

Among her mineral possessions, India can list, in all about a hundred or so of different types, which may serve for various industrial purposes. It would not pay to export, in their raw condition, many of these which may be classed as common minerals. They may be used advantageously in some one or the other of the several local mineral industries to which each would be found best suited. Among the minerals of international importance which would be required in the world's essential industries, India may possess a dozen including her high grade iron ores, bauxite, manganese ores, chromite, mica, monazite, ilmenite and a few others. Excepting iron ores and bauxite, India has been exporting the others, till now, in unrestricted quantities; and it is highly doubtful whether we have these minerals in such super-abundance—far in excess of our requirements—as to continue to share them for long, as common raw materials, with other countries.

India, in its present stage of industrial development, may not be conceded to be

standing in need of a large share of the minerals of international importance; but the country's growing requirements necessitate the setting up—not at some distant future but immediately—of several essential industries which would require them as their raw material. In any consideration for an international mineral policy India cannot stand in isolation, and we do not mean either that she should do so and play the dog in the manger role in respect of her mineral resources. The Government of India, the Provinces, and the States, should endeavour to take an accurate stock of their mineral resources—as suggested above—and decide upon the various mineral industries which each could advantageously set up, so that when the time comes—which may not be far distant—for any considerations of international sharing of resources of essential minerals, India may have her plans ready and show the world her own need for most of the minerals which she possesses and for a few more which she has not got.

B. RAMA RAO.

THE CURRENT SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

FRIENDS of *Current Science* will learn with great satisfaction that the Journal will henceforward be conducted and issued under the auspices of the "CURRENT SCIENCE ASSOCIATION", a body which has been registered under the Societies' Registration Act 21 of 1860.

During the last ten years of its eventful career, the Journal has steadily earned for itself a prominent place in the field of international science and this happy circumstance is due to the whole-hearted and active support it has received from the several Governments, Universities, Research institutes and the scientific workers in this country. During this period of its infancy, the Journal has had its share of teething troubles which fortunately have now been successfully overcome. The Journal now enters its second phase of development. With a view to ensure an ordered and steady progress, the Journal has been invested with a Constitution consistent with its All-India character.

At the end of 1941, the Editorial Board invited an *ad hoc* Committee to constitute itself and draft a constitution for the

management of the Journal. After framing the Constitution, the *ad hoc* Committee advised the Editorial Board, at a meeting held on January 13, 1942, that immediate steps should be taken to register the "CURRENT SCIENCE ASSOCIATION". This suggestion was brought up for consideration before the Board of Editors at a meeting held on February 5, 1942, when they resolved to adopt the following:—

1. To register the "CURRENT SCIENCE ASSOCIATION" with a membership not exceeding one hundred.
2. To appoint a Working Committee to administer, direct and manage the affairs of the Journal.
3. To transfer all the assets and liabilities of the Journal to the Working Committee of the Association.

The Working Committee has been constituted under the Presidentship of Sir Jnan-chandra Ghosh; the Committee has appointed an Editorial Committee consisting of an Editor, a Secretary and a Treasurer to whom responsibility of the routine running of the Journal has been entrusted.