

should be carefully planned. These questions are best considered by a special committee which may be set up by the Central Government. Large capital grants both for university and technical education and research should be allotted; Sir J. C. Ghosh has suggested that a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores per annum should be expended for this purpose. The conditions of service should be rendered sufficiently attractive to induce the best of our young men to

adopt a career of research or technology. The Government should consider the inauguration of a State Scientific Service on a parallel with the administrative Civil Service. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government of India will give its immediate attention to this fundamental question of organising a steady supply of scientific and technical personnel for post-war reconstruction.

## BEQUEST OF PAVLOV TO THE ACADEMIC YOUTH OF HIS COUNTRY

**W**HAT can I wish to the youth of my country who devote themselves to science?

Firstly, gradualness. About this most important condition of fruitful scientific work I never can speak without emotion. Gradualness, gradualness and gradualness. From the very beginning of your work, school yourself to severe gradualness in the accumulation of knowledge.

Learn the ABC of science before you try to ascend to its summit. Never begin the subsequent without mastering the preceding. Never attempt to screen an insufficiency of knowledge even by the most audacious surmise and hypothesis. Howsoever this soap-bubble will rejoice your eyes by its play it inevitably will burst and you will have nothing except shame.

School yourselves to demureness and patience. Learn to inure yourselves to drudgery in science. Learn, compare, collect the facts!

Perfect as is the wing of a bird, it never could raise the bird up without resting on air. Facts are the air of a scientist. Without them

you never can fly. Without them your "theories" are vain efforts.

But learning, experimenting, observing, try not to stay on the surface of the facts. Do not become the archivists of facts. Try to penetrate to the secret of their occurrence, persistently search for the laws which govern them.

Secondly, modesty. Never think that you already know all. However highly you are appraised always have the courage to say of yourself—I am ignorant.

Do not allow haughtiness to take you in possession. Due to that you will be obstinate where it is necessary to agree, you will refuse useful advice and friendly help, you will lose the standard of objectiveness.

Thirdly, passion. Remember that science demands from a man all his life. If you had two lives that would be not enough for you. Be passionate in your work and your searchings.

## H. E. LORD WAVELL ON INDIAN SCIENCE

**I**NAUGURATING the Thirty-first Session of the Indian Science Congress, His Excellency Lord Wavell said:—

"India, one of the oldest civilisations, has perhaps felt the impact of modern science later and less than any other great people. A large proportion of her population still lives the old life untouched by the vast changes of the century. Her realm has been of the spirit rather than of the earth. It may be said of the West hereafter that we took too much from India materially and too little spiritually.

But if India is to play the part in the world to which her size, her population, her history and her position entitle her, she too must make every possible use of scientific advancement.

She has already produced many great scientists, she bears many more in her fertile womb. Her contributions to science have always been on the side of peace and progress. She has everything to gain by combining modern science with her old culture indeed her traditional outlook should enable her to make an increasingly fine and characteristic contribution to natural knowledge. Indian science has made in fact a very remarkable stride forward during the last twenty-five years, as is shown by the foundation of many new societies, new journals and new departments of science in universities and under Government.

In this war science has played a great role in India as elsewhere. It has made a splendid contribution to maintaining the health of the fighting men, through the activities of such bodies as the Malaria Institute, the Indian Research Fund Association, the Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor, and others. It has also played an important part in munitions production and in solving problems of supply. As an ex-Commander-in-Chief, I should like to thank Indian science for the invaluable assistance it has given to the armies in the field.

It must play a great part also in post-war development. The coming years will be vital to India. She must learn to make use of her abundant resources with the aid of science. Science is the most international of all human interests.

Professor Hill has himself said in an address elsewhere: 'I believe that the pursuit of knowledge for the welfare of mankind is one of the greatest agents for goodwill between men in every land.' It is in that belief that he is here to-day.

This Session of the Indian Science Congress has a momentous task to perform; to discover how best to bring the aid of science to the development of India's great resources in agriculture and industry, to the improvement of health and to social advancement and prosperity."