techniques of processes. *(e) Use of Consultants:* While in most countries paid consultants are employed by individual firms to advise on improvements, some research institutions have found it useful to provide, particularly for the smaller firms, industrial liaison staffs, whose duty it is to visit these firms and advise on improvements based on the best practice of the industry.

The problems connected with the translation of a piece of research into a form serviceable to humanity are perhaps greater in our country than elsewhere, but we feel that a great beginning has been made in this direction by the establishment of a network of information services at each of the National Laboratories. The institution of the National Research Development Corporation (recently announced by the Government of India), with the primary object of undertaking in the public interest development to the production stage of scientific discoveries made in government research laboratories, universities and elsewhere, is indeed a welcome move in this direction. The Indian Scientific Documentation Centre established in 1952 with the collaboration of the UNESCO also deserves mention in this connection.

In a brief notice like the present one, it is hardly possible to do any justice to the host of issues raised by the application of the results of research. However, considering the time and energy which go into the working out of a research programme, it would indeed be a pity if the results thereof should remain unused. Men of science have no doubt a responsibility in this matter, but we should be sadly overstating the case if their responsibility can in any way be regarded as greater than that of industry, management and labour. The whole-hearted co-operation by all sections of the community is therefore essential in making the best possible use of scientific research: but to give effect to it requires, in the words of the Report, conviction of its necessity, continuous and close attention to its operation, imaginative but realistic choice of the methods to be used, and persistence in their application.

ANNOUNCEMENT

FICCI AWARDS

Four outstanding scientists were honoured by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) for their contributions in the fields of life sciences, physical sciences and technology. The cash awards of Rs. 20,000 each were presented to the scientists at the annual session of FICCI.

Prof. V. Sasisekharan of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore was given the award for his work on the structure of the genetically important molecule, DNA. His work on alternating structure ot DNA is considered to be of great significance in molecular biology.

Prof. M.M. Sharma of the Department of Chemical Technology of Bombay University was awarded for his contribution to the development of Indian chemical industry. The technology for recovery of valuable products from byproduct streams, his design methods for heterogenous reaction systems and novel separation technique are a testimony of his ability of blending chemical engineering and technology to the benefit of industry.

Prof. S. C. Bhattacharya, Director, Bose Institute, Calcutta, shared the award with Dr. P. K. Iyengar, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay. Prof. Bhattacharya is recognised for his work in different areas 'of organic chemistry. Dr. Iyengar is known for his work on reaction and nuclear physics. An eminent investigator of neutron spectrometry, Dr. Iyengar brought several innovations in neutron scattering and lattice dynamics and designed the zero energy reactor, Purnima and high voltage technology for accelerators.