

Professor Zemansky, the Institute's new treasurer, is a former president of the American Association of Physics Teachers and has been a member of the AIP Governing Board since 1952. He graduated from City College in 1921 and was immediately appointed a fellow in the physics department. While teaching there, he attended graduate school at Columbia University, receiving his PhD in 1927. In 1928 he was awarded a National Research Council Fellowship for research at Princeton University. After two years under K. T. Compton at Princeton and one year under R. Ladenburg at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, he returned to teach at City College where he has been ever since, except for a trip around the world on a sabbatical leave in 1936, and some war work in 1942-43. A member of the Low Temperature Laboratory staff at Columbia, where he has taken part in studies of the heat capacities of superconducting elements, Professor Zemansky is known for the treatise written with A. C. G. Mitchell on resonance radiation (1934), for a widely used textbook on thermodynamics (1937), and for the elementary physics texts written with F. W. Sears (1947 and 1949). He is a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the National Bureau of Standards and serves on two National Research Council committees, one for awarding postdoctoral fellowships, and the other to advise US representatives on the International Committee for Symbols, Units, and Nomenclature in physics.

Other actions taken at the annual meeting of the AIP Governing Board included the re-election of Frederick Seitz as chairman and Wallace Waterfall as secretary. The following seven physicists have been elected as new members of the Governing Board:

Walter S. Baird, president of Baird Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Raymond T. Birge, emeritus professor and chairman of the department of physics at the University of California in Berkeley.

Frank D. Dexter, of the Bakelite Company, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Irvine C. Gardner, chief of the Division of Optics and Meteorology of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington.

Charles Kittel, professor of physics at the University of California in Berkeley.

R. B. Lindsay, dean of the Graduate School and director of the Ultrasonics Laboratory at Brown University in Providence, R. I.

R. Ronald Palmer, professor of physics at Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

They replace the following board members whose terms have expired:

J. W. Buchta, associate dean of College of Science, Literature, and Arts, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Deane B. Judd, Photometry and Colorimetry Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

W. H. Markwood, Jr., research supervisor, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

Philip M. Morse, professor of physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Brian O'Brien, project head, American Optical Company, Southbridge, Massachusetts.

William Shockley, director of Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory, Beckman Instruments, Inc., Mountain View, California.

J. H. Van Vleck, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, dean of applied science, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Stratton Committee Reports

EARLY in 1955 the National Academy of Sciences made public an exchange of letters between presidential assistant Sherman Adams and Academy president Detlev Bronk regarding a White House request that a special committee be appointed to advise on the formulation of government policy on the relations between questions of loyalty and the awarding of grants and contracts in support of unclassified scientific research. Dr. Bronk accordingly appointed a seven-man committee headed by Julius A. Stratton, vice president and provost of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and consisting of the following additional members: R. F. Bacher, professor of physics at California Institute of Technology; Laird Bell, Chicago attorney; W. O. Fenn, professor of physiology at Rochester; R. F. Loeb, professor of medicine at Harvard; and H. M. Wriston, president emeritus of Brown University.

In his original request for the committee study, Mr. Adams noted that a problem arises in the handling of questions regarding the loyalty of individuals working under unclassified government grants or contracts to private institutions, inasmuch as such cases do not fall within the purview of the federal security program. "No one," he added, "will question the fundamental principle that only those who are loyal to our government should be beneficiaries of government grants-in-aid or contracts."

The Stratton Committee, in submitting its report on April 4th, responded: "An allegation of disloyalty should not by itself be grounds for adverse administrative action on a grant or contract for unclassified research by scientifically competent investigators; if the indications of disloyalty appear sufficiently serious to warrant any action at all, the government in the opinion of the committee has no other course than to bring formal charges and to produce the evidence in open hearing before legally constituted authority." The report emphasized that, while disloyalty cannot be condoned, the proper objectives of government in sponsoring basic, unclassified research can best be served by concentration on scientific competence alone. "We are confident," the committee said, "that formal confirmation of such a policy by the federal government would have a vastly reassuring effect upon the scientific community at large and would contribute much to the effective utilization of our national resources for the public interest through the advancement of science."