Dr. Huang was born in Amoy, China, on November 8, 1903. He attended Tsing Hua College in Peking and South Eastern University in Nanking. At the age of twenty-two he came to California, attended Leland Stanford University, obtaining a master's degree in 1927, after graduate work under Terman and Miles. An interest in child psychology brought him to Yale University, where he secured his doctorate in 1930. As a student he displayed keen powers of analysis and a scholarly mind. He had an extraordinary command both of spoken and written English. The experimental as well as philosophical aspects of Gestalt theory attracted him and under the supervision of the late Kurt Koffka he carried out a doctoral research on "Children's Explanations of Strange Phenomena," published in *Psychologische Forschungen* (1930). This was the forerunner of a series of experimental studies now appearing in *The Journal of Genetic Psychology* on children's conception of physical causality; the role of repetition, organization and intention to learn in rote memory; abstraction of form and color in children; the size-weight illusion, and child animism. A monograph on "The Psychology of Children's Drawings" which showed impressive resemblances between the artistic productions of western and Chinese children was published in Chinese in 1938 (Shanghai Commercial Press). In addition to his teaching, lecturing and research, Dr. Huang established an experimental nursery school in Hangchow in 1935.

All these activities were carried on under almost incredible hardships. They coincided with the ruthless invasion by Japan. The University of Chekiang became a nomadic university forced to move from Hangchow to I-Shan, Kwangsi; to Tu Yun, Kweichow; and finally to Tsunyi. In the last removal, one thousand human beings and two thousand boxes of books and scientific apparatus had to be transported over one of the most uninhabitable and mountainous regions of the world, with gasoline at ten Chinese dollars per gallon! Under such conditions, personal savings melted away, and normal home life vanished. Dr. Huang and his family lived in a mud hut with straw roof, bamboo doors and holes for windows—and often in bombed areas. In spite of all difficulties, he pursued his scholarly work writing letters to America in quest of bibliographic and other details. A single page of one letter described the terrible realities of bombing, but went on to discuss "the question of perceptual constancies emphasized by the Gestaltists"! The scholar in Dr. Huang prevailed until he was overtaken by a painful and devastating illness.

Here we glimpse at once the amazing character of the Chinese people and the valor of this scientist's life. He was admired by his native colleagues and was held in affection by his students. Those who knew him in America remember his keen intelligence, his sense of humor and a certain playfulness of spirit, combined with a philosophic caste of mind.

ARNOLD GESELL

## RECENT DEATHS

DR. HERBERT H. WHETZEL, professor of plant pathology at Cornell University and from 1906 to 1922 head of the department, died on November 30 at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. CHARLES PETER SIGERFOOS, professor emeritus of zoology of the University of Minnesota, died on November 26 at the age of seventy-nine years.

PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS, formerly associate in anthropology at the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, died on November 24 at the age of fifty-two years.

LYSTER HOXIE DEWEY, from 1890 to 1935 botanist in charge of fiber-crop investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died on November 27. He was seventy-nine years old.

WARREN L. BEUSCHLEIN, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Washington, died on September 15.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## THE PROPOSED BRITISH AERONAUTICAL COLLEGE

PLANS for the establishment in Great Britain of an aeronautical college at a cost of £2,610,000 in capital outlay and calling for an annual expenditure of £360,000 are given in the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Establishment of a School of Aeronautical Science, published on November 6. Sir Stafford Cripps, the Minister of Aircraft Production, states that the Government has accepted in principle the recommendations of the committee. According to the plan, which is described in *The Times*, London, the primary purpose of the college will be to provide high-grade engineering, technical and scientific training in aeronautics to fit students for leadership in the aircraft industry, civil aviation, the services, education and research. It is also proposed to provide shorter courses for specialists in particular subjects, refresher courses and a general "staff course" aimed at giving a broad knowledge of aeronautics.

The college would be planned on the basis of an entry of fifty students annually on a two-year course, and two hundred students on shorter courses—a total of three hundred at any one time. The instruction

would be at post-graduate level or its equivalent, research being undertaken by the staff and by selected students, attention being paid to technology as well as the science of aeronautics.

Affiliation to any university is not recommended; rather it is suggested that the college should collaborate closely with the universities, technical colleges, research establishments and industry.

The five main subjects recommended are: Aerodynamics; aircraft structures, engineering and design; aircraft equipment; engines and systems of propulsion, and production, administration and maintenance. There is also planned a department concerned with flight and operations, including full-scale experimental work and flight testing. The conditions of service of the tutorial staff would be comparable with those of a university staff. There would be no entrance examination, candidates being accepted on their merits, after interview.

## THE JUNIOR ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF WISCONSIN

THE University of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, is establishing a Junior Academy of Science.

Dr. John W. Thomson, Jr., of the State Teachers College at Superior, has been appointed assistant professor of botany at the university. He will supervise the Junior Academy and will devote his time to the encouragement of scientific work at the pre-college level. The academy has appointed him chairman of its Committee on the Junior Academy, members of which will be high-school science teachers from various parts of the state.

Any student who belongs to a recognized science club in any high school in Wisconsin may become a member of the Junior Academy. It is expected that, for the time being, district meetings will be held among various state high schools. After the war it will meet annually at the same time and place as does the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. The American Association for the Advancement of Science will grant two memberships annually to Wisconsin members in the academy.

## FELLOWSHIPS OF THE TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

FELLOWS of the Textile Research Institute of Princeton University now have the opportunity of working toward their doctor's degree at the university, so that it is expected that they will be able to meet the high standards required for admission to the Graduate School. Normally, as with other graduate students, the work for the Ph.D. degree will be completed in three years. Since Princeton does not admit women students the plan is to restrict fellowships to men—at least for the present.

Facilities and a qualified staff for the direction of advanced research will be provided at the institute building. Fellows are expected to devote the time not required in class work to the prosecution of fundamental research in one of the many fields dealing with textiles. Such studies will include investigation of the various physical and structural properties of natural and artificial fibers, of yarns and of cloth. Studies will also be made of the chemistry of fibers, of dyes and of dyeing. Other investigations will be directed toward the understanding and the control of the action of various organisms on textiles.

Contact with industry will be maintained by visits of the fellows to plants and by lectures at the institute by visitors from the industry and by the staff. It is anticipated that in problems of common interest there will be close cooperation with members of the faculty of the university.

The fellowship program is under the supervision of Professor Henry Eyring, acting director of fundamental research, the Textile Research Institute Laboratories, Princeton, N. J.

The fellowships pay $700 in addition to graduate student fees. This is in line with other fellowships at Princeton. The applicant should fill out the regular Princeton fellowship application in order that his qualifications for acceptance by the institute and by the university may be properly judged. This form may be obtained by writing to Professor Henry Eyring. The term started on November 1.

## THE FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF CYCLES

THE annual gold medal of the Foundation for the Study of Cycles, of which Edward R. Dewey is director, for the most valuable work on cycles published in 1943, was presented on November 24 to Henry Helm Clayton "for his monumental two-volume work, 'Solar Relations to Weather.'" In this study Mr. Clayton reprints the most important of his earlier papers and adds a new discussion of the problem of solar cycles and their possible effect upon the earth and its inhabitants.

In addition, the publications during 1943 of six investigators in other fields of cycle research are cited with honorable mention.

The presentation was made at the home of Mr. Clayton by Professor Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale University, chairman of the Committee on Awards.

Honorable mention for highly valuable publications on cycles during the year 1943 was made to the following:

To David M. Pratt, for a paper entitled "Analysis of Population Development in Daphnia at Different Tem-