

think of that I imagine children on a beach. They are working like beavers, carrying water in buckets from the ocean up to a pool in the rocks that they want to fill: and suddenly the tide roars in, and fills every pool in sight a hundred times over, and the children have to scamper for their lives. The only thing wrong with this analogy is that the Institute did not scamper for its life. The Institute mounted upon the crest of the tide, for this was the tide that in the words of Shakespeare leads on to fortune. It would be idle to pretend that the Institute would now be what it is, but for that tide in the affairs of men which started to rise about 1940 and has not even yet begun to ebb. On the other hand we must never forget that the Institute, with Harry Barton as its captain, stimulated the tide. There was a feed-back, with the tide lifting the Institute and the Institute amplifying the tide. This suggests that we should liken Harry to the moon, but this is too delicate a simile to manipulate tactfully in so short a time. We might just call him, in the language of the Rubaiyat, 'the moon of our delight'; and let it go at that. Now I should like just to enumerate the things that the Institute is doing now: but if I were to do that I should take all of my time, and all the time of Ralph Sawyer, and all the time of Harry Barton, and all the time of Robert Oppenheimer, and still I should not finish. The Institute is interested in the past, for it is promoting a project for the history of



photo by Heka

Karl K. Darrow (at left) orates on the subject of Henry A. Barton (far right). Amused listeners are retiring presidents John H. Williams of the American Physical Society and Vincent E. Parker of the American Association of Physics Teachers.

American physics. The Institute is interested in the present, for look at us here. Here we sit peacefully in the eye of a hurricane, and the hurricane is the 1964 Annual Meeting of these two Societies, and the hurricane is completely under control because the Institute is controlling it, otherwise there would be chaos. And the Institute is interested in the future, in ways so numerous that as I just said I cannot even enumerate them without stealing the whole of the evening. Let us anyhow look at its budget. In one week the Institute spends as much toward the advancement of physics as Harry Barton spent in his first fifteen months. Let us compare the verbiage it now prints with the verbiage it printed in 1932—oh no no, let's not, this is a happy occasion, let us keep it so. Anyway my watch tells me that it is now time to go back to the first

of October, 1931. That was the date when the Institute was founded, and the first of October is a crucial date in my life also, for on that date many years earlier I entered the University of Chicago. Some years later I mounted on a platform together with my classmates, and a dean spoke to us in the Latin language, and then he presented us in Latin to the President of the University, who was also a Harry: Harry Pratt Judson. Harry Pratt Judson spoke to me in Latin, and then he handed me a diploma (but not a check). I thought it was wonderful, and I still think that Latin is the very noblest language in which to perform a ceremony. And accordingly therefore, I now repay to Harry Barton my debt to Harry Pratt Judson. Surge, Henrice, et veni mecum ad Ralph Sawyer: Ralph Sawyer: ad te adduco Henricum Barton, conditorem Instituti Physicae Americani, ut a manibus tuis, coram uxore et filiabus et magna multitudine amicorum suorum praemium Comptonianum benemeritum accipiat, quia ille per nos omnes et per omnes generationes futuras in saecula saeculorum, Institutum aere perennius aedificavit."



Heka

Mrs. H. A. Barton looks on as husband receives the Compton Medal from Ralph A. Sawyer, chairman of the Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics.

Dr. Barton's Response

"Mr. President, Dr. Sawyer, Dr. Darrow, Members and Guests: Until this evening it has been manifestly correct to believe implicitly every word uttered by Dr. Darrow. Now it is clear

that even he can be guilty of looking at the record through rose tinted glasses. You must surely realize that in the present instance he has done so. Certainly I often did not succeed in doing what ought to have been done and I did not always perform in the way desired by the Governing Board and the Member Societies. Indeed there were several occasions when I wondered how much longer I was likely to remain in office!

"Taking everything into consideration it is clear to me that I do not deserve such an award as this. Indeed I expressed this view in writing to those who decided that I would get the award. Incidentally, one response I then received was from Dr. Darrow in the form of what, by this time, might be called his medallist letter No. 1. Other recipients of awards have also received this letter and it goes something like this: 'Your remark is of course classical. Surely archeologists must often find the same sentiments expressed in ancient Egyptian and Sumerian inscriptions.'

"Nevertheless, the Committee on the award displayed a degree of kindness and generosity matched only by the hope and optimism of the man whom the award memorializes, Dr. Karl Compton, when in 1931 as first Chairman of the Board of the American Institute of Physics, he appointed me as its first staff member. Of course what the award really cites is the record of the Institute organization as a whole. To the extent that the Institute has served as a useful mechanism whereby the business, the relationships and the objectives of physicists could be effectively served by combining the strength of all to these tasks, the credit belongs rightly to a good many people.

"The first of these were the pioneers in working out the idea of the Institute as a federation of societies in physics, including Paul D. Foote, A. W. Hull, Herbert E. Ives, F. K. Richtmyer, Harvey Fletcher, H. D. Arnold, F. A. Saunders, D. C. Miller, G. W. Stewart and many others, and three men especially who not only took a leading part in the planning but also took the main responsibility for getting the Institute organized and running. These were Karl T. Compton,

John T. Tate and our late great elder statesman, George B. Pegram.

"Then there were the Board Chairmen who followed after first Compton and then Tate, namely Paul E. Klopsteg, George R. Harrison, Frederick Seitz and now Ralph Sawyer. Every one of these men brought to the office deep concern, extensive time and effort and vigorous initiative. I know that you will agree that any administrative officer having the backing and support of such men as these has little excuse for any kind of failure.

"And there were others, notably Miss Madeline M. Mitchell who came to the Institute in 1932 to organize and carry on the management of journal publishing. I know that there are many of you who recall her with admiration and affection. Also there is Wallace Waterfall who, in 1949, joined the Institute staff after Miss Mitchell had married Dr. Tate and left. The Institute had grown by then to the point where a high degree of management talent was needed and if Wallace had not come aboard we would quickly have sunk.

"There have been literally hundreds of others including Board members, officers and councilmen of the Societies, members of many committees, donors of funds and the like who, together with loyal and hard working staff members, have placed the Institute heavily in their debt.

"Finally I want to speak of the man who, by great good fortune, was available to succeed me in office. I think I have the best inside knowledge of the requirements he has had to meet, of the frustrations and difficulties he has had to overcome, and of the great magnitude of his accomplishments on behalf of physics. If I deserve the Compton Medal, then Elmer Hutchisson deserves many of them.

"I am deeply grateful for the award I have received this evening, not only for all the human reasons that I am sure you fully understand but also because it gives me the finest possible memento of an association with a great and inspiring man which began in my student days and lasted for 35 years. I refer of course to Karl Taylor Compton.

"Thank you very much!"



Philip W. Anderson, winner of the 1964 Buckley Prize, is congratulated by APS President Williams.

Buckley Prize

The American Physical Society's Oliver E. Buckley Solid-State Physics Prize for 1964 has been awarded to Philip W. Anderson, a member of the Theoretical Physics Research Department of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Dr. Anderson was chosen by the Society's Council to receive the \$1000 award in recognition of "his contributions concerning many-body and super-exchange interactions, which have led to new theoretical insights into superconductivity, liquid helium-three, plasmons, and magnetism".

Dr. Anderson received his PhD in physics from Harvard University in 1949, the year in which he joined Bell Laboratories. During the 1953-54 academic year, he held a Fulbright Lectureship at Tokyo University, lecturing on magnetism and line-broadening problems; in 1961-62, he was at the Cavendish Laboratory and was an Overseas Fellow at Churchill College, Cambridge, England. A fellow of the Physical Society, he is the author of more than sixty technical papers and of one book, *Concepts in Solids*.

Oersted Medal

During the Joint Ceremonial Session of the American Association of Physics Teachers and the American Physical Society on January 23, the Oersted Medal of the AAPT was conferred upon Walter Michels of Bryn Mawr College.

In presenting the award, past-president Frank Verbrugge paid tribute to Dr. Michels' teaching career which has been "remarkable for its energetic character and its emphasis on innovation, in which he was in the forefront