

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 partici-

pation 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