

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