

in coal mines. He was invited in 1946 to visit and advise the colliery engineers of Belgium and Holland on various mining problems, and earlier this year had carried out an extensive tour at the request of the Commonwealth Governments of Australia and New Zealand. In April of this year he was appointed to the chair of mining at his old University at Birmingham.

Prof. Jones was a member of many learned societies and institutions, most of which he served on their councils; he was actively interested in all schemes connected with mining education and training, and for many years he had been actively connected with the Order of St. John. He was made a Commander of the British Empire in January 1947; a Commander of the Crown, Belgium, in June 1947, and a Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in July 1947.

He had high academic qualifications, a broad outlook on life, and an intense interest in his fellow beings. His boyish enthusiasm, together with his great energy, made him an outstanding personality, endeared him to his colleagues, and fired all who came in contact with him with his own enthusiasm.

J. HOWARD GRIFFITHS

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Mr. John Dower, author of the report on National Parks in England and Wales (1945), prepared for the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, on October 3.

Dr. Stephen Miall, for many years editor of *Chemistry and Industry*, on October 12, aged seventy-five.

NEWS and VIEWS

Education in H.M. Forces

Now that the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force are beginning to assume a peacetime footing, education in those Services is being revised. The Services are anxious to continue effective liaison with civilian education authorities in organising and developing educational facilities among serving men and women. An Army Education Advisory Board and a Royal Air Force Education Advisory Committee, both representative of a range of civilian educational interests, have already been formed. All this will affect the Central Advisory Council for Adult Education in H.M. Forces which, under the able secretaryship of Dr. Basil Yeaxlee, and with the help of its regional committees, has worked hard throughout the War and since (in an advisory capacity) in providing the necessary liaison between Service and civilian education authorities and in choosing and supplying lecturers and other educators (in an executive role).

The Council and the three Services have therefore agreed in principle to the following proposals, subject to further consideration of details: (1) The universities should be invited to consider their extra-mural departments taking over the work hitherto carried out by the regional committees of the Council. (2) Advisory functions of the Central Advisory Council should now be discharged by the inclusion of some of its members on the new Army Education Advisory Board and the Royal Air Force Education Advisory Committee. The Admiralty hopes to obtain advice from former members of the Council on an *ad hoc* basis. Meanwhile, until the end of 1948, the Council should continue to function as such.

So far as the Council's executive functions are concerned, it is suggested that these should in due course be assumed by an inter-Services Executive Committee whose members will represent the Services, the Ministry of Education and other civilian educational interests. If the new proposals are eventually put into effect, their success will depend upon the goodwill of the Services and civilian educationists and others concerned. If Service education is to be accepted as an integral part of national education, then it is up to both Service and civilian personnel to work together. In this respect, responsibility will

devolve on the universities and other civilian education institutes and authorities to see that whatever facilities, advice and other assistance they can give to all three Services must be given whenever required; on the other hand, the Services must recognize that if their educational work is to attain a high grade and be recognized by the soldier, sailor and airman as a real and effective part of the nation's educational scheme, then the Service educational authorities must collaborate as much as possible with their civilian colleagues and counterparts.

British Dyestuffs: Mr. J. Baddiley

MR. J. BADDILEY, for many years research director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Dyestuffs Division), retired on September 30. He was intimately associated with research in the dyestuffs industry throughout the whole of the period popularly known as the renaissance of British dyestuffs. A pupil of Prof. Green at the University of Leeds, Baddiley was appointed as research chemist in the company of Levinstein, Ltd., at Blackley in 1909, and provided the first example of departure from Mr. Ivan Levinstein's policy of employing only German chemists. At an early date he exhibited a flair for inspiring and leading other research workers, and during his first years of service to industrial chemistry he guided an ever-increasing team of workers who were charged with the task of putting British dyestuffs on the map. During this period he discovered a range of dyes designed to produce level (or even) shades on viscose rayon. When I.C.I. was formed, he was made a delegate director responsible for research in the group of dyestuffs manufacturers in the parent company. Dyestuffs research was concentrated at Blackley and, during Baddiley's tenure of office, grew tremendously, embracing also the fields of rubber chemicals, auxiliary chemicals, organic polymers and synthetic drugs. Dyestuffs, his first love, remained his favourite, however, and perhaps his greatest single achievement was the discovery, in collaboration with the late Mr. A. Shepherdson, of a range of dyestuffs for the colouring of acetate rayon. Baddiley's high reputation in the dyestuffs and dyeing industries was recognized when he was awarded the Perkin Medal by the Society of Dyers and Colourists in 1939.