exhibit of *The American Scholar,* laying particular stress upon the quarterly's participation in interpreting to laymen developments in the various scientific fields. This exhibit will be a division of the general exhibit of the association.

The American Association of University Professors will hold its twenty-second annual meeting in connection with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at St. Louis on Monday and Tuesday, December 30 and 31. Among the annual reports to be presented are those of the Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure, Professor Carl Wittke, of Ohio State University, *chairman;* the Committee on Pensions and Insurance, Professor E. W. Patterson, of Columbia University, *chairman;* and the Committee on Place and Function of Faculties in University and College Government, Professor G. H. Sabine, of Cornell University, *chairman.* A special report will be submitted by the new Committee on the Effect of Depression and Recovery on Higher Education. The usual formal dinner will be omitted in order that members may attend the general session on Monday evening. At the regular luncheon on Tuesday formal addresses will be given, including that of the retiring president, Professor S. A. Mitchell, of the University of Virginia.

OBITUARY

JOSEPH PETERSON

DR. JOSEPH PETERSON, professor of psychology at the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, died on September 20, at the age of fifty-seven years. Less than two weeks before that date, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, he presided as a past-president of the American Psychological Association at one of its official convocations. He was stricken with pneumonia while visiting his son in California.

Dr. Peterson attended the University of Chicago, where he received the A.B. degree in 1905, was a fellow for two years (1905–1907) and received the Ph.D. in 1907.

He spent five years in public school work before entering college. At the conclusion of his academic training he served as professor of psychology at Brigham Young University, the University of Utah, the University of Minnesota, where he was chairman of the department for one year, and the George Peabody College for Teachers, where he had been professor since 1918.

Dr. Peterson was one of the ablest and most active members of his institution and aided materially in making it an important educational influence in the southern states.

In 1925, in collaboration with the president of his college, he made a survey of the equipment of teacher-training institutions of the South for giving training in psychology and educational psychology. The conditions disclosed were generally considered to be so deplorable that the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology appointed a committee, with Dr. Peterson as chairman, to take some effective action. He was largely responsible for the setting of standards of efficiency of teachers and students that have had a decidedly beneficial influence upon the universities, teachers' colleges and training schools throughout the South.

Although burdened with a heavy load of teaching and administrative work, he was a tireless investigator in the field of psychology and published many important scientific papers, particularly in the field of race differences, measuring techniques and learning. His work on race differences was characterized by an open-mindedness and balance of judgment greatly needed but so frequently lacking in studies of this question. In learning he was particularly concerned with its mechanisms and did much to clarify our thinking about it. His contributions to the techniques of measurement were more varied and less systematic, but were no less valuable on that account.

In addition to his other responsibilities, he was always ready and willing to carry his share of editorial and other activities for the good of his science. He was an associate editor of the *Peabody Journal of Education,* of the *Mental Measurement Monographs* and of the *American Journal of Psychology.* For this publication he built up a department of book reviews that constitutes a very real asset to scientific workers in psychology. In 1935 he became editor of the *Psychological Monographs,* succeeding the late Shepard Ivory Franz.

From 1926 to 1929 he was a member of the division of anthropology and psychology of the National Research Council, and in 1932 he served on its committee on fellowships.

All these varied activities took heavy toll of the time and energy of one who never seemed to be robust. He lived on an enthusiasm for his work, a devotion to his colleagues and a genuine love of science that have been an inspiration to all those who have come into contact with him.

A. T. POFFENBERGER

RECENT DEATHS

CHARLES LESLIE FLEECE, head of the department of chemistry, Central College, Fayette, Mo., died on

November 13. Dr. Fleece graduated from Centre College, Kentucky, in 1910 and received his doctorate from Princeton University in 1926. He taught at Princeton for sixteen years before accepting the chair of chemistry at Central College.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I have just had word from Leningrad that Dr. Vs. T. Pavlov, eldest son of Professor I. P. Pavlov, died on the 29th of October from an inoperable carcinoma of the pancreas. Dr. Pavlov for many years has travelled with his father during his attendance at congresses, and all those who were members of the fifteenth International Physiological Congress in the U. S. S. R. last summer will remember how much Pavlov did for their comfort and pleasure. He entertained various members of the congress almost every night and with his extraordinary linguistic powers no one could have been a more gracious or more interesting host."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SIMPLIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL WEATHER REPORTS

W. R. GREGG, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, who has returned to Washington after attending the eighth meeting of the International Meteorological Organization in Warsaw, reports that representatives of forty-two countries adopted a program for further unification of the codes, symbols and units employed in the international exchange of weather reports. Although great progress along these lines has been made in the last fifteen years, many loose ends are said to remain.

Confusion from differences in speech is avoided in international weather codes by using figures, rather than words. These figure codes are now very generally used by ships reporting from sea. Land stations, however, have lagged behind in substituting new for old codes. Now the maps on which daily weather forecasts are based will look alike the world over as soon as the international symbols adopted by the conference are universally accepted. A black dot will mean light rain or drizzle, a star will mean light snow, and a plain circle will mean clear, cloudless skies.

Mr. Gregg points out that differences in national systems of weights and measures make complete uniformity in the units for weather reports very difficult. For example, before reports can go out over the Arlington wireless towers near Washington, D. C., inches, used to measure atmospheric pressure in this country, must be converted into millibars; miles per hour, used to express wind velocity here, must be converted into the Beaufort scale of wind force, and so on. All European countries, except Great Britain, translate into degrees Centigrade the temperature reports received in degrees Fahrenheit from the United States.

European meteorologists are working on many of the problems that are not receiving special attention in America—notably, how to record conditions in the upper air more accurately. Russian meteorologists have perfected an instrument that is proving very effective. Carried aloft by a balloon, this instrument, by means of a radio attachment, sends back signals that give observers on the ground a true record of temperatures, pressures and wind velocities at the different levels of the atmosphere up to several thousand feet.

European forecasters, like American forecasters, are developing air mass analysis as a valuable supplement to observations taken at the earth's surface, but not as a substitute for them.

EXPEDITION TO MAUNA KEA OF THE HAWAIIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE Hawaiian Academy of Science has completed a successful two-weeks expedition to the summit of Mauna Kea, 13,784 feet, and the highest peak on any Pacific island. The summit camp was established at Lake Waiau, in the bowl of a cinder cone, at 13,007 feet, where water is available and which is partially sheltered from the wind. The chief purpose was to permit geologists, botanists, entomologists and various other naturalists to work from a semi-permanent camp and study the features of the zone above 10,000 feet which has heretofore been studied only in the most casual way during hurried one-day trips to the summit and return. There is no forage for animals and no wood within 3,500 feet of the summit.

Successful establishment of the summit camp was largely due to the cordial and full cooperation of the U. S. Army, Hawaiian Department, from which nine enlisted men, in charge of Lieut. H. A. Meyer, were detailed to take charge of transport and maintenance operations. Pack mules and packers were furnished by the courtesy of the local C.C.C. unit and various facilities and housing were made available at the base camp Humuula, at 6,700 feet in the saddle between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, by Alfred Carter, trustee of the Parker ranch. The advance party was transported to the island of Hawaii from Honolulu on the Coast Guard cutter *Itasca,* through the courtesy of Commander W. N. Derby.

At the summit all recorded air temperatures were below 60 degrees, and minimum temperatures aver-