surmise must have been a very crowded programme and which the press recorded were the introduction of the delegates by Sir Henry Dale, President of the Royal Society, to His Majesty who graciously received them; discussions with the members of Parliament interested in Science; several receptions by Government, Civic bodies and academic and learned societies (during one of which, by the way, some historic documents pertaining to the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal were presented back to the Society through one of the delegates), and a press conference besides many functions of a social nature.

In the absence of fuller details, it would not be fair, even if possible, to comment on the statements and speeches of the members of the delegation cryptic summaries of which have been cabled to this country. It looks as though the members have been individually expressing themselves on subjects which they are specially interested in, rather than the delegation as a body give out its views through one of its members acting as the spokesman of the delegation as a whole—a procedure which is the usual international practice when a body of representative men are on a formal visit outside their own country. The role of science in post-war reconstruction in India, the establishment of a bureau in London to act as a *liaison* body between the two countries in all matters pertaining to or affecting science, recruitment of personnel for Indian research institutions, exchange of students and professors, facilities for training and research for Indian students and technicians in the British Universities and workshops, purchase of scientific instruments and equipment, and, the increasing use of Indian Cotton by the Lancashire Textile Mills, are amongst the diverse topics on which the delegates are reported to have expressed themselves. Even a mere listing of these subjects, by no means exhaustive, is indicative of the many facts of a big problem which the delegation is called upon to handle. And, we have no doubt that the members, every one of whom has close and many-sided contacts with the Indian Scientific World and therefore are in an exceptional position to know of Indian requirements and possibilities, will have voiced the Indian point of view on those subjects with ability and distinction.

Finally, it must not be forgotten that during such visits, the personal contacts made—the reunion of old friends, the formation of new friendships, in short the impact of personalities and ideas—are fruitful of results even more enduring than the formal agreements and conclusions reached. It is for this reason, if for no other, that we must regret that the delegation could not, for want of time, accept the very kind invitation of Ireland to visit that country *en route* to the United States. And, for a full account of these aspects of their visit, we must perforce await the home-coming of the delegation to which we look forward with lively anticipation.

PRESENTATION OF SIR C. R. REDDY NATIONAL PRIZE TO SIR C. V. RAMAN, Kt., F.R.S., N.L.

THE eighteenth Convocation of the Andhra University was held on 18th November 1944 in the Andhra Christian College, Guntur, when His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Chancellor of the University, presided. Two notable events were the award of the Honorary degree of D.LITT. to His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., and of the Sir Chattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy National Prize in the fist year of its inception to Sir Chandra Sekhara Venkata Raman for eminent merit in Physics. The prize is given each year for eminent merit in either Sciences, or Humanities or Fine Arts by a system of rotation, the cost being met from the interest accruing on the capital sum of a munificent donation given by Sir C. R. Reddy to the Andhra University. Sir Chandra Sekhara Venkata Raman was presented to the Chancellor in suitable terms by Prof. S. Bhagavantam, the University Orator in English. In the course of this oration Prof. Bhagavantam said: "It will take many pages to enumerate the discoveries made by him and the ways in which he has contributed to the advancement of Science. To have discovered new facts is in itself a sign of merit. Sir C. V. Raman has, in addition, discovered a new method of discovery, which is being fruitfully applied all over the world in various fields of research. He has given to Science a new eye with which to explore Nature. Honours have deservedly poured upon him in abundance. The Royal Society of London elected him to its Fellowship in 1924. The British Government conferred a Knighthood in 1929. He received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930. Amongst his other Scientific Honours may be mentioned, as specially noteworthy, the Matteuci Medal of Italy, the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society, and the Franklin Medal of America. He has received *Honoris Causa Doctorate* Degrees from nine different Universities. This number, Sir, was eight a month ago. It is now nine and I reliably understand that it will become ten a month hence. It appears to increase more or less at the same rate at which the number of Indian Universities is increasing in recent years. He is an Honorary member of many Learned Societies; and he is the Foundation President of the Indian Academy of Sciences which enjoys a global renown. More than his individual achievements, great as they are, is the glory of having trained a large number of young men, one of whom is an F.R.S., who are making a name for themselves by their creative output and are such inspiring figures in a large number of Universities in India. A Scientist is not a prophet in the astrological sense; I do not know if I am transgressing my bounds by trying to anticipate the verdict of History; but in my humble opinion, Ramanujam and Raman bid fair to be regarded as a Class by themselves and as men who have secured for India a towering place in the Republic of Modern Science."