

discoveries in other branches of Science. You can either argue that the latest part of the publication (diagrams) have only appeared in 1956 and include it within five years or do as it has been done that the receipt of observations from wide regions has helped verify the deductions made by me with less data. You would be able to frame a via with your pragmatic approach.

The work done in Solar phenomena in 1954,56 (published in Acta Physica) in 1955 and 1958,1959 are fundamental. When I divided the Solar Flares into classes in 1956 (I talked to you at the dinner of Atomic Energy in July, 1956 before sending it on to Janossy later) has been verified. McCracken in his Helsinki contribution of July, 1960 phenomena (Symposium published by UGGI) has got identical results. I had sent to Tasmania copies of my papers, Pres. Add. Sci. Congress ~~having~~ these results (Benton, McCracken, Parsons and Trost). Forbush and others who discussed the several very big flares had not taken the heliographical position of solar flares not about the evolution of solar active regions. If you give me some recognition for the work, in India you would be honouring work done by an Indian in India which has been so many times demanded by P.M. and others and thereby help me to get a reasonable position.

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*Dr. K. S. Krishnan*

To  
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AIR LETTER • AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION



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By giving the above methods of recognition, you would not lose anything. But you would be happy at some time that you have done a correct thing. Because I know that if you decide to do a positive thing you could do it, I am writing to you so many times. The work was all done from 1954-58 and published from 1955-59. It will satisfy any criterion. In addition I have worked on Stability of Top Heavy Layers (in 1937. Sutton. Micrometeorology. p.125) gave a method solving such Dif. Eqns. Contributed to a knowledge of Ellipsoidal Wavefunctions (The name was mine apart from Dif. Integral and Asymptotic Expns) See Titchmarsh Riemann Zeta Fns. 343 for work done earlier.

I expect that you are keeping quite healthy. Active you would be. How is your family? Has your son got back from London? with his Chartered Accts and Banking Where is your daughter here?

I hope to hear from you with best wishes yours sincerely

*S. I. Malurkar*

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United States of America. Apr. 13<sup>th</sup> 1961.

My Dear Prof. Krishnan,

Before I left India, I wrote to you from Bombay about the various schemes that seem to be sprouting over there. Much as you might disclaim your responsibility for most of the projects, without your tacit consent, the ones in Math, Physics and Geophysics do not get a move and do not form. I quite realise that your loyalty should be to people with whom you have grown and to your Prof. students and their students. Being an All India leader, I would request you to sometime take a larger view and allow some existence to people who may not come under such classification. A sub group is contained in the main one but not the other way, as you an expert in group theory would know. Many of such persons have enough backing and sufficiently prominent that they would get what they want anyhow. It is persons like me that go without any benefit. One should get some recognised position in one's own country after sufficient work - It is quite possible that you might be harbouring under some compulsive influence not to take up my case. I think I ought to put forward my case, which I have done so many times to you. If the Institute of Tropical Meteorology announced in Oct. '60 by the Minister at Poona. Met. Office is likely coming to fruition or the Inst. of Geophysical Research as announced by Thacker at Bangalore on 27/28 Feb. 61, there are two clear opportunities when you could exercise your good offices, to secure for me a suitable elder position in the research field. I do not think the sentiments were empty ones. The schemes would have to come through in the 3rd five Year Plan of India.

By stinting very much in my household I had to save some money for my family (which has to grow up) and spent more than Rs 18000/- for research work from my pocket. This is apart from the large amount of property loss when I devoted myself for research in early life. Very few can say that they sustained monetary loss. Having promised some people that I would try to enhance the name of India by continuing the research outlook (This was done the day after Ramrajn's death by a group that had gone over from Pres. College, Mad. to Bangalore), I went on. Justice would require that I should not be left in the lurch. Some may have caught the public eye but the body of scientists must see that justice is not left undone to workers who have made a whole time job and contributed to the good name of India. The late Dr. Vijayaraghavan was also induced by that very same group in 1921 to pursue research. Most of the top lot have given a good name to India by their work. In a way my work can also claim to be that of an Indian who has tried to open up different original fields. That was why, I requested you to recommend me for the CSIR Bhatnagar Prize of Rs 10,000/-. The monetary award is welcome and the position it gives may help me to overcome the non-recognition which I have had in India. People who get in somewhere get other things also. He that hath little even the little is taken away from him and he that hath more more shall be given unto him has been the practice in most places.

To remind you, the arguments for Bhatnagar Prize which I have written often (It has no age limit except that work should have been done within the previous five years) of which you have been the recipient and a judge - The Tropical Weather Forecasting done during the war time was a heavy one. To write up the book a good amount of material had to be filled up by a rationale. I had to build it up. It is no argument to say that anyone who looked into data could have got it. It had not been done in a logical systematic way. It is only when writing up that the lacunae are noticed and attempts are made to fill them up. In the Notes on Forecasting, Jan. 943 (Tech. Note, No. 1, Ind. Met. Dept), I tried this as it had to be produced in a few weeks. Later the application brought many useful and verifiable results (Curr. Sci. p. 112, 1948, 17). Ind. Met. Dept. Mem. 28, (1950-56). The outstanding result, that two tropical cyclonic storms cannot both move one on either side of the equator and co-exist have been amply seen. The logical results have been given by me. The effect of successive low pressure areas of extra-tropical depressions in Indian latitudes - the less precipitation when a southern cyclonic storm is moving south of the equator, and reinforcing when the easterly stream feeds into it the formation of monsoon depressions leading to onset of S.W. Monsoon in India due to passage of 'pulses' of low pressure area from south of the equator were all shown for the first time by me and can be verified by anyone. Generalised the passage of a low pressure area south of the equator westwards without crossing it leads to dry weather over the larger part of India and Pakistan is a very useful result to a weather Forecaster especially when medium range is considered. A large amount of cognate matter has also been given. The above results are as fundamental in Trop. (Indian) Met. as many of the