meeting of the American Chemical Society. He is with us here to-night, as keen of wit and as full of energy, optimism, kindness and good will as when he assisted in the establishment of our society fifty-seven years ago!

Dr. Munroe was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1849. He graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard in 1871 and stayed on as instructor in quantitative analysis in the chemical department of the university until 1874.

From Harvard, Dr. Munroe went as professor of chemistry to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. After twelve years there he became chemist to the Torpedo Corps, United States Naval Station, and War College, and to other bureaus of the Federal Government; and thereafter, professor of chemistry and dean of the graduate faculty of George Washington University. He is the inventor of smokeless powder, discoverer of the "Munroe Effect," and author of a hundred or more articles and books on chemistry and explosion.

But as Dr. Wiley has said, Dr. Munroe's greatest works are not found in the scientific papers that he has published nor in the dangerous researches that he has made, but in the hearts and lives of the thousands he has taught.

Dr. Munroe, as I have said, was born in 1849. Gold was discovered that year in Cambridge as well as in California—for Dr. Munroe's heart is made exclusively of that noble metal!

It is then with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that I hand to you, Dr. Charles Edwin Munroe, first, this gold pin carrying the emblem of our society, and secondly, these gold certificates of the United States Treasury, as tokens of our respect, our admiration and our affection.

THE AWARD OF THE WILLARD GIBBS MEDAL TO DR. RICHARD WILLSTAETTER

DR. RICHARD WILLSTAETTER, of Munich, who received the Nobel Prize in 1915, has been awarded the Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society.

The award is made for Dr. Willstaetter's work in chemistry, especially in the chemistry of chlorophyll. His name is added to the list of twenty-one other Willard Gibbs medalists "whose work in either pure or applied science has received world-wide recognition." The jury which voted the medal consisted of twelve American leaders representing every branch of chemistry.

The medal will be conferred on Dr. Willstaetter in Chicago on September 13 during the eighty-sixth meeting of the American Chemical Society, which will be held in connection with the Century of Progress Exposition. A distinguished group of scientists from Europe and America will witness the ceremony.

A statement from the American Chemical Society says:

Dr. Willstaetter is known for his researches in organic chemistry, particularly in biochemistry. The chronicle of his career in science is the record of a great mind successfully attacking, in logical sequence, some of the most difficult problems in organic and bio chemistry.

The greatness of Dr. Willstaetter as a chemist lies not only in his signal accomplishments, but in his ability to perpetuate his influence by opening the way for the work of others. He has conquered barren wildernesses of ignorance and left them fertile fields where others as well as himself might gain rich reward.

Honored by scientific societies all over the world for his contributions to the field of organic chemistry, Dr. Willstaetter last year was awarded the Davy Medal of the Royal Society in London. His sixtieth birthday last August was widely celebrated in Germany.

One of the best known of all European chemists, Dr. Willstaetter's first great independent research was with the cocaine alkaloids, the result of which "set the field in order" and culminated in the synthesis of cocaine. Next he attacked the quinines and quininoid substances, and discovered ortho-quinine and proof of the structure of aniline black.

Work on the cyclic hydrocarbons, important in the oil industry, was the next step in Dr. Willstaetter's scientific career, the most notable achievement in this field being the synthesis of cyclo-octatetrene, a cyclic substance having alternating single and double bonds, but not aromatic in nature.

An outstanding chapter in Dr. Willstaetter's studies was his investigation on the structure of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of leaves which is present in all growing vegetable cells, and the assimilation of carbon dioxide by plants. He proved the identity of chlorophyll from many plants, demonstrated the existence of two chlorophylls, and their close association with the carotinoids, a widely distributed plant pigment.

From products derived after breaking down chlorophyll, Dr. Willstaetter disclosed most of the secrets of its structure, thus contributing greatly to science's knowledge of the vegetable kingdom. His researches with the anthocyanins, flower pigments, demonstrated the close relationship of this varied-hued substance to chlorophyll, and the simple means by which nature changes the blue of the cornflower to the red of the rose or the purple of the grape. This study of plant pigments was crowned in 1915 by the award of the Nobel Prize for outstanding chemical research.

Dr. Willstaetter next considered the related field of the enzymes, chemical compounds of vegetable or animal origin that cause chemical transformation. By developing new methods and by insisting upon checking each procedure through quantitative analysis, he revolutionized research in this field.

Valuable contributions on many other subjects, such as hydrogenation with platinum and the hydrates of metals, have been made by Dr. Willstaetter, in addition to his major researches. In most cases these lesser studies grew out of the need for information to assist some

principal experimental procedure. These investigations have been found to be so numerous that there is "scarcely a phase of organic chemistry in which one can read far without encountering Willstaetter's name."

Dr. Willstaetter's work with the cocaine alkaloids made possible the commercial synthesis of local anesthetics. His studies in chlorophyll paved the way for the triumphs of Professor Hans Fischer, at Munich, and Professor James Bryant Conant, at Harvard, in this field.

Dr. Willstaetter's experiments with the carotinoids have made possible the separation of the individual components of this group and their relation to Vitamin A, while his researches in the enzymes "lifted the veil that obscured the complex processes of protein hydrolysis."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

ACCORDING to press dispatches, Dr. Albert Einstein has accepted "with the greatest pleasure and gratitude" a professorship in the University of Paris. It is said that the professorship is at the Sorbonne, but it is also reported that the French government has proposed to establish a chair of mathematical physics for him in the Collège de France. It is understood that this new appointment will not interfere with Dr. Einstein's professorship in the University of Madrid or with appointments that he has accepted in Brussels and Glasgow. Dr. Einstein will return to the United States in the autumn to occupy for part of the year the chair of mathematical physics in the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

THE Trustees of Princeton University announce the retirement of Dr. Edwin Grant Conklin, professor of zoology; of Dr. Charles F. W. McClure, professor of comparative anatomy, and of W. B. Harris, professor of geodesy. They will continue their connection with the university as lecturers. The resignation of Professor Augustus Trowbridge, dean of the graduate school, on account of ill health, is also announced. Professor Edmund Newton Harvey, professor of physiology, has been assigned to succeed Dr. Conklin in the Henry Fairfield Osborn professorship of biology, and Professor Wilbur Willis Swingle has been appointed to the Edwin Grant Conklin professorship of biology.

DR. MORTIMER E. COOLEY, dean emeritus of the College of Engineering and Architecture of the University of Michigan, celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday on March 28. During the day Dr. Cooley received his colleagues and friends in his room at the Engineering Building.

DR. FRANK A. HARTMAN, professor of physiology at the University of Buffalo, has been awarded the Schoellkopf Medal for 1933, for his work on cortin. This medal is bestowed annually by the western New York section of the American Chemical Society for outstanding achievement in science.

THE Joseph A. Capps Prize for 1932 of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago has been awarded to Eugene L. Walsh, Northwestern University Medical School, 1931, for his "Studies on the Etiology of Gallstones." Dr. Walsh holds the George W. Belcher fellowship in urology at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. Honorable mention was given to Edward E. P. Seidmon, University of Illinois College of Medicine, 1932, for his paper on "Influence of Vitamin Deficient Diets upon Intestinal Acid-base Equilibrium." The Joseph A. Capps Prize of $500 is awarded annually for meritorious medical research by a graduate of a medical school in Chicago completed within two years after graduation.

DR. THEODOR WIEGAND, Berlin, president of the Imperial Archeological Institute, has been made an honorary doctor of the medical faculty of the University of Berlin.

DR. VICTOR GOLDSCHMIDT, of Heidelberg, has been elected an honorary member of the German Mineralogical Society.

THE Makdougall-Brisbane Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh for 1930–32 has been awarded to Dr. A. C. Aitken, of the University of Edinburgh, for contributions to mathematics published in the *Proceedings* of the society, and the Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize for 1928–32 to Sir James Walker, for work in physical and general chemistry.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that three hundred and seventy-five friends of Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, gathered at a dinner on February 20, in celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday. Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, Baltimore, was toastmaster, and speakers included Dr. Walter W. Chipman, emeritus professor of obstetrics and gynecology, McGill University, and Dr. Abraham Flexner, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton. A special tribute was sent to Dr. Kelly by Dr. William H. Welch, emeritus professor of the history of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, who, since February 1, has been a patient in the Brady Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Kelly, who is known as the "father of gynecology," is professor emeritus of gynecology at Johns Hopkins, with which he has been associated since 1889, retiring from active work at the school in 1919.

DR. WILLIAM H. PARK, general director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the Department of Health of