

Dr. P. W. Zimmerman, of the Boyce Thompson Institute. On April 17 Professor Leon Asher, of Berne, Switzerland, lectured on "Integration by Internal Secretions"; on April 30 Professor C. H. Best, of the University of Toronto, lectured on "Insulin," and on May 6 Dr. W. O. Nelson, of Yale University, lectured on the "Male Sex Hormones." It is planned to continue the series next autumn with lectures by outstanding authorities on other hormones. The series will eventually be published and distributed at cost by the chapter.

THE AWARD OF THE WILLARD GIBBS MEDAL TO ROGER ADAMS

DR. ROGER ADAMS, head of the department of chemistry of the University of Illinois and past president of the American Chemical Society, was presented with the Willard Gibbs Medal for 1936 of the Chicago Section at a dinner on May 22 at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the award by William A. Converse.

President Arthur Cutts Willard, of the University of Illinois, spoke on "The Medalist." Professor Edward Bartow, of the State University of Iowa, president of the American Chemical Society, made the presentation, and Thomas Midgley, Jr., vice-president of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, delivered the epilogue. Professor Adams discussed "Organic Chemistry." The history of the Willard Gibbs medal was outlined by Dr. Arthur Guillaudeu, chairman of the Chicago Section. Professor Adams won the medal, one of the highest scientific honors bestowed in the United States, "for outstanding and fundamental contributions to synthetic organic chemistry and for conspicuous achievements as a teacher of chemistry." An account of his work appears in the issue of *SCIENCE* for January 10. The following statement in regard to his life has been sent us by a correspondent:

Professor Adams was born in Boston on January 2, 1889. He attended the Cambridge, Mass., public schools and entered Harvard College at sixteen, receiving the bachelor of arts degree in 1909 and the master of arts a year later. He took the doctor's degree at Harvard in 1912, having been in charge of all laboratory work in chemistry at Radcliffe College during the first two years of his graduate work. Recipient of a traveling fellowship, he studied under Diels in the University of Berlin and under Willstätter at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Dahlem. He also traveled in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Switzerland and England.

From 1913 to 1916 he was instructor in organic chemistry at Harvard University and Radcliffe College. He went to Illinois as assistant professor in 1916, and has been consulting chemist of the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, since 1917.

During the war he served as major in charge of an

Offense Chemical Research Division in Washington, D. C., where he worked with poison gases. Returning to Illinois as full professor in 1919, he became head of the department of chemistry in 1926.

Professor Adams was a member of the National Research Council Chemical Committee from 1923 to 1928 and a member of its Fellowship Board during the last eight years. He was appointed by President Roosevelt to represent chemistry on the Science Advisory Board and also on the new Government Relations Committee of the National Academy. He holds the honorary degree of doctor of science from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and the William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. He is a member of many scientific organizations.

AWARD OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF IMMIGRANT WELFARE TO DR. CARREL

THE first annual National Institute of Immigrant Welfare awards of merit, given to "distinguished citizens of foreign birth who have made significant contributions to American life," were presented on May 13 to Dr. Alexis Carrel, Jonas Lie and Walter Damrosch at a dinner of the institute at Hotel Biltmore. Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University and chairman of the committee on awards, presented to each of the winners a hand-lettered scroll bearing the title "An American Roll of Honor."

Eighteen different countries of origin were represented in the panel of thirty names from which the final selections were made. Dr. Carrel, who was born in France, came to the United States in 1905; Mr. Lie, a Norwegian, came in 1893, and Dr. Damrosch, who was born in Germany, near the Polish border, came in 1871.

In the absence of Dr. Carrel, Dr. Simon Flexner received the award and made the following remarks:

We can all imagine Dr. Carrel's great disappointment in being prevented by illness from accepting in person the distinguished honor you have conferred on him. In his absence, it may be a slight compensation to be told briefly of his eminent scientific career. Dr. Carrel came to America fully thirty years ago, and soon after graduation in medicine at the University of Lyons. He is a splendid example of the French educational system working through a gifted mind. Dr. Carrel's writing even in a foreign tongue such as English is strong, clear and concise, and the scientific problems he selected for experimental study were equally sharply conceived. Dr. Carrel must, as a medical student, have been impressed with the backward state of the surgery of the blood vessels and the serious consequences of this glaring defect. Before his discoveries, to incise or otherwise severely injure a blood vessel was to destroy it: it had either to be ligatured or tied, or allowed to fill with clot to prevent hemorrhage, and was lost.