

COMPANY

PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS





Dr. Otto Stern Carnegie Institute of Technology Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES 2101 CONSTITUTION AVE. WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



AIR MAIL



DR. OTTO STERN
759 CRAGMONT AVENUE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Wardman Park Hôtel Washington 8, D.C.

Office of the President 2101 Constitution Avenue Washington 25, D. C.

February 14, 1949

To the Members of the National Academy of Sciences

As a sequel to the discussion of the subject of civil rights which occurred during the business session of the Academy on April 27, 1948, and to subsequent discussions within the Council of the Academy at their meetings on June 10 and November 14, 1948, I invited Messrs. Conant, Oppenheimer, and Buckley to draft a statement which might represent the convictions of the Academy membership on this subject.

Their statement was submitted to the Council of the Academy in January and was considered at their meeting on February 3, 1949. It was adopted by unanimous vote and I was instructed to send it to the President for such use as he might wish to make of it. It was voted that the statement should not receive publicity through action of the Council or the Academy.

A copy of the statement is attached hereto.

Yours very sincerely,

a.n. Richardo_

Alfred N. Richards President

Encl.

THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

A Statement Adopted by
THE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Authorized for Transmission to
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The last years have brought a great increase in the number of scientists, working directly or indirectly for the Government on military problems, who are entrusted with technical, military or political information which the Government desires to keep secret. There have been many public expressions of concern for the security of such information, and the Government has instituted procedures, largely as counter-measures against the element of conspiracy in the communist movement, to assure security and loyalty. These measures have frequently been long drawn out, have in some cases caused distress, and have brought criticism both as to substance and procedure on the government agencies concerned. Recognizing these developments and the need for maintaining, without risk to national security, a full measure of effectiveness in scientific work and the climate of freedom essential to its vigor, the Council of the National Academy of Sciences submits the following brief comments for appropriate Government consideration.

The Council of the National Academy desires explicitly to repudiate any suggestion that scientists should be accorded any preferred treatment, compared to their colleagues in other walks of life. On the contrary, we believe that the problem as it affects scientists is no different from that which affects all men in government service, and that comment will be of value, if at all, only if so construed.

Positions involving responsibility for, or access to, matters which should remain secret, need to be filled by men who can be trusted whether they are scientists or not. In assessing trustworthiness, considerations of loyalty and

conviction are obviously pertinent; but considerations of character, experience and temperament are more frequently involved and are equally important. The measures involved in such assessment are not, as the experience of the last years has shown, easily perfected. Neither the secret investigations of the employee's record, nor the act of judgment itself, which must resolve doubt not in favor of the individual but in favor of security, can be subject to our traditional juridical safeguards. Under these circumstances it is important to discover means of reducing the scope of the problem, and of minimizing the consequences of error.

We believe that there are at least two steps in this direction which could profitably be considered. One is to distinguish far more sharply than has heretofore been done between employees who have access to secret material or are in key positions, and other employees. For this latter group we see no reason for, and many reasons against, applying elaborate investigative machinery. Here only normal measures of careful scrutiny of employees should apply. The second step relates to the class of employees whose responsibilities and opportunities are such that special security measures are necessary. When it is found that a man occupying a position involving access to secret material has been judged unsuitable, or when a strong presumption has been established that he is unsuitable, he should not be allowed to continue in that position. In many cases of unsuitability not involving violations of the law, it will be clear that he can be transferred to another position which does not involve secrecy and in which he may be suitably employed. In no case, however, should he be stigmatized, condemned, or otherwise penalized except after prosecution in the courts where he will have an opportunity publicly to defend himself. In general, we believe that by a more careful separation of its punitive from its preventive aspects, the problem of security in government service will be rendered, not easy surely, but far more manageable.

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OTTO STERN 759 Cragmont Avenue BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA Mr. FRED E. WRIGHT Home Secretary National Academy of Sciences 2101 Constitution Avenue WASHINGTON. D.C. Berkeley, May 6, 1945. SIR : It is with great pleasure that I accept the election as a member of the National Academy of Sciences. Please, convey to the National Academy of Sciences the expression of my deepest gratitude for the great hanor bestowed on me. Thanking you very sincerely for your kind letter, I am Very respectfully yours, Dr. Otto Stern Carnegie Institute of Technology Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE OF THE HOME SECRETARY 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

25 April 1945

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that you were elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences at its Annual Meeting held in Washington, April 23 and 24, 1945. The Academy thus desires to express its high appreciation of your services to science and trusts you will signify your acceptance of this election.

In due course a diploma signed by the officers of the Academy will be sent to you.

Assuring you of my personal pleasure in counting you as one of our members, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Fred. E. Wighs. Home Secretary

Dr. Otto Stern Carnegie Institute of Technology Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The expression of my deepest gratitude for the great honor bedowed on me of accept with great pleasure the election as a member of the National Trad of Sciences

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

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elected.

Dr. Otto Stern Carnegie Institute of Technology Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

20 April 1948

To the Members of the National Academy of Sciences:

Three hundred and ten responses have been received to my request for approval or disapproval of publication of the statement concerning the Thomas Committee procedure. Approvals, 275; disapprovals, 35.

This result has been submitted to the Council of the Academy. Their decision, almost unanimous, was that publication of the statement at this time and without permission from the Thomas Committee would be inadvisable.

However, on April 14, in company with the Home Secretary, I met Mr. Thomas and gave him the statement. After reading it, he expressed appreciation of the fact that we had come directly to him; approved the sending of a copy to each member of his Committee; said that the members of the Academy could be assured that Dr. Condon would get completely fair treatment in the hearing soon to begin.

It became apparent that Mr. Thomas regards his mission to expose and eliminate communistic sympathizers from government posts so serious as to render him impervious to such criticisms as those which have been published by various groups of scientists.

I think that the interview was more effective than publication would have been and feel sure that by refraining from publication possible danger to relations between the Academy and Government has been avoided.

Yours very sincerely,

Alfred N. Richards President

a.M. Richards

Dear Member of the National Academy of Sciences:

The letter of March 31, from Dr. Richards, submitting a proposed statement concerning the attack on Dr. Condon, includes in full the Report of the Un-American Activities Committee, and no reply or rebuttal by Dr. Condon. It has therefore appeared desirable to the undersigned to call attention to a statement by members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, with the permission of its president, Dr. Howard Mumford Jones. We have all been close enough to the case to feel that this statement is an accurate representation of the facts.

L. C. Dunn Louis P. Hammett Victor K. LaMer L. G. Longsworth D. A. MacInnes
I. I. Rabi
M. M. Rhoades
D. D. Van Slyke

To the Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences:

Gentlemen:

A committee consisting of the undersigned has been appointed by the Council of the Academy to report to the Fellows regarding the attack on Dr. E. U. Condon, Fellow of the Academy, and Director of the National Bureau of Standards, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

We have looked into the published information, consisting of the Report to the Full Committee of the Special Sub-Committee on National Security, of the Committee on Un-American Affairs; correspondence and press releases from the Committee and the Department of Commerce; and an address and release to the press and radio by Congressman Chet Holifield of California. These documents leave in our minds no doubt but that the committee has attacked Dr. Condon in the press, by the use of insinuation and innuendo, without producing valid evidence of disloyalty. The Secretary of Commerce takes the same view, and supports Dr. Condon's loyalty, as have the investigating agencies which have looked into his record.

The charges against Dr. Condon consist largely of statements that he has associated with certain diplomatic representatives of Poland and other eastern European countries; that he belongs to a certain American-Soviet Science Society; that he has made friendly speeches regarding Russian scientists; and that he has encouraged the interchange of scientific reports with Russia. They omit to state that the diplomatic representative most discussed was a member of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and a fellow-physicist, with whom Condon would naturally have scientific dealings; that the American-Soviet Science Society is an organization, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, for the purpose of making reports of Soviet research available in this country; that the friendly speeches were made soon after the war, when a resumption of scientific relations between this country and the Soviet Union was desired generally by American scientists. One gets the impression, from reading the attack, that the House Committee is interpreting a natural desire to share the results of scientific research internationally as evidence of disloyalty.

Such persecution of government scientists can only result in a reluctance on the part of reputable scientists to take government positions, at a time when effective government science is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the country. We believe that the Academy should go on record as opposing such methods. We propose the following statement of our position:

"The Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences condemn the un-American procedure of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in publishing in the public press charges of disloyalty against Dr. E. U. Condon, on evidence which clearly appears inadequate, and without giving him an adequate opportunity to present his case."

P. W. Bridgman, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,
Harvard University

E. M. Morgan, Professor of Law, Harvard University

J. C. Slater, Chairman. Professor of Physics, Massachusests Institute of Technology REPORT OF THE FULL COMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Members of Sub-Committee:

Honorable J. Parnell Thomas, Chairman Honorable Richard B. Vail Honorable John S. Wood

When the Committee on Un-American Activities was reorganized in January, 1947, it adopted an eight-point program of investigation. The fourth point of that program stated: "Those groups and movements who are trying to dissipate our atomic bomb 'know-how' for the benefit of a foreign power will have the undivided attention of our committee agents, as well as those who are seeking to weaken other aspects of our national security." While your Sub-Committee is fully aware that it is not our responsibility to detect and counter the espionage activities of foreign countries in the United States, nevertheless in our continuing investigation of the extent and character of communism here, we necessarily have to check on the activities of Soviet agents, because of the integration and tie-up between so-called domestic communist activities and that of the official Soviet Government.

That the Soviet Union and her satellite nations have been desperately attempting to not only secure our complete atomic know-how, but also to weaken or destroy our hold of this important knowledge, is plainly evident to this Sub-Committee. As the full Committee is aware, for over a year now, agents of the Committee have been assigned to special investigations in this field, and while their investigation is not yet completed, the Sub-Committee feels that it should submit a preliminary report, particularly on one aspect of this matter which is of such importance that it demands immediate attention. It has to do with Doctor Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. From the evidence at hand, it appears that Dr. Condon is one of the weakest links in our atomic security. In substantiation of this statement, the Sub-Committee respectfully submits the following information:

Personal History and Education of Dr. Edward U. Condon:

Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on March 2, 1902. On November 9, 1922, he married Emilie Honzek, an American-born woman of Czechoslovakian descent. Dr. Condon is a graduate of the University of California, having received an A. B. degree from that institution in 1924, and a Ph. D. in 1926. During the years 1926 and 1927, Condon studied at the Universities of Munich and Gottingen in Germany. In 1928, Dr. Condon was a lecturer on physics at Columbia University in New York City. In 1929, Condon was a professor of physics at Princeton University, and during the years 1930 to 1937, he was Associate Director of the Physics Department at the institution. From September 1937, through November 4,

1945, Dr. Condon was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. While with the Westinghouse Laboratories where he was employed as Director, Condon was a consultant on war research projects, being performed at the radiation laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and the University of California, at Berkeley, California. Condon is principally regarded as a theoretical physicist which involves radar, nuclear physics, radio-active tracers, mass spectroscopy and the elastic properties of metals. On November 5, 1945, Dr. Edward U. Condon was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon was recommended by Henry A. Wallace, who was then Secretary of Commerce. The Bureau of Standards is a bureau in the Department of Commerce.

In addition to the employment mentioned above, it should be noted that during the year 1940, Condon was a member of the National Defense Research Committee and that during the year 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research. During the 79th Congress, Dr. Condon was scientific Adviser to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy. In July, 1946, Dr. Condon was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom bomb test made at Bikini Atoll. Condon has also served as an advisor to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Information regarding the National Bureau of Standards:

The National Bureau of Standards is the principal agency of the Federal Government for research in physics, mathematics, chemicals and engineering. It acts as custodian of the Nation's basic scientific standards and serves government and industry in an advisory capacity on any scientific and technical matters in the physical sciences. The Bureau's direct appropriations for the fiscal year totaled approximately \$6,800,000, which was supplemented by approximately \$10,800,000 in funds transferred by the Army, Navy, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the office of the Secretary of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, and other Federal agencies.

The bulk of the Bureau's work is conducted at its laboratories in Washington, D. C. However, it has several field testing stations located at various points within the United States and its territorial possessions. Included in the research work presently being conducted by the Bureau of Standards is the field of radio propagation, which relates to guided missiles. In conducting its radio propagation activities, the Bureau of Standards maintains field stations at Sterling, Virginia; Adak, Alaska; Punnene, Maui, T.H.; Palmyra Island; Guam Island; Trinidad, British West Indies; and Las Cruces, White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico. Research projects engaged in by the Bureau of Standards at the present time concern atomic energy, radar proximity fuses, instrument-landing systems, and radiosonde. During the year 1947, the Bureau of Standards conducted research work on classified projects for the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

With reference to the work performed under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission, it should be noted that the background for this activity extends to the early years of the 20th Century, for in the atomic energy field,

the National Bureau of Standards has had the responsibility for conducting basic research associated with the scientific standards, the physical constances and properties of substances and methods of measurement and instrumentation. The atomic bomb project itself originated in the Bureau in 1939. Other national defense work carried on by the Bureau of Standards during the year 1947, particularly for the Army and Navy, consisted of basic studies of the properties of electro-magnetic radiation in connection with communication and radar activities, the development of related instrumentation, and radio propagation research. The Bureau also conducted special research regarding jet fuels, the design and construction of new types of optical-range finders and methods of retarding gun erosion. The Bureau of Standards is one of the most important national defense research organizations in the United States. Because of this, it has become the target of espionage agents of numerous foreign powers. The Sub-Committee has in its possession a list of employees of the National Bureau of Standards who have been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission to perform work on atomic projects. Because of the fact that this list contains restricted data, it is not being included in this report. However, it is to be noted that when this list was issued at the end of November 1947, the name of Dr. Edward U. Condon was carried in a pending status. This list contains the names of all of those persons who are qualified to work on atomic energy projects from a loyalty standpoint. The fact that the name of the Director of the Bureau of Standards was carried in a pending status by the Atomic Energy Commission as late as November 1947, becomes a matter of serious concern to us when it is recalled that he had, as early as 1941, held several important positions in the United States Government which related to the development of atomic energy. For instance, in 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research, and in July 1946 he was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which, as stated previously in this report, was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom bomb test made at Bikini Atoll. It is of interest to note, that in May 1947, Dr. Condon reorganized the Bureau of Standards and set up 14 separate divisions. Despite the fact that he had not been cleared to perform work on atomic energy projects for the Atomic Energy Commission, he appointed himself head of the Atomic Physics Division, one of the Divisions involved in the reorganization. That the Atomic Energy Commission had reason to doubt the loyalty of Dr. Condon, is evidenced by a letter, the original of which the Sub-Committee

That the Atomic Energy Commission had reason to doubt the loyalty of Dr. Condon, is evidenced by a letter, the original of which the Sub-Committee has in its possession, which letter was dated July 11, 1946, and is addressed to a member of Congress, who at that time was a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress. This letter was written by a person who held a high post in the security division of the Manhattan Project, and who is now a ranking official of the Atomic Energy Commission. The first paragraph of this letter is quoted in part as follows:

"Attached is a very hurried attempt which may be of some help. Unfortunately, the ____ group has loaded me down in preparation for Friday's meeting. May I suggest that you demand Dr. Condon's record of the FBI. It would be enlightening."

The associations of Dr. Condon and his wife have been cause for great concern to the agencies charged with the security of the United States. Dr. Condon, knowingly or unknowingly, entertained and associated with persons who are alleged Soviet espionage agents, and persons now reported to be under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury. So serious have Dr. Condon's associations been, that on May 15, 1947, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, sent a confidential letter to W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce. The letter is quoted in part as follows: "The files of the Bureau reflect that Dr. Edward U. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944. "Mr. and Mrs. Condon associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among those are Mrs. Joseph Winiewize, wife of the Polish Ambassador, Virginia Woerk, a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy, Helen M. Harris, Secretary of the Polish Embassy and Ignace Zlotowski, former Counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish Delegate to the United Nations. "Helen Harris is identified as a former secretary to the American Soviet Science Society during the time it was known as Science Committee of the National American Soviet Friendship Society, She went to work for the Polish Embassy in the fall of 1946. "Zlotowski is identified as a nuclear scientist who studied under Joliet Curie, known member of the Communist Party. He was ex-secretary of the American Soviet Society. It is known that in February 1947, Zlotowski purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce. "It is also known that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent. It is also reliably reported that in March 1947, Zlotowski offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to scientific groups as a means of transmitting scientific material outside the United States, dissemination of which had to be restricted because of security reasons by military authorities. "Zlotowski was in contact with Anatole Cromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who has since returned to Russia. Mrs. Emily Condon applied for passports for European travel in 1926, and passport for travel to Russia in 1945. Passports were withdrawn, Condon issued passport 276319 on October 11, 1946, to travel and study in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark and Switzerland. He applied for passport June 4, 1946, to Russia which was issued but was later cancelled by the Army." There are other instances in which Dr. Condon and his wife have been guests at the home of persons who are attached to the Embassies of Soviet satellite nations. Also present were the representatives of official Soviet agencies. - 4 -

We have previously stated herein that the Bureau of Standards, because of its importance to the national defense, has become a focal point for espionage agents attached to foreign governments. For a great many years, the Bureau of Standards has been visited by representatives of many foreign governments.

In order to accommodate foreign visitors, shortly after his own appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Condon appointed Demetry I. Vinogradoff, a Russian-born scientist, as the liaison representative of the Bureau. Vinogradoff, prior to his affiliation with the Bureau of Standards was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the wartime years, he was in charge of liaison between the Westinghouse Electric Company and the representatives of the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

During the period July 1946 through March 31, 1947, a total of 238 visitors and 64 delegates from foreign nations, including Russia and Poland, visited the National Bureau of Standards. During this period, a total of 39 Russians and 3 Polish nationals visited the Bureau. Among these visitors, were the Naval Attache and the Assistant Naval Attache of the Russian Embassy, and three representatives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Since March 1947, a total of 666 persons representing foreign governments have visited the Bureau. Very few Russians or Russian satellite nation representatives are included in this number. The reason for the decline in the number of Russian visitors to the Bureau of Standards is unknown to this Sub-Committee. However, it should be noted that during the month of December, 1946, Demetry I. Vinogradoff, liaison officer of the Bureau of Standards, made arrangements with F. T. Orekahov, the first Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., to discuss the problem of exchanging books, pamphlets and other written material. The arrangements for the discussion were made by Vinogradoff at the request of Dr. Condon, and it was agreed that the discussion between Orekahov and Vinogradoff would be informal because, otherwise, it would be necessary to obtain a clearance from the State Department.

It is also known that Vinogradoff has been in close touch with Captain A. F. Belikov, Assistant Naval Attache of the Russian Embassy.

Your Sub-Committee would like to point out to the full committee that the exchange of scientific material with the Soviet Union is a one-way street, and that our Government is pursuing a dangerous and foolish policy of making scientific data available to the Soviet Union, since they will not permit us to inspect any of their bureaus, nor will they exchange any information with us. Early last year, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Thomas, disclosed that the Soviet Union, acting through its fronts, had secured hundreds of thousands of patents from our patent office and our present investigation along these lines reveals that even today they are continuing to order thousands of patents. We are convinced from the information we have that what the Soviet Union is actually doing is setting up her own patent bureau by obtaining all of ours, at the rate of ten and twenty-five cents each. We should like to point out that the Russian Government has refused to give the United States a single patent since 1928.

Your Sub-Committee, by a very diligent investigation, has determined that Dr. Condon has in the past five years been in personal contact and

communication with a number of individuals who are American citizens, but who are members of the Communist Party. There is no evidence in our possession that Dr. Condon is a member of the Communist Party, however, but as a member of the Executive Committee of the American-Soviet Science Society, which is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and which was recently cited as a subversive organization by Attorney General Clark, he has lent his name and influence to one of the principal communist endeavors in the United States. The extent to which he has aided and abetted this communist front is illustrated by the following letter, dated March 7, 1946, addressed to certain employees of the National Bureau of Standards, by Samuel Gelfan, for the Membership Committee of the American-Soviet Science Society: "American-Soviet Science Society Affiliated with National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. 114 East Street, New York 16, N. Y. Murray Hill 3-2082 March 7, 1946

> National Bureau of Standards U. S. Dept. of Commerce Washington, D. C.

"Dear

"It has been suggested by Dr. Condon, who is a member of our Executive Committee, that you might be interested in the activities of our Society and membership in same.

We are, therefore, enclosing a brief statement concerning the objectives and activity of our organization, and under separate cover are also mailing you a copy of our last <u>Bulletin</u>.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Samuel Gelfan
Samuel Gelfan
For the Membership Committee"

In response to this letter, ten scientists of the Bureau of Standards joined this subversive organization. The Sub-Committee is cognizant, however, of the implied pressure which Dr. Condon, as Director of the Bureau, applied to his subordinates, and therefore it should not necessarily reflect upon these ten employees. It does, however, indicate the dangerous extremes to which Dr. Condon has gone in an effort to cooperate with communist forces in the United States.

Speaking before the Fifth Annual Scientific Institute March 5, 1946, Dr. Condon stated, in speaking of Russia;

'We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed our to theirs, and extend the base of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations. I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war." This Sub-Committee is in possession of no evidence or information which indicates that the Soviet Government has in the past, or will in the future, permit the scientists of the United States in their laboratories or to make available to them any information of any scientific importance. Any Government official who is not aware that the Soviet Union is bent upon the Stalinization of the world, is not qualified to hold a strategic position which affects the security of the United States. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: In considering the case of Dr. Condon, we wish to emphasize that what is involved is not a question of freedom of speech or research. The ruthless rush of Stalin through Europe, in the opinion of this Sub-Committee necessitates a revision of the policy and thinking of this Government and the people of the United States, regarding communism. We should bear in mind, that the Government is charged not only with the administration of public affairs, but it is also charged with the security of the people and the institutions of the United States. Whether we like it or not, we are engaged in a great epochal struggle; not a struggle with guns, because the communists don't fight that way. They didn't take over Czechoslovakia with guns, they merely employed the strategy of getting a few men in the Government and then a few more, and then they took over the entire government without firing a single shot or calling out a single regiment of soldiers. They are conducting exactly the same kind of campaign in other countries. In this country they haven't gotten as far as they have in Czechoslovakia, but they got pretty far, because they got a man as Vice President of the United States, and he is now their candidate for President, and he is the same man who recommended Dr. Condon as Director of the Bureau of Standards. It is the unanimous opinion of this Sub-Committee that Dr. Condon should either be removed or a statement should be forth coming from the Secretary of Commerce, setting forth the reasons why he has retained Dr. Condon, in view of the derogatory information which he has had before him. We further recommend that the full Committee address a communication to the President of the United States, calling to his attention, the fact that the situation as regards Dr. Condon is not an isolated one, but that there are other Government officials in strategic positions who are playing Stalin's game to the detriment of the United States. It should also be pointed out to the President that the evidence before our Sub-Committee and the evidence which we are sure should be available to him, indicates very strongly that there is in operation at the present time in the United States an extensive Soviet espionage ring, and to permit this ring to continue, in view of the high atomic prizes which they are seeking, is folly, and can only lead to ultimate disaster. We recommend that all of the evidence in the Committee's possession be forwarded to the President for his consideration. -7-

A Statement by Members of the National Academy of Sciences Concerning a National Danger

The National Academy of Sciences, created by Congressional Charter signed by President Lincoln in 1863, has the duty "whenever called upon by any department of the Government [to] investigate, examine, experiment and report upon any subject of science or art"....

Among the requests which departments of Government have made of the Academy in the past and among those which may be expected in future are recommendations of men competent to fill important scientific posts in Government bureaus and aid in securing them. A recent event, familiar in pattern, has occurred which, if the pattern becomes established, will make more difficult the persuasion of able scientists to accept Government employment in times of peace.

We refer to the report released on March 1, 1948, by the Sub-Committee on National Security of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives concerning the Director of the National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, Dr. Edward U. Condon. The report contains a recitation of associations, recounted in such a way as to imply improper disclosures of secret information; of incidents, so described as to imply guilt. In it are many insinuations but no direct accusation; while it contains no avowed evidence of wrong-doing, it calls the record which it describes "derogatory"; it associates the subject of the report with "other Government officials in strategic positions who are playing Stalin's game to the detriment of the United States

We fully recognize the obligation of the Committee to discharge the duties assigned to it by Congress and are wholly in favor of full and impartial investigation of legitimate charges. We recognize the necessity not only of loyalty but also of rigorous discretion on the part of any Government employee who possesses information, the disclosure of which would menace the national security. Not having full evidence, we decline to express judgment concerning the justice of the accusations implied in the report cited above.

But as citizens we emphatically disclaim a type of procedure by a governmental committee by which a man is represented to the public as guilty before having been given an opportunity to answer.

The time will never come when the help of American scientists, as described in the charter of the National Academy of Sciences, will not be freely available to our Government; nor in time of national emergency will our scientists be unwilling to serve the Government at whatever personal cost. Our present concern springs from belief that procedures such as that which calls forth this statement may deter willing scientists from entering Government employ and diminish the respect with which citizens regard opportunities for service to their Government. Should these possibilities be realized our country will have suffered incalculable harm.

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

31 March 1948

To the Members of the National Academy of Sciences

Certain of our members have expressed the wish that an expression of protest be published by the Academy concerning the procedure adopted by the Sub-Committee on National Security in connection with the activities of Dr. E. U. Condon.

In the belief that that wish is widely shared, I have consulted with the Council of the Academy and a few other members, also with Senator Hickenlooper, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress on Atomic Energy, and with their help have composed a statement which, unless it meets with overwhelming disapproval by the membership of the Academy, I believe should be published as widely as possible.

You will note that it is designated as a statement by members of the Academy - not by the Academy. In a very brief covering note which I would sign as President I should like to be able to state how many of our 401 members have expressed approval.

In order that you may judge of the correctness of my comments on the Sub-Committee report, a complete copy of that report is enclosed herewith.

I hope that the statement gives evidence of having been written with due regard to the unique position which the Academy occupies in relation to Government; and that in its spirit, it aims at helpfulness rather than mere condemnation. Your comments and suggestions will be welcome and I promise that they will receive serious study.

I understand that hearings on the "Condon case" are to be held shortly after the 20th April. Publication of the statement might be most effective were it to be made a day or two before the hearings began.

A postcard is enclosed on which you may express your approval or disapproval. I hope for a prompt reply from every member who shall receive this communication.

Yours very sincerely,

a. n. Richards

President

GENERAL ELECTRIC

COMPANY

PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

ZAY JEFFRIES

VICE PRESIDENT

May 1, 1945

Dr. Otto Stern c/o Metallurgical Laboratory University of Chicago Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Stern:

It gives me great pleasure to offer my congratulations on your election to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. I have followed your interesting work in a general way and I am sure that your election to the Academy was a highly deserved honor. I hope you will attend the meetings which are not only stimulating but which give opportunity for interesting discussions with experts in many fields of science.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ZAY JEFFRIES

ZJ:P

June 5, 1945. Mr. Zay Jeffries, General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Dear Mr. Jeffries: Thank you very much for your kind congratulations of May 1st, 1945. Please excuse the delay in answering as I just returned from an extended trip to the West Coast. I am looking forward to seeing you at the next meeting of the National Academy. Very sincerely yours O. Stern. OS: ewe

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 29. 1935

Dear Professor Stern:-

Writing in behalf of the Committee on Arrangements for the Academy's Annual Spring Meeting, due to occur on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd of April, 1935, I have the pleasure and honor of inviting you to attend the technical sessions of the Meeting, and to read a paper embodying the results of some of your recent research activities. The length of time required for the presentation of your paper should not exceed fifteen minutes. The Academy's facilities permit the use of lantern-slide illustrations.

You will also be very welcome to attend the Academy's Annual Dinner, to be held in the Academy's building on the evening of Tuesday, April 23rd, as the Academy's guest.

Will you kindly give to these invitations your early consideration, and let me have an expression of your acceptance?

I remember clearly the pleasure and satisfaction that were mine in late November, 1933, when I had the privilege of delivering the birthday-celebration address of the Carnegie Institute, and of being one of President Baker's dinner guests in the evening.

I should be very glad to have President Baker read this letter, if you will be so kind as to give him the opportunity.

Extending to you my cordial greetings and best wishes, Iam

Yours sincerely,

W.W. Campbell,

President.

Professor Otto Stern Department of Physics Carnegie Institute of Technology

February 1st, 1935. Dr. W. W. Campbell, President, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. My dear President Campbell: I wish to thank you and the Committee very much for the great honor of your invitation to present a paper at the spring meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. I am delighted to accept this invitation as well as your kind invitation to attend the Asademy's annual dinner. I shall be glad to forward your letter to President Baker as soon as it will be possible. Unfortunately, Dr. Baker has been ill for several months and has not yet returned to Pittsburgh. He is, however, expected to return very soon, probably next week. With my best regards, Yours very sincerely, O. Stern

March 31, 1935. My dear President Campbell: Thank you very much for your letter of March 26. I have just mailed three copies of an abstract of my paper to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. I shall certainly not forget to attend the dinner on April 23, for which the Academy was so kind to invite me. I consider it also as a very great honor to have been invited to speak before the Academy and thank you very much for the kind interset you showed me on this occasion. With best regard, Yours sincerely, O. Stern President W.W. Campbell, Washingtongadeny of Sciences,

March 31, 1935. Dear Sir: Upon request of President Campbell expressed in his letter of March 26, I am sending you herewith three copies of the abstract of a paper to be presented by me at the Academy's annual meeting on invitation by the Academy. I intend to use some lantern slides (standard size) . It would also be agreeable for me to have a blackboard. Yours very sincerely. O. Stern. The Chairman, Committee on Arrangements, National Academy od Sciences, Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE HOME SECRETARY 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE WASHINGTON.D.C.

1 April, 1935.

Dear Doctor Stern:

This will acknowledge receipt of the Abstract of your paper, which has been sent to the mimeographer for inclusion in the set to be distributed to the Academy members and to the press. The title has been entered on the program for the Scientific Sessions as follows:

OTTO STERN, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (by invitation): Remarks on the measurement of the magnetic moment of the proton (illustrated). 15 minutes.

Yours sincerely,

Fred. E. Wright.

Chairman, Local Committee.

Doctor Otto Stern, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C. April 25, 1935

Dear Professor Stern:-

In behalf of the officers and members of the National Academy of Sciences I desire to thank you most cordially for coming to Washington in acceptance of the Academy's invitation to present, in the session of Tuesday morning, April 24th, your important paper entitled, "Remarks on the Measurement of the Magnetic Moment of the Proton." We are deeply indebted to you for the excellent contribution you made to the success of the meeting, and I am writing you in terms of appreciation and gratitude.

I trust that your important research activities are continuing in favorable environment, and that you will have many notable achievements to announce in the course of the months and years ahead.

Kindly convey to President Baker my compliments and an expression of the hope that he has again attained to the perfect state of health and strength.

Yours sincerely.

President

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Professor Otto Stern Carnegie Institute of Technology

Ar Otto Stern

National Academy of Sciences

Notice of Annual Meeting

The Seventy-first Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will be held at its home, 2101 Constitution Avenue, April 22, 23 and 24, 1935.

Business Meetings (members only)

The opening session of the business meeting of the Academy will be called to order in the Small Lecture Room, on Monday, April 22, at 4:00 o'clock p. m.

The concluding session for the transaction of the business of the Academy, including the election of new members, new foreign associates, President, Home Secretary, and two members of the Council, will open at 9:00 a. m., Wednesday, April 24.

Scientific Sessions

Sessions for the presentation of scientific papers will be held on Monday morning, April 22, beginning at 9:30 o'clock; on Monday afternoon until 4:00 p. m. (when the business meeting will commence), on Monday evening, and on Tuesday forenoon and afternoon.

Papers for the Program

Each member of the Academy who has a paper to offer for the scientific program, or who is introducing a paper by a non-member, should submit to the Home Secretary's office the full title, accompanied by three abstracts of the paper, not later than April 1. Titles received in the Secretary's office after that date will be placed at the end of the program, and may be read "by title." It is desirable that in each paper the results of original research be presented, preferably for the first time, and that emphasis be placed on their significance rather than on details. To promote and aid discussion, abstracts of the papers will be sent out with the preliminary program. Members are earnestly asked to aid the Local Committee in the preparation of the program by responding as soon as possible to this invitation. Any paper to be presented by a person



not a member of the Academy must be "introduced" by some member. At the Annual Meeting the time available for the presentation of papers is strictly limited and it may be necessary for the Local Committee, in arranging the program, to reduce the time requested for the delivery of a paper, especially of an "introduced" paper. Special attention is called to the By-Law which reads:

"In order that adequate opportunity be given for the discussion of papers on the program, the Committee on Arrangements shall, in making up the program for the Scientific Session, allot not more than 80 per cent of the available time of each session to the actual reading of papers."

In transmitting titles, members should state the time required for delivery (not forgetting the limits imposed by By-Law III:6),* and whether lantern slides, blackboard, maps or charts will be needed.

The abstracts should be written in non-technical language for the general reader so far as possible, and supplied in triplicate. As received, they will be placed in the hands of the press for release at the time the paper is read, unless requested otherwise by the author. Copies of the original abstracts will be issued from the Home Secretary's office.

The Committee feels that interest in the program will be much enhanced if, in addition to lantern slides, each speaker will illustrate his remarks by an actual exhibit. The Committee on Exhibits of the Academy has signified its willingness to assist in the installation of these exhibits before the meeting. Will you, therefore, when sending in the title of your paper, kindly state whether you will have exhibition material, and the amount of space needed, with directions as to how the exhibit should be set up? An effort is being made to have current exhibits a special feature of the Annual Meeting.

Conferences of the Sections and Committees

In conformity with the action of the Academy at the 1926 Annual Meeting, providing for the allotment of a period for the hold-

ing of meetings of the Sections, of fund trustees, or of general committees, the scientific session will adjourn at 4 p. m. on Tuesday afternoon for such conferences. It is hoped that chairmen will avail themselves of this opportunity for the consideration of questions affecting the welfare and activities of the Sections, the committees, and the Academy.

Annual Dinner

No tickets will be sold after 3 o'clock on Tuesday, April 23.

The Annual Dinner will be held in the Academy building on the evening of Tuesday, April 23. In compliance with the request of the Committee on Arrangements, the President and Mrs. Campbell will be in the Library to meet members and guests at 7:00 p.m. Seats at the tables, in the auditorium, will be taken at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

Tables may be reserved by members in advance, on purchase of the required number of dinner tickets.

Members may bring ladies and other guests.

Four medals will be presented at the Annual Dinner.

Lunches

Luncheon will be served in the Library at 12:30 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday and at the close of the Business Session on Wednesday. The Executive Committee of the Council of the Academy has voted that *all* lunch cards (for members, their wives and guests, and for speakers on the program) shall be charged for.

Reduced Railroad Fares

It is expected that reduced railroad fares will be granted by the railroads. Definite information will be sent later.

Following the Academy meeting, the American Physical Society will meet in Washington on April 25 to 27; the American Geophysical Union on April 25 and 26. Members of these organizations will be entitled to reduced railway fares on the same conditions as Academy members.

Biographical and Other Personal Data

On behalf of the Committee on Biographical Memoirs, members are reminded of the need for submitting their biographical

^{*} By-Law III:6. No paper requiring more than 15 minutes for its presentation shall by accepted unless by invitation of the Committee of Arrangements. No speaker shall occupy more than 30 minutes for presentation of papers during the Scientific Sessions of a single meeting of the Academy, except by invitation of the Committee of Arrangements. Time shall not be extended except by vote of the Academy, and then not to exceed five minutes. The presiding officer shall warn speakers two minutes before the expiration of their time.

data. Some photographs have been submitted during the past year, but about one-third of the members have still to file portraits. Portraits should be not more than ten years out of date; each one should be accompanied by a sheet of white paper bearing the signature of the member and the date in black ink.

C. G. ABBOT,
W. W. CAMPBELL, Ex officio,
C. S. HUDSON,
H. S. JENNINGS,
ARTHUR KEITH,
F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman,
Local Committee.

WASHINGTON. January 31, 1935.