

## Appendix A

### Associations which sent Delegates or Observers to the Inaugural Conference America

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

(4 East 9th Street, New York 3, N.Y.)

The American A.S.W. was formed in 1939 with aims very similar to those covered by the social relations branch of the work of the British A.Sc.W. It is not, and does not aspire to become a trade union for scientific workers, since there are already such bodies in the United States. It now has about 1,500 members. Much work was done during the war towards mobilising scientists in general to give active support to the war effort. Of the A.A.S.W.'s publications, two in particular, "Science from Shipboard," and "The Races of Mankind" had a very wide sale. The Association is an active participant in the work of the National Council of Scientific Art, Professional and White Collar Organizations. In addition to campaigning for adequate measures for government assistance to scientific research, through a suitable National Science Foundation, the A.A.S.W. has played an active part in furthering the efforts of American scientists to secure genuine international control of atomic weapons.

#### ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Formed about 1880 as a purely professional association, the E.A.A. has found in recent years that the protection of the economic interests of its members requires a trade union approach. It has turned its attention, with great vigour, to collective bargaining. It has become the recognised negotiating agency at a number of large engineering factories in California, where it has achieved substantial improvements in salary and conditions of employment for all grades of scientific staff. Its Committee for control of Atomic Energy gave strong support to the McMahon bill for civilian control of atomic energy in the U.S.A. It has a membership of 3,500 consisting mainly of qualified engineers.

#### FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

1749 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

This body recruited some 4,000 members in a very few months after its formation early in 1946. It has arisen directly from the awakened social consciousness of American scientists as a result of the development of the atomic bomb. After this latest instrument of warfare was dropped, organisations of scientists who had worked on the Manhattan Project were formed, particularly at Chicago, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and New York. These organizations joined to form the Federation of Atomic Scientists, which later became the Federation of American Scientists, when it was extended to include scientists who had not actually worked on any of the projects, and were not concerned with nuclear physics. It has been extremely active and has played a very important part in forming American opinion about the atomic bomb and its implications and making some form of international control of atomic energy acceptable to the American people. The passing of the McMahon bill for the control of atomic energy by civilian instead of military authorities was largely due to its efforts. The Association now intends to devote attention to the general question of the utilization of science for human advancement.

UNION OF OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA  
1860 Broadway, New York City.

The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians joined the U.O.P.W.A. in February, 1946. It forms a scientific and technical division of 10,000 members of a 'white collar' union having a total membership of some 60,000. The F.A.E.C.T. was formed in 1933 as a result of the depression, and affiliated to the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1937. It has negotiated contracts for salary scales and working conditions in factories all over America, resulting in very substantial gains for its members. In the social relations field F.A.E.C.T. made numerous proposals during the war for better utilization of technical personnel, many of which were acted upon by the Roosevelt Administration. Its book 'Production for Victory,' a Labour Manual for increasing War Production has achieved very wide circulation in the States. In the general scope of its activities the scientific and technical division of U.O.P.W.A. appears to be very similar to the British Association of Scientific Workers.

## Australia

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS  
Box 3658, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia.

This body was established in 1939, with objects similar to those of the British A.Sc.W. It is not a trade union and the membership qualification requires a university degree, or technical college diploma in some branch of science, pure or applied, natural or social. On trade union matters the Association works in the closest collaboration with the Federation of Scientific and Technical Workers, a recently formed union embracing workers in scientific laboratories. The membership of the A.A.S.W. is about 1,000. It has been very active in organizing conferences of scientists to discuss and make recommendations to the Australian Government on the effective application of science and scientific manpower for the solution of problems raised by the war and by post-war reconstruction.

## Canada

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS  
P.O. Box 228, Ottawa, Ontario.

The C.A.Sc.W. was formed in the latter part of 1944, with a programme based on two main objects:—"To secure the fullest use of science for the benefit of humanity, and to promote the interests and economic welfare of scientific workers." It now has about 700 members in eight branches across Canada. Though not a trade union, the C.A.Sc.W. has had to give a good deal of attention to the problem of the economic status of scientists owing to the serious effects of the continuous exodus of scientific manpower from Canada to the U.S.A., where conditions are much more attractive. However, the emphasis remains on the broader objects of the Association, which are being pursued through public lectures, scientific film shows, radio talks, etc. The Association publishes a journal "The Canadian Scientist" as well as various pamphlets and memoranda. The C.A.Sc.W. has been in the forefront of the struggle waged by scientists everywhere to secure the use of atomic energy for peace instead of destruction—the pamphlet "Atomic Energy" by members engaged on the Canadian atomic energy project was very successful.

## China

### CHINESE ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

*Secretary*: Dr. T'U. Chang-Wang, Dept. of Meteorology, National Central University, Nanking.

The Chinese Association of Scientific Workers was founded in 1945, with Chancellor Chow of Chekiang National University as President, and Dr. T'u Chang-wang of the National Central University of Nanking as Secretary. It has about 500 members and membership is open to workers with science degrees.

Soon after it was formed, the Association gave a public warning of the consequences of continued civil war. It has established student centres in Princeton, Chicago, and Berkely, U.S.A. The Chinese Association is considering the formation of a co-operative for the sale of scientific instruments and the publication of books. It is likely that member organizations of the Federation will be able to help in negotiating contracts for the co-operative in their own countries.

## France

### ASSOCIATION DES TRAVAILLEURS SCIENTIFIQUES

Maison de l' Université Française, 47 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris V<sup>e</sup>

The A.T.S. had its origin in an underground resistance group of French scientists who were members of the National University Front (Front National Universitaire) during the occupation; after the liberation of Paris this group was converted into an Association. On account of its origin, the A.T.S. differs somewhat in structure from other associations of scientific workers, but its aims are the same. It has 1,200 members divided into permanent sections according to subject: chemistry, physics, biology, etc. The executive committee contains a secretary-general, an administrative secretary, a librarian, a treasurer, and a foreign secretary and correspondent.

The A.T.S. is not a trade union, but co-operates with the trade unions which contain scientific workers.

It aims at the utilization of scientific discoveries for peaceful ends, and the increase in human well-being. It hopes to achieve this through a material and intellectual co-ordination among scientific workers.

Furthermore, it aims to prevent scientific discoveries, especially in pure science, being kept secret, it seeks to assure their widest and most speedy diffusion in order to maintain the collective and progressive character of the development of the sciences, and to support as effectively as possible the contribution of research workers towards human solidarity. It seeks to provide political circles and the public with correct information on scientific matters, so that the importance of scientific research for the prosperity of the country and its cultural development should be fully understood.

It takes an active part to assure full co-operation in the elaboration and realization of the Monnet Plan for the modernization of the French economy.

The A.T.S. seeks to make scientists conscious of their responsibilities, of the importance of their place in Society, and of the dignity of their profession.

It contributes in accordance with the programme of UNESCO, to international co-operation in the field of science. It participates in the organization of international holiday camps for young research workers.

It co-operates with the National Centre for Scientific Research to improve the conditions for research, and to assure systematic instruction of young research workers in the technique of research. It has worked with full success in this direction during the last two years.

A.T.S. also publishes a bulletin.

## Great Britain

### ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

15 Half Moon Street, London, W.1. GROsvenor 4761

Formed as far back as 1918 (as the National Union of Scientific Workers) the A.Sc.W. re-adopted trade union status in 1940, and affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1941. Its membership is 17,211, more than half of whom are scientists holding a bachelors' degree or its equivalent. As a trade union, the Association has fought and won numerous actions for improved salary scales and working conditions, both for individual members and for large groups. It has concluded a 'procedure agreement' with the very powerful Engineering Employers' Federation, by which the Association is recognised as the legitimate negotiating body for scientific and technical staffs of all firms which are members of the Federation.

The work of the Association to secure more complete and extensive utilization of science for human needs finds expression in its attempts to secure better planning of scientific effort in Great Britain by the Government. It has produced many detailed plans for the development of British industry, and has made a special study of fuel and power, at the request of the Mineworker's Federation.

The Trades Union Congress has set up a 'Scientific Advisory Committee,' which includes leading members of the A.Sc.W.

### ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

Ty'n y gongl, Caradoc Road, Aberystwyth, Wales.

The Association of University Teachers was formed in 1919; it has 32 branches in the different University Institutions of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, with a membership of approximately 2,000; its objects are the advancement of university education and research, the promotion of common action among university teachers and researchers and the safeguarding of the interests of its members. It publishes "The University Review" three times yearly, and has issued reports on a variety of topics, including one on post-war University Developments in 1944-45 (in 3 parts). It is a corporate member of the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers.

### INSTITUTION OF PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS

17 Hans Place, London, S.W.1.

The Institution of Professional Civil Servants was founded in 1919 by the amalgamation of a number of staff associations in the various departments of the British Civil Service, in order to safeguard the interests of the professional, scientific and technical staffs.

It is the recognized national organization for all the higher grades in those fields of the British Civil Service and has represented them in negotiations with the Treasury and the various Departments of State.

It has over 30,000 members, organized in four main groups:—

- (1) Accountants, doctors, lawyers and other professional officers not covered by the remaining groups.
- (2) Architects, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.
- (3) Engineers (other than research and development engineers).
- (4) Scientists (including research and development engineers).

The last group, numbering some 7,000 members, collaborates closely with the British A.Sc.W., and was represented at the inauguration of the W.F.S.W.

## Holland

### NETHERLANDS ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATORS

Endegeesterstraativeg 11, Oegstgeest, Holland.

Verbond van Wetenschappelijke Onderzoekers was formed in July, 1946. It aims at an enhancement of the social status of the scientific worker both with regard to his economic reward, the facilities that he is given for work, and the attention that is paid to his opinion as to what use should be made of the results of his work. The Association desires also to increase the sense of social responsibility of scientific investigators, so that they will become active in pressing for the utilizations of the methods and results of the sciences for the welfare of mankind.

## South Africa

### ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

c/o. Dr. F. Sebba, Dept. of Chemistry, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Cape, S.A.

This was formed in 1942 and has about 700 members. It aims at promoting the social application of science and works for the freedom of thought and action of all scientists. The branches work through committees, parliamentary matters being negotiated at Capetown, the legislative centre.

In education, valuable survey work had been done, an advisory panel on scientific careers formed, and teachers' refresher courses held. The medical technologists have been successfully organized into an Association, and the food groups have given much publicity to scientific aspects of nutrition. The Association is in touch with the social and economic developments in the Union and takes suitable action on social and scientific matters.

## New Zealand

### THE NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

P.O. Box 3001, Wellington, C.I., New Zealand.

The New Zealand Association of Scientific Workers was formed in December, 1941, and its membership is now about 200, or 10 per cent. of the potential membership. It is not registered as a trade union and concentrates on the social relations of science. During the war a campaign was organized for co-ordination of scientific work and now national problems are being tackled scientifically. The economic position and working conditions of scientific workers are also being examined. The Association plays a considerable part in bringing science to the people through the medium of the press, film and radio. It publishes a quarterly journal of high standard which keeps members in touch with the activities of the Association and contains numerous articles of local scientific interest.