

A STATEMENT

by the

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

These few facts are accepted by all scientists:

1. *Atomic bombs can now be made cheaply and in large number. They will become more destructive.*
2. *There is no military defense against atomic bombs, and none is to be expected.*
3. *Other nations can rediscover our secret processes by themselves.*
4. *Preparedness against atomic war is futile and, if attempted, will ruin the structure of our social order.*
5. *If war breaks out, atomic bombs will be used, and they will surely destroy our civilization.*
6. *There is no solution to this problem except international control of atomic energy and, ultimately, the elimination of war.*

The program of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists is to see that these simple facts become known to the public. To accomplish this purpose, it will work through all appropriate educational organizations, including the National Committee on Atomic Information and member associations of the Federation of American Scientists.

The Committee does not propose to make governmental policy, either on the national or international level. Its purpose is to make available an understanding of the Atomic Era on which such policy must depend.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, *Chairman*
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, Incorporated
90 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J.

I want to help in your campaign of education to ensure that atomic energy will be used for the benefit of mankind and not for humanity's destruction. I enclose my gift of \$..... toward your \$1,000,000 Fund.

Name

Street Address

City Zone State

The Treasury Department has ruled that gifts to the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, are deductible as contributions for federal income tax purposes.



Professor
Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman
Kt., F.R.S., Nobel Laureate

Beloved and Respected Professor,

WE, your devoted students and fellow-workers, beg leave to offer you our profound homage on the eve of your retirement from the services of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

On this occasion we crave your permission to recall the magnificent record of your career in this Institute. Sixteen fruitful years have borne eloquent testimony to the originality and versatility of your genius as physicist and what is equally significant, as an inspiring teacher. We are filled with admiration when we think of the dynamic energy and the mellow wisdom so characteristic of your rich personality. We shall always cherish grateful memories of our association with you and of our participation, in however small a measure, in your great achievements.

You have created and sustained the Department of Physics in the Institute. With characteristic vision and determination you have organised a first-rate Physics Laboratory and laid the foundations for a school of research. Within a short period, your name and work have brought great renown to this school, and your laboratory has naturally become a place of pilgrimage for scientists.

During the fifteen years that the Department of Physics has been functioning as a centre of independent and co-ordinated scientific investigation, more than a hundred students have been initiated into research. Many of them have taken the doctorate degree in science, and now occupy responsible positions as Professors in Universities, Meteorologists and Scientific Officers. Your students trained in the high intellectual and scientific, yet free and cordial, atmosphere created by your presence have imbibed from your personal example the spirit of self-discipline, independence and love of work. They are your valuable and precious gifts to the nation, and they would undoubtedly prove worthy of your inspired teaching.

Rich in wisdom, noble in feeling, courageous in outlook and transparent in sincerity, you are now retiring Sir, from this Institute, after a period of unremitting service in the cause of science. We know that this retirement for you does not mean rest, for in the words of the poet, you are determined "not to pause, but to strive, to seek and to find". We therefore rejoice that the free Government of India has elected you as the First National Research Professor. This recognition is no doubt gratifying to us; but your greatness in our eyes transcends these marks of public distinction. Great as you are, in the domain of pure thought, great and lovable you remain, for ever, to us by your endearing personality.

We also beg leave to offer our homage to Lady Raman who has been taking a kindly interest in our personal welfare and progress. She has indeed been a mother to us all; she will be leaving a void in the social life of the Institute, which is hard to fill.

We shall be missing your presence from these familiar haunts and scenes of your activity, and the lustre shed by the halo of your radiant personality on the Department of Physics. We are, however, heartened by the faith that in the new sphere of duties to which you have been called, you will endeavour to further the cause of scientific research in the country.

May we be allowed to bid you godspeed in your activities in the newly founded Raman Research Institute. We pray to God to grant Lady Raman and you long life, health and happiness.

We beg to remain,
Respected Professor,
Your affectionate students and colleagues,
**The Past and Present Members of the
Physics Department**

Address by Prof. P. Auger at the
Opening Ceremony of the
National Physical Laboratory
of India, Delhi, on 21st
January, 1950.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a representative of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation and in the name of its Director-General, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, I have the great honour to present to you my warmest congratulations at the occasion of the opening of this laboratory. Being responsible for the Natural Science in UNESCO I am especially impressed by the importance of this event, particularly because this laboratory will create new and powerful links between fundamental research and the applied sciences. The existence and development of such links is a characteristic aspect of our present times, the scientist is no more confined to his ivory tower but goes into the field and the factory, is aware of the daily necessities of the work in agriculture or in the industries. Great hopes can be placed in such a close collaboration, and these hopes are based on successes already obtained in this direction. The organisation to which I belong could achieve very little without such institutions as this one, and it will always be ready to offer all assistance in its power, should such assistance be found useful.

Dear Dr. Bhatnagar, Dear Dr. Krishnan speaking now as a Professor of Physics in the University of Paris I want to tell you that I can well understand your legitimate pride in the present achievement, and the promises it contains. I have witnessed similar occasion in my life and I know how dear to the heart of the Scientist a jewel of a laboratory can be. And this is no small pearl, but rather a big diamond like the Koh-i-noor of the history of this country. I present to

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you my most sincere wishes of success in your contribution
to the welfare of India and the progress of the Science
in the world.

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Remarks by Dr. E.U. Condon, Director, National Bureau of Standards of United States of America on the occasion of the dedication of the National Physical Laboratory of India, Delhi, January 21, 1950.

To-day is a great day in the long and varied history of cultural development of India. To me it is a great honour to stand before you and bring to you warm friendly greetings of the physicists of America and of my associates in the National Bureau of Standards. I welcome this laboratory into the growing international fraternity of National Physical Laboratories. Speaking officially for one of them, and confident that I correctly estimate the sentiments of the others, I pledge you, Dr. Bhatnagar and Dr. Krishnan, that we stand ready to assist you and to work with you in hearty cooperation in that spirit of world brotherhood which is so conspicuous among Scientists everywhere and which should always be the spirit underlying the relations of all peoples.

I suppose I should make a few remarks of a slightly more specific character. I am sure that other speakers will make or will have made appropriate tributes to the importance of Scientific research for the progressive industrial development of any country, so I will take the truth of such sentiments as fully accepted, atleast by those who are here today.

My discovery of India, so far limited to the reading of Pandit Nehru's book and three weeks of travel in your country, although it is therefore very limited and incomplete, has been the most thrilling adventure of my life. It has been a wonderful experience to visit various Universities and the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore and the Tata Institute for Fundamental Research in Bombay and to see the splendid work that is going on in them. Everywhere there is a great enthusiasm for Scientific research and an earnest desire to push ahead on work related to the industrial development of

India.

Among the Scientists with whom I have talked this sometimes shows as an exuberant impatience, sometimes marred by a twinge of sorrow, that so little has been accomplished thus far. But we physicists are used to a dynamic rather than a static conception of things and we know that it is the velocity and acceleration - provided these are in the right direction - which produce the desired results. You are moving in the right direction. The rate at which you are building, staffing and equipping new research laboratories and the intensity of devotion to Science that is to be found in your Universities makes it certain that in a few years indeed India will be among the top-ranking countries of the world in Scientific achievement and its practical application to human welfare.

I am particularly confident that this is a safe prediction for another more important reason. India's Scientific achievement in the past has been limited in quantity by the limited resources hitherto available to her Scientists. But the brilliance of the achievements that have been made by a few under these adverse conditions is real proof that men of the necessary intellectual creativeness are to be found among you and that the necessary human talent will be found to bring these research enterprises along successfully.

For the last several years your Government has been spending a large sum of money to finance the advanced Scientific and technical training of close to a thousand Indian students in America. We have been happy to receive them. We hope that we have been able to help them and that they will prove, in contributions to India's development, worthy of the investment you

you have made in them. I know personally some of your young men who have studied in America. They are good men. Do not hesitate to load them up with major responsibilities. Too often we are inclined to think that young scientists need a long time to mature. This is a mistake. Youth is the time of maximum creativeness in Science and our laboratories must be so organized as to give free play to young talent.

Now I am told that this particular scheme must be curtailed because of exchange difficulties. It would be most unfortunate if that were to mean a drastic reduction in the close association between Indian and American Scientists. Fortunately this will not be the case. This matter of friendly close working relationships between the Scientists of both countries is too important for that to be allowed to happen. In its place this will be inaugurated a programme of mutual exchange of older Scientists. This is to be made possible under agreements which are being worked out by the Government of our two countries whereby the funds derived from sale of war surplus materials will be used for this purpose, and also as one aspect of the broad international programmes of U.N.E.S.C.O.

In concluding these remarks I want to take this occasion to plant an idea which I hope will be worthy of your favourable consideration. It is that your Department of Scientific and Industrial Research establish a Scientific liaison mission in Washington, to facilitate the exchange of technical information between our two countries. To-day in America there is a great willingness and desire to help India in her newly accelerated Scientific development. But at the same time American Scientists are ignorant of your

special needs and your scientific organization. Moreover we are naturally preoccupied with our own affairs and problems. Thus although there is nothing lacking in friendly good will, the amount of actual Scientific contact may be regrettably small unless special means are taken to promote it. Contrary to many schemes we hear being discussed, what I propose would not be expensive. It might not require more than three Scientists - say one for the Physical and Engineering Science, one for the Biological and Medical Sciences, and one for the Agricultural Sciences. This kind of scheme is not new. Since early in the war the British, Canadians and Australians have maintained such a Scientific Liaison office in Washington. Following the pattern of their experience, we Americans are now proceeding to establish such a Scientific Liaison Office in London in order that we may get the benefit of closer contact with research workers in Great Britain.

It seems to me that the time is not far distant when the progressive nations of the world will send such Scientific missions to each other on a permanent basis and that this will be recognised as an essential feature of the relations between Governments.

I fear I have already imposed on your good nature by talking too long. In conclusion, dear friends, let me thank you all from the bottom of my heart for the warmth of your hospitality during my too brief visit to your country, and let me speak again with deepest sincerity the pledge of hearty co-operation between Indian and American Scientists, and in particular between our Sister institutions, the National Physical Laboratory of India and the National Bureau of Standards of the United States of America.

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Programme:

Arrival of the Honourable Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Prime Minister of India. 8.30 A.M.

Prayer.

Welcome speech by the Hon'ble Sri O. P. RAMASWAMY REDDIAR, Premier of Madras.

Speech by the Hon'ble Sri H. SITARAMA REDDY, Minister for Industries, Madras.

Welcome by Dr. Rm. ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR.

Speech by Dr. Sir SHANTI SWARUP BHATNAGAR, Secretary, Department of Scientific Research, Inviting Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, President, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, to lay the Foundation-stone.

Address—and laying of the Foundation-stone by the Honourable Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Vote of thanks by Sri KAMARAJ NADAR, President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

National Anthem.

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DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD'S SPEECH IN CONNECTION
WITH THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-
TABLET OF ALAGAPPA POLYTECHNIC
AT KARAIKUDI ON THE 15TH
NOVEMBER 1955

Mr. Governor, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar, Brothers & Sisters :

It has given me great pleasure to visit some of the educational institutions at Karaikudi today. About two and a half years ago I visited this place to lay the foundation-stone of the Alagappa College of Engineering. To go round that College today and see it thriving was therefore a matter of personal gratification for me. Even in 1953 as I went round and saw these educational institutions and was told of the plans of the Alagappa Educational Trust, I felt that this small place was destined to be a big educational centre. Today, as I repeated my visit I was pleased, though not surprised, to see that several more institutions have been established in the Alagappa College campus. If my impression about the future of this well-planned educational colony was merely a passing thought in 1953, today I am sure of my grounds and feel like prophesying that Karaikudi is bound to become a renowned centre of learning and technical education.

“ When one thinks of these institutions coming one after another in close succession, one cannot but admire the munificence and the spirit of service of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar, the founder of these institutions. Thanks to his keen interest in the development of education and technology coupled with a magnanimous disposition within the short space of eight years, Karaikudi which in the ordinary course might not have been able to boast of anything beyond a High School has come to possess educational institutions whose progress and rapid growth seem to be pointing to a full fledged separate University as their consummation. (Loud Applause).

“ Occasionally as I see such educational centres in the South, in the North and other parts of India, I cannot help wondering if it is not our traditional love of knowledge once again asserting itself in the changed circumstances of the country, which is at their back. In the

field of education, we have a big leeway to make up. While formulating plans for the development of the country, Government gave its best attention to the problem of education. In our plans, quite a lot is being done or is proposed to be done for catching up with other more progressive countries of the world in respect of education. But equally welcome and not less admirable are the efforts in this field of public spirited individuals like Dr. Alagappa Chettiar. These efforts, I am sure, will go a long way in supplementing Government's plans and giving India a respectable place in matters educational, in the comity of nations. Let me take this opportunity of congratulating Dr. Alagappa Chettiar and the Educational Trust he has set up for the remarkable progress they have made in the field of education, within eight short years.

Just now as I referred to the old traditions of learning, my thoughts went back to the days of Nalanda, Takshashila and other well-known centres of learning in Ancient India. As far as I know, those responsible for planning education in olden days favoured the countryside or places remote from big busy towns as venues of educational activity. Apart from the general advantage which the quietude of seclusion offered in the pursuit of learning, such educational centres situated in the rural areas also served to keep alive the links between the people as such and the educated people. Another additional advantage of such centres of education was that being situated in rural surroundings they had willy nilly to develop some kind of self-sufficiency. As I understand our present-day economy, I do not see why in spite of vast changes that have taken place during the intervening centuries, educational centres in rural areas or small places like Karaikudi should not be particularly welcome to us even to day.

Let us not forget that a vast majority of Indians still live in the villages and the *hiatus* between the village folk and the educated classes is ever widening. By concentrating all educational activities in the towns, we deprive our masses of the chance of being influenced by new trends and at the same time we rob young students of the opportunity of having a correct perspective during and after the completion of their education. All such efforts, therefore, as are responsible for bringing into being educational centres like Karaikudi, Pilani and several others in other parts of the country are highly commendable. Such institutions may be said to be filling gaps in our educational system and I am sure they have a great future.

Although, the great educational work for which Dr. Alagappa Chettiar deserves thanks started only in 1947, in these eight years, the progress made has been tremendous. At present, the principal educational institutions working at Karaikudi are an Arts and Science College, a Training College for preparing teachers, a College of Engineering and Technology, a Polytechnic, a College for Women, a model High School, a Basic School and a Montessori School for children. He is also the principal donor for founding one of the National Laboratories in India namely the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi for which he has endowed 300 acres of land and made a donation of Rs. 15 lakhs. In the Madras City, he has established a College of Technology for post-graduate studies in Chemical Engineering, Textiles and Leather, the Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics and a preparatory school for 500 children. He has helped also to open a Chemical Engineering Section in the Annamalai University and given a donation of Rs. 1 lakh for the study of Tamil Literature, in Travancore University. He has at the present moment made proposals for the opening of a Medical College at Karaikudi (applause) with the support of the Central Government and the Government of Madras. He is also contemplating to start a College of Physical Education. (applause) I am also happy to learn that Dr. Chettiar is going to establish a Polytechnic Institute in Travancore-Cochin in which State he has large business interests. (Loud Cheers)

That Dr. Alagappa Chettiar has been able to open and run so many institutions while looking after the many industrial concerns which have brought him the money for these laudable institutions is a matter for congratulation and I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of all when I say that the achievements have been of a very high order and deserve support from the Government in any undertaking which he has in contemplation for the spread of education.

With these words I will now switch on to lay the foundation-stone.

FAREWELL ADDRESS PRESENTED TO

Dr K. N. MATHUR

D.Sc., F. Inst. P., A.R.P.S.

Sir,

We, your colleagues, have assembled here today to wish you good-bye on the occasion of your new appointment as the Director of the Central Scientific Instruments Organization. We have had the privilege of working with you for many years — some of us from the planning stage of the National Physical Laboratory and some even from the time you were at the Panjab University. This long association makes it all the more difficult for us to think of this parting.

You have been closely connected with the various stages of development of the National Physical Laboratory — first as the Assistant Director (Planning), then as the Assistant Director of Weights and Measures Division, and later as the Deputy Director of the Laboratory. The long hours you spent in the Laboratory daily is an indication of the care and attention it has received from you. The planning of a pleasant and functional building for the Laboratory required an aesthetic outlook and the organization of the scientific set up in the Laboratory required much original thinking. It was fortunate that the late Dr S. S. Bhatnagar and our present Director were both closely associated with the planning of this Laboratory. This combination has been a happy one. Today, the National Physical Laboratory is a strapping and lusty child barely ten years old. Yet, it has a unique position amongst the scientific institutions of the country. The valuable services that you have rendered in connection with planning, organising and set-up of this Laboratory will be long remembered by us. We, your colleagues, who have had the privilege of working with you during all these years are proud of our association with you.

By your varied qualities of head and heart, you have been the object of abiding affection of each one of us. Any one of us could approach you for advice on any problem, be it personal or official. We always had a sympathetic hearing from you.

With your permission, Sir, we would like to pay our tribute to the lady beside you, Mrs Mathur who has been the source of encouragement and inspiration to you. Those of us who have had the privilege of being invited to your home, would say, what a gracious hostess Mrs Mathur has been.

The tempo of planning in India envisages, and rightly so, increased scientific activities and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have now entrusted you with the setting up of the Central Scientific Instruments Organization which is destined to play a vital role in the development of research and industry in the country. You carry with you, Sir, our best wishes in this new venture.

We remain,

Yours most sincerely

New Delhi

17th November, 1959

The Staff of the National Physical Laboratory