US Army Missile Command, Alford has continued to teach at Auburn, where, since 1980, he has been the Associate Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences.

The Beams Award, also presented annually, is named in honor of Jesse Wakefield Beams, whose leadership in physics research during the formative years of the APS Southeastern Section is widely recognized.

Sellin's research has included the study of Lamb shifts in one-electron ions, charge-cloud oscillations in atoms and ions, electron ejection in ion–atom collision, and highly ionized ions stored in electromagnetic bottles. The APS Section also noted the contributions he has made on behalf of the National Academy of Sciences, the Council of the APS and the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Section. Sellin received his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1964 and taught there for an additional year. He taught at New York University from 1965 to 1967 and was a research physicist at Oak Ridge National Lab from 1967 until joining the physics department at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in 1970. He has been a project director both at the University and at Oak Ridge since 1970, and since 1980 he has also acted as a consultant for the National Science Foundation.

European rheologists honor Lodge with gold medal

At a joint meeting of the British and German Societies for Rheology, in September 1983, Arthur S. Lodge received a Gold Medal for his contributions to theoretical and experimental rheology.

Lodge received his DPhil from Oxford in theoretical nuclear physics, but immediately thereafter began to work on the flow of polymer systems, first at the British Rayon Research Association and, after 1961, at the University of Manchester. In 1968 Lodge moved to the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he is the chairman of the Rheology Center.

Lodge was a pioneer in the use of convected coordinate systems to describe high-strain flows and developed the network theory of polymer solutions. He has also worked on experimental determinations of rheological parameters and has invented a device for using what would otherwise be considered an "error signal" to measure the elasticity of a liquid.

AMS honors work in differential geometry

The American Mathematical Society has presented the Leroy P. Steele Prize to Shiing-Shen Chern, professor emeritus of mathematics at the University of California, Berkeley, for the cumulative influence of his total mathematical career.

Chern has been a leader in the field of differential geometry and has made important contributions to integral geometry, complex manifolds and characteristic classes. His intrinsic proof of the Gauss–Bonnet theorem is an example of the depth and elegance of his work. Much of this work has implications for gauge fields in theoretical physics. (See, for example, the articles by Chen-Ning Yang, PHYSICS TODAY, June 1980, page 42, and by Isadore M. Singer, March 1982, page 41.)

Born in Kashing, China, Chern received a BS from Nankai University in 1930, an MS from Tsing Hua University in 1934 and a DSc from the University of Hamburg in 1936. In China, he was professor of mathematics at Tsing Hua University (1937–43) and at the Academia Sinica (1946–48). In 1949 he came to the US, first to the University of Chicago, and in 1960, to the University of California, Berkeley, where he served until his retirement in 1980. Since 1982 he has been Director of the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute in Berkeley.

in brief

Edward C. Stone, professor of physics at Caltech, has been named chairman of

the Division of Physics, Mathematics and Astronomy. Stone replaces **Rochus E. Vogt**, the R. Stanton Avery Distinguished Service Professor, who was named vice president and provost of Caltech.

James S. Vinson, currently dean of the college of arts and sciences at the University of Hartford, has been appointed vice president for academic affairs of Trinity University in San Antonio.

John Bardeen, professor emeritus of physics and of electrical engineering at the University of Illinois-Urbana, has been chosen by the representatives of seven national and regional engineering societies to receive the 60th Washington Award. This award, named after George Washington, is given annually to honor an engineer for "devoted, unselfish and preeminent service in advancing human progress."

Heinz R. Pagels has been named Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer of the New York Academy of Sciences. Pagels came to the Academy after sixteen years at Rockefeller University, where he continues to hold an adjunct professorship in physics.

obituaries

Henry A. Barton

Henry Barton, the first director of the American Institute of Physics and a key figure in determining its development, died of a heart attack at the age of 85 on 11 October.

Barton, whose father was an industrial engineer, was born in Pittsburgh. He entered the engineering school at the University of Michigan and shortly thereafter transferred to Princeton University, where he took a basic course in mechanical engineering supplemented by many electives in the department of physics.

At graduation he took a position as a planning engineer at American Telephone and Telegraph in New York but soon decided that he needed more basic education in physics if he was to do significant research in the company. As a result, he returned to Princeton for a PhD. He spent the following two years at Harvard as a National Research Council fellow and then decided he would try an academic research career. He joined the Bartol Research Foundation and two years later became an assistant professor of physics at Cornell.

In the meantime, a group of leaders in The American Physical Society including Karl T. Compton, George Pegram, Frank Foote and Floyd Richtmyer noted with some concern that physics, which originally had attracted mainly academic interest in the US, was beginning to receive increasing attention from industrial organizations, with the result that many physics graduates were going into applied work. In the course of this migration, specialized societies were forming and physicists were drifting away from The American Physical Society. As a result, the APS leaders agreed that a new organization, the American Institute of Physics, should be formed. Physics-related societies joining it would benefit from a combination of interconnection and independence. The new Institute, governed by representatives of all its member societies, would foster links between pure and applied physics, take on the responsibility for publishing physics journals and do its best to publicize the work of physicists. Henry Barton was asked to become the first director. His acceptance, in 1931, was encouraged by his opportunity to start a small high-voltage laboratory in Princeton with an experienced graduate student assistant.

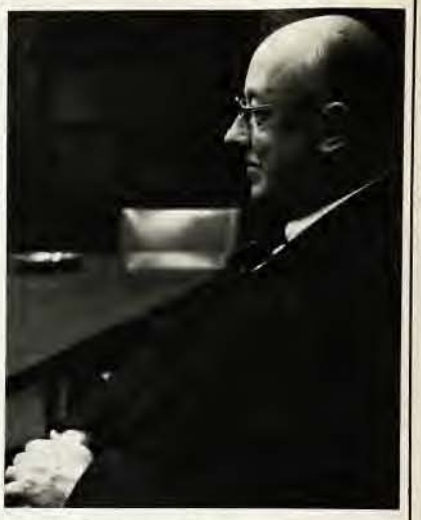
At its start, the Institute was provided office space and a small budget by the Chemical Foundation in New York. That support soon dried up; the Institute struggled with its budget during the Depression, moving several times. The collective spirit among members of the physics community was sufficiently high that Barton succeeded in putting the Institute upon a firm foundation. By 1940 it had collected enough contributions (including those of members of its societies) to buy its own home at 57 East 55th Street in New York.

During World War II, Barton founded and was the first director of the Office of Scientific Personnel of the National Research Council, which coordinated information bearing on the nation's scientific manpower, an activity that has continued since.

The tremendous popularity and rapid expansion of physics after World War II considerably changed the role of those who led the Institute. Barton provided splendid leadership during this period. By 1957, when he decided to retire as Director, the Institute had moved into its present, larger, home on East 45th Street, and its staff and activities had become internationally important. During the subsequent years, Barton visited the Institute many times on the call of his successors and served on several national advisory committees. In 1964 he was awarded the Carl Taylor Compton Medal in recognition of his very great contributions to the physics community.

Barton was born just one year before the American Physical Society was founded. In passing, he breaks one of the few remaining links with the very remarkable group of individuals who felt so strongly about the future evolution of the profession in our country that they developed institutions such as the Society and the Institute that strengthened the unity of the profession.

FREDERICK SEITZ
The Rockefeller University



Resolution of the AIP Governing Board

On this 23rd day of October at the time of its meeting in Palo Alto, California, the Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics memorializes in its minutes its profound sadness and sense of loss at the death of Henry A. Barton.

The first Director of the Institute, he led its work for 26 years. He constantly held before the physics community the sense of statesmanship that led the founders to establish the Institute in 1931. He made a working force out of the vision of the good that can be accomplished for physics and the nation that can come from cooperative and united efforts of the independent societies working together. His foresight in recognizing issues and problems of significance readied the Institute to meet them successfully. His creativity and wisdom in financial matters established the firm base that characterizes the Institute still.

His sparkle and warmth are fondly remembered by all who knew him.

Gordon C. Danielson

Gordon C. Danielson, emeritus professor of physics at Iowa State University, died 30 September 1983.

He was born in Dover, Idaho, on 28 October 1912. His family moved to Canada while he was still young, and he received his BA and MA degrees from the University of British Columbia. After obtaining a PhD degree from Purdue University in 1940, he worked briefly at the US Rubber Company and