National Institute of Chemistry and Physics and president of the Spanish Society of Chemistry and Physics, *general secretary.*

The city of Madrid is of interest as a scientific and art center and during the week of the congress Spanish cities, including Seville and Granada, are holding festivals and religious ceremonies and the Andalusia fairs that many members will wish to attend will be in progress. It has therefore been decided to confine the congress to three days, leaving three days during which the meetings of the ninth conference of the International Union may be attended and one day devoted wholly to excursions.

The provisional program follows:

Sunday, April 3

6:30 P. M. Reception of delegates and families by organizing committee.

Monday, April 4

10 A. M. Congress opens.

11 A. M. to 1 P. M. General lecture on "The Raman Effect in Connection with Chemical Constitution," followed by discussion. Sir R. V. Raman, K. W. F. Kohlrausch, and J. Cabannes.

4 to 6 P. M. Meeting of groups and sections. Presentation and discussion of reports.

Tuesday, April 5

Morning left free.

6:30 P. M. Reception.

Wednesday, April 6

9:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. General lecture on "The High Polymers in Chemistry," followed by discussion. K. H. Meyer, A. Staudinger, and W. Bragg.

3:30 to 6 P. M. Meeting of groups and sections.

6:30 P. M. Reception.

Thursday, April 7

Reserved for excursions.

Friday, April 8

9:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. General lecture on "The Chemistry of High Temperatures," followed by discussion. C. Matignon, O. Ruff, and A. Day.

4 P. M. First meeting of council of International Union of Chemistry.

4 to 6 P. M. Meeting of groups and sections.

9 P. M. Official dinner for members of congress.

Saturday, April 9

10 A. M. Meeting of council of International Union of Chemistry.

10 A. M. to 12 M. Meeting of sections and drafting of conclusions.

4 P. M. Closing session.

5 P. M. General assembly of International Union of Chemistry.

Sunday, April 10

Reserved for trips.

The organizing committee has issued a bulletin which includes an account of events leading to the invitation to meet in Madrid. This statement is in part as follows:

In April of 1928, at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Spanish Society of Chemistry and Physics, the president of the society, Professor Palacios, interpreting the heartfelt desire of all Spanish chemists, placed before the King, Alfonso, who was presiding at the function, the plea that he would authorize the delegates of Spain in the International Union of Chemistry to petition that the ninth gathering should be held in Madrid, and, that on the occasion of this meeting, the first post-war congress should take place. This would be the ninth of those held up to the present and would undoubtedly prove to be the best possible means of strengthening the friendly relations among the chemists all over the world. The petition met with a most favorable reception.

In response to this proposal, at the conference which was held at The Hague in July of 1928, by the International Union of Chemistry, the delegation from Spain then present drew up the invitation, which was unanimously accepted.

In view of this agreement, the National Council of the Spanish Federation of Chemical Societies, a Spanish Organization Affiliated to the Union and Comprising the Delegations of the Spanish Society of Chemistry and Physics, of the Society of Spanish Mining Engineers, of the National Union of Chemical Experts, of the Academy of Sciences, of the Institute of Oceanography, and of the National Chamber of Chemical Industries, at that time, negotiated and obtained from the public authorities of the country the entire approval which took the form of a solemn resolution of the government, with the inclusion of credits for the preparatory expenses of the congress in the general state budget of 1929.

AWARD TO DR. CHARLES H. HERTY

THE medal of the American Institute of Chemists has been awarded to Dr. Charles H. Herty.

This medal is awarded annually for "noteworthy and outstanding service to the science and profession of chemistry in America," and is given to Dr. Herty in recognition of his efforts over a long period of years on behalf of American chemists and the American chemical industry. Recently, Dr. Herty has aided the economic rehabilitation of the South by his researches on the paper pulp possibilities of the slash pine. This work is being perfected commercially in the new laboratory built for the State of Georgia by the Chemical Foundation.

In making announcement of the award Dr. Frederick E. Breithut, president of the institute, has issued

the following statement in regard to the work of Dr. Herty:

More than any other chemist, Dr. Herty has held to the ideal of making the United States chemically self-sufficient, dependent on no foreign nation for industrial and pharmaceutical necessities.

Dr. Herty first made himself felt as an economic influence when his early researches at the University of Georgia revolutionized the turpentine and naval stores industry. The Herty method of collecting turpentine greatly increased the productiveness of the pines. Other discoveries corrected wasteful methods of turpentine orcharding and conserved the forests.

Rising to national prominence, Dr. Herty served two years as president of the American Chemical Society, in the all-important years 1915–1916. It was he who awakened the chemists of the country to their national responsibility. He cooperated in mobilizing the chemical man-power of the country and in taking a chemical census which presented the national government with a detailed view of the chemical potentialities of the country.

In 1917, as editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, he made that publication a guiding influence among American chemists. He began the policy of educating the people about chemistry, and helped form the Chemical Warfare Service as a separate branch of the army.

When the war was over, Dr. Herty insisted that the United States remain chemically independent. He threw himself into the fight for a tariff law which would protect the American chemical industries and insure a supply of medicinals, dyes and other essential chemicals. In carrying on this fight he resigned his editorial position and became president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association. Under the tariff act of 1922, the chemical industry in the United States has grown and prospered.

Another act which furthered public welfare was Dr. Herty's effort in behalf of the Ransdell Bill, which established the National Institute of Health and made health research a direct activity of the federal government.

In 1926 he became adviser to the Chemical Foundation and assisted the foundation's activities in aiding the American chemical industry and in educating the public to the importance of chemistry.

All through Dr. Herty's career he has devoted himself to the welfare of chemists and of the country at large. It is particularly appropriate that we should present him the medal at this time, when his latest investigations, on the southern pines, are just reaching completion. If the South turns from cotton and makes its pines the basis of a new prosperity, that prosperity will be largely due to Dr. Herty.

In addition to Secretary Mellon and his brother, awarded last year the medal of the American Institute of Chemists for establishing the Mellon Institute, other past medalists are Mr. George Eastman, honored for his work in making fine organic chemicals available to the chemists of the country, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, who established The Chemical Foundation.

The presentation of the medal to Dr. Herty will take place at the annual meeting of the institute, to be held in New York in May.

IN HONOR OF HERMAN LEROY FAIRCHILD

A BUST of Herman LeRoy Fairchild, professor emeritus of geology at the University of Rochester, was presented on January 14 to the university by the Rochester Academy of Science. To honor Dr. Fairchild and to celebrate the occasion, the Rochester Academy of Science and the Rochester Chapter of the Society of the Sigma Xi arranged a dinner and joint meeting at which the bust was unveiled by Dr. Fairchild's granddaughter, Miss Jean Kathryn Fairchild. Professor Floyd Fairbanks, president of the Rochester Academy, presided and the principal address was delivered by Professor Heinrich Ries, of Cornell University, on "The Industrial Value of Geology."

Praise bestowed with such feeling, as can be fully appreciated only by those in attendance, revealed the affection and esteem in which Dr. Fairchild is held by his former students, by his colleagues at the university, and by the members of the scientific societies which he helped to found. In presenting the bust, Professor Fairbanks told of Dr. Fairchild's service to the Rochester Academy of Science, in organizing it on its present basis in 1888, as president from 1889–1901, and as chairman of the publications committee. President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, told of the enthusiasm and untiring energy exhibited by Dr. Fairchild toward both his teaching and his scientific studies since he came to Rochester in 1888. This was further attested by Dr. Harold L. Alling, a former student and now head of the department of geology. Dr. John R. Murlin, president of the local chapter of Sigma Xi, told of Dr. Fairchild's interest and influence in securing the charter for this chapter of which he is now honorary president. Before delivering his address, Dr. Ries spoke of the service Dr. Fairchild has rendered the Geological Society of America as one of the founders, as secretary for seventeen years, and later as president. Dr. Fairchild himself gave a short address.

Some of Dr. Fairchild's 236 publications were placed on exhibit next to the bust.—Q. D. S.