

ment pay hearing costs, including the use of military counsel for the individual charged with doubtful loyalty.

*The Attorney General's List.* Among the dozen criteria which the commission suggests as bases for doubting an American's loyalty is membership in one of the 287 subversive organizations proscribed by the Attorney General's List. However, the commission recommends that the future listings be authorized only after an FBI investigation of the suspected organization and an opportunity for a hearing by examiners of the Central Security Office and the right of appeal to the Central Review Board.

The commission's report also points out that membership in proscribed organizations should be viewed in the light of the member's knowledge of the purposes of the organization. The commission further recommends that former Communists may be considered for clearance or employment if they have recanted and given convincing evidence that they no longer adhere to the aims of the Communist party or movement.

Refusal to testify on grounds of possible self-incrimination is also on the commission's list of criteria which may be considered in determining an American's loyalty. The recommendation is qualified, however, by the phrase, "unless the individual, after opportunity to do so, satisfactorily explains his refusal to testify."

*Classified Documents.* The report of the commission stresses the dangers to national security arising from overclassification of information which retards scientific and technologic progress and thus may deprive the nation of lead time that results from the free exchange of ideas. Consequently, the commission recommends abolishing the classification of "confidential" in the matter of documents and materials, pointing out that at present a defense contractor may clear a worker for access to "confidential" documents without reference to government security officers. "Secret" and "top-secret" classifications would be maintained. Documents previously classified "confidential" would be declassified gradually.

At present, only Government employees may be prosecuted for "willful disclosure to unauthorized persons" of classified information. The commission recommends enactment of a criminal statute that would provide penalties for anyone, in or out of the Government, who makes public the content of secret or top-secret documents. The proposed penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both.

Another piece of legislation proposed by the commission would authorize the

introduction of wire-tapping evidence that is procured by Federal officers in the investigation of criminal violations of security laws only. The specific approval of the Attorney General would be required in every case, and the Attorney General would report semiannually to the President and the National Security Council, enumerating the authorizations granted and stating the nature of each offense involved.

*Seaport Security.* The commission urges strengthening the present port security program by requiring that Coast Guard officers be assigned to screening duties for seamen's or dock workers' clearance on a full-time basis, and that they be trained in security techniques. Other recommendations would give the Commandant of the Coast Guard full jurisdiction over the program; place hearings in the hands of examiners from the proposed Central Security Office to promote uniformity in standards and procedures; make Army, Navy, and Coast Guard clearances for port workers interchangeable; and give detailed notice of reasons to persons who are denied clearance.

A security program similar to that governing seamen and dock workers would be set up for civilian air transport employees, if the commission's recommendations are followed. At present, only employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, or other Federal agencies involved in air transport are subject to clearance. The commission proposes that all crewmen on international flights be screened and that ground personnel be denied access to restricted areas of civilian airports unless cleared by the CAB. The new program would be administered by the Secretary of Commerce and the CAB.

The commission recommends that the present loyalty program covering Americans working for the United Nations or other international organizations should be continued and extended to those who are security risks for reasons other than doubtful loyalty to the United States.

*Passports.* The commission has proposed a number of important changes in the present use of passports and visas as instruments to protect the national security. One recommendation would transfer the control of visas, except those for diplomatic and official passports, from the Department of State to the Department of Justice, with specially trained officials of the Immigration Service attached to U.S. embassies and consulates abroad to administer the program. This would avoid the confusion of the present dual system under which an immigrant may be granted a visa by a U.S. consul abroad but is denied admission by an immigration officer at the

port of entry. The commission also recommends continuation of the registration and fingerprinting of aliens.

The commission urges Congressional clarification of the parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act. It also recommends withholding change in status of refugees already admitted under those provisions until they have all been adequately screened.

The commission believes that the practice of withholding a passport as a security measure should be continued, but that the standards and criteria for denying a passport should be clarified and fixed by legislation. The commission proposes that a single fingerprint be required on both application and passport, and that, in case a passport is refused, the reasons should be stated in writing as specifically as security permits.

The commission also recommends legislation making it a criminal offense for an American citizen to travel to any country in which his passport is declared to be invalid, or to refuse to surrender a passport that has been lawfully revoked.

## U.N. Report on Uses of Nuclear Energy

A United Nations report on the prospects for the use of nuclear energy by the peoples of the world has recently been issued in a limited edition. The 250-page mimeographed document, perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind prepared so far, has been submitted to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, which began consideration of its contents in Geneva on 2 July.

The volume deals with applications of atomic energy to power production, industry, and agriculture, as well as with labor problems and technical training facilities associated with the use of atomic energy.

One section of the report summarizes the current and future nuclear power programs in Canada, France, Soviet Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The material was collected through questionnaires sent to the various governments.

## Borden Awards

A total of 1344 college and university students have received Borden Company Foundation scholarship awards and prizes over the past 13 years. This is reported in a new Borden Company Foundation directory which, for the first time, lists all the college and university scholarship awards and prizes sponsored by the foundation. There are 176 such awards made annually. These are admin-