

I wrote my 10th Anniversary Editorial in March 1985, and I took its title from a poem by Tennyson I liked. [See Title 322] For me it summed up the 40 Journals and Editorials that had gone before, and it also expressed hope for the Future. I took the liberty of changing 'knowledge' to 'science' for the title of the Editorial. Together with the Message of Congratulations from Prince Philip [see Title 340], I thought it commemorated the first decade of the Journal in a suitable manner. (I asked Prince Philip to send me this message, as he had done previously for the 10th Anniversary of *The New Scientist* and as all copies of ISR had been sent to him since 1976).

In my Editorial I thanked the Members of the Editorial Board, the Printers and Publishers, and the Authors of the more than 500 contributions which I had by then published. I pointed out that we had been true to the original criteria for the contents of the Journal, that our policy had been international and that not all contributors had been scientists, some had been politicians, some philosophers, some were artists and some clergymen. Just as varied as the authors and their nationality had been the subjects, and so far no repetition had occurred, as there is an infinity of interdisciplinary topics. Knowledge had come to the readers, but had wisdom lingered?

I tried to answer the question why it was easy to acquire knowledge, but rare to have wisdom. I postulated that it might be found in the very success of contemporary science which demanded ever greater specialisation, attention to ever finer details of nature, and ever faster electronic solutions of research problems in real time. Wisdom will only come with humility, tolerance, experience and age, as the Scientific Temper grows slowly and is combined with a world view, unlimited by nationality, language, race and sex.

To achieve such wisdom had been our guiding policy during the 10 years, and we knew that only on rare occasions had we been able to achieve it. We called our first Editorial, 10 years ago, 'Future Affirmative', but we know now that the road is long and arduous. But our faith that interdisciplinary wisdom will ultimately prevail, is unshaken, today as ever.

In July 1985, I also had a very personal experience of the Scientific Temper—I had an implant in my right eye. For the last 8 years I had been treated for the removal of two cataracts by Mr Alan Mushin, my ophthalmological surgeon. In 1977 he operated on my right eye, 6 days in hospital, followed by the wearing of a contact lens during day time, giving excellent vision, but often grave problems. In 1984 the left eye was also operated and an implant inserted with perfect results. A year later this was followed by a further implant in my right eye, only 2 days in hospital and I have enjoyed perfect vision of both eyes ever since. A routine operation for him, but bliss for me.

I met Professor Sarvepalli Gopal in the New Delhi home of Professor Romila Thapar where he was a frequent and very welcome visitor from Madras, his home. As I stayed in her house whenever I came to India, Gopal and I soon became good friends and I learnt to respect his profound scholarship of Modern Indian History, the subject of his Chair at the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi. Romila Thapar's chair at the same University was devoted to Ancient Indian History, about which she published extensively and had acquired a world reputation, a Fellowship at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, and a Distinguished Visiting Professorship at Cornell University and many other honours. Gopal's special field was that of Nehru himself, having written a three volume biography. Following this, he became the Editor of *Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru*, of which by 1985 16 volumes had been published by the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.

Gopal was the son of the second President of the Republic of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a great philosopher, a distinguished Sanskrit scholar and for some years at Oxford University before he was elected President. Gopal was also a Fellow at Oxford, at St Anthony's College, which he often visited. I discussed with Gopal his special interest and soon learnt about Nehru and his scientific education in Cambridge and his many actions as Prime Minister of India, furthering science and technology which, together with socialism, were to transform India into a modern State. His philosophy was the Scientific Temper.

It was obvious to me that I should publish an article by Gopal about "Nehru and Science" which after some delay, I received with the sub-title "Aspirations and Achievement." It was a perfect contribution, scholarly and critical, and it firmly established Nehru among the 'illustrious few' who combined statesman and scientist in one interdisciplinary person. I consider Benjamin Franklin as the first, Chaim Weizmann as the second and Nehru as the third. (Neither Margaret Thatcher [FRS sic] nor De Valera, both scientists to some degree, qualify, as their life's work was devoted to politics and not science-inspired).

Nehru was born in 1889 in Allahabad, the son of a prominent lawyer and as usual during the time of the British Raj, he was sent to England for his education. For him it was the public school of Harrow, followed by Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple. From 1912 to 1919 he was engaged in legal practice in the Allahabad High Court and from 1919 on, as a Member of the Congress Party, he was active in politics. From December 1921 he was imprisoned by the British in India for four months, followed by six further terms of imprisonments, the last for four years, ending in 1945.