

OBITUARY

SUMNER A. IVES

Dr. SUMNER A. IVES, a native of Maine, spent most of his life as a teacher of biology in liberal arts colleges of the South. He took his undergraduate work at Wake Forest College, and then went to the University of Chicago for the B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. While professor of biology at Howard College Dr. Ives helped to organize the Alabama Academy of Science in 1924, and became the first secretary-treasurer of that body. On coming to Furman University he maintained his interest in the academy movement, serving the South Carolina Academy of Science in a number of offices, including that of president.

Dr. Ives gave freely of his time and talents to the communities in which he lived. His professional knowledge was much sought after by the garden club of Greenville; the members of this organization showed their appreciation of his never-failing interest by dedicating their 1945 year book to him.

Dr. Ives was not only in complete sympathy with the program and ideals of the denominational colleges in which he taught, but he was for years a teacher of Bible classes for young people and a deacon and leader in his local church. His death on December 18, 1944, is mourned by countless friends in many walks of life. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gladys Sharp Ives, a son now in Australia, and two daughters.

JOHN R. SAMPEY, JR.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

Dr. S. JOSEPHINE BAKER, from 1908 to 1922 director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene in the Department of Health of New York City, died on February 22 at the age of seventy-one years.

Dr. CAROLINE BEAUMONT ZACHRY, director of the Bureau of Child Guidance of the Board of Education of the City of New York, died on February 22 at the age of fifty years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN INDIA

ON the invitation of the Government of India, Professor A. V. Hill, M.P., secretary of the Royal Society, spent last winter in that country to investigate and report on the position of scientific research and teaching. This was followed by the visit to Britain last autumn of five eminent Indian scientists as guests of the Government. Professor Hill's report has been published in India and a summary has been issued by the India Office and published in *The Times*, London.

The Times writes:

The word "essential" figures largely in the report. It is first applied to the need for close scientific technical liaison between Britain, America, and the Dominions. To this end an Indian Scientific Office should be set up in London with specialists in agriculture, engineering, defence, industry, and medicine. Representative Indian scientists should be attached to the British Commonwealth Scientific Office in Washington. Young Indian teachers, research workers, and members of technical staffs must be provided with facilities for advanced studies abroad, especially in Britain.

The report dwells on the need for better statistical data; for extending "the present excellent work" on agricultural research; for making better known through the Geological Survey, etc., the great natural resources of India; and for industry to keep well ahead with scientific research and technical development.

Professor Hill makes detailed proposals to meet the need for a proper scientific organization of research for

the fighting services, not only for the present war but also for the future, when a self-governing India must maintain security from aggression.

The report recommends the setting up of a Central Organization for Scientific Research, under a Minister without ordinary departmental duties, assisted by six boards. Each board would have a director as secretary and principal administrative officer, who would be *ex officio* a member of the other five boards.

India requires a central scientific academy comparable with the Royal Society of London. The best suited body for this purpose is the National Institute of Sciences of India. The Government of India should assist the specialist scientific societies in various ways without diminishing their independence.

Scientific research in universities is the basis of scientific progress. A carefully thought-out national policy with regard to grants to universities is necessary. Medicine, biology, and geology particularly need development.

Research should not be solely dependent on Government support, but should have independent resources and an independent existence. Private benefactions endowing scholarships, studentships, and research fellowships are urgently needed in India.

THE INCOME OF PROFESSIONAL CHEMISTS

THE income of professional chemical workers increased from 14 to nearly 80 per cent. at different income levels during the war years 1941-43, according to a survey conducted by the Committee on Economic Status of the American Chemical Society in