomic Energy Commission is in no way to blame for the unfortunate situation that now exists," the scientists said. Since its formation, the Commission has worked vigorously to establish adequate centers for our atomic research. But the Atomic Energy Commission has been needlessly hampered because atomic energy has unfortunately become a 'political football'. As a result the commission has had

to adjust its own workings to the atmosphere created by the Un-American Activities Committee."

It was pointed out that of the 150 senior American scientists mentioned in the famous Smyth Report, an account of the government's wartime atomic energy program, "fewer than 10% are now devoting their full energies to the various government atomic energy programs." It can be expected, the scientists asserted, "that the tactics of the Un-American Activities Committee, if they continue as in the past, will make the situation even more acute."

The messages asserted:

"With the greatest respect to those relatively few excellent men who are now attempting to carry out adequate programs at Brookhaven, Berkeley, Argonne, Los Alamos, Hanford and Oak Ridge, we are forced to the conclusion that the combined full-time personnel of highly capable scientists and engineers in the various laboratories is on the verge of reaching a dangerously low level."

Many former workers on the atomic

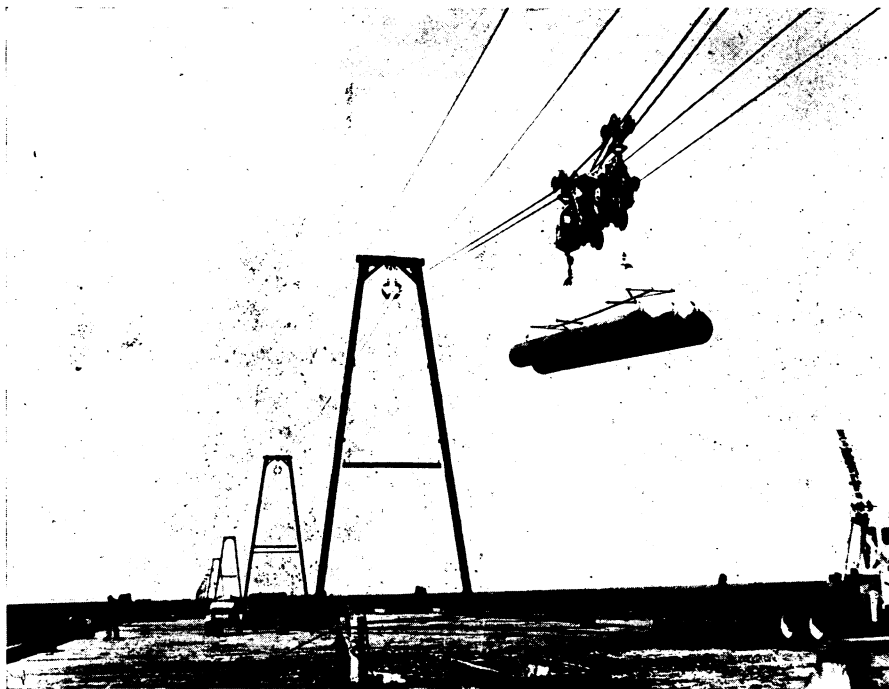
energy project have not remained "because they have found it increasingly difficult to reconcile themselves to government employment on secret projects where they are looked upon by groups such as the Un-American Activities Committee as men not to be trusted, where they must subject themselves to the possibility of irresponsible smears that may ruin them professionally for life. In many cases the men prefer to work elsewhere for considerably lower salaries on research programs completely unconnected with our atomic endeavors."

The climax of the Committee attacks on the scientists was reached this spring, the statement said, when the Committee issued its attack against Dr. Edward U. Condon.

"That attack was so repugnant to scientists that it will be years before the damage can be undone," it was stated. "And in the face of rumors of attacks yet to come, it will become increasingly difficult to retain top scientists in government service."

## Conditions for Research

The scientists called upon President Truman and Governor Dewey to consider that "No nation without adequate scientific resources can hope for any degree of security in the event of another war. In the face of this fact, it is important that the leaders of our nation attempt to understand the conditions under which scientific research can be and cannot be done. In particular, if our nation is to have a vigorous government research program, the



**TRIP OVER PERSIAN GULF**—This skyhook carries tons of steel pipe from vessel to supply base, at Ras el Mishaab, Saudi Arabia. Man-operated, it is equipped with a two-way radio for communication with shore office. The three-mile course along overhead cables is covered in only five minutes.

unhealthy atmosphere that has been created by the Un-American Activities Committee must be removed."

They urged President Truman "to in-

vestigate this situation, and then direct your powers in an attempt to secure a remedy."

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## GENERAL SCIENCE

## "No Brains, No Security"

*The following editorial under the title "No Brains, No Security" from the New York Star for Sept. 10 is reprinted by permission:*

► THERE is a nice touch of irony in the telegram eight outstanding scientists sent to President Truman and Governor Dewey to protest the smear tactics of the Thomas Committee. The Committee, having decked itself out in the garb of guardian of our national security and political mores, is inclined to answer each protest with the discovery of a new "spy ring." It defends its methods on the grounds that, though occasionally the innocent may suffer, roughshod tactics are necessary to protect the majority. But now in the crucible of the laboratory, where much of our security lies, the Committee has been weighed and found wanting.

The scientists said they had no real objection to a reasonable and competent inquiry for the sake of real security. But—and this was the determined, cold note in their telegrams—the hysterical outbursts of the Committee were causing many able scientists to avoid returning to or going into government service. Within memory of most of us, and presumably of the Thomas Committee, are the magnificent contributions to our atomic energy development by those scientists who, true to their creed of the rule of light and reason, fled the megalomaniacal hysteria of Nazism's late and unlamented leader. What better proof is there that security lies in access to the ablest talent, the brightest minds of our day? And conversely, what greater threat to our security than a group of investigators whose dimwitted tactics keep out of government service some of our finest brains?

Almost as the scientists were protesting, a prize example of what they were driving at came from the Thomas Committee. Even the usually respectful and careful Associated Press fell for the cheap attempt to discredit a solidly scientific project. An AP story on the Committee's hunt for a "third spy ring" led off this way: "The House Committee on Un-American Affairs is tracking down a report that an international group of scientists plans to star gaze from the middle of the Belgian Congo uranium fields." Note how "international group" is tossed in with "star gaze" to suggest something at once sinister and daffy about a project in a land of chattering Geiger counters—and monkeys.

On down in the story one learns on the authority of that eminent Republican

scientist from Pennsylvania—Rep. McDowell—that some \$9,000,000 is to be spent on an astronomical laboratory to be used by French, Dutch and Belgian, but NOT Russian scientists, in the midst of the Congo's most uranium-rich terrain. The Committee, McDowell proclaimed, is going to find out where the money comes from and what the hell is behind the scheme.

Well, we always like to help the Thomas Committee out. On best scientific authority we are able to advise it what the Congo project amounts to.

To show its gratitude for the financial support the Belgian government-in-exile got from the Congo during the war, Belgium decided to establish a laboratory and institute for study of tropical diseases and medicines in the Congo. The project is financed entirely by Belgium, on land under Belgian control, in an area rich in uranium belonging to the Belgians. In short, the project is an all Belgian affair and, like a lot of other things the Thomas Committee pokes its nose into, is none of its damn business.

[Facts about the Belgian Congo project are told in SNL, Sept. 11, p. 167.]

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## GENERAL SCIENCE

## House Committee Is Called "Inhumane"

► DR. LINUS PAULING, President-elect of the American Chemical Society, speaking at the St. Louis meeting, accused the House Un-American Activities Committee of "scorning humane and considerate treatment" in its inquiries.

He said witnesses, especially scientists, are "utterly without protection when the Thomas Committee takes hold." By way of contrast, Dr. Pauling said, the Atomic Energy Commission has handled the security problem "reasonably well."

Dr. Pauling, California Institute of Technology professor, said the commission has handled security cases which warranted dismissal without "unfair publicity" and with a chance for accused persons to defend themselves.

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Some natural gases used for fuel and lighting contain 10% or more of non-combustible nitrogen; scientists are now trying to find an economical way to take the nitrogen out before the gas is shipped to consumers by pipelines.

## PSYCHOLOGY

## You Inherit Old Age, Twin Study Reveals

► OLD AGE is inherited.

You can shorten your life by what you do or what happens to you in life, or by failing to take advantage of your constitutional potentialities. But you can't add one year to your limit of vital capacity, Dr. Franz J. Kallman, of the New York State Psychiatric Institute, told the American Psychological Association, meeting in Boston.

This conclusion is based on a study of 2,000 twins over 60 years of age. Not only is long life inherited, but also the ability to stay in good mental and physical health during all the period of senescence.

The likenesses between identical twin children, both in looks and personality, that make it hard for even their own parents to tell them apart, persist through old age, it was observed. They continue even when the twins are separated.

Old people cannot see as well on a dark night as younger men, Dr. James E. Birren, of Baltimore City Hospitals, told the same meeting. Dr. Birren compared 66 men aged 43 to 80, living in the Baltimore Infirmary, with 25 Navy enlisted men aged 18 to 23.

Some of the older men had structural defects which might account for the lack of dark adaptation. But others had no such defects.

Individual differences in the loss of ability to see in the dark are, however, great. The range for the older men is more than twice as great as for the younger men.

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## PSYCHOLOGY

## Faith in Future Runs High in American Youth

► FAITH IN THE FUTURE runs high in American youth of both high and low economic levels, with particular confidence expressed in the opportunities open for young people and success in marriage.

This is disclosed in a study by Dr. H. E. Jones, professor of psychology at the University of California, who tested 659 high school seniors from the same urban school in 1938, 1942 and 1947.

The psychologist asked for comments on 15 items on social and economic conditions and future prospects. There were four possible answers, two giving differing degrees of optimism and two reflecting pessimism.

Paradoxically, the greatest optimism occurred in the spring of 1942, when the subjects were facing the draft and when American military fortunes were at their lowest ebb in World War II. Optimism is still high, though not so high, generally, as in 1942.

On the statement, "There are actually a great many more opportunities today than ever before," 1 in 5 were in agreement in