war is a blessing, it is not a matter for argument, but a case for confinement in a hospital for the insane. Within limits we know what we want and can use the methods of science to get it. Psychology, not less than other sciences, perhaps more than any one of them, is concerned with problems of human welfare. The nation, the family, schools, churches, courts, prisons, armies, navies—these are all institutions which aim by emotional and rule of thumb methods to alter individuals and to control their behavior. When we have knowledge and understanding concerning institutions and individuals and learn how to apply knowledge and understanding for their betterment, it will be the product of a science of psychology.

There may be worse ills on earth than wars, a more desirable good than friendship among the peoples of the world; but an international gathering is particularly concerned with these things. The Seventh International Congress of Psychology held at Oxford in 1923 was the first scientific congress after the war to which all nationals were invited on equal terms; we welcome to the present congress with special pleasure psychologists from Soviet Russia. The United States has taken a Quaker engineer for its president; we have set up a symbol of peace and scientific progress in an industrial democracy. In the words given by our great poet to Columbus for his prayer to God, as "full of woe . . . a batter'd, wreck'd old man . . . he took his way along the island's edge":

> Haply the swords I know may there indeed be turn'd to reaping tools,
> Haply the lifeless cross I know, Europe's dead cross, may bud and blossom there.

OBITUARY

GEORGE RUSBY KAYE

1866–1929

GEORGE RUSBY KAYE, until recently a member of the Indian Education Department at Simla, India, and well known for his memoirs on early Hindu mathematics, died suddenly of heart failure at Tunbridge Wells, England, on July 1, 1929. He was born at Leicester on November 9, 1866, and most of his active life was spent in India. He was for a time vice-principal of the Allahabad Training College, and in 1904 became bureau assistant to the director-general of education. In 1910 he became registrar of the Education Department and in 1915 was appointed curator of the Bureau of Education. He also held the post of secretary to the Central Advisory Board on Education, and in recognition of his work in the educational field he was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal in 1921. He retired from the Indian service in 1923, but was soon thereafter appointed to carry on the cataloguing of manuscripts in European languages in the India Office Library, London.

It was, however, for his work in the history of Hindu mathematics and astronomy that he will best be known. He was a careful student of the Sanskrit classics in this field, and among his memoirs were "Indian Mathematics," a historical sketch (1915), "The Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh" (1918), "A Guide to the Old Observatories" (1920), "Astronomical Instruments in the Delhi Museum" (1921) and "The Bakhshālī Manuscript" (1927). He also wrote on the two Aryabhattas and numerous other topics relating to Hindu science.

Mr. Kaye aroused a great deal of opposition on the part of Hindu mathematicians because of his conclusions that the early writers were dependent solely upon the Greeks and showed little originality except in the framing of fancifully worded problems. In fact, he clearly belonged to that school which asserts that pure mathematics never flourished in the Far East except as it adapted the theories of the West. Nevertheless, India is indebted to him for this very opposition, for it encouraged her scholars to study sources more thoroughly than before and to seek to base their claims upon more substantial foundations than mere tradition.

The best known of Mr. Kaye's contributions is his study of the Bakhshālī Manuscript, published as volume 43 of the Archeological Survey of India. This appeared only two years before his death and represents a painstaking examination of the internal evidence leading to a closer approximation to the date of the work than had been theretofore possible. It is too early to know the reaction of Sanskrit scholars to his conclusions, but in any case he has set them forth in such a logical fashion as to present a clear issue. No doubt the evidence in rebuttal, in the argument for an earlier date, will be assembled with equal care.

Mr. Kaye left a widow, a son, who has recently entered the India army, and two daughters.

DAVID EUGENE SMITH

NAOMASA YAMASAKI

NAOMASA YAMASAKI died at his home in Tokyo on July 26 of this year after a long illness at fifty-nine years of age. He was professor of geography and head of the Geographic Institute in the Tokyo Imperial University, a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, the Imperial Earthquake Commission and the Japanese National Research Council and foreign