

unlimited and that industry and the nation owe to its efforts in extending the field for cultivation, continued and unstinted support. Industry was the first to benefit by the application of scientific results, but we have not utilised the new knowledge of a far-reaching and fundamental character in promoting our means to health and our economic and social orders. Scientific discoveries are an investment, and the public have not yet placed this intellectual property on the status of a national asset. If a fraction of the public enthusiasm and private money now expended on activities of a general and doubtful import, could be engaged in support of the Universities and research institutes in India, and if this support is not intermittent and wasteful, this country within a generation may be reasonably expected to achieve sufficient progress to make up for all its arrears. Encouragement of scientific work in India has not yet acquired the status of public obligation of sound management in the minds of her wealthy people, who too often rely on government for financial support. To the building of

national greatness, the contribution of government is small, and its foundation and edifice are the work of discriminating philanthropists.

The political power with which India is shortly to be invested for the management of her affairs involves an imperative obligation on the part of her wealthy communities to recognise that in this country the rapidity with which industrial development and economic independence could be achieved must be proportional to the encouragement accorded to science. As a practical measure for sustained national progress, we believe that a fairly comprehensive plan should be immediately adopted for encouraging capital to enter the field of new scientific developments. Where scientific institutions receive private endowments we can confidently look forward to stimulating contributions not only of a theoretical value, but also to those which would not exclude social problems and their constructive integration, but emphasise them.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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### RUBBERPLAS' 82

The second International Rubber and Plastic Exhibition and Conference for Asia is to be held at the World Trade Centre, Singapore from 23 to 27 February 1982. The plastics and rubber industries from all over the world will visit Rubberplas' 82, Asia's biggest trade fair.

A group visit to the above International Trade Fair is being organised by the promoters with the co-operation of the All India Plastic Rubber and Allied Trade Association and ITF Private Limited, Singapore for the benefit and progress of small and medium scale Indian industrialists and businessmen.

Leading industrialised and developed countries like USA, Japan, France, Italy and Britain will display their latest and highly sophisticated machinery, materials and technology in their respective national

pavilions. Technological innovations, improved processing techniques and sophisticated equipment will help the visitors to expand and widen their business activities.

A 2-day conference on the latest developments in rubber and plastics will be held in conjunction with the exhibition. This conference sponsored by the Plastics and Rubber Institute (Singapore) and European Rubber Journal and actively supported by Modern Plastics International will offer useful material and discussions with leading experts which will help in increasing productivity and cost reduction.

Further details can be had from: Mr. Om Prakash, Box Board Industries, 396 Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Bombay 400 025.