program on Vitamins Other than Those of the B Complex. General papers will be presented on Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

The Microchemical Section will hold one session for the presentation of general papers.

The Division of Organic Chemistry plans a program of miscellaneous papers in three sessions.

The Division of Paint and Varnish Chemistry has scheduled two sessions of general papers. A Symposium on Synthetic Plastics, under the chairmanship of Gordon M. Kline, will be held on Wednesday morning and afternoon and Thursday morning.

The Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry will hold a general Symposium on the Chemistry of Solid Surfaces, a half day of group symposia and probably three other sessions for general papers.

The Division of Rubber Chemistry will meet in three sessions for the presentation of miscellaneous papers.

The Division of Sugar Chemistry will hold two sessions, at which general papers will be given.

The Division of Water, Sewage and Sanitation Chemistry will meet on Tuesday for a program of general papers.

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

Two awards of the American Institute of the City of New York for 1937—the Gold Medal to the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and a fellowship to Watson Davis, director of Science Service, Washington, D. C. —were made at the annual dinner of the institute on February 4.

Robert T. Pollock, president of the institute, presided and presented the awards. President Karl T. Compton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on the work of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and Dr. Frank B. Jewett responded. G. B. Parker, editor-in-chief of the Scripps Howard Newspapers, spoke on the work of Science Service, and Mr. Davis responded.

The gold medal, given annually in recognition of outstanding accomplishment in research, went to the Bell Telephone Laboratories "for research in electrical science which, applied to communication, have promoted understanding, security and commerce among peoples by transmitting human thought instantly throughout the world."

The fellowship in the institute, given for outstanding service in the interpretation of science to laymen, was conferred on Watson Davis, "for interpreting to the people of the nation the rapid progress of science upon which modern civilization depends and for the organized dissemination of research findings as news."

Progressive steps in the perfection of equipment needed for the faithful transmission of speech and music over great distances was demonstrated by the use of four telephone circuits by Dr. Perrine. Two of these, one a modern long distance line, and the other a modern high quality circuit used in hook-ups for radio broadcasting, extended two thousand miles from the banquet room to Danville, Illinois, and back to a special loud speaker on the platform. Two others were synthetic circuits created to give the effect of the best lines available for transcontinental telephony in 1915 and in 1920, but now no longer used. Music and speech were sent directly to the loud speaker and then through each of these circuits in turn for comparison. The loud speaker itself, weighing some 600 pounds, was a recent development based on four integral units, each amplifying sounds of particular frequencies. Effects of differences in circuits were shown by transmitting sounds of definite pitch as well as voice and music over the various lines.

The Council on Awards of the American Institute consist of: M. L. Crossley (chairman), Calco Chemical Company; Oscar Riddle, Carnegie Institution, Station for Experimental Evolution; W. H. Carrier, Carrier Engineering Corporation; W. D. Coolidge, General Electric Company; Oliver Kamm, Parke, Davis and Company; Ward F. Davidson, Brooklyn Edison Company; L. O. Kunkel, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Clinton J. Davisson, Bell Telephone Laboratories, and Harden F. Taylor, Atlantic Coast Fisheries.

AWARD OF THE WILLARD GIBBS MEDAL TO DR. McCOY

DR. HERBERT NEWBY MCCOY, known for his achievements in radioactivity and in other fields of chemical science, has been awarded the 1937 Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society. The medal will be presented at a dinner of the Chicago Section to be given on May 21.

Dr. McCoy, who was for sixteen years a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago and who is now vice-president and director of research of the Lindsay Light and Chemical Company, Chicago, was cited as "pioneer in a greater number of fundamental discoveries than any but three or four living American chemists." According to the notice sent us:

> Independently of and simultaneously with Robert John Strutt, now Baron Rayleigh, of England, and the late Professor Bertram B. Boltwood, of Yale University, Dr. McCoy was the first to establish experimentally that radium is produced by the spontaneous transmutation of uranium. He prepared the first organic metal, tetramethyl ammonium. He and Dr. William H. Ross, now of the U. S. Bureau of Soils, were the first to recognize clearly that isotopes are chemically inseparable substances. Dr. McCoy determined the first ionization constant of an indicator as a measure of its sensitiveness, and showed how the indicator participates in a reaction. He likewise made the first determination of the secondary ionization constant of a very weak electrolyte.

The Willard Gibbs Medal, founded by William A. Converse in 1911, was named for Josiah Willard Gibbs, professor of mathematical physics at Yale University