1925 and has a membership of about two hundred and seventy. An unusually wide range of interests is represented by the membership, both in special subjects in natural and social subjects and in the institutions by which they are employed, including the university and other educational institutions, the Bishop Museum, private and government experiment stations, various government agencies dealing with water supply, plant and insect control, public health and the like, as well as local clinics and hospitals and the military services. Contrasted climatic problems, geographic insularity and diversified racial and cultural patterns and trends in Hawaii have combined with a vigorous financial-industrial status to produce a varied and healthy development of scientific activity which on a per capita basis is probably matched in very few areas in the world.

The following papers were presented at the scientific sessions: "Summary of a Chemical and Physiological Study of the Toxic Principle in *Leucaena glauca* (Koa Haole)," by Ruth Yoshida (presented by J. H. Beaumont); "Certain Biological Aspects of Mosquito Control in Hawaii," by David D. Bonnet; "Fishery Research in Hawaii," by Christopher J. Hamre; "Exchangeable Potassium in Some Oahu Soil Profiles," by A. S. Ayers and C. K. Fujimoto; "Flow of Liquids through Narrow Cracks," by Chester K. Wentworth; "Active Volcanoes in the War Zones," by T. A. Jaggar with the assistance of Gunnar Fagerlund.

CHESTER K. WENTWORTH,
Secretary

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE first School of Public Health west of the Mississippi has been established at the University of California. The school was set up by the Board of Regents after the State Assembly passed a bill appropriating funds. Dr. Walter H. Brown, chairman of the department of hygiene, has been appointed acting dean.

There has long been need for a training center in the western part of the continent to train public-health personnel for service not only in the western United States, but for service in the entire Pacific Basin and Latin America. It is expected that the new school will operate as such a training center.

The providing of courses and curricula on both undergraduate and graduate levels is contemplated, and plans will be developed for the graduate training of health officers, epidemiologists, public health engineers, industrial hygienists and other specialists.

Planned as a university-wide undertaking, using the resources of all campuses, the school is being organized as a cooperative enterprise, involving the participation of several other schools and departments within the university, including those in the fields of medicine, medical research, education, nursing, home economics and sanitary engineering. The department of hygiene will be renamed the department of public health and will function as part of the School of Public Health.

Among the first service activities of the school were two special training courses for sanitarians, one being given at Berkeley during the spring semester and one at Los Angeles during the summer term. These courses were requested by the State Department of Public Health to help to meet increasing demands on public health workers in coping with emergency conditions in the western states. They are open to public-health personnel selected by Boards of Health in California and adjacent states. The courses consist of eight weeks' academic instruction and four weeks' field work.

At the request of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs through the Division of Health and Sanitation fifteen Latin American students are being trained specifically for health education activities in their respective countries. Their program consists of two sixteen-week terms and will cover problems of nutrition and personal hygiene, communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, general education and sociology, public health administration and health education.

In addition to the faculty of the School of Public Health the teaching staff for the Latin American program will include Dr. Clair E. Turner, head public health education officer, Division of Health and Sanitation, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; members of the School of Education and the departments of home economics and social welfare at Berkeley; the Medical School at San Francisco; and representatives of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the State Department of Public Health.

At the conclusion of the two academic terms at Berkeley, the Latin American students will spend a period in field practice as a final preparation for their duties upon returning to their home countries.

THE GUTHRIE LECTURE

DR. JOEL H. HILDEBRAND, professor of physical chemistry at the University of California, who has been in London during the past year as a scientific liaison officer for the Office of Scientific Research and Development attached to the American Embassy, is now in the United States on a brief furlough. Dr. Hildebrand delivered the Guthrie Lecture at the Royal Institution, London, on April 26. It was repeated at the Clarendon Laboratory of the University of Oxford on April 29. The subject of the lecture was "The

Liquid State." Dr. Hildebrand expects to return to London at an early date.

The introduction to the lecture was made by Professor E. N. da Costa Andrade, Quain professor of physics at the University of London, adviser to the director of scientific research of the British Ministry of Supply, who spoke as follows:

We are met to-day for our chief annual function, the Guthrie Lecture. For the benefit of our guests and new fellows, I may explain that it was founded in 1914 to perpetuate the memory of our founder, Professor Guthrie, who himself became our president in 1884, ten years after the foundation of the society. We have to deplore the death, since our last lecture, of Mrs. Guthrie, who always attended, but we are pleased to be able to welcome members of the Guthrie family, as usual.

This lecture has been given in the past by many distinguished men. Among our own countrymen I may recall the names of Sir J. J. Thomson, Lord Rutherford, Sir C. V. Boys, Lord Cherwell, Professor A. V. Hill, Sir Edward Appleton; among Frenchmen, Langevin, Guillaume and Fabry; among Germans, Wien and Planck; among Scandinavians, Bohr and Siegbahn. The very first Guthrie Lecture was given by an American, Professor R. W. Wood, and on three other occasions we have been addressed by Americans—Albert A. Michelson, P. W. Bridgman and A. H. Compton, a distinguished company indeed. This year we have the great pleasure of adding another American name to the list, that of Professor J. H. Hildebrand. Bridgman and Compton were from Harvard, near the extreme east of the States; Wood was from Baltimore, not so far distant; Michelson from Chicago on the Great Lakes. This year we travel to the West Coast, to Golden California, and borrow one of her choicest spirits.

And here I may say that we have been brought up to believe that everything in California is very large. As the poet says:

> And the cattle on the hills of California
> And the very swine in the holes,
> Have ears of silk and velvet,
> And tusks like long white poles,

and that perhaps at first we were a little bit disappointed that Hildebrand was not bigger, but we soon got to know that his heart was built on a Californian scale.

It is not often that our council has had so easy a task in choosing the Guthrie lecturer as they had this year. It is seldom that in any of the affairs of life the heart and the head can agree completely, and still more seldom that they can then make common cause with international politics. This year, however, the promptings of friendship, the pleadings of reason and the pressure of political feeling all urged us to choose Dr. Hildebrand. I have put friendship first, because many of those present —and by many I mean all those who know him personally—feel for him something more than mere regard. His unaffected good will, his geniality, his modesty and his good fellowship have endeared him to his English colleagues. But even if he had been less cordially liked we should probably have asked him to deliver this lecture because of his eminence as a physical chemist and, in particular, because of the interest of his subject and of its novelty to most of us. And even if he had been only tolerably liked and moderately distinguished, even if his appeal to our hearts and our heads had been less strong, we should still have liked to have him here to-day as a gesture of affection to our American colleagues with whom we work in such amity in the fields of science. As it is, everything conspired to commend Dr. Hildebrand to us and it was with the greatest pleasure that we received his favorable answer to our invitation.

To-day is something of an American occasion. I have already referred to our former Guthrie lecturers from the United States. By courtesy of the managers we are able to assemble in the lecture theater of the Royal Institution. The institution was founded in 1799 by the celebrated Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, who was an American by birth and upbringing and who spent much time in this very theater. I am glad to say that among the small number of honorary members of the institution are a good proportion of Americans, including Professor G. N. Lewis, of the University of California.

Here Professor Andrade read a letter from Ambassador Winant regretting his inability to attend.

And now, in the name of the council of the Physical Society, I invite you, Dr. Hildebrand, to deliver the twenty-eighth Guthrie Lecture and I assure you that you have before you an audience of friends.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was moved with appropriate remarks by Professor Oliver Rankin, formerly president of the Physical Society, and seconded in like manner by Sir Henry Dale, president of the Royal Society. At Oxford the same ceremony occurred, with the vote of thanks moved by Lord Cherwell and seconded by Professor N. V. Sidgwick.

HONORS IN THE SCIENCES AWARDED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

AT the one hundred and ninetieth commencement of Columbia University the doctorate of science was conferred on Dr. Lyman James Briggs and Te-Pang Hou. The citations were as follows:

LYMAN JAMES BRIGGS: Physicist; native of Michigan who quickly turned to scientific work of high importance and passed from one post of honor and confidence to another; becoming in 1933 director of the Bureau of Standards; closely associated with a score of important scientific organizations and undertakings; always a stimulating leader in thought and research.

TE-PANG HOU: Chemist and engineer; born in China and trained first in his homeland and afterwards in the United States; returning to China for pioneer service in establishing for the first time on the continent of Asia a modern chemical industrial plant of imposing productive capacity, thus enabling the West to repay in part a debt centuries old to the Chinese nation.

University medals were awarded to:

CHESTER ALAN FULTON: E.M., 1906; president of the