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.
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> 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.
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> 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.
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> 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.
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> 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.
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> 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.
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> 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

cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The report was prepared by Andrew Fraser, Jr., of Washington, D. C. The survey, analyzing 23,011 replies from 32,861 questionnaires sent to members of the society, indicates that chemists are confident in regard to postwar employment prospects. Those replying have been divided into three major fields—chemistry, with 16,248; chemical engineering, with 5,370, and "all other fields" with 1,374.

In 1941, without regard to age, the median annual income—the level at which 50 per cent. earned more and 50 per cent. earned less—was $3,097. In 1943 it was $3,984, an increase of 28.6 per cent. One tenth of the members earned annual incomes of less than $1,388 in 1941, but in 1943 this had risen to $2,492, an increase in this lowest bracket of 79.5 per cent. One quarter of the members earned less than $2,146 in 1941, but by 1943 this had increased 43.6 per cent. to $3,082. The 25 per cent. with 1941 incomes of over $4,615 earned $5,475 in 1943, a gain of 18.6 per cent., and the 10 per cent. with 1941 incomes of more than $7,574 earned $8,625 in 1943, an increase of 13.9 per cent. The figures show that earning capacity increases with age at all five earning levels reaching a maximum at approximately 60 years of age. In 1943, the median (50 per cent. level) curve advances from a beginner's income of $2,172 a year to $6,436 a year for members who had had 28.5 years of professional experience. At the 25 per cent. income level, the advance in earnings over the same period was from $2,459 a year to $10,167, annually, while at the 10 per cent. income level the advance over this span of years was from $2,976 to $17,258.

The questionnaires show that employment opportunities for members of the society are concentrated in the Middle Atlantic Region, 33.8 per cent., and in the North Central Region, 23.7 per cent. Among high employment states are New York with 14.8 per cent. of those replying, New Jersey with 10 per cent., Pennsylvania with 9.8 per cent., Illinois with 8 per cent., and Ohio with 7 per cent.

More than 80 per cent. were employed in 1943 by private firms, educational research or consulting organizations or by other non-public sources. Of the 17 per cent. employed by public sources, 6.5 per cent. were employed by state governments and 7.9 per cent. by the Federal Government. Of those in private employ in 1943, 95.3 per cent. were engaged in manufacturing industries, and the remainder in mining, transportation, communication and public utilities. Roughly 85 per cent. of those replying stated that they had permanent employment, and 94.4 per cent. that their training was being utilized in their work.

In draft status, 31.6 of those replying were classified as draft-ineligible males, 839 or 3.6 per cent. were women civilians, and 49.4 per cent. reported they were occupationally deferred due to their professional contributions to the war. There were replies from 1,199 members already in the armed forces, but many other members who now are in service have temporarily been removed from membership lists.

THE NUTRITION FOUNDATION

A REPORT covering the three years since its founding in 1942 has been issued by The Nutrition Foundation, Inc., which was established under the presidency of George A. Sloan by the food industry of the United States and Canada for the support of independent research and education in the science of nutrition.

It is reported in this official statement that the research program of the foundation is being developed and subsidized in six different but related areas.

First, to find the basic human food requirements in terms of individual nutrients such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, etc. Ten studies are being supported, for which $70,900 has been appropriated. Funds have been placed at the disposal of Dr. W. C. Rose, of the University of Illinois, for a study of the human requirements of the amino acids and other nutrients.

Second, to learn how the individual nutrients are formed and how they function in living cells. Twenty-nine studies are in progress, for which $189,900 has been appropriated.

Third, to give special consideration to the nutritional requirements during pregnancy, lactation and infancy. Six studies have been undertaken, for which $41,000 has been appropriated.

Fourth, to unravel some of the more immediate relations between food intake and health. Eighteen studies are being made for which $135,850 has been appropriated.

Fifth, to assist in educational and applied aspects of the problem of getting people to eat the foods that will give buoyant health. Six projects are being carried forward for which $65,500 has been appropriated.

Sixth, to render every possible aid to the winning of the war. Twenty-nine studies are in progress for which $152,840 has been appropriated. In making grants with military aspects as a primary consideration, close collaboration has been maintained with the Office of the Quartermaster General and the Office of the Surgeon General.

The foundation publishes each month *Nutrition Reviews,* the object of which is to give a critical, unbiased review of literature in the science of nutrition.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE ON GENE ACTION IN MICRO-ORGANISMS

A SYMPOSIUM was held at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, on February 2 and 3. Approximately forty people attended the sessions, about half this number being from the St. Louis area. The papers, with a summary of the discussions that followed them, will be published in the April issue of the *Annals* of the garden.

Chairmen of the different sections were: Dr. L. J.