lems. The very few arms-race articles published by the AIP have been very wordy and descriptive; traditional technical articles in these areas have been totally lacking. It seems to me, for a balanced discussion, that physicists from outside the weapons industry should be able to estimate roughly the effects of superhardening missile sites, MIRV, and so on. If we, the physicists, can not do this, then how can we expect our nontechnical congressman to do any better? It seems to me that there should be a place somewhere in the AIP journals for technical articles on science-and-society topics.

DAVID HAFEMEISTER
California Polytechnic State University
San Luis Obispo, California

Remembrances of 1910

In the October 1974 issue (page 9) a picture was published in the "Letters" section—a 1910 picture of those who attended a Washington meeting at the old Bureau of Standards, and readers were asked to identify people in the group.

I believe that no. 73 is Irwin G. Priest. He was at the Bureau during 1907–32. In the years when I knew him he was head of Colorimetry. While I did not know him in 1910, I did know him a dozen years later, when cooperation was established between the Bureau and the Munsell Research Laboratory, which at his suggestion was moved from New York to Baltimore (June 1923). Priest died in 1932 or 1933, following a coronary attack on his return from the 1931 conference of the International Commission on Illumination, where he had successfully helped to conclude the adoption of the 1931 CIE standards for colorimetry, used today throughout the world as basic standards in this field of science.

While I knew H. E. Ives and E. C. Crittenden in the late 1920's, I do not feel nearly so certain of their identification as I do of no. 73 as Priest. Of him I feel very certain—his stance, and shock of hair, as well as face and height, help in the identification.

DOROTHY NICKERSON
Washington, D.C.

•

I believe that the person in the back row, identified by number 73 in your legend, is the late Irwin G. Priest.

Priest was born on 27 January 1886, received his BA degree from Ohio State University in 1907, and went to work immediately as a laboratory assistant at the National Bureau of Standards. Successively, he became an assistant physicist in 1908, an associate physicist in 1915 and a physicist in 1919.

Priest became the Head of the Colorimetry Section of the NBS in 1913, a post to which the late Deane B. Judd succeeded in 1932.

ARTHUR C. HARDY
Wellesley, Mass.

•

Number 70 in the photo is Clark W. Chamberlain, who at the time of the meeting was chairman of the physics department at Vassar College.

Chamberlain did his graduate work at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University, and was noted for his design and construction of an instrument which he called a "compound interferometer" much to the disconcertment of A. A. Michelson.

Prior to the position at Vassar, Chamberlain was chairman of the physics department here at Denison University, and in 1912 he was called to the presidency of Denison, a position he held for over a decade.

After leaving the presidency of Denison he did advanced study in the Cavendish Laboratory and returned to the US to take a position on the staff of Michigan State University.

It was my pleasure to serve on the staff of the physics department here at Denison during Chamberlain's term of presidency.

RICHARD H. HOWE
Denison University
Granville, Ohio

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My wife and I were able to identify two of the persons attending the 1910 meeting of the APS in Washington. They are: no. 26, Edward L. Nichols, who was head of the department of physics at Cornell University and President of APS, 1907–08, and no. 73, Irwin G. Priest, who was Head, Colorimetry Section at NBC.

E. P. T. TYNDALL
Long Beach, California

•

. . . I believe that no. 27 in your photograph is Daniel Shea, who was the chairman of the physics department of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

JAMES G. BRENNAN
Chairman, Dept. of Physics
The Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C.

In praise of AAPT

The October issue contains a welcome profile on Arnold A. Strassenburg, the Executive Officer of the American Association of Physics Teachers (page 79).

The AAPT is one of the most worth-