

institution. If it were only possible to induce such men to come to India—and it may not be difficult provided we have the resources—the universities, the government scientific departments and the industries would be glad to secure their co-operation and only then would the Institute be in “a position to do what no other Institution could do”. It is gratifying that, with

the limited funds at his disposal, Sir Venkata Raman has already taken the first step in this direction by inducing the Council to invite Professor G. Hevesy and Dr. Max Born to stimulate the work of the Institute; further development of this great institution must depend upon the financial support of provincial governments and of the Indian States.

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## NEWS

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### THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

... “Never in history [has] technology made such spectacular advances as [in] microelectronics, computers or robotics: the so-called technological revolution or second industrial Revolution. The first Industrial Revolution brought profound changes to every aspect of human life (the individual, the family, the society, the economy, ideas, etc.). In the same [way], the impact of this new revolution will be equally comprehensive. The Industrial Revolution was characterized by the amplification of the power of the muscles and this new revolution, by the amplification of the power of the brain. [The new] revolution is said to have begun only in the 1960’s (for some only in 1975 when the first primitive microprocessors came to the

market). Its first era was largely concerned with gadgetry when an immense commercial market was discovered. But in the second phase (until around the end of the century), we will witness important social effects. In the third and final phase we will move into a radically different world . . . . It is safe to say that most people alive today will witness the changes brought by this revolution.”

[(Ricardo Israel Zipper (U. Chile) in *Política* 2(4): 9–29, 1983 (Author abstract). (Reproduced with permission from Press Digest, *Current Contents*®, No. 20, May 20, 1985, p. 14. Published by the Institute for Scientific Information®, Philadelphia, PA, USA.)]

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### SENSITIVE SCIENCE FOR US CITIZENS ONLY?

... “Several [scientific and engineering] societies have banned foreigners from attending conferences and sessions concerning developments in materials science during the past year. Some of the organizations have gone so far as to require proof of US citizenship from participants and place security guards at the entrances of conference rooms to enforce the rules. . . . The organizers of those conferences contend that their actions are necessary to comply with government rules regarding the release of ‘sensitive’ technical information and to allow greater freedom to speakers. But many researchers complain that the rules are

destructive of the scientific enterprise. Such restrictions, said Robert L. Park [U. Maryland, College Park] are ‘a sign that our tradition of free scientific and technical information is being eroded, not only by government censorship, but also by self-censorship resulting from past intimidation by federal authorities.’”

[(Kim McDonald in *Chronicle of Higher Education* 6 Mar 85, p. 5, 7) (Reproduced with permission from Press Digest, *Current Contents*®, No. 23, June 10, 1985, p. 12. Published by the Institute for Scientific Information®, Philadelphia, PA, USA.)]

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