

236

THE

EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



2493

IV

No. 6

OCTOBER

1936



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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

Being the Official Organ of District No. 89, Comprising The Rotary
Clubs of Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda, Bombay,
Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Poona, Rangoon,
Sholapur and Thayetmyo.

Vol. IV

OCTOBER 1936

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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

District No. 89, India, Burma, Ceylon & Afghanistan

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

Inaugurated: March 8th, 1936.

Charter No. 4004.

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AMRITSAR.

Inaugurated: 17th Feb. 1933.

Charter No. 2854(b)

President: Rai Saheb Lala Labh Chand Mehra. Vice-President: A. C. Mullen. Hon. Treasurer: R. D. Jackson. Hon. Secretary: Santokh Singh, Race Course Road. Directors: P. C. Bhandari, Sohan Singh. Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

BANGALORE.

Inaugurated: May 24th, 1934.

Charter No. 3323(b)

President: L. J. MacIver, I.C.S., Vice-President: Dr. S. Subba Rao. Hon. Treasurer: B. G. Rajagopal. Hon. Secretary: K. R. Krishnaswamy, Indian Institute of Science. Directors: P. Medapa, Lt.-Col. J. B. Hance, G. V. Harvey, O. Manickavelu. Meetings: 1st Wednesday 8-15 p.m., and Every penultimate Saturday, 1-15 p.m., West End Hotel.

BARODA.

(Provisional).

President: Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. Vice-President: S. V. Mukerjee. Hon. Treasurer: B. D. Amin. Hon. Secretary: A. S. Pandya. Directors: G. D. Parekh and Dr. S. M. Pagar. Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

BOMBAY.

Inaugurated March, 1929.

Charter No. 3128.

President: Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Kt. Vice-President: T. R. S. Kynnersely. Hon. Secretary: R. G. Higham. Asst. Secretary: M. R. A. Baig. Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria. Directors: W. H. Hammond, N. M. Chinoy, Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, E. M. Gilbert Lodge, W. B. Burford, Capt. H. A. O. Connor, Dr. N. H. Vakeel. Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1-30 p.m., Green's Restaurant.

CALCUTTA.

Inaugurated: September 26th, 1919.

Charter No. 587.

President: Dr. A. C. Ukil. Vice-President: S. L. Boothroyd. Hon. Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton, 59, Stephen House, Dalhousie Sqr. Asst. Hon. Secretary: C. J. Delph. Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Carter. Directors: D. J. Horn, A. J. Allen, A. C. Austin, C. Newbery, E. A. Langham, P. N. Mukerji, E. S. Olpadvala, H. E. Corn, B. M. Das. Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1-15 p.m., Great Eastern Hotel.

COLOMBO.

Inaugurated: July, 1929.

Charter No. 3198.

President: G. L. Yule. Vice-President: Col. J. G. Vandersmagt, V.D. Hon. Secretary:

Wm. Falconer, C o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son Ltd. Hon. Treasurer: N. Wynne-Jones. Directors: O. E. Goonetilleke. Dr. W. Atkins-Smith. Meetings: Every Thursday, 1 p.m., Grand Oriental Hotel.

KARACHI.

Inaugurated: March 1933.

Charter No. 3593.

President: Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mir Khan. Vice-President: D. B. Avari. Hon. Secy: T. B. Dalal. C/o Karachi Cotton Assn. Ltd., Wood Street. Hon. Treasurer: Major C. P. Bhatt. Directors: Kazi Khudabux, T. J. Bhojwani. Meetings: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 8-30 p.m., North Western Hotel.

LAHORE.

Inaugurated: February 1927.

Charter No. 2714.

President: J. C. F. Davidson. Vice-President: B. L. Rallia Ram. Hon. Secretary: Des Raj Sawhney, Bar-at-Law, High Court. Hon. Treasurer: S. Inder Singh. Directors: Dr. J. Cairns, W. I. Campbell, H. W. Hogg, Dr. S. D. Muzaffar, Sampuran Singh Chawla. Meetings: Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.

MADRAS.

Inaugurated: May 1929.

Charter No. 3186.

President: F. Birley. Hon. Secy: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt. Mahomedan College. Madras. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kotham. Directors: Lt.-Col. S. C. Contractor, A. T. Luker, Lt.-Col. Mahadevan and A. G. Vere. Meetings every Friday 1 p.m., Cricket Gymkhana.

POONA.

Inaugurated: 14th January, 1936.

Charter No. 3994.

President: Major-General D. S. Skelton. Vice-President: Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta. Hon. Secy.: S. N. Moos, Garden Reach. Hon. Treasurer: V. G. Shete. Directors: The Venerable Ashley Brown, D. F. Chinoy. Sergeant-at-Arms: Capt. L. J. Vicarage. Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1-30 p.m., Poona Club.

RANGOON.

Inaugurated: Sept. 1929.

Charter No. 3240.

President: Professor D. H. Peacock. Vice-President: S. N. Haji, M. L. C. Hon. Secy.: S. Chatterjee, 167, Sparks St. Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Dunkley. Directors: U. Ba Lwin, W. T. McIntyre, Dr. J. H. Gray, U. Tun, Nyoe, C. Pleydell Wilton. Sergeant-at-Arms: W. L. Kough. Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.

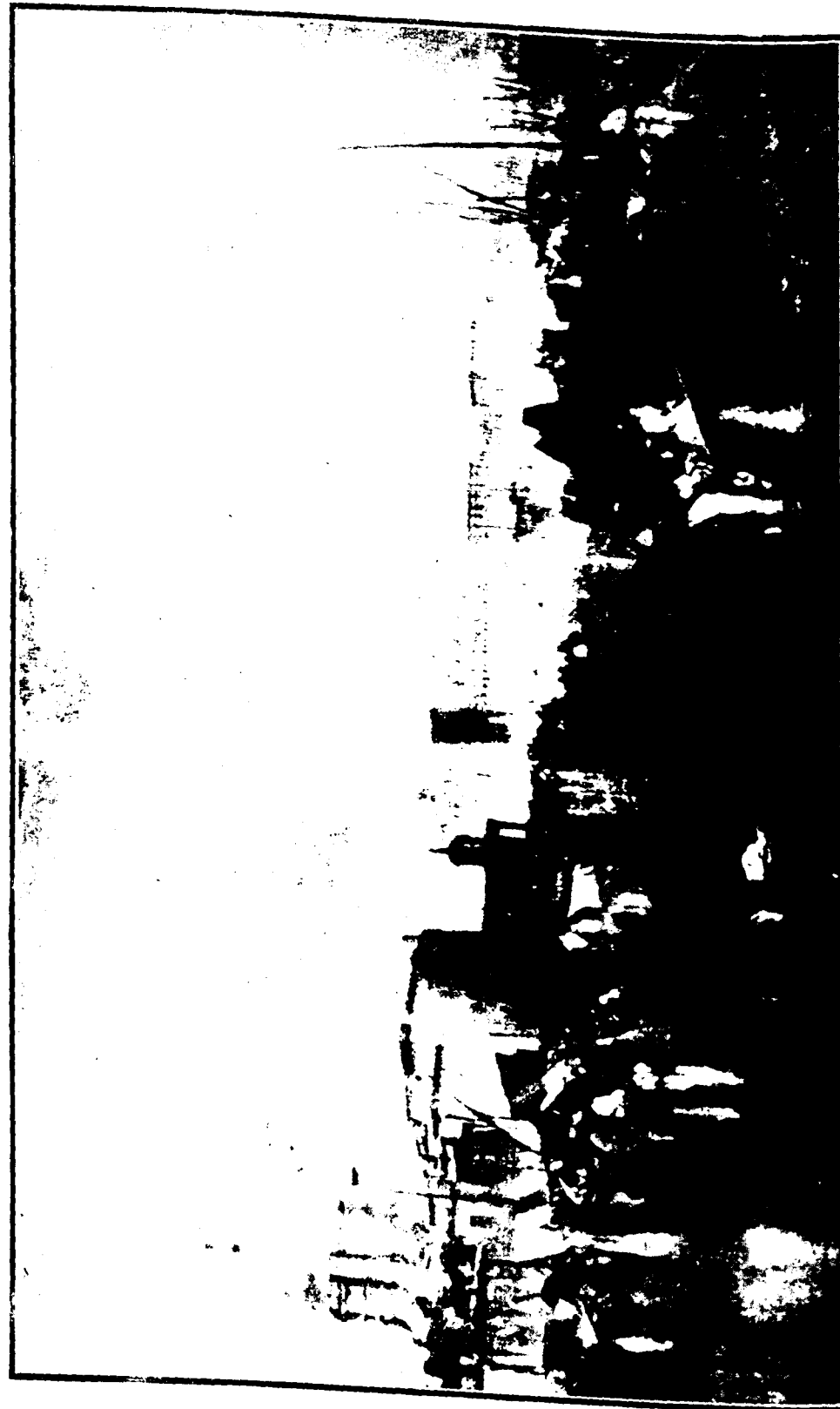
THAYETMYO.

Inaugurated: July 1929.

Charter No. 3215.

President: W. L. Barretto, O.B.E. Vice-President: U San Pe. Hon. Secy.: U. Tin. Hon. Treasurer: Babu Rawaljee. Directors: M. M. Bannerjee, Mullerworth, U. Ba Sein, U. Shwe Mia, J. M. Sein, U. Shwe Ne, U. Tin. Meetings: Every 1st & 3rd Saturday at 5 p.m., Rotary Club House.

(It is requested that any errors in or omissions from the details given for the different clubs will be pointed out).



J. M. W. TURNER

VENICE

Venice

From a Painting by J. M. W. Turner (1775-1851)

THIS world-famous painting of a world-famous city by Turner is on exhibition in the Albert and Victoria Museum, London.

Admired for his great technical success in the representation of the atmospheric effects in the Latin countries of Europe.... appreciated for the sure manner of his brush which brings out the soul of his studies.... universally praised for his art which sees much more than what the physical eye does—Turner became a shining landmark in the history of European painting and did not a little to help the appreciation of art on to a wider pedestal.

His study of Venice is one of the most exquisite examples of Turner's glorious art, to which a half-tone reproduction can do but little justice.

Rotn. Bryant Works Overtime!

Well Done, Sholapur!

AS we go to press we learn that Rotarian H. W. Bryant has not let grass grow under his feet and that the new Club at Sholapur, whose coming into existence was only in the reconnoitring stage at the beginning of this month, has become a fact and that they held their first meeting on October 13 amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

Who said thirteen is.....number?

We had the first meeting of the Baroda Club on September 13 and the first meeting of Sholapur followed on the next thirteenth!

The E.R.W. feels sure it is but voicing the unanimous feeling of the whole District in according a hearty, cordial and brotherly greeting to fellow Rotarians of the Sholapur Club.

May you grow strong in Rotary Service, Sholapur!

The Annual Convention at Nice, 1937

The following communique is received from R. I. Head-quarters, Chicago:—

The selection of Nice, France, for the 1937 convention of Rotary International is now officially confirmed. According to a message received at the Rotary head-quarters here from Will R. Manier, Jr. President of Rotary International, contracts have been signed in Nice for holding the Rotary convention there the week of June 6, 1937.

Meeting in Nice with President Manier were Ed. R. Johnson, Roanoke, Virginia, chairman of the 1937 convention committee, and the other five members from Europe and North America: Achille Bossi, Milan, Italy; Jurrien van Dillen, The Hague, The Netherlands; Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France; Prentiss M. Terry, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.; and T. C. Thomsen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

This will be Rotary's fourth convention in Europe, the others having been held in 1920 in Edinburgh; in 1927 in Ostend; and in 1931 in Vienna. Plans originally were to hold the 1937 convention in London but the anticipated congestion of the Coronation season compelled a change.

For transportation of the North American delegation, contracts have been made for steamships to sail from various Atlantic ports. This delegation is expected to number between 3,500 and 4,000. In charge of these arrangements is Oak Hunter, Moberly, Missouri, U. S. A.

To give the Rotarians at the convention from countries outside Europe an opportunity to get better acquainted with the peoples of Europe, a number of post-convention tours have been arranged under Rotary auspices. This will provide an additional means of promoting Rotary's fourth object "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace."

In the cities on these itineraries receptions and entertainments will be prepared for the visitors so that they may observe the life and the customs of the countries visited, to a far greater degree than is possible for the average tourist.

Since the last convention in Europe, Rotary has expanded to more than 4,000 Rotary clubs, and the attendance at that meeting, 4,288, is expected to be doubled when the convention meets in Nice in June, 1937.

Editorial Notes and Comments

HIS Royal Highness Prince Purachatra: The Eastern Rotary Wheel regrets to record the death of H.R.H. Prince Purachatra, Governor of the 80th District (Malay, Siam, French Indo-China, etc.), on September 14, 1936. As pointed out in Rotarian Governor James's circular, the death of His Royal Highness, who was the only member of a Royal family to occupy the privileged position of a Governor of a Rotary District, is an event which Rotarians all over the world will regret. H. R. H. did a great deal to further the cause of Rotary in the East.

Welcome! All member clubs in 89th District, we feel sure, will join the E. R. W. in welcoming into our midst the Baroda Rotary Club whose first meeting was held in September. Rotarian Bryant, to whose efforts the organization of this club in Baroda is due, deserves the gratitude of Rotarians in the 89th District in thus successfully bringing about a much needed addition to our strength in Rotary. Preliminary meetings for the inauguration of other clubs have already been held at Sholapur, Cochin, Surat and Broach and the E. R. W. hopes to be able to welcome new clubs at these centres in the near future.

Safety First: We commend to the attention of all Clubs in the 89th District, and particularly of all the community Service Committees thereof, the valuable address delivered by Rotarian A. S. Trollip to the Bombay Club on the traffic problem in large cities. This is not the first occasion on which the attention of a Rotary Club in this District has been drawn to the urgency of this problem and the need there is for a uniform regulation of traffic control methods in all big cities in this country. Very recently the Bangalore Club considered this question and, as a result of its efforts the local authorities in Bangalore were induced to adopt a number of satisfactory solutions which, it is claimed, have gone a long way towards minimising traffic accidents and promoting the Safety First idea among all classes of traffic. Rotarian Trollip's sug-

gestion for a comprehensive committee in each city to deal with the traffic problem is a very sound one and deserves the serious consideration of the Community Service Committees. Further discussion of this subject by members in the columns of the E. R. W. is cordially invited.

International Service: An extract from *The Rotary Wheel* which appears elsewhere in this issue deserves the consideration of all International Service Committees. The question of Boys' Work, it is feared, has not received the same attention among Rotary Clubs in this District as it has done in others. Particularly in a country like India, it is felt, International Service need not necessarily lie outside the borders of the land. The promotion of inter-communal harmony may surely be looked upon as International Service and International Service Committees may usefully turn their attention to this field wherein lies a great scope for useful work. Boys' Work is one of the methods by which such inter-communal harmony can well be fostered and a youth rally like that reported from Wandsworth might well serve as an example. What about inter-Provincial youth rallies, which may or may not be confined to sons of Rotarians?

Ideas in Education: We make no apology for having extracted in this issue a very thoughtful article on "Schools in tune with the times" by Dr. Schofield which appears in the September issue of *The Rotarian*. Dr. Schofield is an eminent expert on the subject and the thought-provoking ideas contained in his paper are of particular interest to educationists in India at the present moment. Though it is true that in recent months much public attention has been focussed on the need for technical and vocational education in India and the Government of India circularised the local Governments for their opinions on this matter, yet nothing practical has been achieved. How can Rotary help in this field? Rotarians engaged in the field of education might perhaps initiate useful dis-

cussions, or even action, in the direction pointed out by Dr. Schofield.

Rotary and Internationalism: How deep and all-permeating is the influence of the Rotary idea of brotherhood is exemplified in the report of the cordial reception accorded to Rotarian Doraiswamy Iyer, of the Bangalore Club, by Rotarians at Johannesburg. It was rather with trepidation that some Rotarians in this District viewed the possible reception of Rotarian Doraiswamy Iyer even by Rotarians in South Africa. It, therefore, reaffirms one's faith in Rotary to hear from Rotarian Doraiswamy Iyer how cordially he was welcomed by all Rotarians at Johannesburg who thought of Rotarian Doraiswamy Iyer only as a Rotarian. Further, it is with pleasure that we read of the successful reception accorded by Rotarians at Calcutta to the delegation from South Africa who were recently with us. More strength to Rotary, we say!

Famous Paintings Series: In order to widen the cultural appeal of the E. R. W. it has been decided to add a new feature in the shape of reproductions of famous paintings, old and modern, by artists of world renown. A beginning in this direction has been made this month with a reproduction of Turner's "Venice." Perhaps this half-tone reproduction is not quite up to the mark due to various technical difficulties but we can assure all Rotarians that the succeeding reproductions in this series will be definitely better and provide a real treat for all who love things beautiful.

The District Conference: As every Rotarian in this District must know by this time the next Annual Conference of the 89th District will be held in Madras on January 21, 22 and 23, 1937. Rumours of the happy time that Madras Rotarians are planning to give to delegates to this Conference have already gone the full round and all indications are favourable to a successful conference—successful from the point of view of Rotarian work as well as social enjoyments! It is desirable that Secretaries of all Clubs in the District bestir themselves now with a view to getting as many delegates as possible attend the

Conference and also arranging for an early despatch to the Conference Committee of all subjects desired to be discussed at the Conference. It will be remembered that at the last District Conference the need for a Central Office to which notices of subjects to be brought up at Conferences could be sent was discussed when it was felt that such notices should reach the Conference Secretariat in ample time to facilitate the inclusion of such subjects on the agenda for the Conference. We are sure that the Conference Committee will receive the fullest co-operation from the member Clubs on this important matter.

The Annual Convention: The next Annual Convention of Rotary International will be held at Nice (France) from June 6, 1937. A communication from R. I. Headquarters published elsewhere in this issue will be found instructive and interesting reading.

The Eastern Rotary Wheel: It will be seen that the publication of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* has now been transferred from Poona to Madras, thus giving Rotarian Bryant the much needed relief he has been asking for a long time. It is hoped that with his energies thus released Rotarian Bryant will prove even more successful in promoting Rotary on to a broader foundation in the 89th District. Perhaps the time is not far off when the sheer weight of numbers will compel the splitting up of the 89th District into at least three Districts, as Rotarian Bryant recently envisaged.

Secretaries of Clubs and other correspondents to *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* are requested to note the change of address for *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* which is as follows:—

Editor,
"The Eastern Rotary Wheel,"
The Madras Publishing House Ltd.,
19, Mount Road,
MADRAS.

It will be deemed a great favour if all communications intended for the E. R. W. are sent to the above address on or before the 5th of the month in which publication is desired.

The Governor Speaking!

The Governor's Monthly Letter for October

ROTARIAN F. E. JAMES]

[SIMLA, OCTOBER 3

Singapore Rotarians' Bereavement

ROTARIANS will be very sorry to hear that H. R. H. Prince Pura-chatra, the Governor of the 80th District (Malay Peninsula, Siam, French Indo-China, Sarawak, Brunei and British Northern Borneo) died on September 14. I had no idea that he was ill, and had in fact written to him only a few days prior to his passing about his visit to the Madras District Conference in January next, as the representative of Rotary International. I then received a cable from Chicago announcing the sad news. I have written to the 80th District to express the sympathy which Rotarians in our 89th District feel for them in the sudden death of their Governor.

1937 District Conference

News received from the Conference Committee in Madras indicates that the Madras Rotary Club is making remarkably efficient arrangements for the entertainment of delegates. The following are some of the social engagements which have been provisionally suggested: On January 21 there is to be a bathing party and picnic tea at Elliott's Beach. On January 22 His Excellency the Governor, Lord Erskine, will entertain the delegates at a Garden Party at the Government House in the afternoon; and in the evening is the Conference Dinner. On January 23, which is a Saturday, there are the Races in the afternoon. The Conference Committee are asking His Excellency the Governor to open the Conference on Thursday. Altogether the Conference promises to be one of the best—if not the best—that we have ever had.

President Manier's Inaugural Message

The President of Rotary International, Rotarian Will. R. Manier, in his inaugural message emphasises several points on which

each Club is asked to concentrate during the year. His first point is the need for extension. Secondly, he calls for a classification survey in each Club so that unfilled classifications may be filled by worthy representatives. Thirdly, he stresses the desirability of a survey of the needs of the community. His fourth point—but not the least in importance—is the need for the education of members in the real meaning of Rotary. Our District is certainly endeavouring to fulfil these aims. As regards extension, Baroda is now making its application for Charter, and I hope Sholapur and Ernakulam-Cochin will follow suit at no distant date.

Our South African Guests

Although the Parliamentary Delegation from South Africa has been in India now for more than a fortnight, and will be in this land for another fortnight, Rotary has not had much opportunity to entertain them, owing to the shortness of their stay, even in important centres like Madras. Rotarian Nur Mohamad Chinoy of Bombay, however, represented the Bombay Rotarians in welcoming the Delegation on its arrival in that city. The Calcutta Club was fortunate enough to entertain the Delegation to luncheon and I have already received enthusiastic accounts of that function. In Simla, the first meeting of the Indian Institute of International Affairs in which several Rotarians have been greatly interested, is to be addressed by the Honourable Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister for the Interior, Public Health and Education in the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Leader of the Delegation.

By a coincidence I have heard from Governor Cecil K. Buchanan of the 55th District (the Union of South Africa), expressing their satisfaction at the opportunity which the Rotary Club of Johannesburg

had of entertaining one of our members, Rotarian Duraiswamier of the Bangalore Club. Rotarian Duraiswamier is now travelling in South Africa investigating into mining conditions and carrying on research there. The Johannesburg Club has invited Rotary in that District to give him every possible assistance. This is another instance of real international service. Some of our Rotarians were a little apprehensive as to the reception Rotarian Duraiswamier might receive in Rotary in South Africa. Their apprehensions have been proved to be quite groundless.

1937 R. I. Convention—Nice

The President of Rotary International has just advised me that the next Convention of Rotary International is to be held in Nice (France). This should make it possible for India to be more strongly represented than has been the case hitherto. I have also received notification from the Paris Rotary Club that they propose to nominate for the Presidentship of R. I. for 1937-38 Rotarian Maurice Duperrey whom I am privileged to count as a friend. His Rotary biography is full of events. He became a Rotarian in 1926, and has been President of the Paris Club, Governor of the 49th District, Member of almost all the important Committees of

Rotary International, the Second Vice-President of Rotary International in 1933-34 and a Director of R. I. in 1934-35. Rotarian Duperrey is now a member of three Committees of R. I., and is Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee. It would obviously be appropriate for a European to be elected to the Presidential Chair at a Convention held in a European City.

My Visit to Europe

I expect to leave Simla on October 16 and go straight to Karachi via Lahore. I propose to spend the 18th and the 19th in Karachi as the guest of Rotarian and Mrs. B. T. Thakur of the Central Bank of India, and on October 20, I fly to Europe by the K. L. M. I shall be in London from October 23 till November 5, and then in Zurich from November 7 to 11. Letters connected with Rotary will reach me either at the R. I. B. I. headquarters in London, or care of the Central European Office of Rotary International in Zurich. I return to Karachi on November 28, and expect to be in Bombay on November 30, and December 1 for meetings, and then in Madras on December 4, 5 and 6. During my absence enquiries will be attended to at my usual address—200, Mount Road, Madras.

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

The convention attendance trophy was carried off by the Rotary Club of Peiping, China.

Col. Cecil Rae, from Ipoh, Fed. Malay States, travelled 13,000 miles to attend.

Philadelphia Rotary came down nearly 500 strong, to serve as hosts and hostesses.

There were 218 Rotarians and Rotary Ans from Great Britain and Ireland.

Attending the Convention: J. C. Fitz-wilson, New Orleans, La, the Secretary of the first Rotary Convention in Chicago, in 1910.

The oldest delegate, in point of years—Granville Savage of San Francisco, Cal. He's still as vigorous as half his eighty years.

(Taken from *The Wheel of Fortune*, San Antonio).

SUCCESS? What has the Club to show for the past six months? Are we ahead in fellowship and mutual understanding? Are we more tolerant and human and considerate of each other? Have we made progress in the pleasant art of living together? Has our faith in the basic philosophy of Rotary been deepened? Have we learned a little better how to practise it? And withal have we had a good time together? For it is by such standards as these that the year will be judged.

(*The Wheel of Fortune*—San Antonio).

When Rotary as a body does some good service to the world, or when Rotarians as individuals speak wisely and act truly, then I with all other members of Rotary enjoy a little reflected glory.

Pedestrians Prefer the Road

Rotarian A. S. Trollip on the Traffic Problem

At a luncheon meeting of the Bombay Rotary Club, Rotarian A. S. Trollip, Hon. General Secretary of the Safety First Association of India, gave an address on "The Traffic Problem" which is here reproduced. In view of the general confusion that prevails in matters of traffic regulation in different cities in India and the efforts made in different parts of the country to deal adequately with this growing problem we feel sure that this matter deserves the attention of all the Community Service Committees in the 89th District.—Ed.

GENTLEMEN,

As motorists you probably regard the pedestrian as a confounded nuisance in that he walks along the road to his and your danger and that he crosses the road where, when and how he likes. As to what you think of cyclists I am not going to venture an opinion here!

Some of the time you are also a pedestrian and it is probable that, even if you do walk on the pavement, you cross the road when and where you like. The interesting thing is this. While what pedestrians do may seem strange and illogical to us while we are driving—we are all leading double lives, sometimes drivers, sometimes pedestrians—it is funny how our psychology changes when we change from one state to the other!

The causes of the pedestrian behaving as he does are many. Firstly, there is the instinctive habit of walking in the middle of the road. Secondly, the road is more comfortable and often safer than the pavement on account of the following reasons:

The pavement is slippery, uneven, hard or hot to walk upon, or badly lighted. The surface is marred by protruding roots, long grass,

stones, etc. Further, the pavement is interfered with frequently by carriageways out of private buildings. Then there is the presence on the pavement, in most cities in India, of hawkers, squatters, beggars, window shop-keepers, fruit and vegetable sellers. Instances are not uncommon when builders' materials monopolise the pavement or where the pavements are too narrow to accommodate the pedestrian traffic. Most pavements are, in addition, uninviting walks on account of the general lack of cleanliness, the presence of fruit skins, rubbish, animal excreta etc. Many pedestrians are apprehensive of garbage and rubbish being thrown out from the upper storeys of houses. Physical obstructions on the pavements at street corners, such as poles, pillars, trees and advertisement hoardings, provide another deterrent.

In addition to this defect in the condition of the pavements we have to reckon with the general lack of education, particularly in the matter of crossing the road. The lack of the proper enforcement of the traffic by-laws is a factor and this is added to by the bad practices of a number of motorists who park their cars at corners, unload their cars at junctions and do not adjust their speed to suit traffic conditions.

Thus the general causes which induce the pedestrian to behave as he does may be summed up as lack of competent Engineering, lack of thorough Education and lack of intelligent Enforcement. The solution of the Traffic Problem depends, therefore, on these "three E's"!

Engineering

A planned scheme for the construction of pavements, pedestrian crossings, traffic signals, traffic islands and pedestrian fences is the first step to be taken. Pedestrian crossings, and pedestrian fences which will focus the pedestrian traffic towards such crossings, are badly needed in all the heavy traffic areas in our larger cities. This is one of the first subjects that must be tackled in any plan of engineering revision.

Only after the design of our roads and pavements has been revised to suit modern conditions should we undertake the education of the pedestrian in the proper use of the new aids. The Press, the School, the Cinema and the Radio must all hammer away to form new habits and make the people "road conscious". When by such propaganda we have successfully persuaded the *voluntary* adoption by the majority of the community of the safe practices, then it will be time enough to compel the heedless minority to observe those practices. Thus Engineering and Education *must* precede Enforcement.

The Safety First Association of India has had the privilege of "lecture-demonstrating" the art of walking to over 100,000 students. We teach them to walk on the pavements where they are provided. When there are no pavements we teach them to walk on the right-hand side of the road (facing the approaching traffic) and to wear white clothes at night so that they can be seen clearly in the light thrown by the headlights of approaching vehicles.

We also teach them the proper method of crossing the roads. Crossing a road is a most hazardous job! It is necessary that the basic rule of STOP on the kerb, LOOK and LISTEN, LOOK RIGHT, walk to the centre of the road, LOOK LEFT and walk to the opposite side should be inculcated

in us from very early in life so as to make such a procedure part of our automatic mind.

When there is a policeman controlling the traffic we teach the boys to cross the road in front of the policeman and in accordance with his signals, always looking first to the Right and then to the Left, so that any traffic which is filtering round the corner can be observed.

Of course, where traffic islands (or, what are known as refuges) are provided we teach the boys to make use of them in crossing the road.

School Patrol

Besides teaching these correct practices in walking along the road, the Association has developed a system called the School Patrol, whereby a number of the older students control and direct the student body to and from their schools along the recognised crossings. One patrol stands outside the School gates and prevents the students from rushing out of school across the road and other patrols are placed at the recognised crossings.

The object of these School Patrols is *not* to control vehicular traffic. Gentlemen, the school patrols are really beneficial to the community. Besides protecting the students and teaching them Road Sense they present a very fine opportunity of developing the desirable trait of self-reliance among the boys.

Up till now I have referred only to the Pedestrian—the forgotten man, the man for whom very little is done. But the Pedestrian is only a part of the general Traffic Problem.

Like a three-legged stool, Traffic Relief needs three supports—Competent Engineering Revision, Thorough Education and Intelligent Enforcement. The neglect or omission of any of these will cause insuperable difficulties. Whether the entire traffic force is made up of one man or thousands of men, these three elements must be recognised. Otherwise the labour expended will fail to produce satisfactory and permanent results.

We must first Remedy and then only Regulate. Engineering Revision must precede Education and Education must precede Enforcement.

Some of our friends connected with Education may perhaps be tempted to say, "Ah, here is one advocating another subject, while our syllabus is already burdened enough!" But I am not doing so. All I ask them is to illustrate the curricular subjects which are taught in the schools to-day by examples from the world we live in. Since Safety is life, the Safety knowledge that is required to make adventure possible can be taught by illustrations through the Languages, Science, Geography, Drawing and Mathematics.

Traffic Committee

The co-ordination that is essential to solve this problem will necessitate the appointment of a small committee, with sub-

committees in charge of such subjects as Engineering Revision, Education and Enforcement. The Engineering sub-committee may be composed of the Road engineer, the lighting engineer, the tramways engineer in towns with tramways, the motoring association and the town planner. The Education sub-committee will have representatives of the Department of Public Instruction, the Press, the Safety First Association, the Women's Council and the Schools. The Enforcement sub-committee will have representatives of the Police, the Magistracy, the legal adviser and the Municipality.

And, every time and all the time the public must be kept informed of the Traffic Committee's work and plans through the medium of the Press. It is the Press which can mould public opinion, check public reaction and enable the public to ventilate their opinions on the Committee's plans.

Inter-Provincial Committees?

IN a recent circular issued by the Secretary, Rotary International, reference is made to the successful work of "inter-country committees" of Rotarians in Europe. This gives rise to the thought of similar possibilities in India as among the Provinces and the Indian States.

The reference to the work of inter-country committees in Europe as it appears in the R. I. Circular Letter is re-produced hereunder:—

For several years there have existed in Europe informal committees made up of Rotarians and known as inter-country committees. They have consisted of two or three Rotarians from one country and two or three from another. These committees, meeting quietly without any publicity, have sought the best means for develop-

ing understanding between the Rotarians of their two countries. Consequently, these committees have been very helpful in establishing contacts between clubs and Rotarians of various countries. The board of directors, therefore, is suggesting that other district governors consider the establishing of such inter-country committees but only *where useful purposes can thereby be served*.

The board expresses the opinion that the task of encouraging an exchange of visits between clubs of different countries and an exchange of speakers might well be an activity of these inter-country committees.

Such committees as now exist operate informally and without expense to Rotary International.

Schools in Tune with the Times

By Dr. Herbert Schofield

Dr. Herbert Schofield, Principal of the Loughborough College, Loughborough, England, has, at the request of the Persian Government, been deputed by the British Government to study the industries of Persia and advise upon a system of technical education in the Persian schools to train workers for those industries. Dr. Schofield was formerly on the Board of Directors of the R.I., and is a Past-President of the R.I.B.I. His interesting article, which appeared in The Rotarian, will be appreciated in India where similar problems are faced.

THOUGH there is to-day complete agreement as to the desirability of education, there is far from being unanimity as to the most desirable method of attaining it. Like members of some other professions we, as educationists, are prepared to fly at others' throats unless they agree to take our path to our common destination. In fact, we tend to become so engrossed with the path that we are forgetful of where our destination lies. A warring of fogged minds rather than a clash of ideals, is not an unfair summing up of the position to-day.

When ideals are postulated they are so broad as to impede rather than assist clarity of thought, and become the servants of prejudice as their vague boundaries are expanded or contracted to meet their upholders' idiosyncracies and foibles. Clutton-Brock once told us that "education ought to teach us how to be in love always and what to be in love with," and whilst we are entranced by the beauty of his conception, we are left wondering whether or not we ought to be in love with the League of Nations.

It is such hard, recalcitrant facts which throw us back to the practical suggestion that education ought to fit us for living in the world as we know it to-day. Naturally the precise significance of "living"



Dr. Herbert Schofield

is open to question, and whilst most of us agree that "getting a living" is not a valid substitute, we must acknowledge that at all times those who submit to any course of training hope for something tangible to result.

But to-day's difficulties must not be obscured by irrelevancies; we are faced with the problem of fitting for life, not a favored few, but nondescript millions.

A significant American book, published a few years ago, was called *Our Changing Civilization*; it is a theme upon which much ink has been spilt but which, as yet, has barely entered the consciousness of ordinary people. Yet if it be true that civilizations change and that ours is changing, it is of

profound consequence to all whose vocation is to fit those under them for living. But the changes are slow and traditions fade almost imperceptibly, so tenacious are they. The roots of our educational system lie in that intellectual revolution whose quickening men call the Renaissance. This revolution, helped by the advent of modern science, did not take place, however, in a democratic world, but one, at the best, of enlightened despotism or oligarchy.

Culture was the prerogative of the few, of the wealthy leisured class; and education aimed at the perpetuation of an aristocratic tradition, and found its best means of doing so in the study of the classics. The scholar became the hand of God turning the slow wheels of progress. It was such an educational tradition that found itself faced, in the 19th Century, with the problem of applying its technique to the education of the masses, and willy-nilly it has tried to force them to take the outer shape of the favoured few who formally submitted to its discipline.

We are still trying to train men of leisure, orators, writers and administrators, out of those many of whom will never address an audience, write a sonnet or book, or govern an empire. It is this creation of what has been called an "intellectual proletariat" which is the real problem of the day.

The defect of a classical education is that so few submit to it long enough to really gather its fruit. Middleton Murray, in his autobiography, speaks of the effect on his French studies of a young master fresh from Cambridge who gave him some stories to read. "I for the first time became interested in what a Frenchman was saying, and French became more than a boring matter of grammar and genders to me."

But how many achieve this? It is but few students who grasp the Greek view of life; the majority leave the classics as they might leave some complex piece of machinery after years of toil upon it, without ever having seen it pour forth its harvest of silk or boots. Thus it will be seen that it is a piece of sheer intellectual snobbery to regard

time spent on the mechanics of languages as education, whilst devoting time on acquiring, say, engineering manipulative ability, as utilitarian and of no cultural value. In the one case it is more than probable that the student will see some culmination of his labours into a rational result, but in the other he too often remains in a seeming labyrinth.

Classical education was a child of its time—it flourished in a world of a leisured aristocracy and its acquisition was a cherished monopoly of those whose wealth and standing allowed them the opportunity to acquire it. As such, it led to a static universe whose sole object was perpetuation of the past.

The new education must be dynamic and practical; so broad must be its sweep that all, not a few, achieve the results of its discipline.

The failure of much of present education lies largely in its unconscious assumptions. We hear much of the necessity for a broad general basis and all agree, without analyzing what is implied by the term. Hidden safely away beneath is a supposition that life is bounded by the office and the counting house; the forge and the factory might not exist, and do not for the average boy, until he comes to them as something alien to all his past life.

Education is, as the word signifies, a process of drawing out, a freeing of all the latent powers within an individual, but to that individual it is an adventure, an exploration, as real and as exciting as any piercing of a jungle or the dragging of secrets from ice-bound wastes. This exploration must be of a real world, a world the student sees around him, which impinges on him perpetually and confronts him with problems he must solve.

Man is not a rational animal; he does not think before he acts, but acts, and then thinks. Out of his acts in a real world we must find all those interests which need fostering to enable him to develop all the multitudinous factors which go to make a complete man. Education should never be

directed solely to making a student a gentleman, a mechanic, a farmer, or an artist, but simply a fully-developed man; but this does not mean that the aim cannot be achieved by, say, a course at an engineering or an agricultural college.

The fact that students enter such colleges merely signifies to some extent their abilities and their interests, and it is from such that their culture must spring just as the old aristocratic culture sprang, in fact, from the lives of those who acquired it. Perhaps our failure to-day in our so-called technical education lies in the hands of our tutors. If we must get our materials out of life, we want tutors who are masters, in a very real sense, of the chief ideas underlying society, so that students may be led to see the facts of technology in the wider setting of life itself. Too often, however, tutors are academically-bred people, even when taken from the workshop; they live in a world so small that it scarcely has a horizon.

The majority of the students of our democratic world must be brought to thinking through doing. Dewey has defined thinking as "the accurate and deliberate instituting of connections between what is done and its consequences"; the significance of what we do is determined by our thinking. The main situations in life give us something to do, not something to learn, and when such situations result in a problem of intention, design or purpose, thought is stimulated, data derived from other experiences is drawn in, and with these and happy guesses a solution is achieved.

If we are to supply such experiences to students, it would seem that the college workshop, operating on a system of "training on production," offers untold opportunities to force them to undertake such unconscious dips into elementary logic. Extraneous detail passes on one side as evidence, is weighed and thought over, and although the whole process may never receive verbal formulation, it is there as surely as in any written exercise.

No one but a simpleton would hold that this type of training must be applied indiscriminately to all students, but it is obvious that it must be by such methods that we must approach many of them. It is time we renounced the prejudice against recognizing the educative possibilities in practical activities, although such prejudice is justified if nothing but practical activity results.

As one who has been responsible for a system of "Training by Doing" on a large scale, I can speak of its results on the lives and fortunes of many. It gives a new meaning to life, an interest in work, and a joyous feeling of reality, which makes for success in the widest sense.

THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Among the reasons why as many Rotarians as can manage to do so should attend their District Conference are the following:—

- (1) We can enjoy and appreciate the friendship of men whom we should never have met were we not privileged to be members of the Rotary Movement.
- (2) We range ourselves alongside our fellow Rotarians thereby strengthening our influence.
- (3) We should not miss any opportunity of gaining further knowledge of the Movement, and a conference is one of the best places for information and inspiration.
- (4) We owe it to the Movement, and particularly to our District Governor.
- (5) We deepen the desire to have a thought for the other fellow and his viewpoint, the result of which is that we become of greater service to the community generally.

Our next **District Conference** will be held in **Madras** on January 21, 22 and 23, 1937. Note the dates!

An International Youth Rally

What about the 89th District taking a tip?

THE *Rotary Wheel* for September gives an interesting account of a successful International Youth Rally conducted in Wandsworth, England, by the International Service Committee of the local Rotary. We in India realise that such a proposal may be impracticable to some extent just at the present juncture. But is it not possible for Clubs in the 89th District to pool their resources and promote at least an inter-Provincial Youth Rally? International Service Committees in our Clubs can explore ways and means of promoting harmony and understanding among the various Provinces and Indian States within the country, without going outside the ambit of their own objects!

The following account of the International Youth Rally at Wandsworth (as it appears in the *Rotary Wheel* for September) should prove a source of instruction and inspiration:

Under the auspices of District No. 13, International Service Committee, 300 boys and girls of eight different nations met at Rotarian Raymond King's School at Wandsworth on Friday, July 17, to spend an afternoon and evening in the friendly camaraderie of athletics, games, singing and dancing.

Half of the young people were from abroad, and the other half represented their English boy and girl hosts, the majority of whom were subsequently going abroad on reciprocal interchange.

This great gathering of European and American youth gave a large number of London Rotarians a chance of seeing the extent and nature of the youth service in the international field now carried on wholly or jointly by the International Service Committee of District No. 13.

Among those participating were eight American girls and nine Scandinavian boys

who were the guests of the Clubs of the District.

The predominating parties, however, were from Germany. For the last few years the London Clubs have taken a lively and practical interest in a scheme of interchange of youth between the two capitals, London and Berlin. This year 46 boys and 40 girls from Berlin, selected from all the chief schools of the city, spent the month of July as guests of the London schools, and in return a similar party of London boys spent the month of August as their guests in Germany.

Other nations were represented, including Spain, with a dozen boys from Madrid, whose English "opposite numbers" were subsequently disappointed of their month in Spain owing to the political trouble.

The outgoing parties of English daughters of Rotarians for America and sons for Austria were also represented.

Raymond King presided over a short indoor meeting when District Chairman Beeby gave an address of welcome on behalf of London Rotary, and Mr. F. S. Marvin on behalf of the London Schools. Letters were read from the American and German Ambassadors.

Mr. F. S. Marvin said that he had never witnessed a scene of so much promise. He congratulated the members of the International Service Committee and its Chairman upon their magnificent achievement.

If the world was to be made more safe and more hopeful in the future, it must be built up upon international youth, and that was why in the realm of sport and education he thought they could best be gathered together to promote the peace of the world.

Club News

Ahmedabad

President: G. V. Mavlanker

Secretary: R. K. Heble.

The dinner meetings of this club were held on September 1 and 15. It was disappointing to find a marked fall in attendance and the particular attention of all members is drawn to the Constitution and by-law of the club which provide for the automatic termination of membership of any member who is absent from four consecutive meetings, unless he furnishes good and valid reasons for his absence to the Directors.

A veritable shower of congratulatory greetings and good wishes poured from Rotary Clubs all over the world on this Club's election to membership of Rotary International, thus proving that the Rotary hand of Fellowship knows no limitations of distance. The following are a few of the messages received from Rotary Clubs outside India:—

"We hope that your Club will have a long life of useful service, and that your members will find in Rotary the same happiness as is the experience of most Rotarians."—*Hull.*

"Our Club which was formed in May had our Charter Night two weeks ago with approximately 400 in attendance. We meet at 12-15 each Thursday at the I.O.O.F. Hall in Santa Clara. Please assure your members that should they be in this vicinity and attend one of our meetings, they will receive a most hearty welcome."—*Santa Clara, California.*

"We welcome you amongst those who are working for International Peace, goodwill and mutual understanding."—*Smethwick, England.*

"Being a member of our local Club for 20 years, I can truly state, that I find here

the most valuable association and friendship among men and a constant education which could not be obtained otherwise. Your members will come to the same conclusion."—*Denver, Colorado.*

"I observe with especial interest that the President of your Club has the classification of 'Company Law Practice'. Being a lawyer myself I feel a common tie with your President. Rotary has grown to a great international movement, which we in this country hope will throb with an earnest and fervent influence for peace throughout the world."—*Dallas, Texas.*

"The fact that Ahmedabad now has a Rotary Club immediately makes it a place in which we feel we have a more neighbourly interest. The distance that separates your city from ours seems to have been magically bridged. . . . Our Club of approximately one hundred and ninety members meets each Tuesday in the Palliser Hotel and the first visit we have from a member of your Club will mark a red letter day with us. We hope that day is not too distant."—*Calgary.*

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that I read, in the Rotary International Weekly News Letter, of your newly elected Club in Ahmedabad. . . . There is no greater organization in the world to-day than Rotary and it is the things which it stands for that make it so great and valuable—especially world peace, respect and fellowship."—*Rotarian Aaron Aronson, Rochester, New York.*

"*Estimado Companero Rotario:* Tengo el gusto de enviar a usted, a nombre del CLUB ROTARIO DE MEXICALI, Mexico, mis mas sinceras felicitaciones con motivo de su admision a Rotary International y deseo para usted y su Club toda clase de exito en sus actividades rotarias."—*Dr. Joaquin Galvan, Presidente, Rotario de Mexicale, Mexico.*

Amritsar

President: Rai Saheb Lala Labh Chand Mehra.

Secretary: Santokh Singh.

One meeting was held during the month, on September 8. Dr. J. L. Sareen, Industrial Chemist to the Punjab Government, spoke on the adulteration of foodstuffs and drugs in India. He said that though adulteration of foods, such as bread, butter, meat and milk, which was practised widely in some European countries was not so marked in India yet adulteration of drugs was quite rampant in this country and needed urgent and drastic action by Government.

India being a wheat producing country, he said, adulteration of flour was not widely practised except that in the preliminary treatment of wheat much of dirt, dust and stone remained unseparated from the grains. It was not uncommon in India to find that most of the milk sold was adulterated with water and worse. Other articles of foodstuffs which were commonly highly adulterated were butter, tea and sweets. Alcohol also was frequently adulterated, in some cases even with poisonous substances like oil of vitriol.

The greatest injury by adulteration was however caused by the very common practice of selling adulterated drugs. While many patients blamed their physicians for failure of treatment the real reason for such failures lay in the adulteration of drugs. Among the common medicines which were subjected to indiscriminate fraud were quinine, ointments and medicinal powders. The remedy did not lie in having a rigorous legislation alone against the adulteration of drugs. What was needed more than legislation was the education of public opinion to the incalculable harm caused by adulterated drugs. In the course of his experience the speaker had found that many sudden and mysterious deaths were ultimately traceable to either adulterated foods or adulterated drugs.

Bangalore

President: L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.

Secretary: K. R. Krishnaswamy.

Two meetings of the Club were held, on September 2 and 26. At the first meeting Mr. K. R. Purna, Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore, spoke on "This Youth Business." He referred to the views of Thomas Carlyle and Bernard Shaw who considered that "the young people found thought an intolerable burden and obedience an exquisite refuge!" He then proceeded to detail the views of more recent writers such as Arden, D. H. Lawrence, Beverley Nichols and Waugh.

The speaker wound up with the appeal that young men should realise that what they had to do could not be done by others.

Baroda

President: Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar.

Secretary: A. B. Pandya.

The first meeting of this Club was held on September 13. For full details see "Extension of Rotary in 89th District" in this issue.

Bombay

President: Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria.

Secretary: R. G. Higham.

Three new members were elected during September: H. G. Franks (Editor, *The Indian Listener*); Dr. E. Banasinski (Consul for Poland); and, M. L. Tannan (Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce).

The first luncheon meeting of the Club for September was held on September 1 when Rotarian A. S. Trollip spoke on the Traffic Problem. A fairly full report of his address is published elsewhere in this issue.

Burma

The second meeting was held on September 8. Mr. W. O'Grady Tatton, of *The Rangoon Times*, gave a graphic and succinct survey of the political, commercial and religious history of Burma.

The speaker said that though Burma was politically separated from India she wanted to continue her cordial relations with India in the commercial sphere. The dignity of having been made a separate member of the British Commonwealth of Nations was sure to further the progressive spirit now in evidence all over Burma. The new Burma was vastly different from the old Burma. Fresh experiments in politics and social custom were being embarked upon.

Referring to Burma's attraction to the visitor, the speaker assigned the pride of place to the famous Pagodas of the Burmese shrines which were as beautiful as they were numerous. The most famous of them all was the Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

Concluding, Mr. Tatton referred to Burma's trade and felt confident that under the new constitution Burma's trade and commerce would expand and flourish and result in an increased standard of living among her people.

Bacteria :—At the luncheon meeting on September 15, Rotarian Dr. K. T. Gajjar spoke on the "Romance of Bacteriology." He said:—

"It is a popular belief that bacteria are always harmful and very dangerous creatures. This is very far from the truth. Although a good many cause disease by producing poisons, there are others which are essential to our very existence. Many industrial processes, the ripening of cheese, the curing of tobacco, the preparation of leather, etc., are due to the activities of certain types of bacteria.

"The human body possesses various lines of defence against the harmful attack of bacteria. The first barrier put up by nature is the skin and mucous membrane. So long as these are intact no bacteria can enter the body. The second line of defence is in the form of various secretions and excretions which bathe the skin and the mucous membrane, like sweat, tears, mucous saliva, stomach and intestinal juices and urine. The third is provided by the state of nutrition of our body. If the level of general health is good one is better equipped to with-

stand the attack of bacteria. Despite these defences, living as we do in a world teeming with bacteria, invasions always occur and a ceaseless struggle between them and our bodies goes on but every invasion does not mean an infection. Only if bacteria are highly poisonous or are sufficient in number and deposited on a suitable soil, can infection occur and various diseases result.

"Even after the onset of infection the body has the power to put up resistance. In the body there are certain substances which are inimical to the growth of bacteria and which can render harmless their poisonous products. This property of developing protective substances against harmful products of bacteria is called immunity."

The lecturer said that it was not too much to claim that bacteriology had helped to make modern surgery and midwifery a safe and deliberate procedure instead of the desperate and hazardous adventure of old. Opening an abdomen for the purpose of diagnosis was now more or less as safe and easy as opening an ordinary abscess or opening and looking through the window of a house.

"The scope of bacteriology is a wide one and none of its various fields has as yet been fully explored. The future of the science is rich in promise of further brilliant research and in possible benefit to mankind," he concluded.

"**Democracy and Dictatorship**" formed the subject of an interesting address by Sir Jehangir Coyajee at the luncheon meeting held on September 22. Sir Jehangir said that in all civilized countries there was a long period of progress towards democracy interrupted by dictatorship at certain critical stages. The present climax of dictatorship was due to the political and economic solidarity of mankind and the fact that capital and property were threatened on the one hand by the great economic depression and on the other by Bolshevism.

Democracy, according to the speaker, was even now a very young institution, constantly on its trial. And a constantly

adaptable democracy was something more complicated and had many more facets than was commonly imagined. It had yet to learn to elect its leaders, to shun demagogues, to have an elite or aristocracy as its kernel, and to avoid the mistake of opposing the two entities, the individual and the State.

Referring to the weak points of present-day democracy, Sir Jehangir said that it was almost superfluous to point out the dangers of the party system. The Dictator had risen to power by making use of the party machine and the technique of the party for swaying opinions and influencing emotions. If party propaganda was a political drug, then the dictator had only administered a large dose of it with greater success.

Another weakness of present-day democracy was its inability to throw up the right sort of political leaders. It had not, moreover, shown itself possessed of that flexibility and adaptability which were required by the highly dynamic, economic and political conditions of the day. It could not rule, it could not plan, it could not agree and it could not secure order. It was no wonder then, that people were tempted to secure order even at the cost of liberty and initiative.

"But," the speaker continued, "there is no need for the champions of democracy to despair. Dictatorships have their merits and defects, the hardness as well as brittleness of trusts and monopolies. The concentration of power and unity of will can work wonders for a time, but dictatorships are liable to degeneration and decrepitude. There are great probabilities at once of external and internal conflict. And dictators are not always of the calibre of Lenin, Mussolini or Hitler."

Two great world factors, the lecturer continued, were already beginning to sap dictatorship—the slow disappearance of economic depression and the turning of Russia towards the parliamentary system. He agreed that the overthrow of dictatorship might not be an early affair. The influence of that great trio—Lenin, Mussolini and Hitler—might be expected to last a few decades at least. But when the age of dictatorship had passed away, it would have

left a rich legacy to democracy which would have learnt much during the period of adversity. Fascism, Nazism and the Russian dictatorship had all some lesson for them. Only when nations had learnt those lessons, would there be that synthesis of democracy and aristocracy which would gladden the heart of a Plato or Aristotle.

Gold:—At the last meeting of the month on September 29, Rotarian Gulam Hussain Sonavala gave a graphic account of the universal attraction and love for gold. He dwelt in detail on the importance of gold in world economy and gave a graphic description of mining for gold throughout the ages. He said that in India almost all the gold now produced was derived from the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore.

Calcutta

President: Dr. A. C. Ukil.

Secretary: Cyril J. Delph.

International Service Committee. Discussed at considerable length the report of the Sub-Committee of two past-Presidents (prominent members of different committees) on the possible methods of promoting fellowship and understanding between the various communities (*vide* Resolution 2 of Third District Conference) and in agreeing with the Sub-committee's report, framed the following resolution:—

"The Committee agree that the conflict of interests between the various communities is so deeprooted, involving as it does mainly politics and religion, that Rotary at the present day can serve no purpose except that which it is already fulfilling; namely the bringing together in regular fellowship members of all communities and religions."

In regard to the recently suggested Annual Goodwill Meeting, the Committee felt that in view of the feelings expressed in the foregoing resolution, the endeavour should rather be to intensify good fellowship in every Rotary Meeting.

Fellowship Committee have been busy with arrangements for the meeting to welcome the South African Delegation, and the success of that meeting, which took place

on September 29, was largely due to their energy and excellent organization.

Publicity Committee: Have arranged a talk to be given on "Rotary and the Press" to which representatives of the local Press will be invited, the object being to stimulate the publication of fuller information regarding Rotary activities, particularly of the type handled by the Public Affairs Committee.

September 1, 1936: The Rotary Club of Christchurch (N.Z.) was toasted by Rotn. Mousell.

The President drew the attention of the meeting to the need for a considerable improvement in the attendance figures.

Rotn. Langham inquired if the windows after having been shut for a considerable time with an improvement in audibility had been left open with intent.

Only Rotn. Galstaun had any feelings on this subject (he was sitting right against one window and was probably getting a pleasant draught!) and he thought that to have the windows open did not adversely affect audibility—at least, that is what we were told he said though we could not hear a word of what he said, which was a pity as from a certain amount of laughter which followed in his immediate circle we feel we missed a funny story!

Rotns. Herridge, Boothroyd and Buchanan then got after the President's blood for having—not for the first time—omitted to announce the Club's business before he started to talk on matters coming under that head. The President tried to wriggle out of confessing his error, in spite of the Vice-President's strenuous endeavour to make him contribute a ray to the Sunshine Box. Finally, in desperation, he postponed the decision as to his guilt or otherwise, to the next closed meeting!

Mr. O'Grady Tatton (of *The Rangoon Times*) gave a talk on Burma.

September 8, 1936: Rotn. S. K. Mitra attended a meeting of the Rotary Club of New York on August 6 and Rotn. C. Warren-Boulton visited the Rotary Clubs of Ripon and Birmingham during August.

The toast of the Rotary Club of West Maitland (N. S. W.) was given by Rotn. Wood and drunk by the assembled members.

The President read a letter conveying the acceptance of Honorary Membership of the Club by H. E. the Viceroy.

Rotn. G. A. Dossani gave a talk on "The Film Industry in India". After referring to the history of film production in this country the speaker referred to the practical difficulties in the way of every producer in this country. Only a few among the public, he said, knew that the picture was filmed on one film and the sound track on another and that the two were synchronised by being printed together on the positive print. Already the total capital invested in India in the production, distribution and exhibition of films was more than Rs. 5 crores and about 25,000 persons were actually engaged in the industry. There were 110 producing concerns, 99 distributing agencies and 670 cinemas in India.

The production of education films, said the speaker, was not a commercial proposition and it was the duty of the Government to encourage the production of such films by financial assistance. While the Government had spent Rs. 35 lakhs on broadcasting they had spent little or nothing at all on the film industry.

Comparing Indian-owned and foreign-owned cinema houses in Calcutta, the speaker referred to the lack of comfort and cleanliness in the former and appealed to Indian exhibitors to be more up-to-date in the equipment of their cinema theatres.

In the course of the discussion Rotn. Matthew expressed his opinion that the Indian-produced films imitated the Indian theatre and were too long drawn out.

The speaker stated that the Indian masses wanted long films and would not allow them to be cut short, irrespective of the interest or otherwise of the subject. The industry was still in its infancy and there was great room for improvement in all directions.

September 15, 1936: The 866th Regular Meeting commenced rather inauspiciously

as first of all there was no Secretary, and secondly the loud speaker equipment went on strike. The minutes being absent with the Secretary, the President commenced the proceedings by introducing and welcoming the Club guests, Mr. Chen Chang Lok, Consul-General for China, and Mr. C. P. Liang, the Chinese Consul for Calcutta.

Rotn. B. M. Das followed with a toast to the Rotary Club of Pekin. At least, we use the name as being the better known, although several of our more erudite members insisted on calling it by its modern name, Peiping. To settle an argument on the subject, we had a look at a letter from the Club in question, who however seemed to have shirked the issue, as their letter heading and address simply showed:

The Rotary Club of Pekin,
Peiping.

Still, the toast was drunk with heartiness, and the argument probably saved Rotn. Das from contributing a ray of sunshine, nobody else appearing to notice that in asking us finally to rise and drink the toast, he addressed us as "Gentlemen" instead of "Rotarians".

There still being no Secretary, the President went on to Club business, reading a letter from Rotn. Bryant announcing that new clubs were being formed in Baroda, Sholapur and Cochin, with prospects of two more. Unfortunately for him, he again forgot to announce Club business, which, at the instigation of Rotn. Buchanan, cost the President a ray of sunshine.

Mr. Chen gave a talk on "Modern Movements in China". After a brief review of her past history, he went on to describe the main developments of modern times which he dealt with under the headings of agriculture, industry, and politics. In agricultural policy, the slogan is Land Equalisation, which is achieved by compelling landowners to give all persons in their villages an opportunity to work on the land, and by limiting the maximum land holdings through a progressively increasing land tax. Co-operative societies of land workers are given priority in acquiring land which is for sale, financial help to these societies being provid-

ed by banking interests and Government rural credit loans.

In Industry, the disappearance of Soviet propagandists, financial reconstruction, and currency reform have assisted in developing industry and commerce in all forms and in the promising field which industrial developments still offers, there is ample scope for any nationality with credit facilities to offer.

In politics, the reactionaries have been subdued and the communist insurgents routed, but whilst China is anxious only to live in peace and develop her huge territories, she is faced with the present situation in which a helpless League of Nations, a general re-armament, and a possibility of those of imperialist tendencies taking and seizing what they covet, have forced her to settle down quietly to active military preparations, to ensure her ability to defend herself against any aggression.

On the subject of social and religious movements, Mr. Chen felt that the ancient virtues of courtesy, justice, integrity and moral sensitiveness as sponsored by the New Life Movement advocated by General Chiang Kai Shek would once again come into their own as the essentials of life and that China, with India, would once again demonstrate to a sceptical world intoxicated with material glories, the more endurable and lasting glories of things spiritual.

September 22, 1936: The following new members were introduced, welcomed and invested with their badges. The president then gave them a homily on the duties attached to their Rotary Membership:

C. R. Leaber (Finance—Exchange—Banking).

Dr. A. C. Sircar (Education—Chemistry Theoretical).

K. S. Mitra (Hospitals—Lay Administration).

Rotn. J. Bartos attended the Rotary Club of Zlin on September 1. Rotn. J. W. Goodyear attended at Birkenhead on September 2, and Rotn. S. K. Mitra attended

a Rotary Meeting on board the S. S. D. "Europa" on the same day. Rotn. C. Warren-Boulton at Acton on August 27.

September 29, 1936: The first item was the introduction of the members of the South African Delegation by the President. He also introduced the remainder of the Delegation Party (mostly wives or mothers of the members of the Delegation) and they were all given a really hearty and enthusiastic welcome by one of the largest tiffin meetings we have seen.

In place of the usual toast to one overseas club, and to avoid making any invidious distinctions among the eleven Rotary Clubs in the Union of South Africa, the Vice-President, S. L. Boothroyd, gave the toast of the Rotary Clubs of South Africa in a short speech sparkling with humour and appositeness. This was followed by the introduction, and investment as a rotarian, of a new member—Mr. J. K. Deb, classification "Food Industry—Ice Cream Manufacturing."

After this came Club business, which—apart from reminders of various committee meetings—consisted of a letter from the Melbourne Rotary Club acknowledging receipt of our club banner, and the receipt of banners from the clubs at Macclesfield, Budapest and Singapore.

Someone tried to catch Rotn. D. C. Ghose to the extent of a ray of sunshine for not having his badge, but Rotn. Ghose successfully passed the buck on to the Secretary to whom he said he had reported the disappearance of his badge some weeks ago. We were surprised that Rotn. Ghose had not done what we know other members have done in similar circumstances; namely, abstract from the cupboard a badge belonging to an absent member, reverse the card, and write his own name and classification on it!

The President then made brief and appropriate reference to the presence of the South African Delegation and the object of their visit to India.

The leader of the South African Delegation, the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, said that although not a Rotarian himself, never having been asked to become one, he had frequently attended Rotary meetings in South Africa and might describe himself as a Rotarian by absorption. He went on to say that South African Clubs were upholding the banner of Rotary in a worthy manner and playing their part in the central problem common to both South Africa and India; namely, how men of different races could live and work together in peace and harmony.

Mr. L. Egeland supplemented his leader's remarks in reply to the welcome given. He said that as his father was a member of the Rotary Club of Durban, and he himself a regular visitor, he felt quite at home at a Rotary meeting. He gently pulled our legs by saying that he accepted the claim made (in Vice-President Boothroyd's toast) to Calcutta being the second city of the Empire just in the same way as he had accepted the same claim made by Bombay! (We really think Bombay should be taken to task about this, as it is contrary to statistics and to accepted fact). He described the phenomenal prosperity and material development of South Africa, admitting that their departure from the gold standard had increased their earnings from goldmining by £30,000,000 yearly. He also confirmed from his own knowledge the good work done by Rotary Clubs in the Union and concluded by expressing the hope that the ties between the Union and India—particularly the ties of trade—would be strengthened by the commercial and industrial expansion that should follow the development of South Africa's internal market.

The president closed the meeting at something a little after 2-30 p.m. but no one regretted the unusual length of a meeting which had served a purpose in giving the Delegation an insight into one aspect of the second city of the British Empire.

Colombo

President: G. L. Yule.

Secretary: Wm. Falconer.

There were four meetings during the month. The attendance fluctuated between 60 and 77 per cent. of members available.

On September 3 Rotn. C. E. V. Nathanielsz spoke on the evils of betting and gambling and made a powerful appeal that sport should be enjoyed for its own sake alone.

On September 10 Rotn. H. S. Perera gave an interesting address on "Human motives and psycho-analysis."

On September 17 Rotarian Leiber gave a talk on "Gardening" and Rotarian Kitching on "The Fellowship Side of Rotary." From what Rotn. Leiber had to say it was obvious that he knew his subject intimately and the advice which he gave us on how to maintain a beautiful garden was definitely appreciated. Rotn. Kitching, in his usual clear style, read to us some interesting articles on what Rotary can do for a Rotarian.

September 24: Rotn. Newnham attended a meeting of the Rotary Club of Godalming, Surrey, on September 4 and Rotn. A. P. Browne attended at West Los Angeles on August 20 and 27 and at Santa Monica on August 28.

Rotn. H. P. Kaufmann addressed the meeting on "Local Government Administration." He briefly indicated the efforts made to promote and extend a system of local Government in Ceylon. His address held the meeting interested and was greatly appreciated.

Karachi

President: Mir Ayub Khan.

Secretary: T. B. Dalal.

Two meetings were held during the month. On September 2, Prof. Adrian Duarte, of the Sind College, gave an instructive address on "English Captures of Tipu Sultan."

On September 16 Dr. V. P. Patel spoke on "Hygiene of the Eye."

After explaining the structure and mechanism of the eye and the role it plays in the human body the speaker referred to the preservation of the health of the eye. He said that the care of the eye should commence at birth and continue throughout the life of an individual. The eye acted as a barometer to the body and any defects in nourishment were soon reflected in the condition of the eye. If attended to early enough, such slight defects in the eye like "night-blindness" could be cured by mere adjustments of the diet.

Continuing, the speaker outlined the various methods of preserving the health of the eye in different stages of life and concluded by saying that Clean, Cool, and Simple living contributed to a healthy eye.

Madras

President: F. Birley.

Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid.

Rotn. S. G. Harrison was appointed a Director in place of Rotn. A. T. Luker, resigned.

Subject to the approval of the Board of the R.I. it was decided to amend the constitution of the Club in such a manner as to facilitate the holding of the annual meeting and election of office-bearers of the Madras Club in February or March instead of April or May.

Rotns. A. T. Luker and C. H. S. Saunders resigned during the month, the latter on account of leaving India.

"The Madras Women's plans to improve Madras City" was the subject of an address at the Club meeting on September 18. Four ladies of the Madras Women's Group spoke—Mrs. Ladden, Mrs. Achuta Menon, Mrs. Mackay and Mrs. Hensman.

Mrs. Ladden, speaking first, said the object of their group was to improve the City by removing insanitary and unhealthy conditions and thereby benefiting those placed in poor circumstances. To this end they split themselves up into different groups to study the various aspects of the problem. One group looked into the question of disposal of rubbish, another took up

the study of markets and pure foods supply, while others visited the new houses and tenements erected for the poor and realised how far short they had fallen in providing suitable accommodation for poor folks in the City. The result has been that there are now a large number of women going about with more seeing and understanding eyes than ever before.

Mrs. Achuta Menon specified a few of the important questions of sanitation. The dust bins provided were such that they did not serve the purpose of hiding the rubbish, but were so made that they were rolled about by pigs, cows and donkeys in search of food and by urchins in search of cigarette ends. The question of constructing dust bins which will stand and serve the purpose they are intended for called for special attention. She pointed out the insanitary conditions of the markets, lavatories and coffee houses and ended with the remark that they should make persistent efforts to raise a new city where the roads will sparkle and the parks and open places will be a perennial green.

Mrs. Mackay spoke of the bad way in which the Marina was kept. The sea front of Madras was one of the longest in the world, but the most dirty, while the stagnant condition of the Cooum and Adyar rivers helped to pollute the air and served as breeding grounds for disease. The beggar problem also was one which needed urgent action, while the housing problem, the question of suitable accommodation for schools and the provision of satisfactory playing grounds for children needed really prompt attention.

Mrs. Hensman appealed to the members of the Rotary Club for their co-operation in the work of the Group. The aim of their group was to rid the city of the glaring defects and make it clean and worth living in. Work for the promotion of child welfare and nursery schools was taken up in an amateurish fashion, but had to be stabilised and developed. A complete scheme of sanitation was called for and the installation of an adequate number of public latrines suitably kept, and a sewage system that would really work. She said it was the duty of the city fathers to find the money and the means for the provision of

these civic amenities. She pleaded for the full co-operation of the Club in their programme; for, by working in co-operation they could make life worth living for the poor, the friendless, the man neglected in the streets, the child whose only home was the pavement and those who were ill-nourished or were victims of drink and indecency.

Poona

President: Major-General D. S. Skelton.
Secretary: S. N. Moos.

Two meetings were held during the month, September 10 and 24. On the first occasion Rotarian H. W. Bryant spoke on "Rotary Affairs in the 89th District" and gave a brief survey of the growth of Rotary in this District. He then detailed the prospects for extension and expressed his confidence that with the co-operation of member clubs in this District, enthusiastic, though small, clubs could be organised in many district centres, both in the South and in the West.

At the meeting on the September 24 Rotarian D. S. Skelton spoke on "Down under."

Rangoon

President: D. H. Peacock.
Secretary: S. Chatterjee.

Four weekly meetings were held during August. At the first meeting Dr. U Hla Bu, of Judson College, spoke on the "Psychological Method in the Detection of Crimes." "Scouting in Rangoon" was the subject of an address by Rotarian S. E. Walker. At the third meeting Professor G. E. Gates, of Judson College, spoke on "Earth Worms".

Mrs. M. Ady gave an address on "St. John Ambulance Work" at the last meeting for the month. All the talks were appreciated by the members and attendance at such meetings is gradually improving.

Rotarian J. W. Ebdon resigned owing to ill health and impending transfer to India. His resignation was accepted with much regret by the Directors.

H. E. Sir Archibald D. Cochrane, K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Governor of Burma, has honoured the Club by becoming an honorary member of the Club.

A flag of the Rotary Club of Bangalore was received from Rotarian H. W. Bryant and also an American Flag with greetings from the Rotary Club of Anaheim, California. Our thanks to both for their kind gesture.

To celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the Club a dinner meeting was held at the Banqueting Hall in the New Town Hall on September 1, when a distinguished gathering was present. Rotn. President Peacock was in the chair. There were many guests including H. E. Sir A. D. Cochrane, K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Governor of Burma.

His Excellency proposed the toast of H. M. the King-Emperor and the toast of the Guests was proposed by the President. The Rotary International was toasted by Mr. Mirza M. Rafi (the Mayor of Rangoon) and Rotn. Haji responded. The Rotary Clubs in the East was drunk to, at the instance of the President, who then read out a message of felicitation received from Rotn. Governor F. E. James.

At the meeting on September 8 the following newly elected members were welcomed:—

A. M. Khosla, R. B. Rushall Jr., Virjee Daya, Habib Y. A. Ganny, H. A. Dawoodally and Toyoji Kaneko.

Daw Khin Thet Tin, Hon. Secretary of the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society, spoke on "Maternity and Infant Welfare Work." She spoke on the activities of the M.I.W. Society, which worked in co-operation with the Dufferin Hospital and the Rangoon Corporation, and said that in the

four shelters under the control of the Society 2,000 babies were brought into the world every year—22 per cent. of the total birth-rate of Rangoon! The speaker appealed for greater funds to help the Society expand its beneficent work.

U Khin Maung, a newly elected member, was welcomed at the meeting on September 15. The letter of thanks from the Poona Rotary Club for Rangoon's message to Poona on the latter's Charter Night was read.

Mr. J. P. Cruttwell, of the University College, gave an address on "Three Modern Novelists" and referred to the works of James Joyce, Virginia Woolf and D. H. Lawrence and their deep study of the intricacies of human psychology.

The President read a letter from the Rangoon Vigilance Society asking for a loan of Rs. 4,000 (to be repaid in instalments) for the purpose of buying land for erecting a shelter. He appealed to individual members to help.

Mr. M. D. Dadhabai, a new member, was welcomed at the meeting on September 22. Ahmedabad's letter of thanks for Rangoon's message on Charter Night was read. An address on the "Handloom Industry in Burma" was given by U Khin Maung, Textile Expert, Insein Central Jail, and was greatly appreciated.

Thayetmyo

President: W. L. Barretto, O.B.E.
Secretary: U Hla Tin.

No report received up till the time of going to press.

Will Secretaries
of Clubs

Please Expedite Sending

Monthly Returns and Reports to the
Editor, *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*, at Madras?

Extension of Rotary in 89th District

By H. W. Bryant

BARODA: On July 29, an organising committee was appointed consisting of the following members:

A. B. Pandya, Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour.

Principal S. G. Burrow, Principal, The College.

S. V. Mukerjea, B.A. (Oxon.), Sar Suba.

Raj Ratna B. D. Amin, C/o Alembic Chemical Works.

Dr. S. M. Pagar, M.A., PH.D., Development Commissioner.

Due to their splendid efforts, it was possible to have the first meeting on September 13 with a charter list of 27 members. At the luncheon meeting, the following were invited as guests:—Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsingh Raje Gaekwar, Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir (the Resident), and Mr. Low (the Secretary to the Resident).

The officers and Directors were elected as follows:

President:—Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar.

Vice-President:—Mr. S. V. Mukerjea.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. B. D. Amin.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. A. B. Pandya.

Directors:—Mr. G. D. Parikh and Dr. S. M. Pagar.

Mr. S. V. Mukerjea presided and, in the course of his remarks, welcomed the members to the infant organisation and explained the aims which, he said, were to carry the torch of progress under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, who was well-known as the Maker of Modern Baroda and through whom the subjects as well as the officers were linked with outside world. The worth and achievements of the Maharaja were truly international and his ideals not much different from what were aimed at by this World Organisation, namely, the establishment of an interna-

tional platform of World Fellowship for mutual sympathy and understanding. Mr. Mukerjea also hoped to expand the organisation and advance the work on community lines to ensure the good of the State and raise it to a further higher level.

Mr. Pandya, the provisional Secretary, moved for the adoption, for the time being, of the bye-laws of Rotary International, with such changes as were suitable to local conditions. The territorial limits of the Club were fixed to Baroda State, including the Cantonment. The alternative method for election of the Directors and officers suggested by the organisation was adopted by common consent. The term of the Clubs was to commence from March 1. The regular meetings of the Club were fixed to be held twice monthly on every second and fourth Friday at the Baroda Guest House, and the meetings of the Board of Directors on the first Friday of each month. The admission fee for the Club was fixed at Rs. 30 and the annual subscription at Rs. 25, payable semi-annually on the first day of March and of September. Two negative votes were taken as the minimum to disqualify for the election of a new or a past service member.

Rotarian H. W. Bryant addressed the members present as Rotarians and, on behalf of the District Governor and Rotary International, he gave them a warm welcome into the family of Rotary. He referred to the aims of Rotary and its unique system of membership selection by loaning a classification to each member, so that ultimately the Club will have a cross-section of the official, business and professional life of the city.

COCHIN: The first meeting, inaugurating an experimental period of three months, was held on September 26 in the Malabar Hotel, Cochin, there being 16 present at the luncheon meeting. In the absence of Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. A. C. Bristow presided. The progress

report by the Secretary, Mr. H. R. Mills, revealed, that:—

Twenty members had signified their intention to join.

Meetings should be held on the second and fourth Saturdays.

The entrance fee be Rs. 10 and the subscription Rs. 5 per mensem.

During the experimental period, regular meetings should be held and the usual business of a Rotary Club conducted, and a final decision be taken in December.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, the Dewan, has shown a keen interest in the scheme from its inception. He was unable to attend the first meeting, being engaged on affairs of State in Bombay.

Rotn. H. W. Bryant addressed the Company on the "Scope of Rotary in the World," with special reference to the Orient, illustrated with maps supplied by Rotary International. Rotary, said Rotn. Bryant, although started in the West, had penetrated the whole of Asia and other Eastern territories. In the 81st District (China, etc.) there were 19 Clubs and 965 members; in the 70th District (Japan etc.) there were 31 clubs and 1,372 members; in the 80th District (Malay, Siam, etc.) there were 10 clubs and 490 members while the 79th District (the Netherland Indies) had 17 clubs and 606 members. Rotary had been found to work amongst all peoples of the world and it was *not necessary* for success to have a large membership as 58% of the 4,000 clubs had a membership of 35 or less. Fellowship, understanding and universal peace had been promoted through Rotary Clubs everywhere and in the pursuit of those objectives, the business and professional men of the East were in no way behind their brothers of the West.

Questions and answers followed which elicited further information.

The organising committee is to be congratulated on making such a good beginning. We shall watch, with very keen interest the progress of this Club.

BROACH: A survey of the city was made during September. The number of classifications would warrant the starting of a Rotary Club. A meeting of the lead-

ing citizens was addressed by Rotarian Bryant at which it was decided to consider the matter and to convene another meeting in November.

SURAT: The city, "the cradle of British trade in India," was surveyed during September. A committee consisting of the following members was set up to proceed with the organising plans:

P. T. Talyarkhan, Retd. Sessions Judge,

Dewan Bahadur Gandhi, Public Prosecutor,

Abdul Kadar Sheikh,

Rao Bahadur Ranjit Kalabhai,

Sheth Essabhai Fazullabhai,

K. C. Broad, Imperial Bank of India,

Chaitanlal S. Thakar, and

T. S. Thacker, Chief Officer of Surat Municipality, as *Hon. Secretary*.

A further meeting was held on September 30 when it was agreed to go forward with the plans and with this in mind, 15 members were enrolled. It is hoped to complete the organization in October.

SHOLAPUR: The organising committee, consisting of C. N. Millard, B.A., D.D.C. (Govt. Revenue Administering), J. A. B. Greer (Cotton Industry—Mills Administering), Khan Bahadur V. V. Mulay, (Associations—Scouts), Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif (Construction Service—Buildings Contracting), Rao Bahadur Limaye (Law—Advocate), A. E. Caffer (Govt.—Land defence—Police), Rao Bahadur Divaker (Law—Barrister), H. P. Hinchcliffe (Finance—Commercial Banking), Imperial Bank of India, has been busily engaged in overcoming local difficulties in the matter of a suitable meeting place, provision of meals etc. The inaugural meeting has been postponed to October 13. A charter list of 20 members has been secured and Sholapur will soon be entered on the member list of Rotary International.

HYDERABAD (Deccan) has not yet settled the date for its inaugural meeting, but it is hoped to have the plans completed and have a "send-off" in October.

Now That You're Fifty—

By Lucas A. Miller, M.D.

Writing in the September issue of *The Rotarian*, Mr. Miller gives penetrating advice to those who are "on the shady side of fifty." Though in newspaper interviews with men who have passed the ninety mark we frequently hear quite contradictory advice on the "secrets of my long life", we are sure that readers of the *E.R.W.* will mostly agree that Mr. Miller has penetrated the principal secret of longevity—the maintenance intact of one's enthusiasms and interests.—Ed.

THAT wise and witty old rascal, Alexander Pope, commented in a very human foible when he said: "All men pay themselves the compliment to think *they* one day shall not drive." But, unless we meet with one of the middle-age diseases or go down before gunmen or speeders, we shall all discover on some unhappy day that we are growing old.

At 20, we are frankly bored by discussion of the duration of life. We wonder why anyone should care to live to be very old. In middle life, the future holds more of attraction, and on the shady side of 60, we rush frantically after any cult or chimera that promises extension of our allotted time.

The Bible says that a man may reasonably expect to reach 70 years, or by reason of strength, 80. But notwithstanding this apparent expectancy and the remarkable longevity of some of the Hebrew patriarchs, the average of life in early Bible times was only about 18 years. War and pestilence kept the life-span down to 30 for many centuries. It reached 45 in the '60's, and is now 59.1 years. If medical progress remains fairly constant, we may hope to reach the "three-score-and-ten" of the psalmist in the next 50 years.

Dr. Louis I. Dublin states that 10 years could be added to the present figures if all persons could be brought under the favorable environment now enjoyed by certain groups, and Dr. Hart, of Bryn Mawr, prophesies that by the year 2000 the life-span will be 100 years. He further predicts that many babies born at that date will live to be 200 years old!

Much has been done to lower the mortality under 60, but very little to extend life beyond 60. We have not attacked middle-age diseases—heart and kidney affections, cancer, apoplexy, and diabetes—as we have attacked diphtheria and typhoid. There is no doubt that the man over 60 is "the forgotten man" of medical science.

Why we grow old is the greatest problem of our human existence. We know that there is a period of growth and of physical perfection, that harmonious balance is maintained for a time and then deterioration sets in and death ensues. Old age is a normal process, not a disease; it is the running down of the human mechanism by the passage of time.

When evidence of disease accompany age, we call it senility. Healthy, normal, old age is called senescence. It is usual to classify as old all persons over 65. But a man whose chronological age is 60 may have a mind of 50 and arteries that register 70. Our legal age is reckoned on a calendar, our physiological age is recorded in our changing tissues. It is life, not time, that makes us old.

There are certain definite signs of physiological ageing, whether they appear at 40 or 60. Time steals up behind us and plants a few grey hairs, the barber rubs tonic on the bald spots. (About this time, one fly remarks to another, "Do you remember, Brother, when this boulevard was a mere path?") We visit the dentist, we complain that luncheon speakers mumble, and we put more pepper in the soup. We become conscious of an embarrassing fullness under our tightening vest. Perhaps our friends

remind us of the definition: Middle age—that period of a man's life when growth stops at both ends, but continues at the middle.

Certain characteristic attitudes warn us of the approach of the dreaded senility. Walking with the head and neck well forward, stiffened fingers, thenar atrophy and slow progressive tremor of the head are traditional symptoms. Mental symptoms creep on insidiously. Names of persons and places escape the memory. There is a definite loss of curiosity and interest in general events; the range of conversation is narrowed to material needs and satisfactions. What was, in the first telling, a corking good story is worn threadbare by repetition.

Some aged persons seem able to establish a sort of immunity to disease and resist infections successfully. But such longevities do die eventually, at ages varying from the comparatively common centenary mark to the reputed 154 years of the amorous Turk, looking for his twelfth wife. With such senescents the machinery of life runs down like the famous "one-horse shay."

Dr. Stockard raises an interesting question: the possibility of preventing the symptoms of old age by adjustment of the chemical balance. "May it not be possible," he asks, "to stabilize the chemical constitution at 25 years and maintain that balance for an indefinite period?" To arrest the process of age does not seem more impossible than to arrest the development at different stages as is now being done in laboratory experiments with plants and animals. The spectacular experiments of Dr. Alexis Carrell, who has kept the connective tissue of a chicken's heart alive for 25 years, is a case in point.

Why is it that so few human beings, comparatively speaking, live to run down in the normal process of senescence? Because acute and chronic infections carry off 86 per cent of them. The late Chief Justice Holmes is a striking instance. He had established remarkable resistance to the infirmities of age and was well equipped to live, with mentality alert, beyond the century mark. But he let down that eternal

vigilance which must attend the footsteps of a nonagenarian, exposed himself unduly, overdrawed his energy reserve, and succumbed to an infection.

The best insurance for a long life is parents who have lived a long time. Heredity is undoubtedly the most important single factor in longevity, but we *can*, by taking intelligent thought, build up resistance against the dangers that threaten. Theodore Roosevelt built up a rugged constitution from a puny adolescence and threatened tuberculosis. His imprudent exertions on the African expedition cut short what might, with greater precautions, have been an active advanced age.

Where there is short-lived parentage, on the one side, and long-lived parentage, on the other, nature makes a supreme attempt to rise to the period of greater longevity, and intelligent co-operation with nature may help one to pass the danger points safely.

"The right diet can actually extend life," says Professor Sherman, and he proceeds to prove it by experiments on animals. By feeding one well, he causes it to grow in robust health; by deficient food he dwarfs the other. The physiological laws which govern these animals are identical with human laws. "Intelligent food selection, rather than natural selection," concludes McCullom, "is the cause of length of life."

Very little of value is gained by interviewing individual centenarians. Their memory is faulty and they are inclined to be *poseurs*. One ancient will tell you that he has lived so long because he "always ate as he darned pleased," not realizing that he has lived in spite of it, and another will hold it highly important that he has always smoked a corn-cob pipe.

One thing is certain—we habitually eat too much. The Latins have a pertinent saying: "Gormandizing has killed more than the sword." Osler advised every man after 50 to modify his diet; to eat less, and to abate every seven years until he leaves life, as he entered it, on the diet of a child. More

middle-aged men commit suicide by over-eating than by overwork. With the aged, a single gastronomic excess may be fatal. Some one has truly said that the greatest menace to the health of an old man is too good a cook. It was a Scotchman who concluded: "If ye would live long, keep a wee bit puny."

The fast days of the Bible had a sound physical basis. But we have turned the "holy days" into holidays, and the fast-days into feast days, to the great detriment of our arteries. One who, after 50, watches his waistline and regulates his food intake by the brain rather than the appetite, will not be a candidate for early senility or one of the degenerative diseases.

When a man is chronically tired, grouchy, and sure that the world is going straight to the bow-wows, he should look to his vitamins. One may not be seriously underweight and still be suffering from one of the deficiency diseases. One may eat heartily and still be underfed.

It is estimated that 20 millions of people in the United States alone are living near or below the borderline of nutritional safety. Expert advice is necessary in the rationing of dependent peoples. Unfortunately, many of the cheapest, most satisfying foods, fail to provide the necessary vitamins: potatoes, for instance, the basic food of so many families. The dangers of the modern diet are too much starches and sugars, too much animal protein; too little of fruit, milk, vegetables, and whole grains.

Something happened in war times which should have been a warning to the world. The crew of a German ship, numbering 500 men, was fed from confiscated foodstuffs, taken from captured ships. For 255 days, these men lived on frozen meat, white flour, lard, cheese, rice, sugar, potatoes, tea, and coffee. Sounds all right, does it not? But, one day, the ship anchored off Newport News with 110 very sick men, many of them paralyzed. They had been *licked*, not by enemy guns, but by enemy foodstuffs. When they were saturated with the proper vitamins no further cases developed and most of the men recovered.

During the blockade, the Danish War Council put the whole country on a ration of black bread, cabbage soup, potatoes, and greens. They had little milk, no meat, and no fats. After a year, public health reports showed a marked decrease of the middle-age diseases, arthritis, gastric ulcer, and diabetes. It does not follow that the man who suffers from acidosis should live on black bread and cabbage soup, but he should learn to relish green vegetables and tolerate milk.

The average layman is hopelessly bewildered by the commercial propaganda that surrounds foodstuffs. He needs expert advice in arranging a balanced diet suited to his age, individual needs, and environment. There is grave danger in following fad diets or changing food-habits, too suddenly, after 50. After someone who has devoted years of study to the subject helps you to find your nutritional balance, you should *stick to it religiously*, no matter what facetious friends or family may say. *It isn't easy, but it can be done.*

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., with every temptation to self-indulgence that wealth can suggest, has lived rigorously for years. At 97, he can say, "I am grateful every day for the contentment I find in living a quiet and simple life."

Next in importance after the proper diet, is the budgeting of energy. Failure to recuperate quickly after strenuous exertion is a danger signal. There is a let-down of energy at 50, and another at 60. It is sheer folly to overdraw a dwindling account. This does not imply that the ageing man should live in idleness. Doing nothing is bad for anyone, it is particularly bad for the old. But one of advanced years should never work or play to the point of exhaustion. The strain on vital organs should be reduced and balance restored by frequent rest.

Walter B. Pitkin says: "When a man is 20, he fritters away horse-power on some jackass scheme; at 40, he learns to manipulate a mouse-power so that it will do the work of a hundred horses." This is the secret of keeping active after 60.

The business man should not retire too suddenly, from the contacts of public life. He should become interested in civic and philanthropic undertakings, or cultivate some hobby. Many instances of healthful occupation of mind and body, in advanced years, might be cited. Dr. John Dixon learned the Welsh language at 95; Virchow went from Berlin to London and delivered an address in a foreign language with youthful vigor, at 77; Titian, at 90, completed his famous canvas, "Christ Crowned with Thorns." Browning, after 70, wrote:

*Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be,
The last of life for which the first was made.*

Unless one has been unusually wise and far-seeing, he will find it necessary to readjust his philosophy of life around 50. He should remember Cicero's four causes of misery in old age and avoid them. They are, enfeeblement of body, nothing to do, deprivation of pleasures, and fear of death. The enfeebled body can be built up by proper food and exercise; genuine interest in the community and one's fellow-men will open up plenty of purposeful occupation; pleasures of the mind need never fail and the man of 50 or 60

who looks upon life as a great adventure with interest cumulative to the end will have no time for morbid fears.

If the ageing man finds himself growing drowsy, intellectually, he should widen his range of interest. "There are no mentally deficient or intellectually drowsy people among the centenarians," declares an expert tabulator. If he finds himself losing step with life and looking upon the past with regret, he should cultivate friendships with the young.

The wise man of 60 will avoid emotional waste or instability, and the unwarranted pessimism of Euripides who said, "Not to be born is best, the next best is to die as soon as possible." He will fix his mind constantly on his objective: health, happy usefulness, and longevity. He will remember that *nine-tenths of the world's best work has been done by men on the shady side of 50.*

For the one who approaches the Autumn of life with his enthusiasms undiminished, there will be an Indian Summer of rich content. He will be ready, at last, after long and arduous discipline, to give freely from a ripe experience, and to enjoy to the utmost the serenity and peace of the lingering years. He will be ready, at last, to qualify in that *most difficult of all arts—the art of living.*

The E. R. W. is now published in Madras !
Have you noticed that the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* is published in Madras from now on ? Will Secretaries of Clubs please make a note of the address ?

19 Mount Road, Madras.

A Challenge to the Elders!

"Little Man, What Now?"—Mr. Karaka says, This is the Time to ACT.

A most provocative and challenging speech was made by Mr. D. F. Karaka, a former President of the Oxford Union, at a meeting of the Madras Rotary Club on October 16.

A careful study of the speech (which is reproduced from *The Madras Mail*) by every Rotarian will amply repay the time spent.—Ed.

Mr. Karaka said that it was his purpose to pick upon two of the most important problems of the day and briefly to say what were the reactions of a reasonably intelligent member of his generation. It was after examining these issues that he had often asked himself: "Little man, what now?"—the title of a "famous book of Hans Fallada." The title of his address was, therefore, the end rather than the beginning of his speech.

Mr. Karaka continued:

"The first problem which stands out far above all others at the moment, is the problem of peace. The politicians of Europe tell you in no uncertain language that never since 1914 has the situation in Europe been so desperately on the brink of disaster. The only sanction of peace exists no more. We have seen the League of Nations die. The trouble is that there is no one to deliver the funeral oration except the corpse itself!

Europe To-day

"Cast your eyes on the Europe of to-day. We have seen Hitler march into the demilitarised Rhineland. We have seen the Treaty of Versailles torn into shreds. We have seen German militarism gradually rise to enormous proportions, and we now see the ludicrous spectacle of this Fuhrer goose-stepping in sheer restlessness clamouring for his lost colonies and in his day-dreams visualising the Second Empire. In Italy, we find that mad genius of Rome offering bonuses to mothers to encourage them to produce more children; we find him again shipping whole armies to Abyssinia, to build creches to cope with the mass production of howling babies. We still find that, after some hundred years of western influence,

Abyssinia will have progressed from comparative barbarism to complete decadence without the intervening period of civilisation. And the imperial tradition which Italy will establish in Abyssinia will be like other imperial traditions, a cross between half truth and vested interests. Everywhere we see megalomaniacs marching in uniform. Even in England, the last stronghold of Democracy, pocket editions of six-penny dictators lead brainless hordes of brawny morons, dressed in black shirts, through the open spaces of Trafalgar Square. This war epidemic, usually traced to the prevalence of a fascist or nationalist 'bug' in the blood stream, has seized the world like a plague.

"And when we see these millions of armed men with billions of pounds worth of ammunition we cannot expect them to sit round and twiddle their thumbs indefinitely. Yet when we come to think of it, no one has as yet paid for the last war—except the dead. Only a few months ago the memorial at Vimy Ridge was unveiled and it was then said that it was the last of the war memorials. But will it be the last? The sacrifice of 1914-18 has not appeased the blood-thirst of Mars and civilization, equipped with more cannonfodder, is preparing another feast for him. More blood will flow down the rivers of the world—more little children will be sacrificed at the altar of destructive science. When the millennium comes we shall still be digging graves for unknown soldiers. I ask myself, can nothing be done to prevent civilization from carrying out this suicide pact?

Disarmament

"Some time ago, the great men of the world met at the Disarmament Conference

at Geneva. The little men were not present. Britain was to give the lead; the National Government in England were all out for peace. Both these were popular legends and we little men believed them. Mark what happened. They sent their chief spokesman Sir John Simon to Geneva with three concrete proposals:

"Firstly, that conscription should be abolished—every one knows that there is no conscription in England. Secondly, he advocated the abolition of submarines—every one knows that if submarines are abolished the British Navy would be supreme. The third proposal was the *piece de resistance*. He offered to destroy all tanks that were over twenty tons. It was a great gesture and he was wildly applauded. When, however, an inquiry was made as to how many tanks there were in Britain answering to that description it was revealed that there was only one, and that even that was out of order. And if this is the way that England was giving the lead, then I say that it must take a large portion of the blame for the failure of this conference.

"There is another chapter in the sordid history which needs a lot of explaining away. I refer to the reservation in the British Draft Convention with regard to aerial bombing. So late as 1932, on November 17, in the Bureau of the League of Nations this same John Simon had said:

There is no aspect of international disarmament more vitally urgent than the adoption without delay of the most effective measures to preserve the civilian population from the fearful horrors of bombardment from the air.

"And yet when Lord Londonderry, who had accompanied Sir John Simon, returned, he boasted in the House of Lords:

I had the utmost difficulty at that time, amid the public outcry, in preserving the use of the bombing aeroplane, even on the frontier of the middle East and India.

"By what right human or divine, can any man or any nation, or any Government in the face of what it has itself said about the horrors of bombardment from

the air, maintain that the life of one man in the East is less precious than that of one man in the West?

The View of Youth

"If the object of disarmament is to prevent wars and to stop this mutilation of human lives, then there can be no right—inherent or acquired, legal or moral, by which one nation or one people can claim to destroy another.

"We young men do not think of men in terms of nationality; we do not think of men in terms of the degree of their civilization. There is in youth, as in death, a unifying process which makes all men equal. You enter a mortuary and you say, 'These are dead men.' You do not say that they are dead Germans, or dead Indians or dead any one else. You do not say that they are dead barbarians or dead men of culture. The one predominant fact is that they are dead.

"So it is in youth, but old age is not so tolerant. It has its suspicions; it has its cringing greed for security; it wants to stress artificial divisions in men, classifying them into sects, classes, religions and nationalities. So that, in apportioning the blame for the present restlessness of the world, for the war mentality which has ingrained itself in the minds of men, I do not wholly blame England, or Italy or Germany or Japan. I want to blame the old men of these countries, whose suspicions have fostered it."

Socialism

Turning to what he described as "the second problem of our time," Mr. Karaka said that even among the most intelligent audiences in India, the mention of the word "Socialism" caused discomfiture. He said that England was acclimatising itself to socialism and had come to accept even the Communist regime in Russia. He continued:

"I am not one of those who want to go the length of a communist revolution.

If we young men detest war, and detest violence, then to be consistent there can be no room for violence in our socialism and I detest communism because it has not only based itself on a dictatorship—the dictatorship of the Proletariat—but because it has based itself on the creed of violence. I think we have progressed sufficiently with the lessons of history at our disposal to effect socialism by other means."

"Socialism implies the nationalisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange. It implies a higher standard of living among wage-earners, it implies the abolition of tariffs and quotas; it implies disarmament; it implies pacifism; it implies a classless society; it implies many other things too innumerable to mention but those of you who have read the works of Cole and Laski, those of you who have studied the life work of Henderson will know what I mean.

"But your generation has no use for socialism. It has always believed that every cloud has a silver lining and that there is always prosperity round the corner of every great depression. And all you and your generation have done for the workless, the poor, the unemployed is to ask them to have faith in God and to hold up their hands in prayer and wait for manna to drop. But, believe me, it will never happen again and as Gandhiji, that great philosopher of our time, once said in a moment of inspiration: "Even God does not come to the poor except in the shape of bread." This is not merely a philosophy of life, it is not merely a sound economic principle, it is for us little men a whole religion.

Changed Standards

"I have noticed—and I speak from experience—that the moment any one of us departs from the beaten track, and discards the dogmas of orthodoxy and utters an opinion that is contrary to the view of our elders, however sensible and however reasonable such opinion may be, the elder men pounce on the victim and contemptuously say "the boy is getting too big for his boots." In your time the remedy was to trim down the growing foot. We, however, prefer to change our size in boots. This is the essential difference in our approach to all the problems of our time. The result is that, unable to understand us, you are inclined to say that this modern generation is irresponsible, ungrateful, unbelieving, even immoral. But, it is not that we are immoral but that the standards of morality have changed. It is not that we are unbelievers but that our conception of God has changed. I have addressed these remarks to you because I feel there is so much this movement can do which it is not doing.

Each one of you here is the last word in his calling or profession, each one of you is at the top of the ladder, with hundreds of lesser men who look to you in your departments and in your offices for guidance and when we little men ask ourselves "what now", the answer is in your hands.

"If, as Rotarians, you really want to bring about international peace, and goodwill among your fellow-men, and if 'Service for humanity' is to be your motto, then, Mr. President, even I, small as I am, can tell you that humanity has never needed help as it does now and I believe it is laid down somewhere in your texts that 'although Rotary is a philosophy of life, it is not merely a frame of mind and he who serves must also act.' This is the time to act."



The Car That Sweet Built

By J. A. McKeivitt

It is just as easy for members in a community to be affected by a good example as by a bad one, nay, it is easier to be affected by a good example. In the very inspiring account of a practical service performed by the Rotary Club of Eugene (Oregon) is an example of the atmosphere of contagious enthusiasm for a good cause which men can create among their fellow-men. Mr. McKeivitt's account of how such a service was rendered appears in *The Rotarian* and rehabilitates one's faith in the "spreading character" of good deeds—Ed.

THE inspiration of Rotarian Mahlon Sweet, of the Eugene Club, Oregon, in the First District culminated in a first-rate bit of service last Summer, and Willamette Council of Boy Scouts has for all appearances a new, light motor truck for its camp service.

It came about in this way: Rotarian Henry Salee, Willamette Council Scout Executive, to Mahlon Sweet, classification, automobiles: "Mahlon, what are the Scouts going to do for a camp truck this Summer?"

"Well," said Mahlon, "let me look around and see what can be done."

Forthwith Mahlon called on Rotarian "Joe" McArthur, "Hydraulic Engineer," Superintendent of the Eugene Water Board, power, light and water.

"Joe, I've had my eye on a Dodge truck that you haven't used for some time."

"Yes," rejoined Joe, "that truck is written off the books. It will cost a lot to put it in running order. More economical for us to buy a new one."

"How about giving the truck to the Boy Scouts?" Mahlon queried.

"That's fine, Mahlon, but I don't want to give them an old wreck like that."

"Joe, just leave that to me," and Mahlon went into action.

First, the old Dodge had to be steam-cleaned so that the parts still remaining would be visible to the volunteer workers! Several volunteered their labour. Mahlon was the *generalissimo* in charge of pro-

duction. He asked the city's automotive shops to co-operate and they did—singly and severally.

One company dismantled the motor and rebored the cylinders. Another furnished pistons, and another, piston rings.

Then came a fuel pump from a donor and a battery company contributed a new battery.

A tire and tube were garnered from each of five tire companies. But the front axle was bent and this gave a job to someone else.

By this time the automotive trade became keenly interested.

The front seat had to be rebuilt, the floor had to be remade, and the lumber and mill work plants contributed their share.

The top deck had to be done over and even after various companies completed this phase of construction there still were no fenders or running boards, so another company had its chance and still another installed them.

Then a department store furnished material for new side-curtains and an awning company made them.

A hardware store furnished paint and an auto paint shop applied the sleek coats of grey that made the old car shine like new.

A sign painter used his art to fashion on the car's side the Scout insignia, and the oil companies insisted on supplying

gasoline to operate the truck for the six weeks the boys were to be in camp.

But that wasn't all. One company furnished a spotlight and Rotarian Harold Edmunds, banker, supplied the necessary license, and the truck was ready for the road.

Over 50 companies and individuals contributed a share to the enterprise before the job was completed.

Hundreds of happy youngsters have been transported from Camp Lucky Boy to the base of the Three Sisters Peaks, where they climb to the tops of these sentinels of the Cascades—and play their part as citizens of a free nation.

Rotarian Sweet was forced to tell his plain story of Rotary Service at a regular meeting of the Eugene Club. He was much surprised, it seems, that his fellow Rotarians thought this an outstanding example of Rotary spirit in action.

ATTENDANCE!

A Rotarian assumes an attendance obligation when he becomes a member of a Club and should naturally observe the requirements. However, it would not be much of a Rotary Club if members attended Meetings for no other reason than to observe an irksome obligation.

Rotarians should attend Rotary Meetings because they like to; because they feel they are missing something of fellowship and friendship when they stay away; because they believe Rotary has a place of usefulness in the individual life, in the community, and in the world.

A Rotarian who is remiss in his attendance loses these fine things. He is depriving himself of much of value which he can get through contacts with his fellow members; and in addition to that he is denying to other members the same joys and benefits which they have a right to expect of him.

When members think of attendance as an *opportunity instead of an obligation*, the problem of attendance will be pretty much solved.

The Hubs Goofy Primer!

Q. What is Rotary?

A. A bunch of fellows who exchange business—but there ain't no business.

Q. Why do Rotarians hold luncheons?

A. So the Rotarians won't starve to death.

Q. Do they have speakers at their meetings?

A. They call them speakers.

Q. What does Rotary stand for?

A. Most anything.

Q. Does Rotary have a president?

A. We are sorry but it does.

Q. What is a Director?

A. An ordinary member blowing off steam.

Q. Who provides the entertainment?

A. We wish we knew.

Q. What is a District Conference?

A. Just a regular meeting, only more so.

Q. Why do Rotarians sing at their meetings?

A. To stop the guy next to you from talking your ear off.

Q. What happens if a Rotarian falls down on his attendance?

A. He goes out like a light.

Q. What puts the pep in a Rotarian?

A. Vitamin "D."

Q. What happened to Rotary's Golden Rule?

A. The gold was lost in the depression.

Q. Why this Goofy Primer?

A. To fill up this space.

(From *Rotary Fellow*, Brooklyn.)

H. R. H. The Late Prince Purachatra

THE great work done by H. R. H. Prince Purachatra, Governor of the 80th Rotary District, in the cause of Rotary is reflected in a tribute paid to the late Royal Highness by Rotarian Charles R. Perry, Secretary, Rotary International, Chicago.

Rotarian Perry in his Circular Letter says:—

It is with deep sorrow that I communicate the sad news that His Royal Highness Prince Purachatra, Governor of the 80th Rotary District, passed away on September 14 at Singapore, Straits Settlements. For some time he was not in the best of

health, but kept right on with his Rotary work. Prince Purachatra was in attendance at the international assembly in Cuernavaca and the international convention in Mexico City where he made a host of personal friends. He was serving this year his second term as governor and his passing means a serious loss to the Rotary movement. So far as we know Rotarian Purachatra had no immediate family.

As Vice-President Rae is located in the 80th district, it is assumed that he will look after the district governor's office there until the appointment of a successor to the late Governor Purachatra has been made by the board of directors.

Publicity for Ideal of Service

Two Contests for Newspaper Men

THE following announcement has been authorized by the board of directors of **Rotary International**:

Two contests for the publication of **editorials** and **news stories** concerning Rotary are now open to editors and writers.

A prize of \$200.00 will be awarded to the author of the **best editorial** concerning Rotary published in any language in any newspaper anywhere in the world between June 22, 1936, and December 31, 1936. (This will include editorials based upon the Rotary convention at Atlantic City.)

There will be a committee on awards of three qualified persons appointed by the president of Rotary International, and the decision of the committee will be final.

Editorials to be entered in the contest must be forwarded to the committee on awards at

the central office of the secretariat of Rotary International, 35, East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., to arrive not later than February 1, 1937.

The award will be privately announced to the winner by March 15, 1937, and publicly awarded at the 1937 Rotary convention.

If editorials submitted in competition for these awards are written in some language other than English, a translation in English of each such editorial must accompany the original article.

A prize of \$200.00 will be awarded to the author of the **best news story** concerning Rotary published in any language in any newspaper anywhere in the world between June 22, 1936, and December 31, 1936. The conditions of this second contest are the same as those of the editorial contest.

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs

Take the Public into their Confidence

Unlike in other countries the work of the Postal and Telegraphs department in India has all this time been something of a Mystery and the public was never allowed any opportunity of knowing more about the operations of this department of Government, which is the most broad-based of all their activities.

It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that we note that the Postal and Telegraphs department has at last decided to come out of its shell and tell the man in the street something about its work. The Department has wisely adopted a progressive policy of advertising the facilities it offers to the public, has arranged for demonstration of the Department's work at public exhibitions in the country and, in other ways, evinced a desire to take the public into its confidence.

At the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore City, the Postmaster-General of Madras, Mr. S. C. Mitra, broadcast an address which is reproduced below. The attention of readers of the *E.R.W.* is drawn to this address which gives a glimpse of the working of the Department at present and outlines some facilities offered to the public, which may perhaps be news to a number of readers!—*Ed.*

THE subject of postal and telegraphic communications is one on which one can talk for hours together. It is, therefore, not possible to tell you everything in detail about it within the short time at my disposal. I shall touch on the barest outlines of the various activities of the Department and try to give you as much information as possible within the time. But before doing so it will not be out of place to give a little of the previous history of the Department.

Before 1914 the Post Office and the Telegraphs constituted two separate and distinct Departments of the Government of India. It was, however, felt that the existence of two distinct Departments carrying out more or less the same kind of work, viz., maintaining postal and telegraphic communications, was wasteful. It was,

therefore, decided to amalgamate the two Departments and they were thus combined under one head in 1914 under the name of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. Since then it is functioning as one Department and the different branches are carrying on their work just as efficiently as before. This reform secured economy and greater co-ordination between the different branches of the same service.

The activities of the Department are mainly confined to four different branches viz., the post office branch, the telegraph branch, the wireless branch and the telephone branch.

Post Office

While the last three branches serve a limited populace, the Postal Branch, which

is the biggest, can claim to be the servant and friend of all. It has spread its activities to the remotest villages and has carried the seeds of education and enlightenment to the most backward of the villages. But for the severe economic depression through which the Department passed lately, it would have been possible to extend postal facilities more and more. Happily, there is just a sign of revival and the year 1934-35 showed a distinct turn in the fortunes of the Department. If this condition continues, I dare say that within a short time every village in India will have its own Post Office and every villager will be in direct touch with the hum of civilization: for, you must admit that the Post Office is the first and most essential means of spreading civilization.

New Facilities

I feel that you may not have known the introduction of certain new facilities which are offered now by the Post Office to cater to your needs in various directions. I will, therefore, tell you something about these. Do you know what an Express Delivery System is? Perhaps not; otherwise, why do you not avail of this convenience when it has been in existence for over three years? Perhaps the Department is to blame for not giving it wide publicity.

The Express Delivery System is one under which the letters posted by you are treated at the office of destination as a telegram and are sent out for delivery through a special messenger immediately. The letter does not wait for the usual round of the postman and a lot of time is saved. The extra charge levied by the Department for this facility is only annas two.

Identity Card

Then what about an Identity Card? Some of you must have at times experienced a great deal of trouble and annoyance in transacting postal business in a mofussil town where you were not personally known to the postal officials. If you had been armed with such a card you would certainly have avoided the inconvenience. This is a postal pass-port and is very useful especially to tourists, travelling representatives of firms and members of the public who experience difficulty in establishing their

identity in connexion with postal transactions. With the help of these cards one can transact business in any post office where he may not be personally known to the postal staff. By having these identity cards, you save the trouble and inconvenience of personal identification. The cost of this card is Re. 1 and it is valid for three years.

Business Reply System

Another facility which is of value to business people is the business reply system. This is a permit which allows businessmen to post their advertisements to their customers, enclosing a card or cover without prepayment. The customers mail the reply without any stamp and the dealer pays only for the single postage chargeable on a letter of that type when taking delivery. Under this system there is no risk of stamp covers being retained by the members of the public and businessmen do not suffer an avoidable loss. The fee for the permit is Rs. 10 for a year.

I will also tell you something about the locked bag system. This enables many villages to get their post daily through runners or mail motor buses though there may not be post offices in those villages and the villages may not be visited by postmen daily. This is done on a co-operative basis where the entire village appoints a common trustworthy person to despatch and receive the letters. No fees are levied for this service.

Franking Machine

The machine which is called the Hepost Franking Machine eliminates the need for adhesive postage stamps. It makes an impression, on the envelope or post card, which is accepted by the Post Office *in lieu* of postage. It is very useful when a very large number of letters has to be posted. No misappropriation of the postage stamps is possible. There is also no necessity of purchasing and affixing stamps. It is only necessary to take out a license for the use of the machine. The Department maintains an account for each user of this machine and from time to time recovers the amounts due from them.

I shall now give you some figures and statistics which will help you to realise the enormous volume of work transacted in the post office and understand what a huge organization it is. The postal branch is responsible for the maintenance of postal communications and other subsidiary services throughout India and Burma. For this purpose it makes use of aeroplane, railways, motor cars, steamships and various other conveyances in addition to lines established and worked by the Department itself. On March 31, 1936, there existed 1,68,000 miles of lines over which mails were conveyed by different agencies. This is exclusive of the air routes. The following volume of Postal business was transacted during the year 1934-35:

Total number of articles handled over—114 crores; total number of registered articles posted—4 crores; total number of insured articles posted—34 crores; value of insured articles posted—over Rs. 100 crores; number of money orders issued—about 4 crores; and value of money orders—about Rs. 78 crores.

On March 31, 1930, there were over 31 lakhs of current savings bank accounts with a total balance of about 58 crores and about 90,000 postal life insurance policies covering an aggregate assurance of Rs. 17 crores.

The Post Office also carried on some miscellaneous operation such as realization of import duties for the Customs Department which amounted to about Rs. 77 lakhs.

"Dead" Letters

The total number of postal articles, excluding money orders, that reached the different Dead Letter Offices in 1934-35 was over 68 lakhs. Of this number 36 per cent were disposed of by redirection to the addressees, 50 per cent. were returned to senders and 14 per cent. were undeliverable. The number of articles finally deposited as "dead" was a little over 11 lakhs, which represents one in every 1,000 of the total number of articles given out for delivery from post offices. It is easy to see from this that a large number of letters suffers delay and detention on account of insufficient

address and other causes for which the senders themselves are primarily responsible. If the public will kindly comply with our request and adhere to the instructions issued from time to time, much of the work which is now being done in the Dead Letter Offices will be reduced.

Telegraphs

The first telegraph line in India was laid between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, a distance of 32 miles, and consisted of a solid iron rod laid in bitumen and sand. Since then the Telegraph system of the country has rapidly developed and to-day we own 106,300 miles of line carrying 513,300 miles of wire and 1,260 miles of cable containing 91,500 of conduit.

India communicates with other countries by means of cables which are landed at Bombay and Madras and by a cable running up the Persian Gulf to Iraq from Karachi. Land line connexions are also maintained *via* Peshawar with Afghanistan, *via* Moulmein with Siam, *via* Bhamo with China and *via* Cyantse with Tibet; communication with Ceylon is by a cable link from Dhanushkodi to Talaimannar in Ceylon.

At the end of the last year there were 10,289 telegraph offices and, in addition, 8,975 post offices were authorized to accept telegrams from the public for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office. Before the rapid development of the Trunk telephone system the Department was faced with the problem of its over-increasing telegraph traffic.

The Present System

The original method of transmitting messages in the Morse telegraph instrument was, therefore, gradually replaced by Baudot machine telegraph. To-day the Department relies to a great extent on the Baudot system for the disposal of the bulk of its traffic. This is a system by which four telegrams can be simultaneously dealt with on one single wire. This can be worked over long distances and, in fact, all our large centres like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Delhi and Lahore are interconnected and worked on this system. If the dis-

tance is too great, transmitters have to be introduced at every 200 to 300 miles which automatically retransmit the telegraph signals. Generally a system like this transmits about 30 words a minute on each channel giving a total outturn of 120 words a minute or 600 letters if four channels are used simultaneously. Further improvements have been effected by introduction of the perforators and transmitters and by the use of improved machinery.

The latest development in machine telegraphy is the teleprinter which is being extensively used in the Department. These instruments can work satisfactorily for a distance of about 300 miles and the parts of the machine being electrically controlled, the work is very much simplified. Eighty messages can be disposed of in an hour on this machine.

During last year, over 172 lakhs of telegrams, excluding departmental free service messages, were handled by the Department. Their disposal entailed nearly 834 lakhs of signalling operations.

Special Facilities

Some of the new special facilities introduced, of late, in the telegraph branch are the Greetings Telegrams and Phonogram system.

By the Phonogram system a telegram can be despatched from one's residence without the necessity of a written form being conveyed to the telegraph office. The message is simply to be phoned to the telegraph office. An extra charge of two annas is levied for this service. Persons having telephones at their houses can, if they so desire, have their telegrams phoned to them from the telegraph office immediately on receipt. No extra charge is levied for this.

Wireless Telegraph Service

In addition to land line telegraphs and the sea cables, the Department also maintains wireless telegraph service between some stations. The most important overseas wireless service is the beam wireless telegraph circuit between Bombay and the United Kingdom which was opened by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company in 1927.

There are also some departmental radio coast stations for exchanging radio telegrams with ships at sea.

Communication with air craft is also maintained. Last year special arrangements were made to provide wireless service in connexion with the Melbourne centenary air race from England to Australia, particularly at Allahabad. This station was of considerable assistance to one competitor who was off course at night and short of petrol.

Telephone

The telephone branch may be described as the youngest child of the Department, but it has already outgrown its childhood and is now a vigorous young adult and is still expanding. We have now a network of trunk telephone spread over the whole of India and to-day one can talk easily from Rameswaram to Peshawar and Karachi to Chittagong and conduct any business he likes.

Radio Link

It will interest you to know that experiments are now being carried on for establishing a radio telephone link between Madras and Rangoon, and this will be an accomplished fact within a short time. As you know, the whole trunk system of India has been connected to the United Kingdom and America through a radio link between Bombay and London so that if you have a telephone to-day you will be able to talk to anybody in the United Kingdom who has a telephone.

The rapid expansion of the telephone service has been largely due to a bold and vigorous policy followed by the present Chief Engineer of our Department, and I need hardly say that it may not be long before every nook and corner of the country is brought into telephonic communication with the rest of the world. In expanding the telephone service the department is using the latest and up-to-date machinery and, wherever possible, automatic boards are being put up.

In the year 1913-14 we had 180 exchanges with 6,723 connexions, and at the end of

(Continued on page 43)

Calcutta Entertains Union Delegation

Visitors' Reply to Rotary Welcome

THE first public function which the South African Delegation attended in Calcutta was a luncheon by the Rotary Club at the Great Eastern Hotel. A large and distinguished company representing every phase of the City's life was present on the occasion.

Extending the Club's welcome to the distinguished guests, the President (Dr. A. C. Ukil) stressed the important part that Rotary could play in fostering international goodwill and understanding. He referred to the world situation at the present moment which was full of perplexity and potential danger, and said that he believed that genuine internationalism and peace and goodwill among men which was the Rotary ideal, could be achieved if they learnt to understand the other man's point of view, to visit one another's countries, to read one another's books and to admire one another's art and culture, with a genuine desire to understand each other.

After dwelling on the growing influence of the Rotary movement both in India and in the Union of South Africa, the President concluded:

"We sincerely believe that the bonds of fellowship between the peoples of these two great countries will be strengthened, if 1,200 Rotarians of both these countries, representing practically every section of the community lend their support and you, as administrators, help to bring about that mental state which has been well expressed in an old German motto which I found printed on the front page of one of the Weekly bulletins of the Rotary Club of Capetown.

What I spent I had.
What I saved I lost.
What I gave I have'.

"Let us hope your visit will stimulate all of us to give of your best to each other,

so that we may have the most out of them in synthesising, 'the East and West.'"

Both the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr (leader) and Mr. L. Egeland, M.P., who spoke on behalf of the delegation, cast their replies in a humorous vein.

Mr. Hofmeyr caused amusement by declaring that he was a Rotarian "by absorption" as some people became "Scotsmen by absorption." Explaining how he claimed to have become a Rotarian by absorption, he said that although he was not a member of any of the eleven Rotary Clubs in South Africa, not having been asked by any one of them to become one, he had enjoyed the hospitality of most of them.

Speaking from his knowledge, he could say that the Rotary Clubs of South Africa were "more than magnificently holding up the banner of the Rotary." They were playing their part also in contributing towards the central problem of South Africa which was also the central problem of India, namely, how men of different races could live together in peace and harmony and work together for the good of their common country. (Applause). He felt sure that the Rotary Clubs of South Africa would welcome Calcutta Rotary's message of goodwill and their flags which members of the delegation would be glad to take with them.

Mr. L. Egeland expressed his gratification at the fact that the delegation's first public function at Calcutta should be a welcome by the Rotary Club because their mission was analogous to the aims and ideals of Rotary.

Proceeding, Mr. Egeland said he accepted Calcutta's claim to be the Second City in the Empire as unquestioningly as a few days earlier he had accepted Bombay's claim to the same title. (Applause).

(Continued from p. 41)

"Whatever the merits of the respective claims," continued the speaker, "we feel that in a city like Calcutta which is a large centre of education and commerce, there is the biggest scope for the pursuit by the Rotary of its ideals of social service and fellowship."

Mr. Egeland pointed out that the delegation was predominantly composed of politicians and continued, "I may tell you that we in South Africa take our politics very seriously, so seriously perhaps as to lift it to the level of a sport. As one of our prominent politicians Col. D. Reitz, Minister for Agriculture, has said, 'One South African, a politician, two South Africans, a political party; three South Africans, two political parties!'" (Laughter).

"To sum up my desultory remarks," concluded Mr. Egeland, "I think it can safely be said that South Africa is definitely a land of very big possibilities and of rich resources and is trying—I will not say whether because of her politicians or in spite of them—to make a wise use of the present good times. By reason more of her geographical position and as the custodian of a peculiar type of civilization, big responsibilities are looming up for South Africa and small though she is, she seems destined before very long to play on the African Continent a role similar to that of the United States on the American Continent. And when once the huge internal market of the African Bantu has been developed and when the native Africans' purchasing power has been increased we look to a big commercial and industrial expansion. And by that time I hope that the ties—particularly the ties of trade—between this great City and the Union will have been strengthened and increased to mutual advantage." (Applause).

—'Statesman', October 1st, 1936.

If you doubt the power of a smile, if you think that cheerfulness is only a copybook maxim, look about you at the Rotary meeting and see who the popular men are.

1935-36 we possess 359 exchanges with 26,700 connexions. We also have to-day a total trunk mileage of 52,800 miles.

Tele Service

The very latest development in the matter of Telegraphs and Telephones is the Voice frequency telegraphy which is in its initial stage and is being experimented upon in India for commercial purposes. It is now being worked between Calcutta-Bombay and New Delhi. This system offers telegraph service to any telephone subscriber so that he may have a printed copy of the conversation which has taken place between two subscribers. Further it offers a distinct advantage to a telephone subscriber, because when he is not at home a message in a printed form can be left at his residence or in the office, from any of his friends or business connexions, as the case may be so that when he returns home or to his office he will be able to read the message on his machine in a printed form. This system is known as Tele service.

Departmental Workshop

The description of the working of the Department will not be complete without a few words about the Post and Telegraph workshop at Calcutta, one of the largest workshop of the kind in India. It is not generally known that almost all the materials, with the exception of wires and insulators, required for the construction of our telegraph and telephone lines are manufactured in this workshop. A considerable portion of the various instruments and parts thereof which we use in the Department is also manufactured in this workshop.

This Department provides employment for more than 1,20,000 persons.

In conclusion, I would invite the support and co-operation of the public in enabling us to serve them to the best of our ability.

Rotary

Around the World

These brief reports of the activities of Rotary Clubs in different parts of the world are extracted to serve as aids to inspiration in our District!—Ed.

Brazil

A Foursome of Civic Services

A review of the community services of the Rotary Club of Santos includes: a party for poor and crippled children; surgical treatment and orthopaedic equipment for physically handicapped children; white canes for the blind; work to solve the beggar problem in the city.

England

Altrincham Energy

In July, for the third year in succession, the members of the *Altrincham* Club arranged and provided a half day outing for 60 old people of Altrincham. A motor journey along the lanes of Cheshire culminated in a "high tea" at Newton by Fordsham. The event was thoroughly enjoyed both by Rotarians and their guests.

Dudley Outings

On two successive Saturday afternoons the *Dudley* Club was responsible for enjoyable outings for many crippled children of the town. On the first day, sixty boys were taken to *Astley Burf Camp*, near *Stourport*, and a similar number of girls participated on the second day. Rotarian Dr. P. S. Blaker (*Dudley's* Medical Officer of Health) had charge of the arrangements.

Frome Helps with Fete

Frome reports that its members organized the whole of the side shows in connection with the *Frome Hospital Extension Fete* and, in spite of bad weather, this effort cleared a profit of £93.

Stafford Outing

Crippled children attending the *Stafford* Orthopaedic Centre were entertained by the *Stafford* Rotary Club when they were taken in members' cars to *Trentham Gardens*, one of the beauty spots of *Staffordshire*. The party was accompanied by the President.

Ireland

Cosmopolitan Flavoring

To give its luncheons international seasoning, the *Rotary Club of Dublin* each week entertains four students from other countries who are attending a local college.

Mexico

Club Sponsors Dental Clinic

School children, many of them at any rate, were found to have bad teeth; their families were unable to send them to the dentist; the Government could do nothing at the moment. So the *Rotary Club of Tijuana* took the matter in hand. The dentist member of the Club now treats free of charge all school children of poor parents, and the Club provides all medicines and materials required.

Union of South Africa

Magazines for Hospital Folk

So hungry is *Durban's* hospital population for something to read that *Durban* Rotarians, who offered to supply it with periodicals, now find it difficult to keep up with the demand. A van makes the rounds of the members' homes now and then to gather

and then to deliver as much reading matter as possible.

United States

Service with a Big "S"

Mainly because one man who might very well have said but didn't say "let George do it" when his *Rotary Club* asked him to help a certain committee, a thousand crippled children are happier and healthier. The man is *Edward C. Noll*. His Club, the *Rotary Club of Lewisburg*. Ed had so many other things to do—a bank to help direct, a feed store to manage, church work to keep up, business-men's groups to belong to. But he took his new job seriously. First, he and his fellow committeemen made some careful arrangements with the nearby *Geisinger Hospital*. Then he announced that all crippled children whose parents could not pay for their care, could be treated free of charge at this hospital. And the children came. Taking time from his

business, Ed loaded them into his own car, bribed them into confidence with toys and funny stories, and drove them to the hospital where a noted orthopaedic surgeon gave them his best care. Week after week the trips went on. Crooked limbs grew straighter and the lame began to walk. Four other *Rotary Clubs* (*Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, and Milton*) in the neighbourhood, noting *Lewisburg's* fine work, awakened to their opportunity and together the five formed a crippled children's association. Truly challenging is the report of the first 10 years of the association's work: 863 patients treated; 4,342 return visits; 482 casts applied; 222 operations performed; money value of the work, \$56,959. The *Geisinger Hospital*, it must be added, contributed free hospital services to the value of \$6,000 in those 10 years and the State of *Pennsylvania* an equal sum. All other funds came from Club, county, and private gifts.

Service? Yes!

Dorking to Help School-Leavers

The following report of a practical form of Boys' Work done by the Rotary Club at Dorking (England) should be of interest to Rotarians in India where similar service may usefully be rendered:

DORKING has arranged a scheme whereby the members of the Club will help school-leavers.

In numerous cases, boys and girls reaching the school-leaving age have decided upon the trade or profession which they would like to follow but they do not know the best means of entering that trade or profession nor do they know what will be entailed in further study, examinations, and expense. In such cases the *Dorking Club* is willing to help with advice. The Club, consisting as it does of one representative of each of 25 or so trades and professions, feels that it

is in a special position to help boys and girls with advice upon the first stages of any of the trades or professions represented among its membership.

Advice only will be given. The Club does not intend to act as an employment finding agency. Therefore boys and girls who have inclinations towards any trade or profession and who want information upon the prospects and obligations involved, are being invited to notify the Hon. Secretary of the Club, who will put the applicants into touch with the Rotarian qualified to give the information desired.

Community Service and the Individual

HERE are some extracts from the address given by President C. J. V. Bellamy (*Oxford*), Chairman of the Community Service Committee of District No. 9, at the District Assembly held at Aylesbury.

"There was a time some years ago," he said, "when the Community Service Committee of a Club thought it was discharging its duties by means of monetary assistance to charities. But happily these last few years the Committees have come to see that Community Service really means *personal* service, not *purse* service.

"I suggest to the Community Service Committee that the first thing for each Club is to establish in its own mind the need in its own district for whatever type of Community Service is under consideration.

Having established that, it should not take on its own shoulders the whole responsibility of meeting that need, but so far as possible work through the Council of Social Service.

"The main duty of the Rotary Club is to encourage its members to fulfil their obligations as citizens and where necessary to inspire the community itself through its members.

"Rotary provides the motive but not the machinery for every Rotarian to take part in some Community Service. One of the greatest benefits of Rotary is that the Rotarian's sense of civic responsibility is stimulated by the spirit of service which itself emanates from the Club."

A CYNIC'S DECALOGUE

How NOT to help your Club!

1. Don't come to meetings.
2. If you do come, come late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.
4. If you attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
5. Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize than to do things.
6. Nevertheless, feel hurt if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are, do not attend committee meetings. And if you happen to be Chairman, be sure to hold up your
7. report as long as possible; then if you don't make a report at all, get mad if some one else replaces you.
8. If asked by the Chairman to give your opinion tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting, tell everyone how things should have been done.
9. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly, use their ability to help matters along, say that the Club is run by a Clique.
10. Hold back your dues as long as possible—or, better still, don't pay them at all.
11. Don't bother about getting new members. Let some one else do it.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for September 1936

CLUB	No. of meetings held during month.	Average attendance of members.	% of attendance to total membership.	No. of members on leave throughout month.	% of attendance to No. of members available.	No. of members at beginning of month.	New members elected during month.	Resignations during month.	No. of members at end of month.
*AHMEDABAD	1	16	59	7	80	28	1	1	28
AMRITSAR	2	22	52	5	58	43	0	0	43
BANGALORE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
BARODA	5	75	53	32	69	140	3	..	143
BOMBAY	5	40	41	22	53	94	4	..	98
CALCUTTA	4	42	55	15	68	77	..	..	77
COLOMBO	2	13	30	4	33	44	..	1	43
KARACHI	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
*LAHORE	2	21	41	21	70	51	1	1	51
MADRAS	2	14	58	5	72	24	0	0	24
POONA	5	19	39	7	40	43	11	0	54
RANGOON	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
*THAYETMYO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Full returns not received.

SECRETARIAT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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1936-37

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Felipe Silva, (corporation law practice), P.O. Box 179, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Cable address: "Silva."

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Treasurer:—**Rufus F. Chapin**, (past service member), 1320, North State Street, Apt. A1, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT.

(India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan).

DISTRICT GOVERNOR.

F. E. James, (Planters' Association) 200, Mount Road, Madras.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

H. W. Bryant, (Rotary International), P.O. Box No. 5, Poona.

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Man with the Young Wife
Tom Sawyer

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Wuthering Heights
History is made at night
Vogues of 1937
A Woman Loves Once
African Intrigue
Arabian Nights (Technicolour)

BRITISH CINE ALLIANCE PRODUCTIONS.

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CRITERION PRODUCTIONS
Accused
High Treason
Crime over London
Secret Courtier

CAPITOL PRODUCTIONS

Koenigsmark
Marriage of Corbai
Love in Exile
Mademoiselle Docteur

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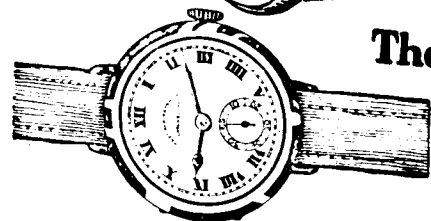
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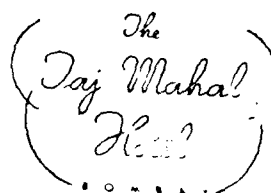


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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

District No. 89, India, Burma, Ceylon & Afghanistan

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Inaugurated: March 8th, 1936.

Charter No. 4004.

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Charter No. 2854(b)

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Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

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Inaugurated: May 24th, 1934.

Charter No. 3323(b)

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Inaugurated: March, 1929.

Charter No. 3128.

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Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1-30 p.m., Green's Restaurant.

CALCUTTA.

Inaugurated: September 26th, 1919.

Charter No. 587.

President: Dr. A. C. Ukil. Vice-President: S. L. Boothroyd. Hon. Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton, 59, Stephen House, Dalhousie Sqr. Asst. Hon. Secretary: C. J. Delph. Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Carter. Directors: D. J. Horn, A. J. Allen, A. C. Austin, C. Newbery, E. A. Langham, P. N. Mukerji, E. S. Olpadvala, H. E. Corn, B. M. Das.

Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1-15 p.m., Great Eastern Hotel.

COCHIN.

President: Sir R. K. Shunmukam Chetty, Kt. Hon. Secy.: H. R. Mills, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

COLOMBO.

Inaugurated: July, 1929.

Charter No. 3198.

President: G. L. Yule. Vice-President: Col. G. Vandersmagt, V.D. Hon. Secretary:

Wm. Falconer, C/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. Hon. Treasurer: N. Wynne-Jones. Directors: O. E. Goonetilleke. Dr. W. Atkins-Smith.

Meetings: Every Thursday, 1 p.m., Grand Oriental Hotel.

KARACHI.

Inaugurated: March 1933.

Charter No. 3593.

President: Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mir Khan. Vice-President: D. B. Avari. Hon. Secy.: T. B. Dalal, C/o Karachi Cotton Assn. Ltd., Wood Street. Hon. Treasurer: Major C. P. Bhatt. Directors: Kazi Khudabux, T. J. Bhojwani.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m., North Western Hotel.

LAHORE.

Inaugurated: February 1927.

Charter No. 2714.

President: J. C. F. Davidson. Vice-President: B. L. Rallia Ram. Hon. Secretary: Des Raj Sawhney, Bar-at-Law, High Court. Hon. Treasurer: S. Inder Singh. Directors: Dr. J. Cairns, W. I. Campbell, H. W. Hogg, Dr. S. D. Muzaffar, Sampuran Singh Chawla.

Meetings: Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.

MADRAS.

Inaugurated: May 1929.

Charter No. 3186.

President: F. Birley. Hon. Secy.: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt. Mahomedan College, Madras. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kothari. Directors: Lt.-Col. S. C. Contractor, A. T. Luker, Lt.-Col. Mahadevan and A. G. Vere.

Meetings: Every Friday, 1 p.m., Cricket Gymkhana.

POONA.

Inaugurated: 14th January, 1936.

Charter No. 3994.

President: Major-General D. S. Skelton. Vice-President: Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta. Hon. Secy.: S. N. Moos, Garden Reach. Hon. Treasurer: V. G. Shete. Directors: The Venerable Ashley Brown, D. F. Chinoy. Sergeant-at-Arms: Capt. L. J. Vicarage.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1-30 p.m., Poona Club.

RANGOON.

Inaugurated: Sept. 1929.

Charter No. 3240.

President: Professor D. H. Peacock. Vice-President: S. N. Haji. Hon. Secy.: S. Chatterjee, 167, Sparks St. Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Dunkley. Directors: U. Ba Lwin, W. T. McIntyre, Dr. J. H. Gray, U. Tun, Nyoe, C. Pleydell Wilton. Sergeant-at-Arms: W. L. Kough.

Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.

THAYETMYO.

Inaugurated: July 1929.

Charter No. 3215.

President: W. L. Barretto, O.B.E. Vice-President: U San Pe. Hon. Secy.: U. Tin. Hon. Treasurer: Babu Rawaljee. Directors: M. M. Bannerjee, Mullerworth, U. Ba Sein, U. Shwe Mia, J. M. Sein, U. Shwe Ne, U. Tin.

Meetings: Every 1st and 3rd Saturday at 5 p.m., Rotary Club House.

(It is requested that any errors in or omissions from the details given for the different clubs will be pointed out).





THE MADONNA AND CHILD

BOTTICELLI

The Madonna and Child

From a Painting by Botticelli (1447-1510)

THIS soulful picture of The Virgin and the Child Jesus was among the early attempts to break away from the lack of humanity of Byzantine art and depicts Botticelli's middle period. This picture now hangs in the National Gallery, London.

The touching manner in which the artist has brought out the soulful expression of the young Virgin and the Divine Child deserves calm study.

The headdress is done in gold and green and the background is in subdued green. It is believed that the rather profuse use of gold in Botticelli's paintings is due to his early training as a goldsmith. This picture is also one of the early examples in classical paintings in which a truthful rendering of perspective is attempted by a great master.



ROTARY and the Press: The attention of all Clubs in the District is drawn to the frank manner in which Rtn. Langham addressed a gathering of Press representatives at a recent meeting of the Calcutta Club and asked for the full co-operation of the Press with the work of the Public Affairs Committee. We are afraid that many Clubs (we hope we are wrong in this impression!) in this District are inclined to treat the Press in their locality rather cavalierly and then complain that they do not get a fair deal!

The Press wields a great power either for good or for evil and so far as Rotarian publicity is concerned it depends solely on the clubs in what direction this power is induced. While some clubs make it a particular point to inform the local Press of the dates and times of its open meetings and provide the facilities required by pressmen properly to carry out their work, there are others which adopt an indifferent attitude and look upon pressmen as an evil necessity, and sometimes even as mere "evil" without the "necessity." In return what *can* one expect. The pressman also is human.

In the circumstances it speaks to the credit of the Calcutta Club, and particularly its Publicity Committee, that it should have viewed the matter in the correct perspective and taken the local Press into its confidence.

In an article which appears in the October issue of *The Rotarian*, Mr. Humphrey Owen,

an American newspaper reporter, tells of his experiences in covering Rotary meetings. His apprehensions as to his position at such meetings appear to have been the same as they are in the case of press reporters in this country. In his case, however, Mr. Owen found his apprehensions unfounded. Should not clubs in our Districts also work towards similar conditions, so that when attending a meeting of any of the clubs in this District the Indian counterpart of Mr. Owen may feel as Owen did?

Mr. Owen says: "They" (the Rotarians) "wanted to know who I was, and they did not shrink from me (as I have seen many do) when I told them I was a reporter. They shook hands with me, not with that clammy lifelessness with which I am so well acquainted, but with *warmth* and *strength*. And they surprised me further by calling me by my first name, and talking with me about the Government, the weather, taxes, their business, and my business."

That is it! Get chummy with him. Deal with him like an equal and *be a Rotarian*. The rest will follow!

Rotary and the Communal Problem in India: At a recent meeting of the Bangalore Rotary Club discussion centred around the desirability and possibility of Clubs in this District adopting the advice of the Bombay Club and plan for work connected with counteracting the evil tendencies of communal differences in this country, thereby rendering an invaluable community

service (we do not think we will be wrong even if we characterise it as International Service, in the broad meaning of the term!)

We, however, learn with surprise that the principal speaker at the Bangalore Club, supported by *sixteen* members, maintained that the communal problem was too big for Rotary Clubs in this District, which were not sufficiently well established to justify the launching of such a vast programme. But there *were* two members who took a different view and with whom we are inclined to agree.

It is, indeed, high time we got rid of all pessimism about our work, our scope and our objects. Aim high. There is no failure but that it shows some other person the correct way!

The Long Pull: This is the title of an incisive article by Channing Pollock which appears in the October issue of *The Rotarian* and has been extracted in this issue. Mr. Pollock's inspiring article is a direct answer to members of the Bangalore Rotary Club. All movements of all kinds, says Mr. Pollock, were started by one man or woman, and even if you cannot start a movement you can contribute to it. No one expects any particular Club in this country to solve the communal differences at one stroke of an impossible magician's wand. Great movements are rarely carried a long way, let alone to fruition, by one man. But that man's work is done when *his* part of the work is done. There is *no* disgrace in failure: failure lies on the road to success. There is disgrace in inaction: it has not started on any road at all!

Let us, we say, drop that attitude of defeatism which carries one nowhere. If we try we may fail; on the other hand, we may succeed. If we do not try we can never succeed.

Listen then to Mr. Pollock who says, "It is not a moment too soon to begin". By all means let us not have our heads in the clouds. But should we, therefore, have our heads as well as our feet on earth? Do

have your feet on the earth: but, also look up to the clouds.

"When the pyramid is finished let your grain of sand be part of it!"

Tell Us about Yourself! Readers of the *E.R.W.* and *The Rotarian* will all be aware of the regular feature of these magazines known as "Rotary Around the World." We find that in spite of the inspiring example set by such accounts of the doings of Rotary clubs in other parts of the world we have not been favoured with details of typical Rotarian services rendered by our clubs in this District. Of course we are fully aware of the unostentatious work of many clubs. But don't you think that a little more publicity to such work will prove an inspiration and an example to other clubs? The experiences of clubs in *this District* in such work will be much more valuable to other clubs in the District than the experiences of Clubs in other parts of the world, where, necessarily, conditions must be different to what they are in India.

A good example is as contagious as an evil one. The success of one club in a particular field of public service will stimulate others to similar endeavour. The failure of a club in a particular field of service may, in the same manner, save a costly failure (costly in time, if not in money) for another club.

What about secretaries of the various committees of our clubs letting the *E.R.W.* into their "service" parlour?

Safety First: In our October issue we published Rtn. A. S. Trollip's considered address to the Bombay Rotary Club on "The Traffic Problem" and invited the views of Rotarians and clubs in other parts of the country. From the response that we have *not* had to this invitation we are led to think that there is no traffic problem anywhere in India except in Bombay! How we wish we were correct in such an interpretation of this "all-pervading silence!"

But, seriously, do not community service committees of clubs in this District think they could do something useful in tackling the "traffic problem" in the bigger cities in this country?

You Send the Photo, We do the rest! This slight variation of Kodak's famous slogan is intended to catch the eye of all Rotarians who are also amateur photographers. No, not those who are very *amateur*! (Otherwise our Process Department may strike work!).

We wish to lighten up our pages and make them more interesting. One way, certainly, is to illustrate the pages with reproductions of interesting pictures. What about our amateur photographers passing on some of their best efforts now and then to the *E.R.W.*? Thank you.

Membership Entrance Fee: The Directors of the Bombay Rotary Club have adopted a resolution to the effect "that any Member in good standing in Rotary should not pay a second entrance fee on joining another Club in the District". This means that a member from one Club in this District who wishes to join another Club in the same District should be exempted from payment of entrance fee. This is quite reasonable and should work if the directors of all clubs in this District agree to a similar provision in their club rules! Otherwise, clubs will have to follow the example of Ahmedabad and grant the exemption only to members of such other clubs in the District which extend a similar concession to members of the Ahmedabad Club. This is a small matter on which all clubs in the District should be able to agree.

Sholapur Club: On going to press we received a telegram from Field Representative Bryant from Dacca that the Sholapur Club have been granted their Charter No. 4054 on November 11 from Rotary International. Congratulations and all good wishes—Sholapur.

Publicity for Rotary

A conference of Rotarians in the newspaper classification, and others experienced in the field of publicity, was held in the central office of the R.I. secretariat in August to discuss the subject of public information about Rotary.

Various ways were proposed for disseminating a wider knowledge of Rotary, both among club members and the general public.

One way was to provide the public information committees of clubs with short items of Rotary news prepared for use in the local newspapers.

The board has suggested that each club revise its by-laws and its committee organization to divide the Rotary Information Committee and the Public Information Committee.

The conference on public information about Rotary developed the following suggestions for activity by the Public Information Committee:

See that the newspaper classification is filled in the club, if possible that each newspaper in the community is represented.

See that the newspapers are informed about Rotary activities which have news interest in them.

Develop a plan to bring prominent men, public officials, etc., to the Rotary meetings, a few at a time, to let them get acquainted with the purpose of Rotary.

See that each club's delegation to a district conference or international convention provides an interview about it for the local newspaper upon returning home.

See that the important parts of outstanding addresses before the club are supplied to the newspapers.

See that members take advantage of suitable opportunities to explain Rotary in talks to other groups.

If some committee of the club has rendered exceptional service in connection with a problem of the community, see that appropriate publicity is given to that work so that others may gain encouragement.—*R. I. News Letter.*

The Long Pull

A Spirited Call for ACTION

By Channing Pollock

The following powerfully written article on the philosophy of action by Channing Pollock, the famous American Playwright and Author, is taken from the October issue of *The Rotarian*.

"At the moment, we are watching the world being pulled down about our ears. And, what are we doing about it?" asks Mr. Pollock and sets about answering the question.

Mr. Pollock condemns the helplessness of that "grand alibi, 'What can I do?'" and enlarges upon the theme of the proverb "Rome was not built in a day." Read it!—*Ed.*

CHATTING with Nicholas Murray Butler, the year my so called "pacifist" play, *The Enemy*, was produced, I recall making a zealous remark about "stopping the next war."

We were sitting in the president's office at Columbia University, and Dr. Butler leaned back in his chair, smiling faintly.

"You can't stop the next war," he said.

Dismayed, I asked, "Then what are we struggling for?"

"To prevent the war of a hundred years from now," Dr. Butler replied. "A hundred years, or five hundred. And it isn't a moment too soon to begin."

The world wasn't made in a minute, and it won't be remade in a minute, either. We are an impatient people. We still believe that our race can be made sane and sober and economically secure by passing a law, and we are congenitally disinclined to start anything we can't finish. We forget that big jobs aren't done that way, but that *our* job is done when we've done our part of it. No single locomotive pulls a train any considerable distance. One locomotive begins the run, and another and then another carry on. If all the engine-drivers in Chicago said, "What is the use; I shall not get to New York," there'd be a lot of trains that never got anywhere.

Man was millions of years learning to walk erect, and then thousands more learning to use fire and tools. He has come a long way from that in a mere 40 or 50 centuries. His pace grows faster and faster, too, but it is absurd to believe that his progress can be measured by our own little lives.

Writing of Erasmus, the great humanitarian of the Fifteenth Century, Stefan Zweig says, "He did not turn a blind eye to the . . . dark survivals of the primal; (to the fact) that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years would be needed to educate man into a higher ethical standard, to raise him culturally, so that in the end he may leave the husks of his animal origins behind and become a member of a genuinely human race of men."

To many of us, this realization may be profoundly and paralyzingly discouraging. "What's the use?" we say; *I shall not get to New York*. But the men who mattered, and who brought civilization as far as it has gone, never cared whether *they* got to New York or not. I doubt whether they ever thought of the vastness of time and the universe, or their own smallness and helplessness, or of that grand alibi, "What can I do?" They were too busy *doing*; they were too full of anger, or pity, or discontent, or interest in their own jobs.

A few of them were men of great power and authority; most of them were, or were believed and believed themselves to be, just average citizens, like you and me. They found something wrong in their front yards, and began trying to set it right; and, after all, a street is only a succession of front yards, a city a succession of streets and the world a succession of cities and towns and farms that have but to be righter to make the world more nearly right.

"Two hundred and fifty years ago," as Paul de Kruif reminds us fascinatingly in *Microbe Hunters*, "an obscure man named Leeuwenhock," janitor of the City Hall of Delft, in Holland, peered through a lens of his own making, and discovered germs. In a world "where Servetus was burred to death for daring to examine the body of a dead man, where Galileo was shut up for life for daring to prove that the earth moved round the sun", Anton Van Leeuwenhock persisted in his investigations and in bringing them to the attention of a scientific society in London.

In 1723, he died without having accomplished very much else. Six years later in Italy, Spallanzani was born, and demonstrated the conditions under which germs multiply. Twenty-three years after his death, a tanner's wife in France gave birth to Louis Pasteur, who established that germs are the causes of certain diseases, and also the way to cope with some of them. Then came Koch, in Germany, and Metchnikoff, in Russia, and Walter Reed, in America—village doctors and such-like folk. Each of them was excited about his work; none of them was deterred by the fear of not getting very far because they were little men in a big fight. Yet because of them, black plagues, and cholera, and rabies, and yellow fever, and diphtheria have pretty much disappeared from this earth.

"But, of course, they were geniuses," you say; "men of great talent and vocation. What good should I have done if I'd enlisted to fight germs?" Very little probably, but is there a man-jack of us who couldn't enlist to fight something—or to encourage something? There's no lack of opportunity, Heaven knows. And Heaven only knows how big the littlest man or the littlest fight may turn out to be.

When, in 1776, David Hartley rose in the House of Commons to move that "slave trade is contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man," and was hooted outside the door after his motion failed, could he have foreseen that his tocsin was to become the death knell of slavery? Hartley certainly didn't have half the self-confidence of certain Congress men. The chief difference between Hartley and dozens of men now in the legislatures of the world is that Hartley was willing to fight for what he believed in fervently, and didn't give a darn whether his electorate liked it or not.

"Failure is endeavour," Emerson said, "and endeavour persisted in is rever failure." Anyway, certainly failure is better than not trying. Personally, I'd rather be passionately wrong than inertly right. The thing that passeth my comprehension is apathy. About 99 per cent. of humanity has no interest in wars, and no reason for fighting, yet we permit ourselves to be led into them continually to gratify the greed and ambition of the other one per cent.

At the moment we are watching the world being pulled down about our ears, and what are we doing about it? Dancing, playing bridge, and minding the shop. So long as our stomachs are full, and we have enough for an occasional whoopee, what do we care what goes on around us. It's only the men whose stomachs aren't full who, en masse, really make themselves felt. Fed, even the victims care very little about social injustice, general ignorance, or stupid and venal government. Every couple of hundred years or so, a certain number of us get hungry and pull things to pieces. The rest of the time, we are content to leave our destinies in the hands of politicians.

Well, what can we do about it—we who are not great leaders, and who *must* mind our shops? The answer is, "Do you think the men who lead us are great leaders?" One in a century, perhaps. The rest are merely people whose *shop* is leadership; who gain enough by it to make it their job. Isn't it our job, too?

Honest and competent men can be found and put in to run public business, as we find them and put them into our own private businesses—it has been done, and not infrequently. But it never is done until some one citizen gets over his apathy, and stirs a few other citizens, each of whom stirs a few more. It is *not* done by the chap who says, "The grafters have always run things, and always will," nor by his brother, who asks, "What's the use of *my* voting?", nor by the lady of my acquaintance who told me last week, "I think I'll vote for a Socialist. I don't know what Socialism is, but it doesn't seem to make much difference, really."

I may be wrong—passionately wrong, as usual—but I've an idea that the cockeyed world could be set straight if any considerable number of us gave it a part of the time we give golf, half the energy and thought we devote to cross-word puzzles, and a bit of the courage we put into our everyday affairs. Not in a minute, of course—that's my point—but "it isn't a moment too soon to begin." You and I, at this instant, are enjoying the fruits of seed sown in long ages past. The *Queen Mary*, mightiest and most magnificent of ships, wouldn't have been possible but for the first loir-clothed gentleman who dug the interior out of a log and floated it.

"No effort is ever lost." (That's Emerson, too.) Maybe the first log that was hollowed went to the bottom; maybe all the logs in that generation did, but they gave the next generation a start in devising ways that logs could be hollowed, and not sink. Maybe the first gentleman never got out of his own little pond, but he must have had a lot of fun, anyway. And all the loir-clothed gentlemen and ladies around his pond were heaps better off than they would have been otherwise. Once, in Tunisia, I met a Frenchman who had persuaded the village authorities to set aside a room in the townhall for an art gallery. "I gave them a few pictures," he said.

"Does anyone ever go in to see them?"

"Oh, yes," he beamed. "I do. And there's an Arab boy in the village who comes every day."

To that extent, my Frenchman had enriched life, and, every now and then, "a few pictures" grow into a Tate Gallery or a Metropolitan Museum.

The American Red Cross was started when Clara Barton, a former Massachusetts school teacher clerking in Washington, inserted an advertisement in *The Worcester Spy* announcing that she would distribute gifts sent her for soldiers.

A young Presbyterian minister, named Willard Parsons, who had worked in New York's East Side, moved to a parish at Sherman, Pennsylvania, and suggested that each of his flock who could afford it ask one East Side child to spend a fortnight in his home. The next year, Parsons carried his idea—and 1,026 children—to other rural communities. Later, the backing of *The New York Tribune* was secured, and now The Tribune Fresh Air Fund alone takes as many as 16,000 youngsters out of the slums and into the country every Summer.

There isn't a big and important movement in the world—political, social, artistic, philanthropic, or what not—that wasn't started by one man or woman. And there isn't a man or woman in the world who, if he or she can't start something, isn't able to do a little bit toward carrying on.

I knew a "lifer" in Sirg Sing who grew flowers outside the cell-block and distributed them amongst his fellows. I know a peddler in New York, who, every hot evening, loads his pushcart with small children and takes them up and down his street "for a ride." Almost the entire membership of a famous club near Times Square recently attended the funeral of one of its elevator boys. He had done nothing brilliant or heroic, that boy; he'd merely been pleasant, and faithful, and kind—and that counts.

"From every man according to his ability to every man according to his needs." There's so much to be done that no one can afford to sit around waiting for the other fellow to do it. Every grain of sand laid on the pyramid brings us that much nearer to the stars. The man I can't understand is the man to whom stars are nothing

so long as his candle burns. Very recently, I spent an evening with a group of comfortable citizens in a large town in the Middle West. The talk was of one of those problems that it will take centuries to solve. Our host asked me, "Do you really care what happens after you're dead?"

"Yes," I answered, "don't you?"

"Not a continental," he responded; "why should I?"

Astonished, I put the same question to everyone in the room. Each gave the same answer. To me, that was incredible. Personally, I have the average concern as to my own welfare. Like most men, I am more concerned as to the welfare of those dear to me. But these are small interests; interests that must be taken into account before we can go on, to be sure, but still only fenced-in half acres, beyond which lies

a world that, through illimitable time, is going to be made ever better and happier. When I come to the end of my share in it, I want to be able to tell myself, "With the days that I had, and the strength that I had, I have done what I could toward that progress. When the pyramid is finished, my grain of sand will be part of it." Otherwise, there isn't the least reason why I should ever have lived in this world at all.

There have been millions of men who felt that way; yes, and there have been been millions of women, too; there will be millions more. Because of those who are gone, even the least of them, we have come out of the jungle; because of those yet to be born, we shall march on to that complete justice, wisdom, and kindness which are essential to "a genuinely human race of men."

R. I. Convention at Nice

WILL R. MANIER, JR., President, Rotary International, has addressed the following letter to Rotarians everywhere:—

The Riviera! The azure coast! Nice! Cannes! Menton! Monte Carlo! What unbelievable colours of sea and sky and mountains!

A convention of Rotary International in Nice! An inspiring adventure in international understanding and goodwill, as colourful as the atmosphere of Nice itself!

What Rotarian does not wish to be one of the 8,500 Rotarians from 83 countries who will assemble in Nice on June 6, 1937?

Men of world-wide distinction will attend and speak on current international topics

and the convention programme will be a liberal education in world history and international affairs; the entertainment will add carnival and pageantry; and, informally, you will make those quick, impulsive, but lasting friendships, which are possible only in Rotary, with men from all over the world. Before and after the convention you can travel as little or as much as you please; but wherever you go, there will be Rotary Clubs and Rotarians to show you around.

Meet me in Nice in 1937!

Sincerely and Rotarily yours,

(Sd.) BILLS.

"If I were an Indian"!

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr on What He would do if He were An Indian

It was but appropriate that the Goodwill Mission from South Africa, led by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr—which was with us in India recently and whose object was so much akin to the ideals of Rotary and particularly our Fourth Object—should have been entertained at a Farewell Party, just before they disembarked for South Africa, by a Rotary Club in our District.

It is a sign of the times that even governments have realised the significance of Fellowship and the value of understanding one another as the surest way to friendliness and mutual respect. But for this realization of the very fundamentals of Rotary ideals by the governments of South Africa and of India there would not have been any Goodwill Delegation at all.

It is also a happy augury of the sanity of the people of this country that they received the South African Delegation in the spirit the Delegation was sent to this country and acted the perfect hosts that Indians are noted for everywhere.

To ardent and level-headed patriots in India the Hon. Mr. Hofmeyr's picture of what he would do if he were an Indian should prove of great value. A real understanding of the Hon. Mr. Hofmeyr's message, understood in the spirit in which it was given, should go a long way in preparing an atmosphere in this country conducive to constructive progress in all directions.—Ed.

THE Goodwill Delegation from South Africa, led by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, who toured India at the invitation of the Government of India, concluded its tour and left Bombay for South Africa on October 14.

Prior to disembarkation from Bombay the Delegation was entertained at a farewell luncheon party by the Bombay Rotary Club at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

There was a record gathering of guests. Sir Shapurji Billimoria, President of the Bombay Rotary Club, was in the chair. Among the guests present were Sir G'ra Shanker Bajpai, Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Nawab Sir Mohamed Habibullah, Sir H. P. Mody and Sir Nowroji Saklatwala.

Similarity of Ideals:—Sir Shapurji, welcoming the guests, observed that one of the objects of the Rotary Club was the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service. The mission of the South African Delegation, as had been made clear, was to foster goodwill and fellowship amongst Indians and South Africans.

"To us in India, and to you in South Africa, this ideal cannot be a mere sentiment to be repeated on ceremonial occasions like the present," continued Sir Shapurji. "As members of the Commonwealth of the British Empire, if that membership has any reality behind it, we can be actuated in



BOMBAY CLUB'S RECEPTION TO S. A. DELEGATION

our relationship by only one consideration—that we are members of one large but common family. And it would be but a mere commonplace to suggest that the strength and happiness of the family are conditioned by the state of equality and self-respect which every member of the family enjoys."

Sir Shapurji hoped that the South African Government's policy in this particular department would be so directed as to make India forget the past. He was sure that the delegation's mission would prove to be a blessing both to India and South Africa and lead to a re-orientation of the Indian policy of the South African Government, directed towards the establishment of friendly relationships between the Indian settlers and the South African Government.

Sir Shapurji referred to India's problems and said they were heroically finding solutions for them. The success of this struggle depended in a large measure on the fellow-feeling, enlightenment and sane

judgment which Indians could bring to bear on their problems.

The visitors would have gained first hand information of the Indian problems during their tour, and Sir Shapurji hoped that information would bear fruitful results. He expressed the hope that the tour would greatly add to the goodwill and fellowship between the two countries in the true Rotary spirit. He wished the delegates *bon voyage*. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hofmeyr, acknowledging the welcome, said the delegates were grateful to the Rotary Club for a special reason, and that was that they had brought to the luncheon Sir Mahomed Habibullah, who was the chief architect of the round table agreement between India and South Africa in 1926. That agreement had paved the way to the settlement of the difficulties between the two countries. The delegates had hoped to see Sir Mahomed before their departure, and it was a pleasure to them to greet him and wish him

bon voyage to the Far East as he was speeding them on their way to South Africa.

The delegates had travelled extensively and had solved many of India's problems, but there were two problems which had remained unsolved. They were whether Ootacamund or Simla was the queen of India's hill stations, and whether Bombay or Calcutta was the greatest city in India!

They had come to India to gain an insight into this country and to convey the greetings and goodwill of the South Africans. Mr. Hofmeyr acknowledged the very cordial receptions which had been extended to them throughout the land. They were now taking more than they had expected to take, while at the same time they were giving India more than they had brought. Considered from this point of view, their mission was a success.

He added: "I have become conscious of the fact that our coming here—representatives of a self-governing Dominion and one of the members of the Commonwealth of Nations—specially at this time, has brought some measure of help and encouragement to this distracted country."

Mr. Hofmeyr then gave an impression of their tour. He declared that the three or four weeks they had spent in India had been busy, strenuous weeks, full of interest and variety. They had marvelled at the splendours of the Ajanta Caves and had seen the glories of Moghul art. Their minds had been enriched, and the impression left by them and by the hospitality of the people was that they had spent the time among friends.

South Africa was one of the happy countries in the world, continued Mr. Hofmeyr. Its European population had, on the whole, a much higher standard of life than most European peoples throughout the world. Its Asiatic population, though they were under certain disabilities, were enjoying a share of that prosperity. Its native African population consisted of a cheerful care-free people, reflecting their exu-

berance from their bright eyes and smiling lips.

So far as India was concerned, the leader of the South African Delegation did not see the same spirit of eternal boyishness among its people.

He had been asking himself in the last few days how he should feel and what he should do if he were an Indian. His answer was that he would love this country as a whole, with the passion which he had for South Africa. He would have no special affections for a particular section or problem. He would long for the greatness and glory of India and would work to uphold its pride and honour.

Mr. Hofmeyr said he would be content with the goal of Dominion Status which had been accepted as the end of constitutional advance for India. He would recognise that that goal must necessarily depend upon the development and growth of constitutional government and a sense of responsibility. He would not, however, worry very much about the precise date when the goal was reached.

He would desire with all his heart for the unity of Indians. He would turn his back and forget past things, except those which were true and noble, and would press on towards the goal of unity. He would dwell on the common culture and heritage of India and would solve their common problems and common destiny. For the rest, he would work for the uplift of the people, so that they should be made happy.

Dominating everything, Mr. Hofmeyr concluded, he would have one passion, one desire, one prayer, and that was that here in India might be released some great spiritual force which would convert this unhappy land into a happy one. He would pray for the spiritual force to flow for the healing of India and of other nations in the world. (Cheers.)

The Governor Speaking (by proxy)!

Monthly Letter for November

ROTARIAN H. W. BRYANT]

[CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4

On account of the absence of Rotarian Governor F. E. James, on Rotary Work in Europe, this month's "Governor's Letter" is from the pen of Rotarian H. W. Bryant, Field Representative.—Ed.

HAVE been asked to prepare the monthly letter for November in the absence of the District Governor. Rotarian James hopes to return to Karachi on the 28th November and to be in Bombay on the 30th November and 1st December, and in Madras from the 4th December.

In Zurich Now

Rotarian Governor James is now presiding over the Commission on Rotary International Administration now in session at Zurich. The Commission consists of seven members: Rotarians Raymond J. Knoepfel (U. S. A.), Kurt Belfrage (Sweden), Donato Gaminara (Uruguay), J. Murray Hill (U. S. A.), Charles E. Hunt (Newfoundland) and Edwin Robinson (England). Governor James, who is the Chairman of the Commission, is its first member and represents the East. The terms of reference are very wide, namely, "to examine and propose modifications of the existing rules of procedure affecting area administration and/or study and propose such other form or forms of administration as the Committee may deem advantageous as possible substitutes for or variations or reaffirmation of area administration and/or territorial or national units." The labours of such a Commission can profoundly affect the Rotary Movement, and there can be no doubt that when the Report is received by the Board of Directors it will prove of very great value to Rotary throughout the world.

R. I. Office for Asia

Rotarians in this part of the world will be glad to hear that action has been taken by the Board of Directors of Rotary International in the matter of establishing an office for Asia. Rotarian Richard Sydney, a member of the Singapore Rotary Club and Editor of the "Roda," will join the staff of R. I. as Secretary for Asia, opening the office in Singapore, after spending some time in the Central Office and visiting Clubs in Asia, America and Europe. Thus all clubs in Asia will soon have the benefit of a fully equipped Secretariat, another step in the direction of regional development. Chicago, London, Zurich—and now, Singapore.

Emphasise Rotary

The President of Rotary International, Rotarian Will R. Manier, urges all club officers to "emphasise every phase of Rotary programme." On taking office he said:

"I think it is far easier to operate R. I. and to run an individual club in high gear than it is just to take up one phase of the Rotary programme. After all, what we are doing is building a machine for understanding, goodwill and, ultimately, for peace. That machine is not complete until we have put a Rotary Club in every community in the world.

"Then, above everything else, this machine will not operate unless the individual Rotarian has a sound understanding of Rotary. We have neglected that of late years when we abandoned the Committee on Rotary Education. I call on you to dig up that Committee and make it effective, to inform Rotarians, both old and new, what Rotary is really about."

In this connection the Board suggests that Section 2 of Article VIII of the Club's bye-laws be amended so that the existing paragraph (e) is substituted by the following two paragraphs:

(e) *Rotary Information Committee*:—This Committee shall devise and carry into effect plans (1) to give the members, especially the new members, adequate understanding of the privileges and responsibilities of members and (2) to give the members information about Rotary, its history, objects, scope and activities.

(f) *Public Information Committee*:—This Committee shall devise and carry into effect plans (1) to give the public generally information about Rotary, its history, objects and scope, and (2) to secure proper publicity to the club in particular.

Governor James in his letter for August stressed the necessity for explaining the Movement, especially to new members. He said: "I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that practically not 50 per cent. of our members have an accurate conception of the meaning of this international movement to which we belong." One reason for this is, I believe, that new members are not informed, on joining, of their obligations and privileges. This is a task for those who propose them as well as to the club-directors.

Visit to Other Clubs

I was very pleased to find Rotary in Burma 'looking up.' In the Thayetmyo Club which I visited first, I found a group of keen and enthusiastic Rotarians, under

the Presidentship of Rotarian Baretto, the Deputy Commissioner, with a good record of service behind them. They are housed in their own hut where the meetings are held. Club-singing enlivens all their meetings and I was glad to note how spontaneous the singing was. The welfare of the young, particularly through the Boy Scouts and Rovers, has been a concern of theirs. They have been successful in getting a wealthy Chinese merchant to meet the cost of erecting a Scout Hut. This is now being built beside the Rotary Club Hut. The fellowship of the Group is good, and the desire of these Rotarians is to multiply the number of such groups throughout Burma where the friendship and service they enjoy will be shared and passed on. The financial difficulty—for, they say, it is expensive to belong to Rotary—is being frankly met, and I hope they will lead the way to the development of Rotary in many more towns of Burma. First, I was glad to note, was the desire for a closer relationship with Rotarians in Rangoon. In Rangoon it was good to find that the desire for a closer contact was heartily reciprocated. The membership here has lately jumped from 42 to 59, one evidence of renewed life in the club. President Peacock, a Charter-member of the club, is to be congratulated on the new Rotary outlook in the club. Rotarian Chatterjee has lately taken over the Secretaryship and his endeavours are supported by all directors. The record of social service in the Rangoon club is high and it is good to see the abiding interest of many of the older members. At the moment the Directors are considering a proposal for the purchase of some acres of land to present to the Rangoon Vigilance Association to assist them in the scheme for housing and training of orphans and other girls and young women rescued in the city. There is every prospect of the club getting into the category of three-figure membership, thus joining Bombay and Calcutta—which is as it should be. An analysis of their membership revealed 11 Burmans, 13 Hindus, 5 Mahomedans, 3 Parsis, 25 Europeans, 1 Chinese and 1 Japanese.

I am writing this from Calcutta where I was welcomed on my arrival from Rangoon

by that ever-present Secretary, Rotarian Warren-Boulton. Rotarian Delph has been Acting Secretary this summer. These notes must go off before I meet the Directors or address the club meeting. I look forward to having the oldest club in India take a real share in extension service in this region. Rotarian President Ukil has done valuable service in preparing for this in four other cities.

Extension in the 89th District

The latest chartered addition to our District is 4039 Baroda. Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Cochin and Sholapur are all new members of our Rotary family. Hyderabad (Deccan), Surat and Nagpur will, I hope, soon be ready for their first meeting. In Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces we have Jamshedpur, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad and Cawnpore, and later Delhi for consideration.

Conferences

The Fourth District Conference, and the first under the new District Status, as all Rotarians know, will be held in Madras, January 21-23, 1937. The Host city will be a delightful place to live in at that time. Local Rotarians have all plans well in hand to ensure the comfort of delegates and members of their families. It is for the clubs to make early efforts to secure a good attendance. The registration fee for Delegates, which is a new levy to ensure the success of the conference and lighten the burden of the host club, is fixed at the very modest sum of Rs. 5 per delegate.

Proposed resolutions for discussion at the Conference have to be circulated to all clubs 30 days in advance. Please do not forget to send to the Governor's Office any resolution or business for discussion which you have in mind, in good time.

For the information of Rotarians, the following are the dates of forthcoming Rotary Conferences:

R.I. Pacific Conference, March 2-5, 1937
—Christchurch (New Zealand).

R.I. International Convention, June 6-11,
1937—Nice (France).

Will Presidents and Secretaries kindly arrange to have the notices, pamphlets, etc., on the Nice Convention brought to the notice of all their members, and also advise the Governor in good time regarding possible delegates from their respective clubs?

Rotarians from Abroad

The cold weather is bringing into our district several outstanding Rotarians from other parts of the world. The Secretariat has advised that Rotarian Herb Coates of Uruguay, who might well be called the father of Rotary in South America, is visiting India. Another Rotarian 'expert', who comes from Great Britain, is Rotarian Dr. Norman C. Wright, Director of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Kirkhill, Ayr, who has been invited by the Government of India to advise on agricultural interests with regard to dairying matters. There will, of course, be others to come later, and the Governor's office will communicate with such of our clubs as the visitors are likely to visit.

Big Game Encounters

ROTARIANS in the 89th District will be interested to hear that Rotarian Stanley Jepsen, of the Bombay Rotary Club, has just published a book of great interest to all *shikaris*. "Big Game Encounters" (H. F. and G. Witherby Ltd., London, 8s. 6d.)

From cover to cover this beautiful publication teems with narratives of thrilling experiences connected with big game hunting mainly in India, by well-known sportsmen.

"Big Game Encounters" should interest not only *shikaris* but also the general public who love narratives of thrilling moments. Rtr. Stanley Jepsen, who has collected and edited the numerous experiences of sportsmen, has contributed some special chapters written with great understanding and sympathy. His plea for a wider recognition of the need for preserving game, from indiscriminate hunting and final extinction, will find cordial support from everyone.

In India the book has been published through The Times of India Press, Bombay.

Who are at War? Nations or Ideologies?

"International Understanding must begin with National Understanding"

By Rtn. P. H. W. Almy

In a very thoughtful and well-reasoned article which appears in *The Rotary Wheel*, October issue, Rtn. P. H. W. Almy (of Torquay, England), Chairman of the International Service Committee, R.I.B.I., analyses the causes of wars and affirms that modern wars are fought not between nation and nation but between rival beliefs. Rtn. Almy rightly contends that international understanding must be founded on national understanding and that "the real foreigner is he who is spiritually alien to us." A challenging article which gives food for thought.—Ed.

NATIONAL sentiment has little part in the making and waging of war. Patriotic slogans appropriated to warlike occasions do not spring naturally from the hearts of the people but are designed by politicians to give respectability to what is often rank Chauvinism giving itself airs.

Among the prolific causes of war the rage for personal gain is easily first; the intransigence of opinion a scarcely less productive second; love of country a negligible third. The great generals of antiquity made no disguise of the mercenary character of war, frankly appealing to the basest instincts as the most effective means of raising an army. Alexander conquered the world with the aid, not of a sturdy bard of Macedonian peasants, striking attitudes and swearing they would be free or die, but of a horde of barbarians animated by the prospect of loot. Puric patriotism, like Puric faith, was a thing of the market. The commercially minded Carthaginians, literally too proud to fight, left the dirty business of killing their enemies to the foreign hireling who was prepared to sell his sword and his soul to any who would pay his price. The Imperial Roman Army

was almost entirely non-national, owing its *morale* to the privileges which a State built upon conquest found it expedient to extend to the professional fighter.

With the decline of medieval chivalry, war lost the only touch of idealism it ever possessed. After Poitiers both the French and the English forces in the Hundred Years War were almost entirely mercenaries. In quite recent times the armies of Napoleon, himself a soldier of fortune, were only nominally French, the so-called "French" Armies (especially after the Peace of Tilsit) being composed largely of foreign legionaries without sentiment as to the side upon which they fought.

Next to the lust of gain, the contumacy of opinion is the most fertile cause of war. The religious wars of the Middle Ages had no relation to country or kin. In the extremes of doctrine men ran from land to land ready to ally themselves with any who would cut a throat in the same cause.

The same thing is happening to-day. The anxious observer of world affairs is witnessing a repartitioning of mankind into huge cosmopolitan blocs, each determined to erect upon the ruins of the old world an omnipotent Moloch State to

which all others shall be subservient. All the signs of the times give point to the belief that the final struggle for world supremacy will be fought out between the protagonists of rival ideologies, which, in their appeal to human passions, will so far transcend the claims of country that national boundaries will disappear.

The Armageddon of the Apocalypse was foreshadowed not as a conflict between rival dynasties but between rival beliefs, and the struggle now being waged in Spain might well be the prelude to this, the real Armageddon.

The New Line-up

The new line-up of the nations is already revealed, but it is not a national alignment. National distinctions count for little in this new array. Nations will be divided against themselves, father will fight against son and brother against brother, each in the belief that loyalty to cause transcends all other loyalties. We have to adjust our minds to a comprehension of these new conditions and realize that we are living in a world wholly unlike that which hitherto has been presented to us.

There probably was never a widely and sincerely held political belief but had in it some element which, if insulated and applied, would add to the store of the world's good. Is there no alembic in which the seething political dogmas of our time might be purified, their incompatibilities reconciled, and from them distilled the real elixir of social life?

International understanding and goodwill are not sufficient. The use of the word "international" in Rotary's fourth object, as an adjective qualifying "understanding and goodwill," has the effect of limiting the scope of the object, as was pointed out at the time of its introduction. In the old sixth object "understanding and goodwill" were not so qualified. We must rationalize understanding before seeking to internationalize it.

We must understand the mind of the man sitting opposite to us in the bus, before probing into that of the man on the other side of the world.

We must understand the dark resentments of the starveling unemployed at the street corner; the muddled reasoning of the fanatic who preaches from his soap-box a doctrine of anarchy and rapine as the only escape from the world's ills; the dreams of the impractical visionary who, after all, may have caught some veritable glimpses of the promised land. If we shirk the attempt to understand the problems that are agitating the minds of men racially kin but mentally and spiritually alien to us, for fear lest by contact we may become affected by their virus, we shall simply be giving hostages to iniquity.

Social order is a precipitate of opposing political faiths. It does not come from an unreasoning maintenance of differences; much less from a violent suppression of differences; but from the blending of incommensurables in a manner that affords to each the opportunity of contributing its best to the common weal. Internationalism is not the world's catholicon; on the contrary, it is the cause of some of the worst evils menacing us to-day.

So long as the things chiefly to be guarded against were the rivalries and jealousies of sovereign states in their relation to each other the spirit of internationalism acted as a useful solvent. But it is of no effect in dealing with causes of dissension that exist and flourish independently of purely national dispartations. On the contrary, by breaking down the flood-gates that the spirit of nationalism imposes against the spread of these things we are abetting the deluge. We have to recapture something of that healthy spirit of nationalism which, in Mazzini's phrase, is the assertion of a belief in the individuality of peoples and which is in danger of being absorbed in the featureless cosmopolitanism that calls itself vaguely "The Brotherhood of Man." "Cosmopolitanism is nonentity," said Turgenev, and nonentity literally is death. In the unrestricted play of mutual or opposed

Rotarians Afield

In almost every Rotary Club there are Rotarians who travel from one country to another.

The board of directors of Rotary International recognizes an opportunity for improving international understanding through such travels and urges the presidents of Rotary clubs everywhere to recommend to members of their clubs who may be travelling in other countries that they visit Rotary clubs in those other countries.

The board further urges club presidents to ask these Rotarians to report upon their experiences when they have returned to their own clubs. In this way all of the members of the club will have the benefit of direct information with regard to the life and customs and business and social traditions in one or more other countries and the personal and considered opinion of a man whose judgment they appreciate.

If you want to make sure that your member, who is travelling to some other country, will receive the proper welcome and be able to make the most of his trip, advise the clubs to be visited, in advance. It is not an imposition, but a definite service to the clubs in question.—*R.I. News Letter*.

The Situation in Spain

Quite naturally, says Chesley R. Perry, inquiries are beginning to arrive as to what, if anything, Rotary International is endeavouring to do to bring the war in Spain to a close or minimise the suffering resulting from the war. The situation in Spain has been such a difficult one that upon the advice of some Spanish Rotarians and Rotarians of other countries in Europe it has been thought advisable not to attempt to intervene in any way, at least at the present time. It is usually true that when a civil war is raging in a country it is exceedingly difficult for anyone outside the country to do anything helpful in the situation. Even correspondence from outside the country, all of which is censored, may prove embarrassing to the recipient. We are hopeful that there soon will be a cessation of hostilities in the 60th District.

racial idiosyncrasies is the natural corrective of that bemused internationalism that is moving in a fog to the abyss. So long as the balance of these forces was maintained, the hopes of those who saw in its disappearance the prospect of a world revolution to their own liking were kept in check. The internationalism that takes the form of a sentimental *camaraderie* as an aid to political designs is playing into their hands, and we have to revalue our values and reshape our policies in the light of these considerations. International understanding must have its beginning in national understanding. We must know ourselves.

"Vigilance Committees"

We must open our eyes to the fact that there are at work in our midst causes of war more imminent and deadly than any that have their origin in the clash of national ambitions. Our International Service Committees might well be what Mr. J. A. Spender has called "Vigilance Committees," to keep the public informed of facts in our national life: schools for the study, not of international, merely, but of national relations. The real foreigner is he who is spiritually alien to us. Blood may be thicker than water, but it is not thicker than dogma. We have dethroned patriotism and placed partisanism in its place, and whilst patriotism may be tolerant and accommodating, partisanism is blind and cruel. The foreigner *qua* foreigner is little to be feared.

The armed fanatic to whom internationalism is the means to doctrinaire ends is the real enemy, and he is of our own household and there can be no peace till he is disarmed; and the first step to disarming is to understand him. Here is a major road for International Service.

He who sleeps beneath the fruit tree must be contented with windfalls.

DASARA

IN

Mysore

BY A SPECTATOR



THE Statue Square in Mysore City, the loveliest spot in this loveliest of cities in India. It is just nearing four o'clock in the afternoon on October 25. In spite of the tremendous mass of humanity gathered on all sides of the Square and ranged on all points of vantage over a three-mile route there is a solemn hush over the vast multitude. Overhead, a bright sun, whose heat is tempered by low-hanging clouds and a gentle wind, lights up a picture of charm and beauty.

The gentle silence is suddenly shattered by the boom of a gun. The expectant multitude knows that His Highness the Maharaja has taken his seat on the howdah of the State elephant and that the long-awaited Dasara State Procession has started on its way to Banni Mantap.

Dasara . . . Mysore . . . the State Procession! What magic words are these! What visions of beauty and pageantry do they not recall to the minds of those who

have witnessed this most picturesque of all ceremonies even but once.

The far-famed Mysore Cavalry, composed of the best Indian equestrians . . . vehicles of all kinds and drawn by camels, elephants and bullocks . . . elephants caparisoned in rich cloth of gold . . . infantrymen in colourful uniforms piping their way along . . . large numbers of Boy Scouts, too, in their businesslike kit . . . and the State Elephant with its richly decorated howdah accommodating H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore (don't you remember his genial Highness who spoke to us at all at the last District Conference in Bangalore?) and Prince Jayachamarajendra.

The State Procession, thus composed, wends its majestic way to Banni Mantap where His Highness the Maharaja will review the State Troops. Near the Statue Square the procession stops every now and then for the Maharaja to receive the garlands of flowers presented to him by loyal and



admiring citizens. The spacious tent reserved for the guests teems with Europeans and Indians who acclaim His Highness spontaneously.

The three-mile procession ends at Banni Mantap. After reviewing the State Troops, His Highness starts on the return procession amidst scenes resembling one's imagination of a fairyland. The whole route is lit up with strings of electric lights and the Palace, with every detail of its Indo-Saracenic architecture lit up by thousands of electric lights (can you think of Mysore without electric lights!), presents a spectacle which has no parallel anywhere else in the world.

A sight of sheer beauty, colour and majesty, the Dasara State Procession is the most picturesque of all annual events in India and serves best to capture the imagined "pomp and pageantry of Ind".



While as a spectacle it occupies such a high place, the Dasara festivities also hold an intensely spiritual meaning for His Highness who is a very orthodox Hindu. The festivities are held in commemoration of a mythological event, the defeat and killing of the demons Chanda and Munda by the Goddess Kali. An image of the goddess, known as Chamundeswari by a combination of the names of the demons She killed, is set up in the Chamundeswari temple on the hill which commands the City and is the family deity of this Ruling House.

Throughout the first nine days of the festival His Highness observes special religious rites and the State Procession on the



evening of the tenth day symbolises the celebration of the victory of Chamundeswari over the two demons. The mythological story on which this tradition rests is in reality an allegory of the victory of righteousness over evil-doing.

Thus, for the visitor who looks below the surface of things the Dasara celebrations hold much more than what meets the eye. Behind the golden brocade which covers the elephant he sees the Good Kali overcoming the Evil Demons . . . behind the royally dressed Maharaja he sees the devout Ruler whose care is always for his people . . . behind the glow and glamour of it all he sees the silent undercurrent of things of the spirit.

Jekyll and Hyde on the Highway

By A. J. Bracken

In the following article, which appears in the October issue of *The Rotarian*, the author, a County Judge in Chappell, Nebraska, asks why men who are perfect gentlemen on foot become boors and demons while at the wheel. It is remarkable that Rtn. A. S. Trollip, in his recent address to the Bombay Rotary Club, also referred specifically to this point of the dual personality of all of us—as pedestrians and as motorists—as reported in the October issue of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*.

Thus being a "Jekyll and Hyde on the Highway" is not a psychological phenomenon exclusively American but one common to human nature. It, therefore, behoves us all who are motorists and Rotarians to indulge in some introspective examination and cure ourselves of this dual personality and then set about curing our friends also!—Ed.

AM a polite man. At least, I pride myself that I am courteous and pleasant to my fellowmen, and that I observe all of those little niceties of conventional behaviour due from one person to another.

I have been taught from childhood that tipping my hat to a lady, taking the proper place as an escort of the fairer sex, and being respectful and considerate of the feelings of others is the proper thing to do; and I do it.

I would not presume to break in on the conversation of others, uninvited, or to display a pompous, brusque attitude toward those who enter my house or office.

All these and many other polite and courteous mannerisms I observe, as I make daily contact among my fellowmen, whether at home or abroad.

But when it comes to wending my way through crowded thoroughfares and along highways, through traffic, in my high-powered car, I find that I am a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. I have awakened to the fact that I am irritable and indifferent

to the rights of others, that I have at times exercised coarse and inhuman individualism in maintaining the supremacy of my right of the road. I find that this attitude toward my fellow-travellers has grown upon me daily until it is a power and danger to be reckoned with by those who encounter me in travel. Why is this?

I, who have never been known to elbow my way on foot through crowds, who always take pride in the fact that I am kindly and generous, especially to children, the aged, and the infirm, have awakened to the fact that I am a very impolite, coarse, and inconsiderate person when behind the wheel.

Am I a polite man about town because I am fearful of physical attack, should I attempt to be otherwise? No, that cannot be the answer, for I know after strict examination that I bow to no man in physical fear. Is it because I like to nurse my ego and take pride in being considered polite and courteous? Perhaps to some extent, but I like to think that I am polite and considerate while about my daily tasks because it is a gentlemanly instinct and custom.

Custom, that is it. Now, perhaps I have a faint idea of why I am such an inconsiderate, blustering, ripping devil on the highways and in traffic jams. We are all creatures of habit and custom, and I presume I attained this habit of overrunning the rights of every one else on the highway and letting the devil take the hindmost, because someone else in the early days of my driving career did so to me. The natural thing for me to do was to retaliate and as I could not do it to the one who so unmercifully overrode my rights, I subconsciously passed the injury to my feelings on to the next poor unfortunate who happened to be in my way of travel; and so it grew and became a *custom*, until to-day when I take my seat behind the steering wheel I assume the pompous egotistical attitude that I am out to take care of myself, and let the other fellow beware!

Now, I realize that all this is a bad thing for me, that it is weakening my character and self-respect, and moreover it may result in my maiming or killing some unfortunate stranger, some member of my family, or myself. And yet, how am I to overcome such an attitude which has been built up in me during years of driving?

Am I to go carefully along the road, pulling off to one side while others less considerate go blithely by? Am I to lag along behind some old wheezing "Model-T" making its progress of ten miles an hour up some long steep hill? Am I to bring my car to full stop at all STOP signs and railroad crossings, even when there is nothing approaching so far as my eye can

reach? Am I to dim my lights and go along in semi-darkness while the oncoming highalutin speed-king blinds me with his bright lights?

In other words, am I to observe all the rules of courtesy on the highway that I do as a gentlemanly man on the sidewalk?

Yes—I must break myself of this dual personality if am I honestly to call myself a consistently polite and courteous gentleman.

Will it be an easy habit to break myself of? No, I rather think that 'mid the stress and hurry of the busy day, when my nerves are taut and time may mean the earning of another Almighty Dollar, I will forget myself and be inclined to fall back into that old insolent "take-care-of-yourself" attitude. But I can try. I know that each time I observe some nice little courtesy of the road, I will feel better about it and will have set the example for someone else who has fallen into this old dangerous and discourteous custom.

Further, I will not run the chance of being compelled to stand by and witness the poor torn and bleeding results of my arrogant haste and know—regardless of my audible protestations to the contrary—that I was to blame.

Finally, in the exercise of a reasonable restraint upon my passions and prejudices while on the highway, I may escape the front-page casualty lists a while longer and in consequence enjoy a few more days on this mundane sphere from which, after all, I am reluctant to depart.

If.—If Rotary has encouraged us to take a more kindly outlook on life and men; if Rotary has taught us greater tolerance and the desire to see the best in others; if Rotary has brought us into pleasant and helpful contact with others who are also trying to capture and radiate some of the joy and beauty of life; then our service in Rotary has brought us all that we can expect.

A New Definition of Rotary.—"A maximum amount of good fellowship, added to a reasonable amount of practical good work, thoroughly mixed by worthwhile organization with enough idealism to inspire by day but not enough to keep one awake nights."—*The El Paso Rotary Club Publication*.

News from the Clubs

AHMEDABAD

President: G. V. Mavlanker
Secretary: R. K. Heble

It was gratifying to note the marked improvement at the dinner meeting of this Club held on October 6 and it is hoped that in the near future we will be able to register a number of fully attended dinner meetings.

After some discussion it was decided that in the case of such Clubs in this District which are agreeable to a reciprocal treatment in this respect, the Ahmedabad Club will waive membership entrance fee when a Rotarian from another Club in this District joins the Ahmedabad Club.

Water Supply in Ahmedabad:—Rtn. Malik gave a very interesting talk on the "Development of Water supply in Ahmedabad." He said that in olden times the City had two systems of water supply, the raw water system and the "step wells" system. Some of the step wells were of very great capacity, the Asarwa well supplying about 4 to 5 lakhs of gallons per day and providing for about 40 to 50 thousand people. In the olden days people had preferred water from the wells to river water, though at present the case was quite the reverse.

Rtn. Malik then traced the growth of pipe water supply, the proposals for which took a concrete shape in 1887.

Referring to present conditions, the speaker dwelt on the enormous wastage of water by the people of Ahmedabad who negli-

gently kept the taps open. Though it was considered that an average of 35 gallons per person per day was a generous allowance, there were many instances in which the consumption worked out at about 100 gallons per day! That enormous wastage was to a great extent responsible for the frequent scarcity of water in the city. The speaker thought that the only remedy lay in the introduction of the meter system which would stop negligent wastage.

In recent years, continued Rtn. Malik, bore wells had become popular, particularly in the mills and factories. It was found in some cases that water from such wells was even softer than river water. Bore wells promised to help them out of the water scarcity trouble and Rtn. Malik had plans to lay before the Municipal Board for digging numerous bore wells in different parts of the City.

Village Improvement:—On October 20 a dinner meeting was held when Mr. D. Y. Fell, Personal Assistant to the Collector, delivered an interesting lecture on Village Improvement.

Mr. Fell said that excessive population, very poor distribution of life's necessities and lack of education resulting in a low standard of income and of living were the chief problems to be overcome.

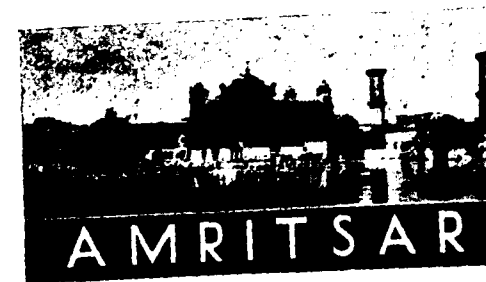
The Sarda Act (Child marriage restraint regulation), said Mr. Fell, while it helped in checking the population in the larger cities, was practically ineffective in the villages. It was true that Government spent large sums in maintaining dispensaries, providing for maternity work and distributing seeds to ryots; but those efforts only touched the fringe of the problem. In fact "villagers often express keener interest in the health of their cattle than in their own health."

Improvement of self, continued Mr. Fell, must come from oneself and it was there that education could play an important

part. The standard of teachers in the villages was very poor. Intelligent and energetic teachers of a much better type were required to foster knowledge among the villagers. In Mr. Fell's opinion, therefore, expenditure on education would in reality be a sound business investment, as it would improve standards of living and provide better markets in the villages for the city products.

The ever-continuing fragmentation of holdings, caused by the laws of inheritance and increasing population presented another serious problem on account of the meagre share which each individual received. Intensive cultivation of land by improved irrigation was essential if they were to get more out of the land.

Mr. Fell went on to say that the worst cause of poverty in rural areas was the heavy indebtedness of the ryot. To maintain an average family in decent comfort a minimum holding of 30 acres was necessary; but in India the average holding was only 10 acres and even that was being continuously split up.



President: Rai Saheb Lala Labh Chand Mehra.

Secretary: Santokh Singh.

A very interesting and instructive address on the position and problems of education in India at the present time was given by Sardar Jodh Singh, Principal, Khalsa College, Amritsar, at our meeting on October 13.

The Secretary congratulated Rtn. Sohan Singh on his appointment as Hon. Asst. Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy and Gen. Sohan Singh replied suitably.

In the course of his talk on "Education To-day", Sardar Jodh Singh said that notwithstanding the general condemnation of a mere literary education, schools and colleges were still on the increase in this country. Only in the previous month two more colleges had been opened in Amritsar. Though it was true that there was a great deal of unemployment among the educated it was equally true that there was unemployment among illiterate people also. In his opinion unemployment in India was due to social and economic causes and not merely to the system of education. There was a tendency to stress the value of technical education but they had to remember that mere technical education without a corresponding expansion of industries would not solve the unemployment problem.

Continuing, the speaker admitted that there were many defects in the system of education now prevalent in India and said that the main difficulty from the point of view of educationists was that students had to learn most of their subjects in a foreign language. Also, there was no provision in the current system of education for the building up of character, the passing of examinations having been made the only goal.

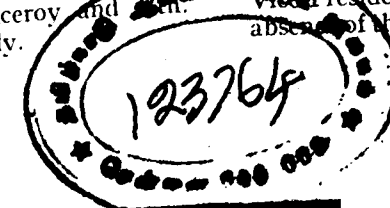


President: L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.

Secretary: K. R. Krishnaswamy

There was only one meeting in October as it was not possible to hold the second meeting for the month on account of the Dasara Celebration in Mysore.

At the meeting held on October 7 Rtn. President S. Subba Rao presided in the absence of the President. Professor Kenneth



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Aston of the Indian Institute of Science, a new member, was welcomed heartily.

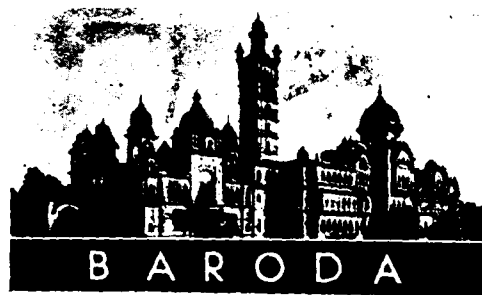
Rotary and the Communal Problem:

Rtn. Hance gave an interesting discourse on the activities of the International and Community Service Committees. He described the various methods followed by these Committees to improve the material and moral well-being of humanity.

Referring to the suggestion made by the Rotary Club of Bombay, to the effect that every Rotary Club in India should draw up a programme of activities designed to counteract the evil of communal differences, the speaker pointed out the practical difficulties and opined that Rotary in India was not sufficiently well established to justify the launching of such a vast programme.

The President called upon Rotarians present to express their views on the subject. Sixteen members expressed complete agreement with Rtn. Hance and two members differed from him.

In his summing up of the discussion the President emphasised Rtn. Hance's views.



President: Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar
Secretary: A. B. Pandya

As reported in the October *E. R. W.*, the inaugural meeting of this Club was held on September 13.

The first dinner meeting was held at the Baroda Guest House Hotel on October 9. The President welcomed at this meeting Rtns. Framroze Daboo, Maganlal B. Patel

and Anandalal Sheth, who could not attend the inaugural lunch meeting.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed, the personnel of the various Committees, for the term ending February 1937, was announced and it was pointed out that with a view to making all members take an active interest in the Club as many members as possible had been included in the Committees.

The following is the constitution of the different Committees:

Aims and Objects:—S. V. Mukerjee, A. B. Pandya, G. D. Parikh, R. J. Majumdar and the Rev. M. Hills.

Vocational Service:—G. D. Parikh, B. D. Amin, M. P. Amin, R. J. Majumdar, A. H. Sheth and H. K. Sheth.

Club Service:—S. V. Mukerjee, B. D. Amin, T. M. Desai, S. A. Sudhakar and M. B. Amin.

Community Service:—R. J. Majumdar, T. C. Sheth, the Rev. M. Hills, P. C. Patel and J. C. Patel.

Programme:—S. V. Mukerjee, S. M. Pagar, T. M. Desai, D. M. Desai, L. M. Doctor, M. B. Amin and M. K. Parikh.

Fellowship:—S. A. Sedhakar, S. M. Pagar, A. H. Sheth, T. C. Sheth, P. C. Patel and M. B. Amin.

International Service:—The Rev. M. Hills, S. V. Mukerjee, F. R. Daboo, C. M. Doctor, and H. K. Sheth.

Rotary Information:—T. M. Desai, C. M. Doctor, D. M. Desai, L. M. Doctor, and M. P. Amin.

Classification and Membership:—B. D. Amin, T. M. Desai, C. T. Shah and M. P. Parikh.

Referring to certain suggestions in the Press about Rotarian lunches and dinners in European style and similar criticisms, the President explained that those things were not blind imitations but were in perfect keeping with the spirit of Rotary which

recognised that there was more fellowship and camaraderie over a dinner table than otherwise.

Rtn. S. V. Mukerjee gave a talk on the "Requisites of Citizenship in Baroda." Fellow Rotarians appreciated the intimate and effective manner in which the speaker addressed his brethren. After defining Citizenship as an essential to "comely human life," the speaker dwelt on the special problems of the Baroda State, its comparatively larger urbanization and the congestion among villages. He emphasised the need for an intensive study of the whole problem as a preliminary to working out any successful solution.

The second Dinner meeting of the Club was held on October 23. The President welcomed Rotarians Sheth H. Kalidas and Rev. Hills, who were unable to attend the previous meetings. It was announced that the Rotary International has cabled that a Charter (No. 4039) had been granted to the Club. The presentation of the Charter to the Club is expected to be made in December.

Rtn. Manilal P. Parikh gave a talk on "Social life and its importance in rural reconstruction." He said that the real progress of a country like India could only be achieved by the development of villages and the enlivening of rural life. While he did not in any way minimise the value of programmes intended to improve the material aspects of rural life, the speaker opined that it was equally essential to concentrate their attention on social uplift work also. A thorough reorganisation of the social life in rural communities was a preliminary to any campaign of rural development.

Continuing, the speaker drew a graphic picture of the ignorance, superstition, narrow outlook, evil customs and habits which hemmed the rural population and held them in their blind grip. A constructive propaganda against those social evils could alone pave the way for success in their rural development activities. The surest way to succeed in such propaganda was to create an interest among the villagers themselves in propaganda work by getting the young men in the villages interested and equipped.

The village school teachers, if they were of the right type, could also be used with great effect in propaganda work.



President: Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria.
Secretaries: R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig.

The first meeting for October was held on the 6th. H. G. Franks, the new member, was welcomed and the election of the following new members was announced: J. G. Vecqueray (Power House Equipment Distributing, additional); Capt. H. S. Waterman (Foreign Government, Consular); and F. R. Merchant (Government Public Service, Income-tax).

Bombay Reclamation: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, delivered an address on "What Bombay owes to Reclamations."

"In spite of the blunders and miscalculations which characterised the various reclamation schemes, Bombay City is all the better for them," he said. It was true that the Presidency would have been more solvent but for the very costly Back Bay Reclamation Scheme; but, none at the present day could say that the additional land should not have been reclaimed. The mistakes associated with the Scheme have been forgotten and the new generation was lost in the joy which the reclaimed land offered them in the shape of open spaces and a beautiful promenade. The Marine Drive, made possible by the reclamation, was so popular with thousands of City dwellers that any proposal to do away with it might result in a riot!

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said that in the past 300 years the area of the City had more than trebled. In 1672, the Island of Bombay was only 4,439 acres in extent but the present area was 15,840 acres. The population also had increased, in the same period, from 10,000 to 1,162,000! Most of the expansion had been achieved by a reclamation here and a reclamation there.

In any dispassionate survey of the growth of the City, said Mr. Mehta, one would have to admit that Bombay owed to her reclamations much of her debts and disasters as well as most of her amenities. Almost all the City's textile mills, termini of railways and magnificent docks were built on land reclaimed from the sea. In fact, one eminent authority had stated that Bombay owed almost everything she had to reclamation.

The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was the last and most important of the reclamations and was undertaken after discussions spread over about thirty years from 1895. A furious controversy raged over the scheme for some time and it was originally intended to reclaim 1,145 acres and to make a profit of Rs. 30 crores. But only 542 acres were reclaimed. The heavy loss which threatened could be averted only by the sale of reclaimed lands.

In spite of the numerous reclamations, said Mr. Mehta, their problem of overcrowding in the City had not been solved. He suggested a Municipal Housing Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 14 lakhs, as a partial remedy for the serious overcrowding in Bombay.

South African Delegation Entertained: Eighty members, 184 guests and three visiting Rotarians attended the lunch meeting on October 14 when this Club was "At Home" to the members of the Goodwill Delegation from South Africa led by the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr.

Among the visiting Rotarians were A. R. Watts (of Oakland, California); Albert Raymond (of Hong-Kong); and A. R. Dalal (of Calcutta).

A fairly full report of this very successful Lunch Meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

Cancer Problem in India: At the luncheon meeting on October 20 Rtn. Dr. M. D. Joshi gave a talk on "The Cancer Problem in India." The following new members were inducted, namely, J. G. Vecqueray and J. R. Merchant. Rtn. Ambalal B. Pandya, of the Baroda Club, was present.

Dr. Joshi emphasised the need for the establishment in Bombay of a centre for the treatment of cancer with branch organisations in the districts. He said that in its early stages cancer was not at all painful. Therefore, patients who were not warned about the danger sufficiently early and did not undergo treatment lost all chances of a reliable cure. In no other disease was early treatment so essential as in cancer.

"If the disease is diagnosed in good time and treated with modern methods—surgical operation or irradiation or both—a permanent cure in some cases, and amelioration of suffering and prolongation of life in many cases, could be effected. But this can be done only when the general public is adequately warned of the dangers of the disease and the general ignorance is overcome with well-organised educational propaganda.

"Next to prevention, early detection of the disease is of the greatest importance in ensuring satisfactory treatment. The establishment of clinics for diagnosis and well-equipped centres for treatment is very essential.

"At present there is only one Government Radium Institute, that at Patna. This cannot be expected to cope fully with the demands of such a vast country as India. It is practically impossible for poor cancer patients from the South, and other distant places, to go to Patna every now and then for examination and treatment. . . . In other civilised countries cancer claims great attention and millions of pounds are spent every year on experimental research.

"The mortality from cancer and unrelieved suffering from this disease must be very

considerable in India, although even its extent remains unassessed.

"Therefore, a campaign must be started in India. In my opinion, what is needed is a central organisation to direct the activities in (1) educating the general public about the danger of the disease and measures for its prevention, (2) training young doctors in this country, especially in the districts, in the early and correct diagnosis of cancer in order to enable them to direct an early treatment, (3) establishing suitable centres of treatment in different places, and (4) setting up a laboratory for cancer research."

Concluding, Rtn. Dr. Joshi advocated the establishment in Bombay of a treatment centre as a first step in the campaign against cancer.

The United Empire: At the lunch meeting held on October 27, Lieut.-Col. J. M. G. Taylor, of the Royal Empire Society, spoke on "The United Empire." The visiting Rotarians at this meeting were W. W. King (of Calcutta) and F. J. Karaka (of Madras).

In the course of his address Lt.-Col. Taylor said: "We are passing through an experimental age. No one can see the outcome of some of these experiments, and it is too early to analyse or criticise them fully. Five to 20 years in the life of the world is a very short span. Russia, Germany and Italy are still under trial, and peace seems further off than ever. Each of them began with the slaughter of a few millions or thousands of people.

"We prefer another game. It is called cricket, and is rather slow at times. India is about to play rather an important Test Match with its 11 provinces. Each of the 11 players is a little different and each, although out to win the match, has to prove his individual worth. The great uncertainty is the state of the wicket. Storms or some unexpected opposition may interfere with the skill of one or more of the batsmen. We can only hope they will have a good wicket and wish them a long, not too long, and successful innings. After that season is over, they can play football and reach the goal of their ambition."

Dealing with the Royal Empire Society Lt.-Col. Taylor said that its policy was "United Empire." What politics did in the worldly sense, the Society did in a homely sense. They believed in the conception of the Empire as a civilising influence and not as a mere conglomeration of territories.

They wanted to extend that influence to bring about better understanding and closer contacts, so that they could speak with one voice in the councils of the world. If they could maintain their unity and strength, there was hope that their Commonwealth of Nations might not only preserve herself from destruction, but might lead the world back from the ways of madness to the paths of peace.

Speaking about the activities of the Society, Lt.-Col. Taylor said that men of all parties and creeds gave lectures in the Society's building and discussions were held throughout the year. Through their library and their journal they accomplished part of their educational activity. Every year, for a week, a summer school was held. The idea was to collect men and women from all over the Empire and arrange for them a series of lectures on a central theme which would stimulate them to further inquiry.

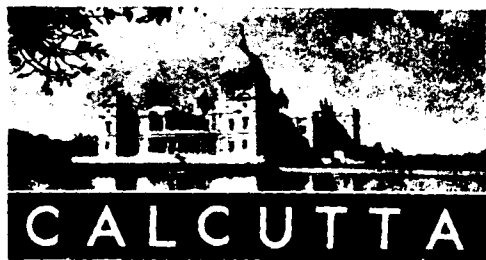
Empire trade was encouraged by the Society by assisting business people to get in touch with the right quarters and by arranging luncheons at which addresses were given by experts in the commercial world.

On the question of Empire defence they did not attempt to lay down the law. They only tried to state the issues and put the correct facts before the public to enable them to think and come to proper conclusions.

A comparatively recent feature of the Society was the Junior Section for boys and girls from 14 years and upwards. They were determined to make that a living force, because the future of the Empire depended on the younger generation, and it was impossible to conceive of real Empire unity unless young people of the Empire countries got to know one another and understood one another's problems.

The society came into existence in 1868, having grown out of the old Colonial Institute. It would be entering a new milestone in its career within a few days, when the Duke of York will formally open its new Headquarters in Northumberland Avenue.

Concluding the speaker observed: "Few countries are free from some sort of upheaval, be it war, revolution or economic troubles, and the great stable influence is a united Empire. We need a vast body of citizens pledged to our policy and objects. I am not asking you to support a tottering organisation. The Royal Empire Society is very much alive and is about to enter on a new milestone in its career."



President: Dr. A. C. Ukil
Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton.

The first meeting for the month was held on October 6. The weekly toast of an overseas club was entrusted to Rtn. Langham who proposed the toast of the Rotary Club of Southend, from whom a letter had just been received informing us that they had drunk a toast to the prosperity and extension of the Rotary Club of Calcutta. They also congratulated us on having recently achieved our 18th birthday. We were rather struck with the kindly thought which prompted them to look up our record and to toast us on such an appropriate occasion. We recommend this Club Birthday Greeting to our International Service Committee.

The President drew the attention of members to the forthcoming visit to Calcutta of Rtn. H. W. Bryant, Field Representative, in connection with the possible formation of new clubs and said that Rtns. Dalal, Temple, Mukerjee and Ghose were examining the possibilities of forming clubs in Tata-nagar, Patna, Shillong and Dacca.

Rtn. Boothroyd attempted to mulct Rtn. Corn for a ray of sunshine for having become a father without obtaining permission from the Club! He also blamed the Fellowship Committee for apparently having lost such an important item of news escape them. In the excitement of everyone watching "Corney" blush over his parenthood, the sunshine box failed to reap any reward!

Birds of Darjeeling: Dr. S. C. Law addressed the meeting on the "Birds of Darjeeling." He dwelt in detail upon the different climatic conditions and variations in altitude in different parts of the Darjeeling district and the consequent variety of avifauna found in this single district. In the higher zones very few birds were strictly resident, most of them being given to seasonal migrations.

The speaker exhibited some paintings of the more interesting types of birds found in the various regions and referred to the bearded vulture which had been found, during an Everest Expedition, at such a high altitude as 24,000 feet and yet was seen in the same elevation as Kurseong. In the Sikkim Himalayas about 549 species and sub-species had been recorded and over 90 per cent. of them were found within the limits of Darjeeling district.

In the course of the discussion, Dr. Law said that there was no organized observation of the migration of birds in India as there was in some other countries.

Dr. Law was inveigled into asking the members and their friends to visit his aviaries in the near future, and we were a little surprised to see the number of members whose interest in what some one called "birds in the bush" as distinct from "birds in the hand," was in inverse ratio to what might have been expected! Anyway, as the coffee was again late, the meeting carried on after a vote of thanks had been given to Dr. Law, and did not break up till nearly 2-25 p.m. We shall have to add talks on birds to closed meeting subjects on the list of times when our office tea is put back.

Rotary and the Press: At the lunch meeting on October 13 Rtn. Langham gave an address on "Rotary and the Press" and

there was a general discussion with local Press representatives on the desirability of giving wide publicity to those subjects which are handled by the Public Affairs Committee.

Rtn. Warren-Boulton, our Secretary, just returned from leave, was given a special welcome and we have no doubt the acting Secretary joined in this with special enthusiasm! We are a little hazy as to what exactly took place, as unfortunately we lost the entire notes of the proceedings of the meeting, but we do remember the sunshine box reaping a little harvest, Rtn. Boothroyd and Rtn. Buchanan contributing.

During his talk on "Rotary and the Press," Rtn. Langham explained that it was the outcome of the decision of the new Publicity Committee that greater publicity was desirable in connection with the work of the Public Affairs Committee. For the benefit of the Press representatives present, he gave a brief outline of what Rotary is and stands for, emphasising the point that the regular lunch meetings were only a small part of the Club's activities and that the real hard work was done in the Committees. The direction in which Press publicity was necessary was in the work of the Public Affairs Committee, especially in those cases where the schemes on public welfare subjects devised by the Committee did not mature on account of the lethargy of public authorities.

As a case in point, Rtn. Langham cited the Beggar Problem in Calcutta. Though they had carried that question up to the point of drafting suitable legislation and the Government also were sympathetic, the matter was held up by the Corporation since February this year. In such cases it was only the Press that could take really effective action by rousing and stimulating public opinion, said Rtn. Langham.

He concluded by asking the Press representatives present to state frankly if there was any reason why such help and co-operation from the Press, which the Club desired, could not be given. Further, in order to give those present some indication of the lines on which the Public Affairs Committee worked, he gave a resume of the matters

of public welfare and public service which at present engaged the attention of the Committee.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Atkinson, who admitted that what he had heard had opened his eyes to the real sphere of the activities of a Rotary Club. Although Mr. Atkinson represented an evening paper, whose readers were generally interested in matters more strictly of news interest, he felt sure that the Press in Calcutta, as a whole, would be only too willing to give any help they could, provided suitable liaison was maintained.

Rtn. Brooke-Edwards pointed out that now that there was a Publicity Committee it would be an easy matter for the Public Affairs Committee to keep the Press in intimate touch with their work and obtain the co-operation of the Press whenever it was desirable.

Replying, Rtn. Langham emphasised that the Club was not seeking free publicity for itself. It was only desired to ensure that, where subjects of public importance were brought to a stage at which the Public Affairs Committee and its co-opted non-Rotarians could go no further with their schemes without the schemes being implemented by action on the part of Government or public bodies, the power of the Press would be exerted to form and wield public opinion and hammer away till something was done.

At the meeting held on October 20, Rtn. Vice-President occupied the chair and Rtn. L. C. Mousell gave a talk on "Hides and Skins," his classification talk.

With the approach of the holidays, and presumably of the holiday spirit, members began to get a little active. Rtn. Delph felt that Rtns. Mousell and Matthews should do something about a ray of sunshine for having signed on the wrong page at the last meeting and so wasted a complete page of the attendance register. Rtn. Matthews denied having been present at the last meeting though his signature was undoubtedly there!

Rtn. Herridge read a letter from the S.P.C.I. regarding the case of a beggar child they had

taken up. The President informed him that no appeal could be made under the Rotary banner for financial contributions. Rtn. Herridge took his badge off for a moment, and, in his private capacity, asked members to help him to send a contribution towards that particular case. In spite of Rtn. Buchanan's suggestion that this was contrary to all precedent, the Chairman suggested that those who were being looked to for a ray of sunshine might drop it in Rtn. Herridge's hat—to be placed in an inverted position *outside* the room—whilst others might be stimulated to contribute in a similar manner!

Rtn. Brooke-Edwards referred to the inordinate delay of the Corporation over the Beggar Problem question and suggested that members with influence in the Corporation might urge the inclusion of that subject in the current agenda of the Corporation's business.

Hides & Skins: Rtn. Mousell then gave a talk on his classification. He pointed out that hides and skins were really two entirely different trades, the first dealing in the hides of cows, oxen and buffaloes, while "Skins" referred to goat skins, sheep skins and reptile skins, although the last mentioned really came in a category by themselves.

The Indian cow, being an extremely small animal, gave hides of a very light weight; within certain limits India had almost a monopoly for such light weight hides. The departure of England from the Gold standard, the Ottawa preferential duties which allowed Indian hides and skins into England duty free, and the imposition of duties on finished products imported into England had given a tremendous impetus to the hides and skins trade in India. But on account of the enormous increase in the Madras tanning industry (which produced what was known as "half-tanned skins") the export of cattle hides from India was reduced to about half the pre-war exports.

Continuing, Rtn. Mousell said that with regard to goat skins India was by far the largest exporting country in the world and the leather manufactured from such skins was known as glace-kid or glazed kid. So-called Morocco was also made from goat skins.

The reptile skin trade was at the mercy of women's fashions and the only reptile skins for which there was a great vogue at the present day were those of the large water lizard, the crocodile and the mugger.

At the meeting on October 27 reference was again made to the Calcutta Corporation still holding up the Bill in connection with the Beggar Problem question. Rtn. Herridge was emphatic that members should write to the Press, draw the attention of the public to the Beggar Problem and make it clear that the Corporation was entirely responsible for the Bill being held up. It was suggested that Rtn. Herridge should write to the Mayor of Calcutta; but this remark seemed to have a dynamic effect on Rtn. Herridge who gave us the distinct impression that he did *not* like writing to Mayors of any kind, especially the Mayor of Calcutta.

A Common Script for India: Mr. H.G. Govil then gave an address on "The Problem of a Common Script for India". He said that the controversy over a common script for India threatened to assume a communal aspect. Hindi was the direct descendant of Sanskrit and Prakrit and was the mother tongue of a third of India's population. Urdu, which had been described as Muslim Hindi, was not the mother-tongue of one-tenth of even the Mahomedan population in India. As for English, about 90 per cent. of the population had absolutely no knowledge of it at all.

"All the Indian languages", continued Mr. Govil, "use either Devanagari or a script very much similar to or derived from it. It is also the basis of the languages of south and south-eastern Asia. Although India has been fortunate enough thus to be endowed with the world's most perfect alphabet, consisting of only 46 characters, clear and concise in their function and easy to learn, India is the most illiterate nation on the earth, with the possible exception of China."

Concluding, the speaker expressed his surprise that while Muslims outside India were abandoning the Arabic and Persian scripts the Government of Hyderabad were

endeavouring to encourage the spread of the Persian script.

In the course of the discussion, most of the members opined that the easiest way out of the difficulty would be the adoption of the Roman alphabet.

Replying, Mr. Govil explained why the Roman alphabet was unsuitable to the Indian languages and said the analogy of Turkey did not hold good in that respect. If India was to adopt the Roman alphabet, it would be a great loss to India's culture.

The following points of interest arise out of Directors' and Committee Meetings.

Directors' Meeting: It was agreed that the Public Affairs Committee should keep the Publicity Committee advised as to matters on which Press publicity is desirable. Chairmen of Committees were asked to formulate in time for the December meeting any proposed resolutions for consideration at the 1937 District Conference. It was decided to increase the members' half-yearly subscription by Rs. 6.

Public Affairs Committee: The Vocational Guidance Sub-Committee is making a list of all industrial and commercial firms in the district and is trying to arrange for members to address university students on vocational subjects with a view to making them more "vocationally minded."

International Service Committee is endeavouring to arrange for talks by Consuls of other countries, one suggestion being a talk by the German Consul on "Nazi-ism."



President: G. L. Yule.

Secretary: Wm. Falconer.

In the last week of September we welcomed and entertained two distinguished Rota-

rian visitors (and their wives)—Rotarian Asabuki (President of the Tokyo Rotary Club and Governor of his District) and Rotarian Rabbit (of the Tokyo Club). They were met on board by Rtn. President Yule and other members of our Club and entertained at the Calcutta Club and Hotel. This was a memorable event which the Club will treasure as evidence.

Thanking the Colombo Club for its hospitality and cordiality Mrs. Yule (former Tennis Champion) made a charming speech in English.

At the meeting on October 22, the following new Members were inducted by the President—C. L. Drake, F. C. Gibbs, R. I. Sambasivam, P. C. Chowla and C. G. Sample.

Attendance was slightly better during October but there is still room for improvement.

[The above re-production of a general view of the Colombo Harbour is from a photograph by Messrs. Platte Ltd., Ceylon.]

KARACHI

President: Mir Ayubkhan.

Secretary: T. B. Dalal

Income Taxation: At the dinner meeting on October 7, Rtn. V. D. Muzumdar, Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, gave an instructive address on "The ethics and tendencies of income taxation." After explaining in brief the origin of the idea of taxation in order to render common services to society and the various economic theories connected with different methods of grading taxes, the speaker said that in all civilised countries all income was subject to taxation. In India they still believed that the land belonged to the State and that the landlords only paid rent to Government.

Rtn. H. W. Bryant, speaking on Rotary Affairs in the 89th District, pointed out that out of 91 Rotary Districts now working 40 were outside the United States. The 89th District had now a pucca district status and there were at present (that is, in September—Ed.) 9 clubs in India, 2 in Burma and 1 in Ceylon. Owing to the fact that the clubs were very widely scattered there was no possibility of frequent inter-City meetings. Even the District Conferences were very thinly attended as the distances to be travelled were too great and, consequently, attendance was too expensive an affair.

Regarding the future, Rtn. Bryant's idea was that the movement should extend in as compact groups as possible, so that, ultimately, there would be six districts within the area of the 89th District—The North East District round Calcutta, the North West round Lahore, the South West round Bombay, the South East round Madras, one in Burma and one in Ceylon.

In the immediate future Rtn. Bryant hoped to start clubs in Hyderabad (Deccan), Nagpur, Hyderabad (Sind) and Jubbulpore.

Referring to the development of existing clubs, Rtn. Bryant emphasised the necessity of well thought-out classification lists and the selection of the right type of men to fill those classification.

New Zealand: At the meeting on September 24, Rtn. President Skelton gave his impressions of his recent tour in New Zealand. He spoke at length on the experiment in state trading now carried by the Government in New Zealand. Due to the conditions which obtained in New Zealand the Government were reluctant to admit unrestricted immigration. New Zealand had no need for the immigrant it might have to support from the day of his arrival!

Though New Zealand was the foremost dairy produce exporter in the world it was finding it very difficult to find a market in the world for its primary products. When the present Government came into power, largely on an agricultural vote, they decided to extend all possible support

to the producers of primary products and started on an experiment of state-trading, the results of which were anxiously awaited. A guaranteed price was paid to the producer and Government bought the products outright and undertook the responsibility of marketing. The experiment, continued the speaker, might prove a success or it might "come a financial cropper." It was an experiment in state trading which the whole world was watching but there were some in New Zealand who were "somewhat scared at the pace at which the New Zealand Government are taking their fences."



President: D. H. Peacock.
Secretary: S. Chatterjee.

At the meeting held on September 29 Rtn. Haji presided and among the guests was Mr. H. S. L. Polak. Mrs. May Prior addressed the meeting on the Girl Guide Movement. She said the movement in Burma had formed part of the Association in India from 1916 till 1929. Since 1929 the Burma unit dealt directly with Imperial Headquarters in London. She dwelt at length on the similarity of ideals between Rotary and Girl Guide and said, "When all have the desire for service above self deeply rooted in their minds we may look for a new world and a happier national and international life."

At the closed meeting held on October 6 it was decided that in case a Rotarian from any other Club wished to join the Rangoon Rotary Club no entrance fee be demanded, provided that the applicant's former Club also reciprocated such a concession in the case of members of the Rangoon Club who wished to join that club.

Science and the Community: This was the subject of an address by Dr. Farquharson, of the University College, at the meeting on October 13. At this meeting Rtn. Otto R. Rabel (of the Rotary Club of Seattle) was present.

In the course of his talk, Dr. Farquharson emphasised the need for a study of Science by all, as it taught clear thinking, close observation and accuracy in work. Though there was a tendency to ascribe all the ills of the world to Science, the real truth was that it was the leaders of the different communities in the world that were responsible for all their troubles. The ills of modern civilization were due not so much to the neglect of scientific values as to the neglect of spiritual and aesthetic values.

At the meeting on October 20, Major G. C. Mitra, Director of the Pasteur Institute and a new member of this Club, was welcomed and inducted.

An appeal for help: Rtn. Gray, of the Community Service Committee, raised a discussion on the appeal for a loan of Rs. 4,000 received from the Rangoon Vigilance Society. The loan was required by the Society to buy lands to raise shelters on. The meeting decided that the club should raise the necessary funds, not to give as a loan to the Vigilance Society but to buy the required 7½ acres of land for the Society.

U Khin Zaw, of the Rangoon University Library, then spoke on "Libraries and the Library Movement." After tracing the history of the development of libraries and referring to the County Library Movement in England, the speaker urged the adoption of a similar scheme by District Councils in Burma. It was a very regrettable fact, he said, that in the whole of Burma there was only one qualified Librarian when hundreds of educated young men went about unemployed!

Definitions by a young blade: Cohesion: when things that belong together stick together—like a fellow and his girl. Adhesion: when things that don't belong together get stuck together—like a fellow and his girl and her young brother!

Rotarians to Address University Students?

AT a meeting of the Vocational Guidance sub-committee of the Calcutta Rotary Club the possibility of Rotarians delivering addresses, on their vocational subjects, to students of the Calcutta University was discussed and a promising move has been made.

In the course of the discussion on this subject it was elicited that the University authorities would co-operate with the Club in such a programme, intended as it is to make the students more "vocational minded."

The Committee has now addressed the members of the Club inquiring if they would be willing to deliver addresses on their vocational subjects and, if so, whether they would indicate the subject or subjects on which they would speak.

"ON-TO-CONVENTION" COMMITTEES

The R.I. board of directors has authorized the appointment in each district of an "On-to-Convention" Committee and while there is no appropriation for the expenses of such committees, it is to be hoped that each District Governor will find one, two, three or more Rotarians in his district who will be willing to do what they can toward developing a good attendance from the district at the 1937 convention.

As these district "On-to-Convention" committees are appointed the names and addresses of the members of the committee should be sent to the central office of the secretariat at Chicago, so that they may be placed upon our mailing list, provided with convention literature, etc.

District governors are requested to urge their respective club presidents to consider the appointment of one or more members as the club "On-to-Convention" committee, and we shall be glad to have at the central office the names and addresses of those so appointed, says Chesley R. Perry, the Secretary, R.I., in a circular letter.

Youth, Dictators and the World Crisis

Dr. Mathews Condemns Direction of Youth Movements by States

A thoughtful address on the modern tendency for governments to control and direct the soul and mind of youth and an attack on the lead given to youth by Dictators formed the subject of an address delivered by Dr. Basil Joseph Mathews, the well-known writer on international and inter-racial questions and a member of the Rotary Club of Folkestone, England, to the Madras Rotary Club on October 30.

The following report of Dr. Basil Joseph Mathews's speech is reproduced from *The Madras Mail*.—Ed.

YOUTHS all over the world, Dr. Mathews said, were brought under the influence of dictators and youth movements in Germany, Italy, Turkey, Russia and China were under the control of the dominant party in those countries. Young children of both sexes were brought together and were directed to obey the ultimate authority in the state. In those countries the very soul and mind of the children were influenced by the governments.

Dr. Mathews described the youth movements in various countries and said, in China and Japan, boys and girls were compelled to worship their respective national leaders.

The vital problem confronting youth in all those countries was the authority that was brought to bear on them, though youth's attitude was one of revolution. Naturally they could not bear the overpowering influence of the dictators and everyone must strive to see that youth's enthusiasm was neither crippled by dictators nor frittered away. It must be directed towards constructive ideals and youth's ideal must be co-ordination, not revolution.

Another problem confronting youth was unemployment, especially that of the educated unemployed. During a talk he had with the Dewan of Travancore, he had come to know of the overwhelming nature of the problem of unemployment among

the educated young men in India. It was but natural, Dr. Mathews said, that under such conditions unrest was created in young minds.

Dr. Mathews believed that a radical change in the economic and social systems of the world would alone solve that unrest. He referred to conditions in Russia and the enthusiasm of youth there, who gathered together at mass meetings and shouted the slogan "We are a changing world." Many of the troubles of Russia to-day, Dr. Mathews said, would be non-existent if only the churches had continued to play their part well and he traced much of Russia's present woes to the fact that the Russian church had become subservient to the Russian Government.

Collaboration alone would save the youth of the world from destruction. Differences there would be, political and other differences would persist, and must persist, but there was room for broad unity between the various races of the world. They must all strive towards some such collaboration not merely out of a spirit of altruism but of self-protection as well.

The whole problem of world peace must be approached from the point of view of God as the ultimate authority in the universe and in a spirit of love. External differences

"The New War On Accidents"

A SIXTEEN-PAGE booklet with this arresting title has recently been published by the National (U.S.A.) Safety Council. It has to do with the prevention of accidents and is presented as "a fact treatise written for public officials, civic leaders and other good citizens who already are interested, who recognize the gravity of the situation and who want to know what they can do about it." This booklet may prove of interest to community service committees of various Rotary clubs and can be obtained by addressing the National Safety Council at 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Niagara Falls and Rotary

Rotarian W. Allan Eley, in an address at the 80th district conference at Ipoh, Federated Malay States, used the following simile:

You have seen the Niagara Falls? Were you, as I was, somewhat disappointed, when you first saw them? Was not your first impression somewhat along these lines?—"Yes, it's a wonderful body of water but it just flows and it just falls!" But let us go below. Let us explore its many passages and tunnels, let us stand on one of the platforms and have it dash itself at us, saturate us with itself, hear its thunder and roar above our heads, feel it around us and about us while we stand in rapture, in wonderment, in awe of the mighty spectacle.

Is our attitude towards Rotary that of the spectator above the Falls? Are we merely interested in the superficial side of it, its luncheons, its addresses? Do we not need to get below the surface of it until it speaks to us of brotherhood, of fellowship, of kinship, of oneness?—*R.I. News Letter*.

might persist but there was a unity underlying diversity. The differences that they saw around them in flowers, and in other natural phenomena were differences that tended to blend with each other and not to clash with each other.

Dr. Mathews appealed to Rotarians to expound their ideal of service before self and the international aspect of the Rotary movement.

Whatever their inter-racial and inter-communal differences, he hoped that the new world would be one bound together in co-operation a world of commercial prosperity and of a higher and lovelier culture.

Dr. Mathews then replied to questions. In reply to one he said that while it was true that youth was uncertain as to what to do and was liable to be misled, still wise direction must not be confounded with militarised authority. He deprecated the severe punishment upon young men who disobey the authorities in Fascist countries and said that in Fascist states no one was allowed to think for himself and many men pined their lives away in darkness. They were afraid to speak, act, in fact to do anything for fear of punishment. It was on account of the crippling nature of national authority that he condemned the direction of youth movement by the state.

In reply to another question Dr. Mathews said while it was true that communism might be based on altruistic motives, the fundamental postulates of communist philosophy and its economic determinism and class war were wrong.

"With all due deference, my boy, I really think our English custom at the telephone is better than saying 'Hello' as you do."

"What do you say in England?"

"We say: 'Are you there?' Then, of course, if you are not there, there is no use in going on with the conversation."

Paul P. Harris in South America

By Paul P. Harris

In this article, taken from the October issue of *The Rotarian*, the Founder of Rotary International narrates the impressions gained by him during his recent tour in South America as an ambassador of R.I. Rtn. Paul Harris deals with the lack of understanding between the peoples of the two Americas and pleads for a greater understanding between the two countries as the surest way of promoting harmony and mutual respect.—Ed.

FEW North Americans who have not travelled that way realize how much alike are South and North America. Thinking of Amazonian jungles, of rubber and coffee, they forget that south of Tropical South America lie vast territories occupied by the great plains, the rugged mountains, and the vast fields of grain so characteristic of Canada and the United States.

My recent trip to South America, which took me to eight countries of that great continent, was in a sense a voyage of discovery. Fascinating were the discoveries of geographical and economic facts which, although I had read of them, had to be met with at first hand to be appreciated. Inspiring was the beauty of the cities and the depth of the cultural life of these peoples. But even more impressive was the realization that we of the Americas, though living on the same continent, are in some ways worlds apart.

It is natural that, as an ambassador of goodwill for Rotary International, I should have been particularly sensitive to the sentiments and feelings between North and South Americans. I recalled while on my trip an address given by Norman Angell, the famous English writer, before the Chicago Rotary Club, in which he stated that misunderstanding is the one great cause of international strife.

I was frequently reminded also of the words of another commentator, Rtn. Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, a member of the Rotary Club of Miami, Florida, who has travelled

extensively in South America. He wrote, in one of the several books on those lands which I read before leaving, that one of the principal reasons for the lack of understanding between the Americas is the feeling of superiority expressed in the manner of the North Americans.

I am afraid that no one can deny the truth of that statement. I must admit with equal frankness, even at the risk of appearing disloyal to my own countrymen, that while Canada and the United States are superior in industrial and material matters, the upper strata of South Americans are ahead of us in many respects. We have more to learn from them about the fine art of living than the average North American dreams of.

As an envoy of Rotary it has been my high privilege to visit many parts of the world. Everywhere I have discovered values in which the peoples of one country are the superiors to those in other countries. The simple truth is that North America leads in some things, South America in others.

Such a simple truth: yet its wider recognition would do so much to further international understanding.

It is of course quite natural that North and South Americans have a quite different outlook on life. To begin with, there are the racial differences. Beauty and the cultivation of the *beaux arts* mean much more to South Americans than to most of us of the North. It is natural, therefore, that they should look to Paris rather than

to New York or Washington for their inspiration. The magnificent cities—and I say without reservation that I consider South American cities to be among the most beautiful in the world—are built on the European rather than the North American pattern.

Just as we who sometimes call ourselves Yankees are inclined to caricature other peoples, so the South Americans sometimes exaggerate some of our faults and overlook some of our good qualities. I frequently met polite yet unmistakable evidence that many Latin Americans distrust North Americans. They feel we have been overtly aggressive, and they express wonder as to what we are going to do next.

To cite but a few examples, the genial and friendly President of Uruguay, who was one of the five Presidents with whom I had the honor of an interview, felt that Americans charge exorbitant interest on their loans. In Colombia, our nearest South American neighbour, I found a feeling that the United States had not been ethical in its handling of the Panama Canal rights. In other countries I met with a prejudice against the U.S.A. for its acquisition of Mexican territory following the Mexican War.

This is not the place to discuss these charges; the fact remains that, whether they are founded on fact or fancy, to many South Americans the United States is a Colossus which has not always been beneficent in its dealings with smaller and weaker countries. "And if the United States should decide to expand southward, what would become of the smaller countries in the way of such expansion?" is a question I frequently was asked.

In a word, many South Americans distrust and misunderstand us just as we of the North often misjudge them.

How can this unfortunate situation be corrected?

Rotary is one potent force which can overcome and is overcoming this mutual misunderstanding. Rotary entered South America in 1918 with the establishment of a Club in Montevideo, Uruguay. The founders were Herbert P. Coates and Charles

Ewald, of that city, and William Dawson, then United States Minister to Uruguay and now Minister to Colombia.

Less than 20 years later, we find 193 Clubs and 5,437 Rotarians in the nine South American countries where Rotary's wheel turns—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. In Chile alone there are 56 clubs and 1,500 members.

Rotary has served to promote goodwill between the countries of South America. For example, bad feeling existed between Peru and Chile for nearly 50 years after the great war of the Pacific in the '70's. There were no points of contact and every relation between the countries was suspended. Then it occurred to the Rotarians of Chile to send Christmas greetings to those of Peru. Peruvian Rotarians sent New Year's greetings in reply, and through this simple wedge was opened a channel through which cordial relations have been resumed between the two countries.

During the war in Gran Chaco, the Rotary Clubs of LaPaz, Bolivia, and Asuncion, Paraguay, looked after the prisoners of war in their respective countries, some Rotarians in Argentina acting as go-betweens. This work was praised by the Red Cross, and helped to bring about a closer relationship between the countries after the war, several Rotarians serving on the Peace Commission.

It has been related by several prominent South American Rotarians that during the period of the war, a Rotary button often served as passport while travelling between the belligerent countries.

Perhaps even more important as an example of Rotary as a force for international understanding is the "Institute Cultural" of the Buenos Aires Rotary Club. This institute was organized to encourage a more friendly relationship between the Americas. In it, 3,000 young people attend classes where they learn to speak English, hear talks on life in the United States, and learn all they can about cultural differences and similarities in the various sections of the American hemisphere. It was my pleasure to address this group, and I found them interested, charming, and responsive—three cha-

characteristics which are universal among South Americans of all ages and status and which cannot fail to impress the North American visitor.

The Rotary Caribbean Conference, which will be held in Havana, Cuba, early next year is another force which serves to unite the Americas, as are the Pan-American Conferences, organized 46 years ago, the next of which will be held in Buenos Aires in December, 1936.

Through such conferences, and through exchange of visits, correspondence, and speakers, it may be hoped the present lack of understanding between the peoples of North and South America may one day entirely disappear. That is the objective of all sincere Rotarians.

If there is any outstanding need in the family of nations, it is that the people of

the two Americas understand each other. They are the complement, one of the other. To the strong practical qualities of the North Americans, add the charming grace of the South Americans and the result will mark a new epoch in the evolution of mankind.

In many respects our South American visit was the most enlightening of all. We found more to learn and more false impressions to cast aside.

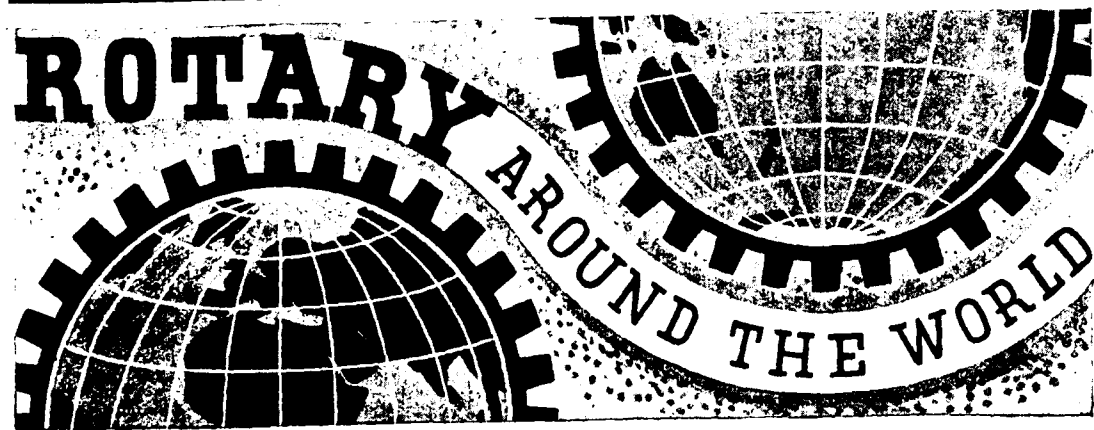
When our ship raised anchor one moonlit night in the beautiful harbour at Rio Janeiro we felt that the gods had been kind in granting us a great adventure; that our lives had been immeasurably enriched by contacts with fellow creatures living down below the equator, who cannot, in truth and sincerity, be classed as anything less than lovable.

(Concluded from page 44)

- 1-30 p.m. .. LUNCHEON.
- 3- 0 p.m. .. Paper on "The Need for Education."
Discussion.
Statement *re* Rotary Foundation.
Discussion.
- 5- 0 p.m. .. Garden Party at Government House.
- 8- 0 p.m. .. Conference Dinner (Cornwall).

Saturday, January 23.

- 9-30 a.m. .. Business Session :
Nomination of incoming Governor.
The Eastern Rotary Wheel.
District Finance.
Club Resolutions.
Any other business.
- 12-30 p.m. .. Conference adjourns.
- 12-30 p.m. .. LUNCHEON.
- Afternoon .. RACES.



These brief reports of the activities of Rotary Clubs in different parts of the world are extracted to serve as aids to inspiration in our District!—Ed.

Australia

Survey Vocational Service Activity

Vocational Service, it seems to the Rotary Clubs of the 65th District, is a limitless and thus far not extensively traversed avenue of service. How far they themselves had gone in this direction interested them greatly. To all Clubs in their District they recently sent a questionnaire requesting a listing of Vocational Service activities of the Club and seeking a response to proposals made by the Vocational Service Group of the last District Conference. Methods found successful by medium and small-sized Rotary Clubs, according to the report, are: monthly committee meetings to plan luncheon programmes in which to emphasize Vocational Service; "My Job" talks; Open Forum Meetings.

Canada

150 Boys Under Canvas

In a Summer camp for boys which it operated the Rotary Club of Woodstock had as many as 150 boys under canvas at one time. Forty-two of the boys, less privileged than the others, found their fees paid by individual members of the Rotary Club and other friends. An unused building donated by one of the members of the Club was renovated for use as a camp building.

40 Poor Boys Have Scout Troop

Poor boys like to belong to the Boy Scouts and wear khaki hats and blue kerchiefs and hatchets and big black jackknives as much as any other boys do. But often

they can't. In Moncton, however, they can. There 40 underprivileged lads have a Scout troop of their own and the Rotary Club keeps the financial and guidance ends of the troop in order. As the Scouts "graduate" from the troop, they turn right about and become leaders in it. Thus here, at least, finding trained young leaders is no problem.

Chile

Books to Rebuild Prisoners

To help in the rehabilitation of prisoners in the city jail, Rotarians of Lebu plan to furnish a library for the penal institution.

China

Club to Equip Hospital

Members have promised full support to the Board of Directors of the Rotary Club of Shanghai in their plan to build and equip an orthopaedic ward in a new hospital in the city.

India

Goal: Solution to Beggar Problem

No knottier, more distressing problem confronts Calcutta than what to do with her beggar population (4,000 beggars, half of them able-bodied professionals, live in the city, it is estimated). In the vanguard of civic agencies working to solve it are members of the Rotary Club. After carefully surveying the situation, a deputation of business and professional men, many of them Rotarians, presented their proposals to the Governor of Bengal who has taken them under advisement.

Fourth District Conference, 1937

Tentative Programme for the Conference at Madras

The Office of the Governor of the 89th District has released the following tentative programme for the next District Conference, 89th District, to be held in Madras on January 21, 22 and 23, 1937, for the information of all Rotarians in this District.—Ed.

DATE: January 21, 22 and 23, 1937.

PLACE: Connemara Hotel, MADRAS.

Wednesday, January 20.

Evening .. Arrival of Delegates and Registration. (Registration fee, Rs. 5 per Delegate. Madras Rotarians will receive and look after the Delegates).

Thursday, January 21.

10-45 a.m. .. H. E. the Governor opens the Conference.
Address by the District Governor.
Address by the R.I. Representative.
Appointment of Resolutions Committee.
Reports from Clubs.

1- 0 to 2-30 p.m. LUNCHEON.

3- 0 p.m. .. Paper on "The Problem of Membership."
Discussion.
Reports from Clubs.

5- 0 p.m. .. Garden Party at Chettinad House.

9-30 p.m. .. Performance by the Madras Amateur Dramatic Society.

Friday, January 22.

10- 0 a.m. .. Field Representative's Report.
Discussion.
Paper on "Science of Fellowship."
Discussion.
Paper on the "Planning of Programmes."
Discussion.

(Continued on page 42)

The Eastern Rotary Wheel

Report on its future and policy by the Sub-Committee

Rotarian Governor F. E. James has released the following Report of the Sub-Committee on *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* for publication for the information of all Clubs in the 89th District.—Ed.

THE Bangalore (1936) District Conference unanimously resolved (Resolution IV):

"(a) that *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* shall be continued and that the Honorary Commissioner request the Rotary International to allow Rotarian H. W. Bryant to continue to act as Editor until such time as a permanent Editor can be appointed;

"(b) that the Honorary Commissioner shall appoint a Committee to consider the whole question of the future conduct of the District Magazine."

On May 29, 1936, implementing section (b) of the above resolution, I asked Clubs to nominate their representatives to the Committee. The Committee was constituted as follows:—

Rtn. A. T. Luker (Madras), Rtn. T. B. Dalal (Karachi), Rtn. H. W. Bryant (Poona), Rtn. S. Jepson (Bombay), Rtn. E. A. Langham (Calcutta), Rtn. C. S. R. Rao (Bangalore), Rtn. G. R. Sethi (Amritsar), Rtn. B. Kitching (Colombo), Rtn. B. L. Rallia Ram (Lahore), and Rtn. Sydney Webster (Rangoon).

I circulated a note to this Committee briefly narrating the history of the present *Eastern Rotary Wheel* up to date and containing a series of questions as to the future of the Magazine for the consideration of the Committee.

All the members of the Committee have submitted the views of their respective

Clubs and the following summary includes the suggestions and recommendations they offer:

Continuance of the Magazine:—There is a general desire that the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* should be continued as the organ of the Rotary Clubs in the 89th District. Bombay, however, suggested that it might be incorporated in the *Rotary Wheel* (RIBI Magazine).

Monthly or Quarterly?—Out of the ten replies received to this question, one suggested a quarterly supplement inserted in the *Rotary Wheel*, three suggested a quarterly for the District by itself, and five were definitely in favour of a monthly. One club was not specially keen on this question and had an open mind.

Subscription:—The question of a quarterly production being vetoed, the point of reducing the subscription does not arise. Opinion on this matter, however, is strongly in favour of a retention of the present level of subscription.

Advisory Committee:—The advisability of appointing an Advisory Committee is strongly doubted by a majority of the clubs. There is general agreement that the control of the policy of the Magazine should be in the hands of the Governor, who should appoint the Editor and to whom the Editor should be responsible. It was also suggested that every club should be asked to appoint a correspondent to supply the Editor with Club news.

Self-support:—The Magazine, according to Field Representative Herbert W. Bryant,

is at present fully self-supporting, and is expected to become more so with the extension of Rotary in the district. It is suggested that Rotarian advertisers in the different clubs should bear in mind the 'quality' readers of the Magazine and its intrinsic value, which would enable them to take space in the Magazine. It is also recommended that the subscription for the Magazine should be remitted to the Magazine Manager in advance at least every half-year, and that every club should consider this as one of their first responsibilities.

Assistance by Clubs:—The following suggestions have been made in this direction:

That Rotarians should assist in securing more advertisement-revenue for the Magazine;

That hotels where luncheons are held might be invited to take space; and,

That subscriptions should be paid half-yearly in advance.

Features:—The Committee seem in general to approve of the present policy of the Magazine. Some members suggest that the Magazine should confine its features to Rotary topics along the lines of the four objects of the Rotary.

Editorship:—Rotarian Munro's kind offer of Editorship is unanimously accepted by all the clubs that have reported. It is also recommended that in the interest of the Magazine there should be continuity of editorship, and that for this purpose provision should be made for clerical assistance and, if funds permit, for an honorarium for the Editor.

Advertisements:—A suggestion is made that advertisements should be confined to particular sections of the Magazine, so that they can be excluded from the bound volumes, when such are kept for records. This recommendation although one of detail is put forward for execution.

Cultivation:—Colombo has recommended that in order to place the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* in the public eye, every club should be supplied with a certain number of spare

copies for distribution to such persons as may be interested.

Summary:—The foregoing recommendations, in effect, can be summarised as follows:—

That the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* should be continued as the organ of the 89th District;

That it should be published as a monthly;

That the present subscription of Rs. 5 per annum should be maintained;

That there is no need for an advisory Committee;

That the Governor should have control of its policy and that the Editor should be responsible to the Governor;

That advertisement-revenue should be increased;

That the subscriptions should be paid by clubs half-yearly in advance;

That the present policy is approved as regards the contents of the Magazine;

That there should be continuity of Editorship, and that the Editor should have office assistance provided;

That advertisements in the Magazine should be confined to a limited number of pages in the beginning and in the end; and,

That a limited number of spare copies be sent to each club for purposes of cultivation.

This report is sent to each club in the District with the request that careful consideration be given to it. The report will be one of the items of the agenda at the District Conference in January.

Before I close this report, I should like to express my great appreciation and sincere thanks to the members of the Sub-Committee for the co-operation and valuable assistance which have been so willingly extended by them.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for October 1936

CLUB	No. of meetings held during month.	Average attendance of members.	% of attendance to total membership.	No. of members on leave throughout month.	% of attendance to No. of members available.	No. of members at beginning of month.	New members elected during month.	Resignations during month.	No. of members at end of month.
*AHMEDABAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
AMRITSAR	..	18	64	6	81	28	0	0	28
BANGALORE	..	18	..	4	..	42	0	1	41
BARODA ..	..	16	57	0	57	27	0	0	27
BOMBAY ..	..	82	56	22	68	143	3	0	146
CALCUTTA	..	32	33	..	..	98	..	0	98
*COCHIN ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
COLOMBO	..	52	62	10	70	77	7	0	84
KARACHI ..	..	18	43	..	..	42	0	0	42
*LAHORE ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
MADRAS ..	..	20	40	8	48	50	0	1	50
POONA ..	..	15	56	3	63	24	3	0	27
RANGOON	..	15	27	7	31	54	5	0	59
SHOLAPUR	..	15	88	0	88	17	0	0	17
*THAYETMYO	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Full returns not received.

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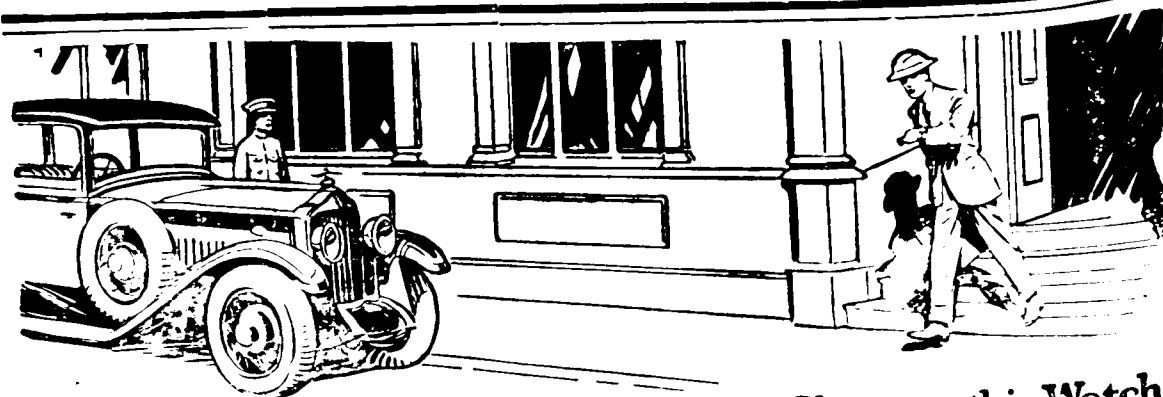


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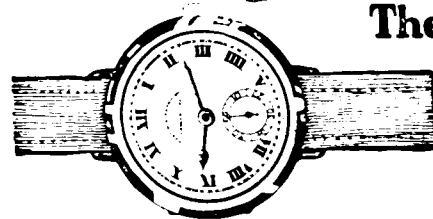
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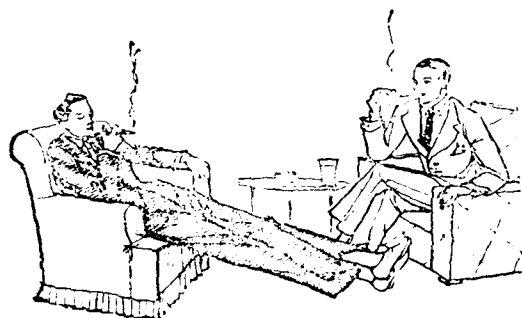
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DECEMBER 1936



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(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

Being the Official Organ of District No. 89, Comprising The Rotary Clubs of Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Colombo, Jamshedpur, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Poona, Rangoon, Sholapur and Thayetmyo.

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"Wearing Down the Brakes"

In the November issue of The Rotarian attention is drawn, in the editorial comment, to discussions which took place at the Third District Conference held in Bangalore. As this comment helps us to see ourselves as others see us, no apology is made for having extracted it in full hereunder.—Ed.

TO serve or not to serve lamb stew or roast beef probably is not a question which often vexes the officers of your Rotary Club. But on such matters as beefsteak vs. rice, and even who prepares the food, may hinge the success of a Club in parts of the world where Rotary brings together men of different races and creeds.

In India, for example: Sandwiched between the speeches and discussions recorded in a little blue clothbound book, *Proceedings of the Third (1936) Annual Rotary Conference for District "A" (India, Burma and Ceylon), Bangalore*, are sidelights vividly illuminating the difficulties being surmounted by Rotary as it takes root in the Orient.

Of catering, one speaker from Madras declared, "This is very important, especially in India where, it should be remembered, what one member may eat another must not. Members of the Club Service Committee should therefore be constant in their attention to this point and make sure that not only the majority who eat European food are satisfied but also that the very important minority who are vegetarians are frequently consulted regarding the menu. . . . Many of our Indian members are caste men and won't touch food if there is a suspicion of its having been touched by non-caste men. No man, not even a keen Rotarian, can be expected to pay week after week for a luncheon which he cannot consume!"

The tale told by Rotarian Sethi (in an article entitled *Indian Romance* which appears in the same issue of *The Rotarian*) further reveals the deep-down differences of people who dwell in many of the overcrowded cities of the Orient. Comes fric-

tion, a spark, and the tinder of hatred flares into flame. Yet, in the face of it all, Clubs are working quietly and steadily to translate into reality the ideal of service. Their articles of faith and action were succinctly resolved by a Calcutta Rotarian at the Bangalore meeting in these words:

1. "That Rotary can be of service to India in the progress of its peoples;
2. "That a fundamental factor in the success of that progress is the wearing down of those differences which act as a brake on progress;
3. "That there is an opportunity for an organization which can assist in gradually releasing that brake, and,
4. "That Rotary can be that medium."

The Problem of Peace

"War is not inevitable, if the same preparation for peace is made in advance as we would make for war and if we use the same energy."

This thought was expressed by Philip J. Noel Baker at the Blackpool conference of R.I.B.I. The efforts of Rotarians to advance international understanding and goodwill constitute a part of the preparation for peace. Each Rotarian may well ask himself whether he is applying to this preparation for peace the same energy that he would apply to preparation for war. —R. I. News Letter.



PAUL RUBENS

THE JUDGEMENT OF PARIS

The Judgement of Paris

From a Painting by Peter Paul RUBENS (1577-1640)

THIS famous masterpiece by Rubens, illustrating a mythological story, now hangs in the National Art Gallery, London.

The scene represented shows Paris—who was ordered by Jupiter to award the apple, thrown by Discord at the feast of the nuptials of Thetis and Pelleus, to the most beautiful among Juno, Venus and Minerva—about to present the apple to Venus. In the picture the figures are (left to right) Minerva, Venus, Juno, Mercury and Paris. The figure of Discord is shown among the clouds.

It is believed that all the three goddesses' figures were modelled from the artist's second wife (Helena Fourment) with slight variations. Though these figures fall very much short of the classic ideal of feminine beauty they are the nearest to such an ideal which Rubens achieved. The picture is most noteworthy for its admirable composition and the delicacy of colouring. Also it is one of the few masterpieces in which a peacock is represented.



RING Out the Old : Ring In the New !
The Eastern Rotary Wheel wishes you a Happy New Year, happy in every sense of the word inclusive of the immense sense of happiness and satisfaction to be derived from another year of Rotary work performed in the Rotary spirit.

Rotary in India has much to be proud about and more to look forward to. We may not have made a spectacular march : but, we never set out on one, did we? In spite of numerous obstacles in the way—no worth while movement in the world ever was free from obstacles—we have recorded a steady progress both in the quality of work turned out and in the number of good and sincere men whom we have drawn into our circle of Service. We have not yet reached the ideal that the Movement has set before itself. But in the very nature of things no one can ever attain to an ideal state : if one could, it would not be *ideal* ! The dictionary defines ideal as "the highest and best conceivable, the perfect; as opposed to the real, the imperfect."

But let us add another grain of sand in 1937 to the Rotary Pyramid. Does it not thrill you that 170,000 men of all nationalities and creeds are, at the same time as yourself, doing their best to add their grain to it? Does it mean nothing to you that though politicians gone mad, leading nations grown madder still, are leading the world to another holocaust, there are men who in face of disheartening and discouraging

odds, either within the circle of Rotary or without, are still plodding on with a fervour born of Faith to foster international understanding and to bridge racial and ideological gulfs by *practice* rather than by precept?

The world is again on the precipice, a precipice abutting an abyss which does not bear even thinking of. The platitudes of politicians and the well-meant advice of defeatists will not save it. Only men of vision and faith, only men of action and inspired belief, only men who have confidence in ideals such as are embodied in Rotary *can* save it. Individually every one of us is insignificant. So are they who are now siding themselves with the destructive forces that threaten the world. *Your* grain of sand does count in the pyramid. So do not hesitate to add to it, however little your individual effort may be.

It is in this spirit that *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* wishes you a Happy New Year. Do not relax your efforts : Have faith in yourself and in the efficacy of good things; march on to a more successful and more inspiring Year of Service, 1937 !

The District Conference, 1937, Madras:

By the time you receive the next issue of the *E.R.W.* our first annual Conference as a pucca District will have concluded. What are *you* going to contribute to the success that we must make the Conference be? By your mere attendance at the Conference you will contribute much towards that suc-

cess. Considering that the Madras Rotary Club is leaving no stone unturned to ensure that the Conference will be not only a "Rotarian success" but also a "social success," attendance at the Conference should not prove an exacting demand on you. Therefore, you must attend the Conference and contribute to it your personality and your fellowship, as well as enjoy the friendship and fellowship that will be extended to you at this annual "family gathering."

To those Rotarians in this District to whom Madras will be a new place, as well as to those who are not strangers to Madras, the additional pages of descriptive matter and illustrations, in this issue, dealing with Madras and some neighbouring centres of interest will, we hope, prove welcome.

Your presence at the Conference is indispensable. Also, remember it is our first Conference as District No. 89 ! One local Rotarian characterises it as "Our Charter Conference"! Do you still hesitate to come?

Wearing Down the Brakes : In *The Rotarian*, November issue, editorial attention is drawn to a discussion at the District Conference, 1936 (Bangalore), referring to the problem which secretaries of Clubs in this District have to face in drawing up a menu palatable to the cosmopolitan gatherings that Clubs in this District are. Though week in and week out Rotary Clubs in this District are doing a community service by the mere fact of their luncheon and dinner meetings yet we are too near it to realise this truth. From this point of view, as providing a view of ourselves as others see us, the editorial comment from *The Rotarian*, which is extracted elsewhere in this issue, is worth your reading.

Will You Speak? If mere theoretical instruction can make a good public speaker you should become one after reading Dale Carnegie's article on this subject which is extracted elsewhere in this issue from the November issue of *The Rotarian*. It is "straight from the horse's mouth." For, Dale Carnegie is well known in London, Paris, Philadelphia and other centres as a great authority on the subject of effective speaking and applied psychology. His

eminently practical advice should be very helpful to those who want "to get it off their chest" at the forthcoming District Conference and/or at their home Club !

Here is a Field for Service ! Addressing a meeting of The Madras Rotary Club recently, Miss Oakley, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb School, Madras, gave a moving account of the work of this School. Community Service Committees in this District, Miss Oakley's address provokes the thought, may well find institutions like the Deaf and Dumb schools, and schools for the blind, suitable objects of any help that they may be able to give. In this connexion the latest annual report of the Colombo Club is of interest. It says, "Voluntary contributions from members in aid of the Deaf and Blind School were forwarded to that institution. . . ." Is there a similar institution in your area? Are you helping forward its eminently human work?

Well Done, Calcutta ! The Calcutta Rotary Club is to be congratulated on the very practical manner in which it has set about its Safety First Work. Distribution of pamphlets on Safety First in Bengal, display of posters on Safety First Propaganda, broadcast talks on the subject and a conference thoroughly to examine all possible methods of attacking this problem are among the activities favoured by the Club. Thanks to the efforts of the Safety First Committee of the Club, the inaugural conference of the Bengal Branch of the Safety First Association of India, to be held on December 17, promises to be a great success. We wish the Calcutta Club all success in its efforts.

Rtn. Bryant Keeps on at It : If Rtn. Bryant, our Field Representative, keeps on at it at this pace, the *E.R.W.* may have to have a special staff to keep tally of the new Clubs in this District! Now in Calcutta, now in Thayetmyo, back again in Calcutta and rushing down to Poona—well, Bryant must be keeping quite fit indeed as we will see for ourselves at the District Conference !

At the end of 1935 there were only 10 Clubs in the District. At the time we are writing these notes there are 16 Clubs

and there is a likelihood of another Club being added to it by the time these notes are in your hands. As Rtn. Bryant said at a meeting of the Calcutta Club, there is infinite scope for Rotary Clubs in many centres in India and "It is better to risk a failure of a Club than to withhold Rotary from any community."

Among the new centres which are now engaging the attention of the Field Commissioner are Mysore, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Rawalpindi and Lucknow. If Rotarians who are in a position to smoothen Rtn. Bryant's way in these towns will get in touch with him and help him with introductions and pointers it will be greatly appreciated.

Welcome Jamshedpur: In a very cryptic message, which but reflects the pace which Rtn. Bryant has set for himself these days, he informs the *E. R. W.* that the inaugural meeting of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club was held on November 23 and proved quite a success. Every Rotarian, we feel sure, will join us in extending to Jamshedpur our sincere welcome into our fold. We wish Jamshedpur every success and a long and intensive life in Rotary.

"Now, about these wimmen": An intriguingly short reference in a bulletin of the Calcutta Club suggests the possibility of Rotary throwing open its doors to women. Rtn. Bryant is reported to have said that the present state of affairs (the exclusion of women from Rotary) was likely to be remedied in the near future. To be quite frank, we know that opinion among Rotarians on this point differs greatly and a decision either way will be difficult to reach.

Exhibits from Rotarians: At a recent District Conference in Czechoslovakia such of those delegates as were painters, sculptors, and engravers contributed to the success of the conference by exhibiting a selection of their work. This idea seems to be an eminently sound one; what about delegates to the District Conference at Madras making an effort? Rotarian delegates who wield the brush and those who go "hunting with a camera" may dust up their pictures and pack them up with their kit for the Conference, we think.

Provided there is a reasonable response from delegates it should not prove difficult for the host Club to provide the facilities for "showing."

The District Governor: At the forthcoming District Conference in January the election to fill up the post of Governor of this District will be held. This makes it necessary that the executives of Clubs in this District should now examine the availability of possible candidates for this post. Though the re-election of a Governor is permitted by the bye-laws of Rotary International, yet it is feared that in this instance the 89th District will not be able to re-elect its present Governor for another year. For, Rtn. Governor F. E. James, we understand, desires to hand over his responsibilities. It is very likely that on account of the forthcoming constitutional changes Rtn. James will be occupied too much by his political work to find time for the onerous duties of Governor of this scattered district. Therefore, though we may wish to re-elect the Governor for another year we have to bear in mind that he should be willing to stand for re-election. This matter deserves the serious consideration of the directorate of all clubs.

In this connexion it may be recalled that, addressing a meeting of the Karachi Rotary Club on October 18, Rtn. Governor James is reported to have said that if Rotary was to take real root in India the Rotary District should be under the leadership of an Indian and that he hoped that at the forthcoming Conference they would be able to select a capable Indian to fill the high office of Governor of the 89th District. (See November *E. R. W.*, page 34.)

Rotary and the Communal Problem: Elsewhere in this issue is published a letter addressed to the Editor of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* by Rtn. Col. J. B. Hance, of the Bangalore Rotary Club. Therein the author takes us to task, though in a very restrained and charming manner, for the Editorial remarks contained in the November issue of the *E. R. W.*

After carefully reading, and re-reading, Rtn. Hance's letter we still find that we cannot agree with Rtn. Hance and his

supporters in their attitude that "the communal problem is too big for Rotary Clubs in this District, which are not sufficiently well established to justify the launching of such a vast programme." In his letter Rtn. Hance says that in view of the cosmopolitan character of the membership of the Clubs in this District it would be inadvisable now to start on any work connected with communal problems. To a limited extent he is right in that opinion. We do not want to say to any single community, "You are wrong, your rival community only is right, and so you must yield." No, not at all. When we say that Rotary should work towards minimising the communal differences in this country we mean that Rotarians and Rotary Clubs as such should work to bring together members of different communities in a friendly atmosphere and undertake indirect work of a kind which would smoothen the communal path. The whole question can only be approached in an indirect manner and Rotary Clubs cannot and should not arrogate to

themselves the position of a judge, or even an arbitrator, between any two communities. The Indian members of our Clubs, by the very fact of their membership of a Rotary Club, as Rtn. Hance pertinently points out, are obviously in sympathy with any effort that may be made to encourage communal harmony. Any conciliatory efforts undertaken by Rotary Clubs will certainly not be misinterpreted by the Indian members of our Clubs. We would once again emphasise the point that in any effort made by Rotary Clubs the attitude should certainly not be that of a judge or an arbitrator but only that of a common friend. We are *not* to say, even if we feel convinced about it ourselves, that this community is right or that community is wrong. We are only to provide openings and opportunities for the various communities to *understand* one another. *Tackled in this spirit*, we are sure that no effort undertaken by a Rotary Club will be misunderstood or provide a reason for cleavage or discredit Rotary.

The Eastern Rotary Wheel

Wishes You

A Happy

and Prosperous

New Year

Teaching the Deaf and Dumb

Miss J. Oakley's Talk at the Madras Club

A touching account of the work done by the Deaf and Dumb School, San Thomé, Madras, was given by Miss J. Oakley, the Principal, at the luncheon meeting of the Madras Rotary Club on November 20. Eminently a work of love and service, the activities of the School are earning increasing recognition. Miss Oakley's address is suggestive of the possibilities that Community Service Committees of Rotary Clubs in those towns where similar schools operate may find for giving a helping hand. The following report of Miss Oakley's speech is taken from *The Madras Mail*.—Ed.

"I THANK you for giving me this opportunity to speak to you on the subject of teaching the deaf and dumb. They cannot speak for themselves and therefore I am grateful for the opportunity you have given me of speaking on their behalf.

"For the past 11 years I have been in charge of the deaf and dumb work at Mylapore and I should like to take this opportunity of saying how deeply encouraged we have all been of late, by the increasing interest that the general public have taken in our work and to express our very deep appreciation of the interest taken by the Government House and Government officials which has been most helpful and stimulating.

"It might interest you to know that there are over 200,000 deaf children in India and only 2,000 of these are being given education in the various schools in India. In the Church of England Zenana Mission School, with which I am associated, we have 116.

"I propose to divide my talk under four headings: Teaching the deaf to hear; Teaching the deaf to speak; Teaching the deaf to work; and, Teaching the deaf to worship.

"Up till lately children who were either born or become deaf have as a result been

shut off from all usual means of education, and because they have been deaf to all those influences that reach us through our sense of hearing, they are dumb. In fact it has been said that an uneducated deaf person knows little more than a smart dog, and, as you know, the word dumb has become, in some circles, almost a synonym for mental deficiency.

"This, I hope to make clear to you, is a very wrong and really cruel view. It is really quite surprising how few people realise that most people who are dumb are solely so because they are deaf, and I do submit to you that the lot of a dumb person is one that calls for the deepest sympathy, and the chief requisites in dealing with them in educational matters are sympathy, patience and perseverance.

Vexation of Spirit

"To meet a deaf mute is to meet one who is 'inarticulate' and we all know the extreme aggravation that this produces. How much more deeply must this be felt by the otherwise normal and healthy child, who is alive to so much going on around, but vexed and tried at every turn to find that it cannot make others understand?

"It is the joy of leading the child from the bondage of inarticulation into the liberty

of free expression that makes the work so well worth while and such a joy. As I speak, I have in mind a case of a charming little Indian girl who, when first brought to us, was subject to the most dreadful outbursts of temper. She would scream, yell and struggle like a wild beast and seemed like one possessed. Her fits were absolutely dreadful, but she was strong, healthy and well developed. The same child is now one of the most delightful little girls we have in the school, keen on her lessons, and this has been made possible by the fact that we have been able to teach her to hear, as it were, through her eyes, and those outbreaks of temper have ceased entirely and I feel sure they were nothing but sheer vexation of spirit that she could not understand or make anyone else understand.

Early Training Essential

"Our first work then is to teach the deaf children who come to us to hear as 'hearing and understanding,' in the natural development of any child, precede 'speaking.' To this end we are most anxious to have children come to us as early as possible; the earlier they come the better and the more hope we have of making them useful and helpful members of the community. I have three outstanding illustrations of this before me. One of our most efficient teachers in the junior section of the school is a young woman who came to us as a baby in arms. She has been trained so that she is now teaching others. We have another teacher who has been with us since she was 4 years; while we have a boy who, although he has left the school, constantly visits us. He was trained with us from the age of 4 and, after leaving school, went to the local School of Arts where he passed out first in the year obtaining the gold medal.

"I mention these as illustrating how much depends on our obtaining the children early. You may ask, 'if the child is absolutely stone deaf how can you possibly make it hear?' As the ear gate is closed we have to make the child hear, as it were, through the eye, and this is possible in view of the fact that every sound we give expression to is produced by a different formation and position of the mouth and

tongue and our first business in teaching a child to hear is to teach it to observe and read the sounds as formed by our lips. This is lip reading.

Technique of Teaching

"The normal baby hears words repeated many hundred times a day. This may seem almost an exaggeration, until we learn. During an ordinary visit of a lady who had a 15-month old normal baby an observer counted the following repetitions in half an hour:—The words, 'Baby' 35 times; 'Stand up' 33; 'Mamma' 23; and 'Come' 12. Hearing words so often repeated, he gradually associated these words with the objects mentioned. The only difference in teaching the deaf child is that we must train him to 'see' the words. The process of hearing in a child is a long one and obviously the process of teaching the child 'to see' the word is still longer. In both cases it is a case of repetition. Obviously the process in the case of the deaf child leads to considerable development of the powers of concentration.

"Simultaneously with our effort to teach the children to hear through their eyes, we begin our work of teaching them to speak, and in this case we do not have to substitute one sense for another, that is, sight for hearing. But we have to teach the use and control of the voice. Here our difficulty is very considerable, and it often takes us quite a long time to get a child to form an articulate sound at all."

Proceeding, the speaker gave an interesting demonstration of teaching the deaf and dumb.

"Sometimes it takes a month to get a proper sound out of the child. But once we have made a step forward progress is very rapid. You will be interested to know that in the first year we expect to be able to teach a normal child all the sounds of the alphabet, a few simple words such as 'what,' 'do,' 'come,' 'go,' and also to count up to 10. In the second year they learn the names of colours, prepositions, adverbs and adjectives, nature studies, geography and rhymes and they count up to 50. In the third year they begin to make their

own sentences and learn tenses and multiplication up to 6 times, while they count up to 100.

"You will thus see that in teaching them to hear and to speak we take the usual scholastic subjects. But to those of us who are teaching the deaf nothing has been more illuminating than to see the way in which the children respond to what I should like to call creative work.

Joy of Creation

"In the girls, this mainly takes the form of needle work and such crafts. In the boys it has taken the form of carpentry and wood carving. It has been a wonderful revelation to see how transformed some of the boys have been when they have reached the stage of getting into the workshop. I feel this is due very largely to the fact that they welcome the realization that they are able to create things and it is most probable that in the cases of the boys and girls these activities help to minimise their feeling of being different to others.

"In our training we welcome everything that helps us to make the children forget their handicap, and we are intensely grateful for any opportunities of mixing with ordinary children in games or other activities. It is a very interesting feature in the work among the deaf and dumb throughout the world that one of the most greatly appreciated and beneficial physical activities on the part of the children is that of swimming. I cannot tell you exactly why this is so, but there is no doubt that the exercise is specially helpful to the development of lungs. It is an activity which we are not at present able to afford to our children on a big scale as it is impossible for them to bathe in the sea. It is my fond dream, that one of these days I may have the joy of seeing a swimming pool erected in our compound. Should this dream materialise I trust that some of my friends who are listening now will remember how helpful this is to the deaf.

"I now deal with teaching the deaf to worship. I have put this last, not because it is the most difficult but, to my mind, it is the most important. Our methods of

teaching them are very simple and we have great encouragement in thinking that we have been able to 'get over' to our young people a sense of the care and the love of God. I was deeply touched when the old boy to whom I have referred, who is now between 18 and 19 and has done so well in the School of Arts, showed me his medal and indicated that the praise was not due to him but to God who helped him.

"I thank you for your interest and am only sorry that I have only been able to bring this matter before you so inadequately. I am sure you would have found it very much more interesting had it been possible to have given you an actual demonstration of our methods. I would like to take this opportunity of inviting you to visit the school at any time, more particularly on Fridays, when we give demonstrations of our methods. We have been greatly encouraged by the interest of those who visited us last year and I assure you we shall be delighted to see any of you who care to call." (Cheers).

ROTARIANS AND BOY SCOUTS

Rotary International has much in common with the Boy Scouts movement. Both are organized on a world-wide basis. Both function through local units and encourage individual members of these units to live by high standards. Both will hold international meetings in Europe in 1937.

The Rotary Club of Anniston, Alabama (U.S.A.), is undertaking to put Anniston Scouts in correspondence with Scouts in other parts of the world and later to send three or four carefully selected boys to the world jamboree which will be held in The Netherlands in September, 1937. Rotary clubs outside the United States desiring to co-operate with the Anniston club in this project may communicate with Secretary P. G. Myer, care of the Anniston High School, Anniston, Alabama, U.S.A.—R. I. News Letter.

under his auspices. On his nomination he is expected to attend the International Assembly (this year in Montreux, Switzerland), and the International Convention (this year in Nice, France). He is expected to supervise the arrangements for the holding of the Annual District Conference and to preside at that gathering. As the representative of Rotary International in his district he must see to it that all the member-clubs fulfil their obligations in the matter of the payment of dues, the submission of reports, and the maintenance of statistics. In the case of new clubs he is expected to present the charter to them at a regular function. There are other duties also, but I will not enumerate these, lest I scare away any who may be contemplating standing for this high office!

District Conference Programme

The programme for the District Conference has been circulated to clubs. So far no resolutions have been received. It is important, however, that every club should place before its members the intended programme of the Conference, should ask its members whether they have anything to suggest in connection with the subjects therein and should instruct its delegates on the matters that are likely to be brought up before the Conference. Only in this way can there be a really vital link between the Conference Committees and the ordinary membership of the Clubs.

New Clubs

I am glad to announce that both Sholapur and Baroda have been formally received into the International fellowship of Rotary. It is hoped that arrangements will be made before long for the formal presentation of the Charters. The Charter Number of Baroda is 4039 and that of Sholapur 4054. A Provisional Rotary Club has also been established in Jamshedpur and it is hoped that before long news will be heard of clubs in Hyderabad and Surat.

The South African Parliamentary Delegation

News has been received from the Leader of the South African Parliamentary Delegation that the two outstanding functions

given in their honour in India were the luncheon of the Rotary Club of Calcutta and the farewell luncheon of the Rotary Club of Bombay. Incidentally, the first message the Delegation received on approaching the shores of India was from the Bombay Rotary Club, and the last message they received on leaving the country also came from the same club. I am extremely grateful to the Clubs of Calcutta and Bombay for carrying out this piece of international service so effectively and enthusiastically. It has undoubtedly made a great impression upon our South African friends.

Karachi

Just before leaving Europe, I had the privilege of visiting the Karachi Club, being the guest of Rotarian and Mrs. B. T. Thakur during two crowded days. I was able to meet the Board of Directors of the Club, and I attended a regular meeting of the club itself. The Vice-President Rotarian Avari and Mrs. Avari were also kind enough to entertain me at a Tea Party to which was invited a number of friends interested in the movement. I am greatly hoping that Karachi will be represented at the Madras District Conference by at least two of its members. I came back with a vivid impression of a club which has very great opportunities in the new capital of Sind, and of the most generous hospitality.

The "Eastern Rotary Wheel"

We have every reason to be proud of our District Magazine, and the progress that it has made from month to month. During the last two months Rotarian Munro, who has so willingly undertaken the responsibility for its production, has spent a considerable amount of his time and energy on it, and I am sure that the members of your club are satisfied with the results. We must remember, however, that we owe it to Rotary and to Rotarian Munro to assist him in the task to which he has set himself. He will always be glad to receive suggestions for further improvements—and another way in which clubs can very effectively assist him is by sending him

promptly club-news, photographs and other items of interest. I need hardly commend this to you too strongly.

R. I. Presidentship 1937-38

I have just received information from the Rotary Club of Stockholm (Sweden) that they propose to nominate to the Presidentship of Rotary International for 1937-38 Rotarian Kurt Belfrage, who is a valued member of the Commission on R. I. Administration. He is Managing Director of the Stockholm Stock Exchange. In Rotary, he is Chairman of the European Advisory Committee, was Director of Rotary International in 1932-33, and has been a prominent leader in the Scandinavian countries. This is another indication that it is expected that the Convention at Nice will elect a European to the Presidential Chair.

Greetings!

This is the last official Monthly Letter that I shall be writing to you this year, and before I conclude it, I want to send you my very cordial greetings for a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year to you and to every member of your club and his family. I am greatly indebted to you for the valuable help you have given me throughout the year that is now running out, and I look forward to closer co-operation with you in the year that will ring in soon.

Yours sincerely,

F. E. JAMES,

Governor, 89th District.



A snapshot taken by Fritz Gnadig at the Dinner-Dance of the Bombay Rotary Club on November 24. H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended. In this picture are seen H. E. Lord Brabourne (centre), Rotary President Sir Shapurji Billimoria, and Lady Brabourne (right).—By courtesy of Fritz Gnadig.

What is Rotary?

A Broadcast Talk by Rtn. Dr. A. C. Ukil

Rtn. Dr. A. C. Ukil, President of the Calcutta Rotary Club, gave a broadcast talk on "What is Rotary" on November 27 and it is reproduced hereunder. We are informed that this Talk is one of a series which the Calcutta Club hopes to "put on the air" with a view to instilling Rotary into the public mind.

The *E.R.W.* is thus once again provided an opportunity of congratulating the Calcutta Club on the progressive spirit which informs its activities. We hope that other Clubs in the District will also fall in line with Calcutta and "let the public know".

Rtn. Dr. Ukil's talk has been made for the public who listened to him. But we feel sure that most Rotarians will feel benefited by this restatement of the fundamentals of Rotary.—Ed.

ROTARY may be briefly described as a world fellowship of business and professional men "united in the ideal of service." It undertakes to inspire men to realise fully their individual capacity for patriotic citizenship in their country and nation, to give a square deal to their fellowmen with whom they have personal or business relations and, individually and through their friends in the Rotary Club, to bring about understanding, goodwill and International peace through this bond of fellowship. Membership of the Rotary Club implies a desire to serve others in the belief that "he profits most who serves best". In fact, it is a state of mind or a mental attitude which is constantly attuned to catch the call to service to mankind. *It is not a new message but an old one in a modern garb.*

Rotary is a non-religious and non-political organization. It does not concern itself with a Rotarian's religion and politics, but it expects him to be faithful to his religion and loyal in his citizenship. This is why the movement has been able to bring together, in an atmosphere of personal friendship, men of every race and form of religious and political faith with the common

object of serving where others have failed. Rotary has put before itself four fundamental objects in order to encourage and foster the ideal of service:—

The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

High ethical standards in business and profession; recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupation and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life.

The advancement of International understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

In order to promote these fundamental objects, Rotary Clubs are formed consisting of a group of representative business and professional men, by taking from each business or profession in a community one man who has accepted the Rotary Philosophy of service and agreed to adhere to the theory of service as the true basis of

success and happiness in business life. By representing a cross-section of the community, the Rotary Club gets one worthy and active exponent from each business and profession thus offering a direct and responsible avenue of approach to all those engaged in the respective businesses and professions in the community.

The first object of a Rotary Club is served by holding periodical (usually weekly) meetings of the Club where attendance is obligatory, because frequent meetings offer an opportunity for creating and cementing a bond of fellowship through which rendering of service is stimulated and facilitated. In order to serve the second object of Rotary, the Rotarian is called upon to make his business or profession not merely his livelihood but his way of living a good life, of serving, as unselfishly as he may, his fellow-men or employees in his vocation. Because a Rotarian is a business man and a citizen in a particular community and because he is a leading and active member in his classification, he is called upon to render service in that community. This is how he serves the third object of Rotary; and lastly, because businesses throughout the world are interdependent and there are men of his calling in Rotary Clubs throughout the world, he also serves as a member of an International fellowship.

No Rotary Club can be started in a town or rural area where at least 15 citizens, each possessing a different classification, do not come forward to serve the various objects of Rotary. In order to facilitate the work of the Club in different directions, appropriate committees are appointed and a President, Secretary and Treasurer elected.

For example, the Club Service Committee deals with the application of the ideal of service by a Rotarian to the internal organization of his Club. Through the presentation of balanced programmes the Club brings all phases of the programme of Rotary International to the attention of its members and endeavours to inculcate the Rotary ideals. The members get to know each other and envelop a bond of fellowship with and confidence in each other, whereby good team work is rendered possible.

The Vocational Service Committee, which represents the second object of Rotary, refers to the giving of due consideration to the needs and circumstances of the one served and to the continuous practice of the rule of thoughtfulness for others. Rotary recognises that the Rotarian is not an isolated individual but that he, through his craft relationship, has obligations and opportunities to demonstrate, by example and practice, service of the highest type to buyers, to sellers, to competitors and to the employees in their inter-related spheres. It means the active expression of the ideal of service by the individual Rotarian in and through his profession, trade or other group covered by his classification. Rotarians believe that, if 175,000 representatives of various professions or businesses in more than 90 geographic regions of the world sincerely try to effect an equitable solution of the serious economic problems which confront the people of the world to-day, in a spirit of international co-operation, the economic warfare between different peoples may be replaced by a cordial co-operative rapprochement, leading to peace and the welfare of mankind. It is one of the objects of this committee to induce Rotarians to take an active interest in promoting the adoption and maintenance of adequate standards of correct business practice and preventing bribery in business by Trades Associations. Rotarians are expected to believe that the profit motive alone is not the best basis for all worthy enterprises but that the greatest happiness for the greatest number will be secured when profit alone is not considered to be the necessary spur to improve and increase the standard of life.

Rotary endeavours to develop the individual, and, through this development, enables him to find his place in the community and to serve in that place; to cause him to consider his citizenship in its relation to the world, the nation and the community; and to think of his business or profession as an avenue for service. The Rotary philosophy of life urges the members to take part in community service or in social welfare activities with continued zeal. As citizens of the community, they try to discover a scope for service which has

probably been overlooked by other good citizens and seek to awaken the community to its responsibility, so that ultimately the community may take it up and serve either to relieve human suffering or to make better citizens through education, sports, fellowship and the like.

The Boys' Work programme forms an important part of the activities of Rotary in this direction. This also includes our efforts to keep boys from coming in conflict with law, i.e., by lessening crimes and by improving citizenship. The average age of all prisoners in U. S. A. is 23 years, and 40 per cent. of crime is committed by boys in their nineteenth year. In 1936, 2,373 children were dealt with in the Central Juvenile Court in Calcutta. It will be seen that the need for activities in serving the community in various directions—such as town planning and slum clearance, prison visitation, hospital work, taking care of crippled children, solving the beggar problem, pushing the campaign against illiteracy, helping indigent students to finish their education and helping to solve the unemployment problem—receives the vigilant attention of Rotarians.

The International Service Committee tries to look after the fulfilment of the fourth object of Rotary. Friendship and justice are the guiding principles on which the success of a work of this nature depends. Rotary realises that we should, first of all, understand ourselves in order to know and appreciate better the elements of our temperament and national traits and tendencies which are difficult for others to understand. Secondly, we must internationally understand one another. Rotary tries to defeat the attempt of a section of the Press which persistently keeps the fires of misunderstanding burning and attempts to turn the prejudice into cash. Rotary has no room for anything which is incompatible with developing friendship with men of other lands by improving the standard of citizenship and cementing fellowship. It tries to remove mutual suspicion and fear by supplying real knowledge of one another, among different peoples.

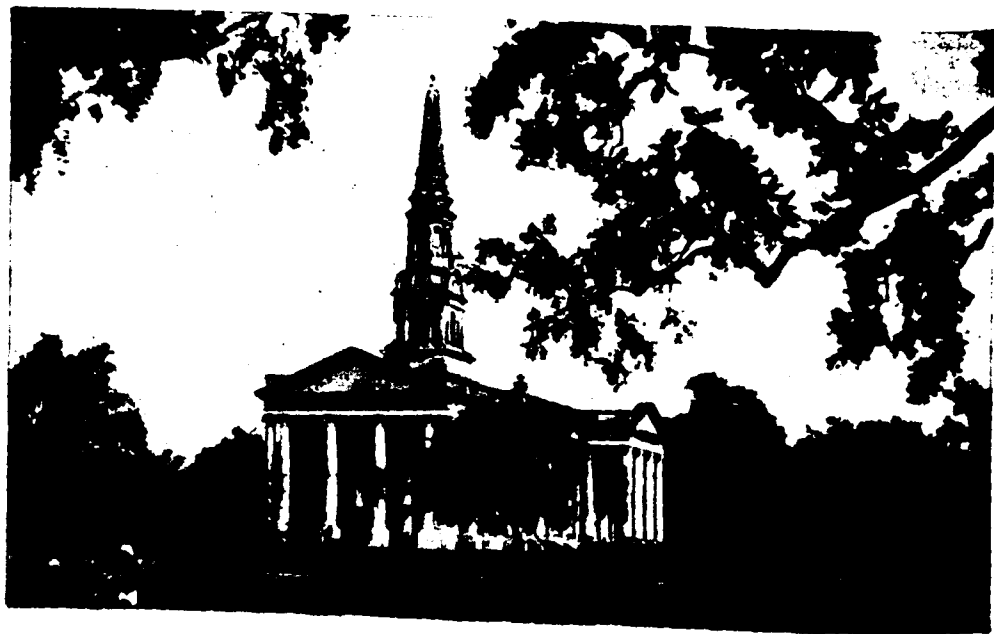
The first Rotary Club in the world was formed in Chicago on February 23, 1905,

by Paul Harris (a lawyer), and three friends. Because in the initial stages meetings were held in the places of business of the various members in rotation, the name ROTARY was suggested by Paul Harris. Three-years later a Chicago Rotarian told this story in San Francisco and this led to the formation of the second club in that city. The first convention of the first 16 Clubs was formed at Chicago in August, 1910; the second convention was held at Portland, Oregon, in August, 1911. At both meetings Rtn. Sheldon and others introduced the slogan "Service above self" "He profits most who serves best". Rotary became International with the organization of the Rotary Club of Winnipeg, Canada, in 1910. The first Club in Europe was organised in Dublin, Ireland, in March 1911. Since then the progress of the movement has been steady. The name Rotary International was adopted at the Los Angeles Convention on June 6, 1922. An International Convention was held in Atlantic City, June 22 to 26, where over 10,000 Rotarians and members of their families, representing 49 countries, met for Rotary inspiration and entertainments. The 1937 Convention will be held in June at Nice in South France.

By this informal method of extension, Rotary has grown; so that to-day there are more than 4,000 clubs in more than 90 geographical regions of the world, with a total of over 175,000 members.

The Governing administrative body of the Rotary International is a board of 14 Directors. Most of the Rotary Clubs in different countries are grouped into districts under the leadership of an Honorary Officer called the District Governor. Rtn. F. E. James is the first District Governor of the 89th District (India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan).

India has just obtained District Status and is 89th in the list. There are at present only 15 Clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon, namely, at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Amritsar, Madras, Baroda, Cochin, Poona, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Colombo, Rangoon, Sholapur and Thayetmyo. Calcutta claims to be the oldest in the list, having been established in 1919. Although efforts are now being made to extend Rotary in North



ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, MADRAS.

and Eastern India, the progress of Rotary in this part of the world must be said to be slow. Great Britain claims to have 20,000 members distributed in 420 Rotary Clubs in 18 Districts. India cannot boast of more than 700 members at the present moment. It is not my purpose to speak to you about the activities of the Calcutta Rotary Club this afternoon. Suffice it to say that every Rotary Club in India is a centre of fellowship and of great activity of vocational and community service.

Nowhere is the need for racial and inter-communal understanding and fellowship greater than in India to-day. If we only learn to look at our business or profession as an avenue for service and if we consider our citizenship in relation to our community,

our nation and the world, we shall find the joy of friendship which transcends nationality, race or creed. We have had enough of jealousies, dissensions, misunderstandings and animosities. Let us realise that the world can never be made right by force, nor by fear, nor by power. Let us, therefore, learn to understand the other man's point of view, to read one another's books and admire one another's art and culture. We have a common platform in Rotary where we may all meet in friendship to render unselfish service in the cause of our country's welfare.

Rotary expects every member to put his shoulders to the wheel and to do his job well, thus allowing him to appreciate the joy of work well done.

Rotary and the Communal Problem

Rtn. Col. J. B. Hance Answers the Editor

In the November issue of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* editorial reference was made to a discussion which took place at a meeting of the Bangalore Rotary Club on the possibilities of Rotary contributing towards minimising the evils of communalism in India.

Rtn. Col. J. B. Hance, the principal speaker at that meeting of the Bangalore Club, has sent us the following reply which we are glad to publish.—*Ed.*

BANGALORE,
2nd December, 1936.

To

The Editor,
The Eastern Rotary Wheel,
19, Mount Road,
Madras.

DEAR SIR,

As the speaker, on October 7, at the meeting of the Bangalore Rotary Club, when the communal problem in India was discussed (a meeting which has elicited editorial comment), perhaps you will allow me a small space in *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*.

While it cannot be said the vials of editorial wrath were emptied upon the speaker and his supporters, it would appear that these latter have received a mildly paternal editorial rebuke. Perhaps, therefore, a few words of explanation may not be out of place.

Neither the speaker nor the 16 members who agreed with his opinion yield to any one in their agreed estimate of the importance of the communal problem in India, nor in their ardent wish to see it ameliorated or eliminated. The mere fact that an Indian gentleman has become a Rotarian is (or should be) sufficient evidence that he is disposed to the service of the community

and is broad-minded and tolerant of the views and feelings of others; but it must not be forgotten that while Rotarians of European origin and domicile stand outside the communal problem, such is not the case of very many, if not most, of the Indian Rotarians. For the latter, the problem is one on which most of them feel extremely deeply, and which, moreover, they rightly regard as their own private affair. Now, nowhere in Rotary, as far as I am aware, is the interference of the movement with the private affairs of individual Rotarians even suggested, much less countenanced; indeed, in my opinion, the mere attempt at such a thing would break up the Rotarian movement. It is, of course, expected by Rotary that a Rotarian shall carry the principles of the movement into his private life; and, surely, there we can leave the communal question in India.

In my opinion, Rotarians can do far more to settle this question unobtrusively and in private, than by the precipitate intrusion of a lot of hearty good fellows into a question on which large numbers of their own movement have very deep and tender feelings.

There are, in all conscience, enough problems of Community Service open to Rotarians in India on which all—irrespective of race, religion, caste or creed—can co-operate without injuring the feelings either of other Rotarians or of people outside the movement. When Rotary in India has



A TYPICAL SCENE IN COUNTRY AROUND MADRAS.

successfully dealt with all these problems, it is to be hoped that it will have gained sufficient strength, influence and, last but not least, tact to enable it to approach the communal problem with less trepidation.

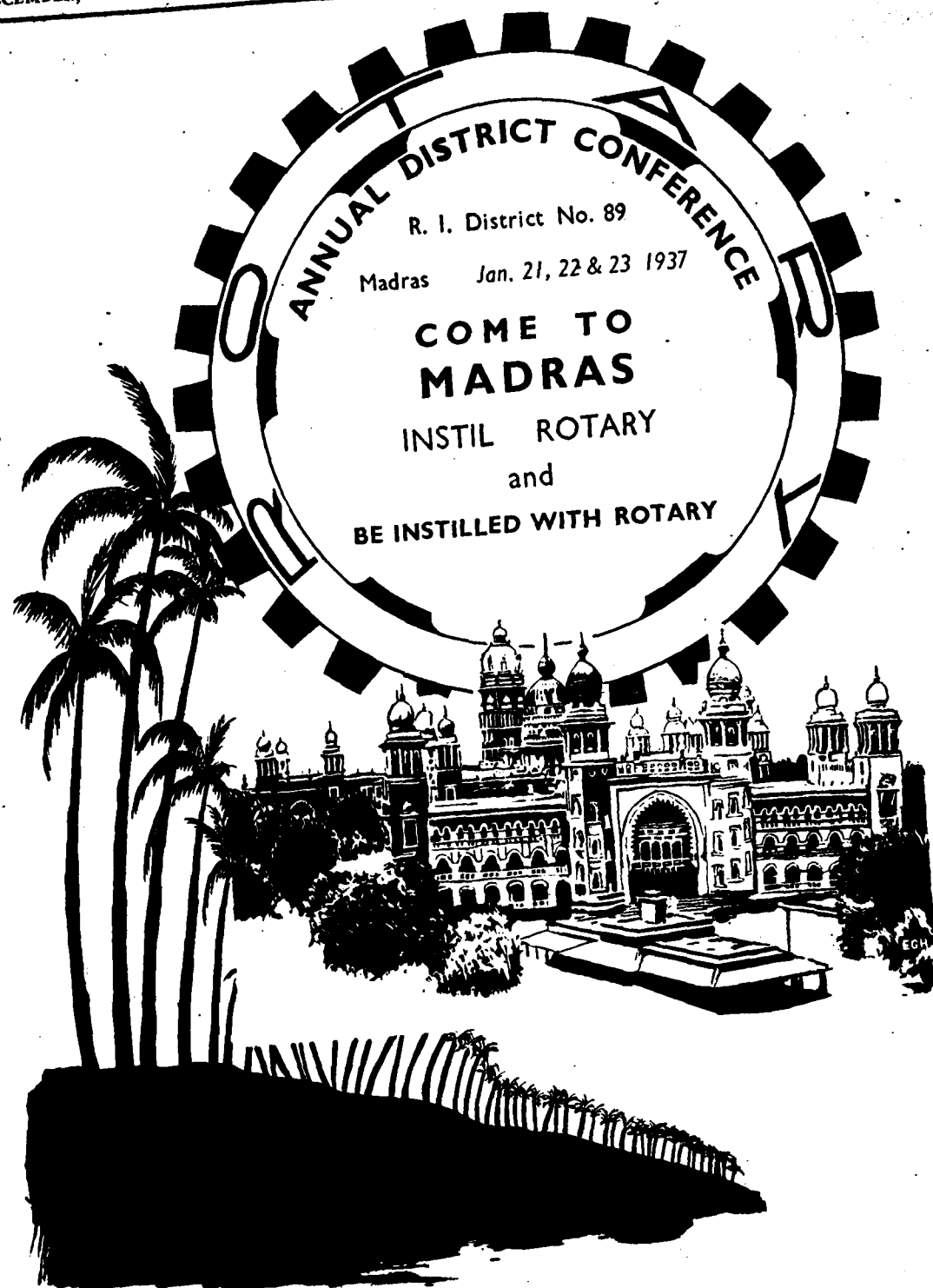
As you have said in your comment, the communal problem is almost an international one; but in origin at least it is peculiar to India, and only one of the many special problems which surround the roots of that young and very tender plant—Rotary in India. The progressive opening of new Clubs all over India is evidence that the growth, at present, is vigorous, and this is in every way satisfactory; but if the plant, or, to change the metaphor,

the child, is to flourish, it is of the first importance that it should not outgrow its strength and become a precocious infant. We should all, I think, do well to remember the epitaph of him "who tried to hustle the East"; in other words "festina lente" (hasten gently) should be our motto on this question.

Such, at any rate, is my humble opinion, and appeared also to be that of the sixteen members who agreed with me on October 7.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Rtn. Col. J. B. HANCE.



Madras Calling!

Our Fourth District Conference, which is our First District Conference as District No. 89, will be held in Madras on January 21, 22 and 23, 1937. The Host Club, Madras, is making strenuous efforts to make your stay in Madras during the Conference comfortable, profitable and enjoyable. Of course you have already decided to come. In case you have not, decide *now* and inform the Secretary of the Madras Club about the date and time of your arrival.

Madras, the headquarters of the oldest British Province in India, is at its best in January. A comfortable climate, social "doings" at their height, a large and goodly company of Rotarians from all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon, a comprehensive programme of Rotarian work and social enjoyments and excursions to places of interest in and around Madras—these are the attractions that await you. Plump for them and plump for them *now* by informing the Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club.

Madras City: The capital of the Madras Presidency, Madras City is the third largest town in India and is built over an area which is roughly nine miles long and four miles at its greatest width. On the shore of the Bay of Bengal, the site is low-lying and almost dead level, the highest landpoint within the City being only 22 feet above sea level.

The City is intersected by two languid streams, the Cooum which cuts through the heart of the City and finds its way into the sea over a bar near the Senate House, and the Adyar which winds its way into the sea to the south of Madras near the headquarters of the Theosophical Society. The Cooum in particular is almost stagnant throughout the year.

In contrast with other big cities in India, such as Calcutta and Bombay, Madras has grown laterally and is built up, more or less, of several colonies linked together by roads which run through open spaces. Thus there is not that feeling of congestion and overcrowding so characteristic of cities like Calcutta and Bombay, where any expansion has perforce to be skywards on account of want of room for lateral growth.

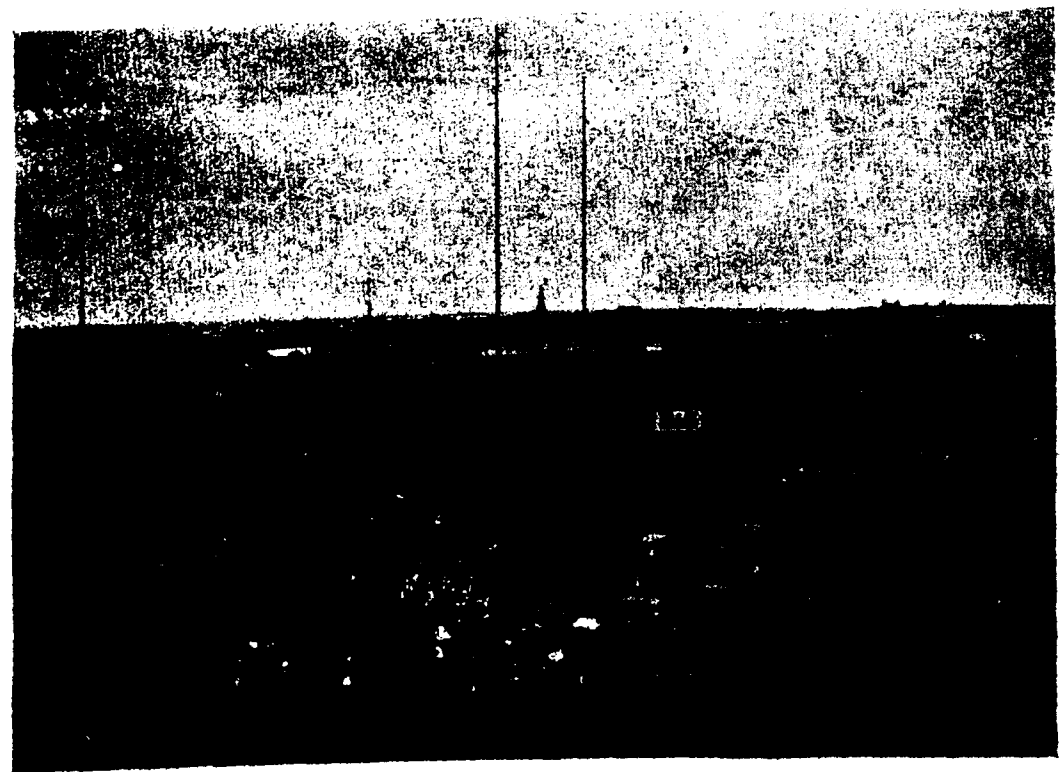
Like her sister Presidency cities, Madras is administered by a Corporation. Though it could not be claimed that the Corporation has been any too vigorous in pushing forward schemes of public amenities, yet compared to many other Indian city administrations Madras can claim to have got things moving along, particularly in recent years.

The public buildings of Madras are more than usually handsome and recently some prominent additions have been made with the completion of the series of buildings on the Marina for the use of the University of Madras. On account of the scattered character of these buildings, however, it is very difficult to get an accurate and adequate idea of the architectural qualities of many of the public and private buildings in the City. Most of these are located on the First Line Beach, the Esplanade, the Mount Road, the Marina and Pantheon Road.

A prominent landmark of the City is the group of buildings which house the High Court and the Courts of Small Causes. Built in the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture, these buildings form an imposing cluster and are commanded by the lighthouse



RIPON BUILDINGS—OFFICES OF THE MADRAS CORPORATION.



THE FORT GLACIS, FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.



SUNRISE ON THE COOUM RIVER, MADRAS.

which is located on top of the dome-like tower which rises from the central portion of the buildings. The old lighthouse, a much simpler and smaller affair, is still to be seen to the east of the High Court buildings.

The group of buildings which line the First Line Beach, opposite the Harbour, provides imposing architectural achievements which, however, escape the ordinary visitor's eyes due to lack of vantage points from which to view them. The General Post Office, the Indian Bank and the Imperial Bank of India are housed in some of these fine buildings.

The Harbour is quite an unpretentious one, being quite artificial with no *natural* harbourage for ships. But from the point of view of the shipping handled and the trade which passes through, the Madras Harbour stands fourth in the list of seaports in India.

The locality known as the Georgetown forms the heart of the business centre of Madras, though Mount Road is the centre of the fashionable shopping centre.

The Fort St. George, built in 1640, is one of the oldest British Garrison centres in India and contains numerous relics of historic character. Extensive remains of the original Fort and the moat surrounding the walls remain in good condition even to-day and the buildings within the Fort are now used by the Madras Government Secretariat and the offices of the Accountant-General. St. Mary's Church within the Fort is the oldest Anglican Church in India. Clive was married in this Church.

The Mount Road begins from the Walajah Gate of Fort St. George and runs its long and circuitous way to St. Thomas' Mount through one of the busiest parts of the town.



A VIEW OF THE MARINA, MADRAS.

Most of the European retail firms and the principal newspaper offices are located on this thoroughfare.

Madras is justly proud of its beautiful Marina which is one of the best of its kind in the world. The beautiful and wide road which runs parallel with the seashore and the sands in an unbroken line from First Line Beach down to San Thom  provides a marine panorama, the like of which is not to be seen in any other part of India.

On the western side of the Marina are located some of the most beautiful buildings—the Senate House, the University Library, the University Examination Hall, the Chepauk Palace, the Presidency College and the Ice House.

The Marina provides the only promenade for the City and in the evenings society and students gather in large numbers to take the briny air.

The Aquarium, located on the eastern side of the Marina opposite the Presidency College, is claimed to be one of the four best aquaria in the world and every visitor to Madras should make it a point to visit it. Particularly after sunset, when the aquarium is lit with electric lights, the brilliant hues of the numerous kinds of fish are seen at their best.

At the southern end of the Marina is San Thom . The San Thom  Cathedral is among the oldest churches in India and contains a series of memorials to Portuguese pioneers, beginning from 1557. The foundation stone of Luz Church, which is only a mile from San Thom , bears the date 1516 and this is the oldest European inscription in India.

Triplicane (behind the Presidency College) and Mylapore (to the South of the City) are among the principal Indian residential locali-



THE FAMOUS BANYAN TREE AT ADYAR, MADRAS.

ties, while Adyar, Nungambaukam and Kilpauk are among the principal European residential centres. The spacious bungalows of the better residential centres, with their park-like grounds, are characteristic of buildings in Madras which have a spaciousness about them so lacking in residential quarters in overcrowded cities like Bombay and Calcutta.

The Museum in Pantheon Road, the Victoria Technical Institute adjacent to the Museum, the Connemara Library, the series of buildings housing the up-to-date General Hospital opposite the Central Station and the Government House and gardens are among the other centres of tourist interest in the City.

Indian visitors to Madras will be interested in a visit to the Kapaleeswarar Temple in Mylapore and the Parthasarathy Temple in Triplicane. The annual *aruathimoucar* festival (the festival of the 63 Saints) in Mylapore is the premier temple festival celebrated in Madras and attracts a large congregation of pilgrims from surrounding districts.

Adyar: The Theosophical Society on the Southern bank of the Adyar River and the Adyar Club on the northern bank are well worth a visit. Delegates to the Conference will anyway see the Adyar river and the Theosophical Society's headquarters on the opposite bank when they attend the Garden Party to be held at Chettinad House on January 21. The very representative

library at the Theosophical Society's headquarters, the model character of the colony and the famous banyan tree with its multitude of trunks and age-old history are noteworthy.

The Seven Pagodas: Mahabalipuram, a village on the sea coast about 51 miles from Madras City and reached by a good motor road, is the most important place of interest in the neighbourhood of Madras. Seven monolith pagodas or rathas containing a series of most remarkable sculptures, in relief, of mythological events from the Hindu puranas provide a testimony to the marvellous skill of ancient Hindu sculptors. Good sea bathing is also available at Mahabalipuram which is a favourite centre for a day's outing by Europeans residing in Madras.

Tirukalukundram: This small township is a well-known sanatorium near Madras and is on the road from Madras to Seven Pagodas. The picturesque hill surmounted by an ancient Hindu temple can be seen for miles around.



TIRUKALUKUNDRAM.



THE MONOLITH PAGODAS AT THE SEVEN PAGODAS, MAHABALIPURAM.



A CAR FESTIVAL, MADRAS.

History of Fort St. George

Madras was founded in 1639 in the reign of Charles I. Masulipatam, then the Company's headquarters on the Coromandel Coast, was hampered by the unfriendliness of the officials of the Kingdom of Golconda, within which it lay, and by its distance from the native dyeing and weaving centres. These were further south in the territories of the dying empire of Vijayanagar, the representative of which lived in Chandragiri and ruled through Naiks with local authority. In August, 1639, Francis Day, Chief of the subordinate factory at Armagon, south of Masulipatam, obtained from one of the Naiks a grant of half the revenues of Madrassapatam and permission to build a Fort there. This Fort was begun in anticipation of the Company's sanction by Day and Andrew Cogan, the Agent on the

Coromandel Coast, in March 1640, and was named Fort St. George, after the patron Saint of England. In honour of the local Naik's father Chennappa, the settlement, as distinct from the town of Madras itself, was called Chennappapatnam; but the whole City is known as Chennapatnam among Indians in the present day.

The Portuguese at San Thomé, whose prosperity was already on the wane, invited Day to settle down in their "cittie" but the latter preferred to have an independent settlement. By the autumn of 1640, about 400 families of weavers and others, attracted by an exemption from taxes for thirty years, settled round the newly built Fort, which, when finished, consisted of a tower or house enclosed by a rectangular wall 400 yards long by 100 yards wide, with bastions at the four corners.



THE MYLAPORE TEMPLE, MADRAS.

In 1641 the place became the Company's headquarters on the Coromandel Coast and in 1658 Bantam and the stations in Bengal were put under its orders. The old records preserved in the Fort vividly describe the simple life of the factors in those days—the common mess at which the Governor presided, the prayers which everyone had to attend and the penalties prescribed for swearing, drinking more than half a pint of brandy at a sitting or getting over the Fort wall.

The Fort was frequently threatened. In 1672 the French took St. Thomé and fortified Triplicane; the Dutch drove them out in 1674; in 1687 Aurangzeb became aggressive; his general, Daood Khan, blockaded the Fort from St. Thomé 1702; and, in 1739 the Mahrattas threatened. At each successive crisis something was done

to put the Fort and the wall which had been built round it in better order. In spite of all these efforts, on account of the parsimony of the Company, the Fort remained "wretchedly weak". In 1746, during the first war between the English and the French, Dupleix's lieutenant La Bourdonnais attacked it and received the meek submission of Governor Morse, who, with his Council, was carried off to Pondicherry.

The French retained possession of the Fort until 1749 when it was given back to the English under the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The greater part of the Fort as it stands to-day, including its northern half and the Secretariat buildings, was either restored or constructed between 1763 and 1800.

Madras Railways: Madras is the terminus of two Railway systems, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway. The former serves as a link between Madras and all stations on the north and west and its terminus is the Central Station.

The South Indian Railway from its Egmore Station "starts the road to the

south". A suburban electric train service, linking up all stations on this Railway between Madras Beach and Tambaram, provides frequent and satisfactory service.

For the convenience of delegates to the District Conference a condensed Time Table showing the times of arrival and departure of the principal trains at Egmore and Central Station is given below.

Condensed Train Timings

For the convenience of Rotarian delegates attending the Fourth District Conference in Madras, the following condensed table of train timings is published. The table shows the times of arrival in and departures from Madras (Central Station or Egmore) of the principal trains, with the times of arrival in and departures from the respective railway termini in other parts of India.

Central Station (M. and S. M. Ry.)

	DEP:	ARR:	DEP:	ARR:
CALCUTTA MAIL	Cen. Station 8-15 P.M.	Calcutta 7-35 A.M.	Calcutta 8-30 P.M.	Cen. Station 8-05 A.M.
BOMBAY MAIL	Cen. Station 8-55 P.M.	Bombay 6-00 A.M.	Bombay 10-00 P.M.	Cen. Station 5-55 A.M.
BOMBAY EXPRESS	Cen. Station 8-30 A.M.	Bombay 10-15 A.M.	Bombay 1-45 P.M.	Cen. Station 5-05 P.M.
GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS	Cen. Station 7-45 A.M.	Delhi 8-10 A.M.	Delhi 5-15 P.M.	Cen. Station 5-15 P.M.
BANGALORE MAIL	Cen. Station 9-30 P.M.	Bangalore 6-45 A.M.	Bangalore 9-00 P.M.	Cen. Station 6-10 A.M.
BANGALORE EXPRESS	Cen. Station 1-00 P.M.	Bangalore 7-40 P.M.	Bangalore 7-25 A.M.	Cen. Station 1-55 P.M.
BLUE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS	Cen. Station 9-15 P.M.	Ootacamund 12-05 P.M.	Ootacamund 3-00 P.M.	Cen. Station 6-30 A.M.
MALABAR EXPRESS	Cen. Station 8-05 P.M.	Mangalore 4-25 P.M.	Mangalore 9-50 A.M.	Cen. Station 7-20 A.M.
WALTAIR PASSENGER	Cen. Station 7-30 P.M.	Waltair 8-46 A.M.	Waltair 7-05 A.M.	Cen. Station 10-25 P.M.

Egmore Station (S. I. Ry.)

	DEP:	ARR:	DEP:	ARR:
INDO-CEYLON EXPRESS	Egmore 9-00 P.M.	Dhanushkodi 4-25 P.M.	Dhanushkodi 10-35 A.M.	Egmore 6-30 A.M.
TRIVANDRUM EXPRESS	Egmore 8-00 P.M.	Trivandrum 7-15 P.M.	Trivandrum 7-50 A.M.	Egmore 7-10 A.M.
TRIVANDRUM FAST PASSENGER	Egmore 9-30 P.M.	Trivandrum 5-25 A.M.	Trivandrum 9-20 P.M.	Egmore 5-50 A.M.

Governor F. E. James Speaks

Rotarian Governor F. E. James addressed a closed meeting of the Bangalore Rotary Club at a luncheon at the West End Hotel on December 19. Rotarian President L. J. MacIver presided.

ROTARIAN Governor James expressed his pleasure in being amidst Bangalore Rotarians and said since he had last been in Bangalore they had had the District Conference in Bangalore. From all accounts he had heard of it that had been the most successful District Conference they had held so far. He was glad to be able to thank the Rotarians of Bangalore that afternoon for their generous hospitality to the delegates at the last District Conference. If the forthcoming District Conference in Madras was going to be a success that would be due to the splendid reception which Bangalore had given the delegates to the last Conference—the delegates to the last Conference had been so impressed with the welcome they had then received that they would not hesitate to attend the next Conference in Madras.

That afternoon Governor James wanted to open one or two windows upon Rotary work in general which might provide members of the local club with some aspects of Rotary not usually seen in India. He had recently been to Europe on a flying visit among other things to preside over the Commission on Rotary International Administration. He had been given a good send-off from Karachi by Rotarian B. T. Thakur and had had an extremely comfortable flight to Europe on a Dutch aeroplane. Along with him there had been five other passengers. One of them was an Army officer who flew to England to get married but was returning to India by the P. and O.—which reminded him of the saying "Marry in haste, repent at leisure"! (Laughter).

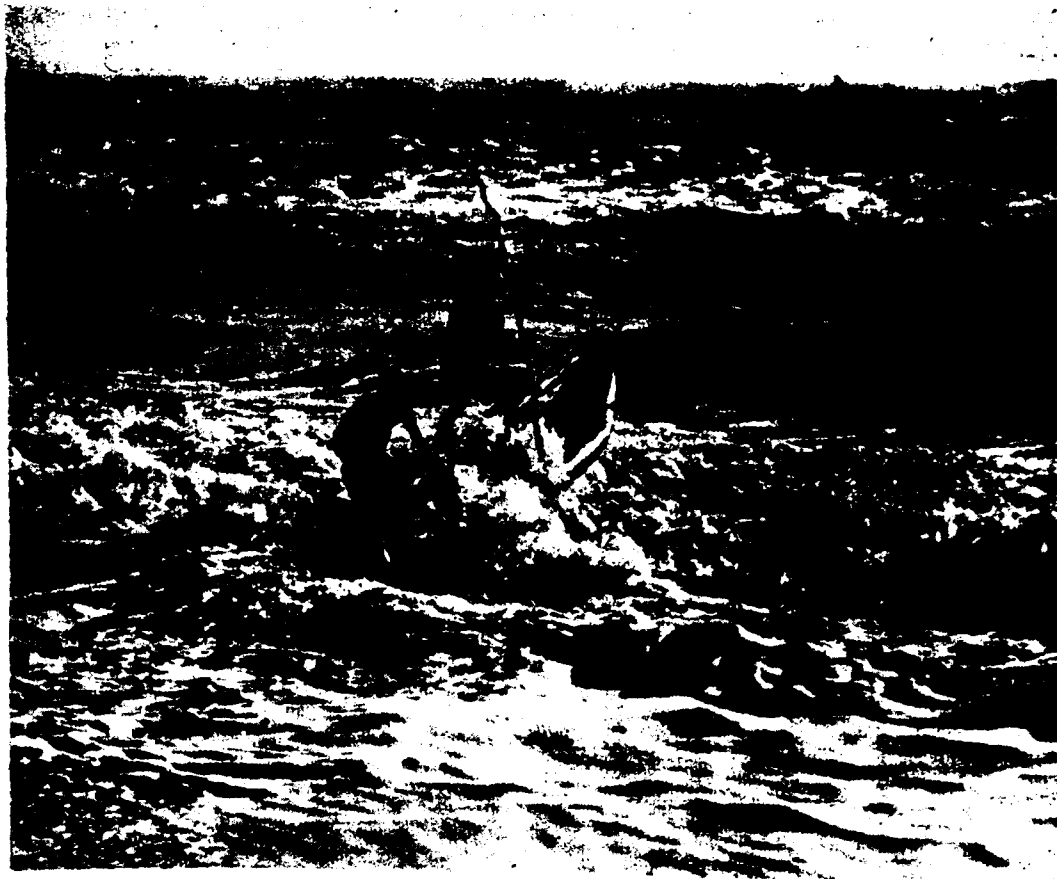
After giving equally humorous pen pictures of his fellow travellers, Governor James referred to the work of the Commission at Zurich and said all Rotarians had a general

idea of the way in which Rotary was administered. Each Rotary Club was an autonomous unit subject only to the legislation which might be passed by the Clubs themselves assembled at the annual International Convention. That Convention was the only body which could interfere with a Rotary Club, though as a rule it did not so interfere. In between the annual Conventions and a Rotary Club were the Board of Directors of R. I. and the officers of the R. I. in different parts of the world known as Governors of Districts. The Governor represented the R. I. in his District and was a voluntary officer, his clerical and travelling expenses being met by the R. I. There were at present 92 Districts.

They in India were in their first year as a pucca District and Rotarian James had been honoured by election as their first Governor. At their next Conference (in Madras in January 1937) they would have to elect his successor. He hoped that they would be able to get an able and experienced Rotarian to fill that office. It would be a good thing indeed if they could find an Indian Rotarian willing to take it up. If they did, at the forthcoming Convention at Nice, in June they would have, for the first time in the history of Rotary, an Indian Governor representing this District.

Referring to current trends in Rotary, Governor James said in certain countries Rotary tended to become a national (as opposed to International) organization. Rotary in Italy was a powerful organization. Membership in any Italian Rotary Club could only be had after the aspirant had satisfied the National Council of Rotary.

In Germany Rotary had experienced difficulties. The present regime in Germany had threatened the suppression of the Clubs



A FINE CAMERA STUDY OF A CATAMARAN, MADRAS.

which did not evict their Jewish members. That had placed Rotary Clubs in a difficult predicament. But the gesture of the Jewish members, who voluntarily resigned from Clubs, saved many of them from disintegration.

In China there was a strong move for a rapid extension of Rotary in the small country towns.

In S. America the problem of Rotary was concerned with the intense individualism of the Latin American as well as with his desire to claim close contact with the U.S.A.

Thus they saw, continued Governor James, that in different parts of the world Rotary tended to develop on different lines. Rotary

administrative machinery which had been developed when Rotary had been confined to America required certain modifications to meet its present world-wide organization. That was the problem which the Commission over which he presided at Zurich had set itself to examine. The Commission sat for eight days and reached some conclusions and its report would be published by May 1937.

Governor James said that Rotary Administration was developing towards a decentralization of control and administrative service.

Referring to the forthcoming District Conference, Governor James appealed to Bangalore to send as many of its leading



THE HIGH COURT BUILDINGS, MADRAS.

Rotarians to Madras as possible. Colombo was sending a large delegation, and so, he hoped, were Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta. Malaya was sending a special delegate to Madras who would represent R. I. at the Conference.

Madras was taking tremendous pains and incurring considerable expense to make the Conference a success and it was up to the other Clubs in the District to respond suitably, by sending as large a delegation as possible.

Continuing, Governor James said, "I understand that a controversy has been aroused by an editorial in the *E. R. W.* concerning the Bangalore Club. The *E. R. W.* is published under the authority of the District Governor and normally the editorials appearing in the *E. R. W.* appear under the authority and with the approval of the Governor. But due to my absence and the change in editorship I was not in a position to approve of everything. Perhaps something has been published which might appear as a criticism of the Bangalore Club. If there has happened anything of

the kind I would ask you to bear in mind that that has been due to the tremendous enthusiasm in his work of the present editor. (Hear, hear). You must remember that Rotarian Munro has a very difficult job to do. He has produced an amazingly good magazine in a very short time. The success of the magazine depends on the cooperation which he receives from Clubs in this District. I hope that you will all support Rotarian Munro in his difficult work." (Cheers).

In the course of the discussion Rotarian Secretary Krishnaswamy asked what status the six delegates proposed to be sent to Madras by Bangalore would occupy at the Conference, in view of the fact that Bangalore was entitled only to send two voting members on the basis of the Clubs' membership.

Rotarian James said that all the delegates sent by Bangalore would be free to participate in, and vote on, discussions on the floor of the Conference. The restricted voting power, based on the club's membership, would apply only when the Governor's nomination was being held. Rotarian James



A PANORAMA, ADYAR. In the middle distance is seen "Chettinad House," where Rotarian Delegates will be entertained on January 21, 1937.

thought it would be a good idea for the Bangalore Club to empower one of its members attending the Conference to record the two votes to which Bangalore was entitled.

Rotarian President L. J. MacIver suggested that Clubs in this District would be helped if the Governor could furnish them in advance with the names of candidates proposed for the office of Governor. That would help the individual clubs to give a mandate to its delegate in the matter of the Governor's election.

Rotarian James said that the Calcutta Club had asked him to stand for re-election. High as he deemed that honour, Rotarian James feared he could not do so on account of his other work. If other nominations were received by him Rotarian James would circularize the Clubs.

Rotarian Gilbert Fowler asked in what general directions Rotary Clubs in Italy and Germany engaged themselves in the matter of community service.

Rotarian James referred to the boys work, hospital work, exchange of Rotarians families and similar work done in Europe. He said that the main thing to bear in mind was that Rotary was largely a personal matter. There was not a bit of use in Clubs aggressively going out and looking out for openings for service when no natural opportunity for service came their way. As far as the 89th District was concerned one of the best things they could do was to ensure that at least their membership was thoroughly representative of each community in their area. Even by the very fact of bringing together round a common table such representatives, Rotary was doing a great thing.

Mistress (to new maid): "Be careful when you dust these pictures, Mary; they are all Old Masters."

Maid: "Good gracious! Who'd ever think you'd been married all those times, mum!"

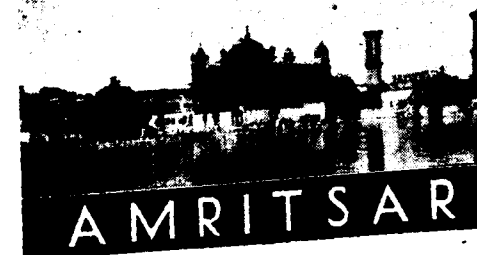
News from the Clubs



President: G. V. Mavlanker.
Secretary: R. K. Heble.

Two dinner meetings were held in November, on the 3rd and the 17th. There were no speeches at these meetings; but at the first meeting, Col. Harty, who recently returned from leave, gave an interesting account of his visit to a Rotary Club in England. At the second dinner meeting Rtn. Patel, of the Baroda Club, was a welcome guest.

The following new members were elected and will be welcomed at the dinner meeting to be held on December 15: Khan Shri Faiz Muhammad Khan, Mr. Surottam P. Hatheesing, Mr. G. R. Idnami, Mr. G. B. Mohile, Mr. R. Natarajan, Mr. M. M. Parikh, Mr. W. H. Philips and Mr. Jehangir M. Rao.



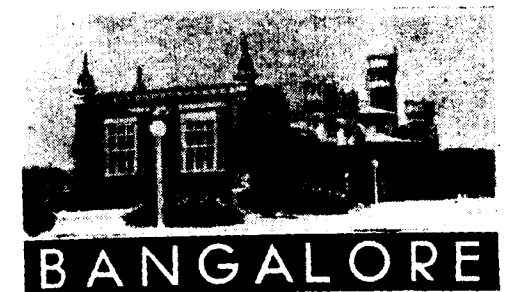
President: Rai Saheb Lala Labh Chand Mehra.
Secretary: Santokh Singh.

At the dinner meeting held on October 27, Dr. M. D. Taseer spoke on "Kipling and India". He said that India owed a great

debt to Kipling who had once for all placed India on a firm footing in English Literature. The speaker traced the references to India in English literary writings and said that, in spite of fairly frequent references to India by classical writers in English, no great volume had been devoted to India till Kipling saw fit to immortalise "Anglo-Indian India" in his inimitable verses. Following the Indian Mutiny the "garrison mentality" was greatly intensified and there was a governing minority in a majority of foreigners. Kipling was the product of that period.

Continuing, the speaker gave a well-balanced criticism of *Kim* and pointed out how that great story revealed Kipling and his India in true colours and true perspective as Kipling saw it.

(Reports of meetings held during November have not been received up till the time of going to Press.—Ed.)



President: L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.
Secretary: K. R. Krishnaswamy.

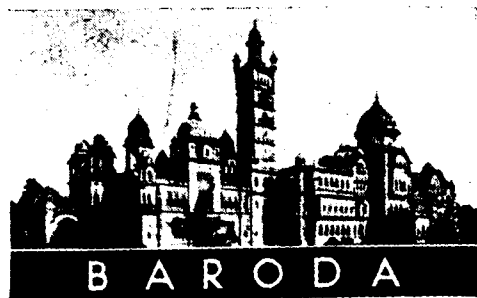
The first meeting for the month was held on November 4, when Rtn. H. Richardson, who recently returned from England, gave us a talk on his impressions of Rotary during his stay in the north of England. He gave a detailed account of the efforts made by the Rotary Clubs in Tyneside to provide employment for the army of unemployed in that part of England. He visited the Clubs in Doncaster, Newcastle and Whitely Bay and brought greetings to the Bangalore

Club from all those Clubs. Though Rtn. Richardson did not address any meeting of those Clubs he came in close contact with their officials who accorded him quite a warm welcome.

There was no doubt, said Rtn. Richardson, that in England Rotary had become an institution of truly great value. In connection with the troublous times experienced in the distressed area around Jarrow, the Newcastle Rotary Club, in co-operation with the M. P. for the area, made great efforts to focus public attention on the gravity of the situation and undertook organized efforts to relieve the situation. Though the Rotary Club of Newcastle had not succeeded in all its efforts in that direction yet something had been gained and the Tyne Commissioners had been prevailed upon to improve the prospects of regaining for Jarrow the steel trade it had lost.

In Jarrow itself there was a Rotary Club which was doing its utmost to relieve the suffering caused by unemployment. Rtn. Richardson painted a graphic picture of the conditions obtaining in that area.

At the luncheon meeting held on November 21, there was a fairly good attendance. Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao gave a short talk in the course of which he narrated his experiences in Mysore over a period of about sixty years. His account of Mysore furnished a graphic picture of conditions as they obtained about 50 years ago.



President: Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar.
Secretary: A. B. Pandya.

The third dinner meeting of the Baroda Club was held on November 14 at the Baroda Guest House Hotel. The Secretary

welcomed the President, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, who had been absent for two months due to his representation of India at the League of Nations.

Rtn. Pandya, the Secretary, addressed the meeting on "Small Industries". He pleaded for honesty among labourers and distributors, scientific organisation of sales and purchase of raw materials, and the extension of power among cottage workers. The speaker referred to the Rotarian ideal of uprightness in the distribution of quality goods. He advocated the sub-division of small industries into independent units for the production of small parts.



President: Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria.
Secretaries: R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig.

Our Duty to the Village: At the first meeting for the month, held on November 3, Rtn. Dr. V. K. Dongre gave an interesting address on "The City, its obligation towards the villages". The collection at this meeting, Rs. 122-7-0, was handed over to the Poppy Day Fund.

In the course of his address, Dr. V. K. Dongre said that the city drew its population, its raw products, its food supplies, and, in short, practically everything required for its existence, from the countryside. On the other hand the city had to house the large population which flowed into it from the countryside, provide them with comfort and place at their disposal all the advantages of civilised life. The influx from the village into the city was beneficial in as much as it brought fresh vigour and strength

into the city; but, at the same time, it was a potential danger as it might also bring in diseases and even epidemics. The city was, therefore, deeply interested and concerned in the well-being and prosperity of the population in the countryside.

The speaker next dealt with the three essentials of civilised life—a good water supply, good roads and sanitation—which were lacking in the villages. He drew a vivid picture of the rigours of village life, the poor conditions in which the inhabitants lived, the difficulties of water supply and the various kinds of diseases resulting from these.

The improvement of the villages had till now been dubbed a "local problem." The first condition for the successful removal of the defects was to treat it as a "general problem". The linking-up of the hundreds of distant villages by good roads would make it possible for other remedies to be applied effectively.

Bombay contributed largely to the road fund, and there was no reason why part of that fund should not be made available for constructing roads in the countryside. It was a duty which the city owed to the countryside.

Rtn. T. R. S. Kynnersley proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

At the luncheon meeting on November 10, Rtn. Dr. S. M. Pagar, of the Baroda Club, was a welcome visitor. Rtns. Pointon and Brough, returned from leave, were welcomed.

The President presented to the Club the Flag of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, California, forwarded by Rtn. Ridland.

Architectural Fables and Foibles: This was the subject of an address delivered at this meeting by Rtn. C. Batley.

In the course of his talk, Rtn. Batley criticized the attitude of the Government in regard to the disposal of plots facing the Oval, and suggested that a comprehensive town-planning scheme should be worked out for the whole of Bombay and the suburbs at a representative conference of those interested.

If anybody ever wanted to seek the advice of an architect, said Rtn. Batley, he would begin by giving him his entire confidence so that, as real friends, they, with their mutual friend the contractor, might eventually solve whatever problem was under consideration. Lacking such confidence, it was far better for the three to part company at once, for nothing was ever carried forward successfully if the parties pulled in different directions. In India, during the last century, conditions of practice and professional status were at such a low ebb that in most cases clients had come to look upon an architect "as little more than a superior kind of maistri", to whom they might deign to give orders but whose design they might mess about in any way the whim of the moment moved them, entirely forgetting that that was "just the very worst way to get the best out of him".

How much wiser in his own generation was Sir Christopher Wren when he played a little joke on the Aldermen of Windsor! He had been commissioned to design their town hall and, when it was nearing completion, they made a tour of inspection with him. They felt nervous, doubtless knowing their own weightiness, because there were so few columns in the basement supporting the structure of the great hall above and suggested that two further columns be inserted in order to insure against the collapse of the building. Sir Christopher assured them that everything was all right without them, but, as they persisted, he introduced the two extra columns but took good care that the tops of their capitals fell short of the floor beams above by an inch or two. Both parties were satisfied, and those columns stood there to-day, just as far as ever from the beams they were supposed to support as when they were built! Every fable should have a moral, and that one was surely that "clients would be better advised not to meddle with things of which they know little or nothing."

Another human weakness of clients, from which Indian benefactors were not altogether free, was to insist on their names being commemorated on the buildings to which they donated. "This, to most men's mind,

turns a work of charity at once into a cheap advertisement."

Referring to town planning schemes, Rtn. Batley pointed out that a scheme was prepared for Bombay in 1921, by one of the most eminent of town planners, Mr. Davidge. It brought within its purview not only the Back Bay Reclamation, but also that to the east, on the harbour side of Colaba. That plan must have cost Government quite a large sum. Yet when modifications of that plan were discussed, no one had suggested a reference to its author in order to ascertain his opinions and suggestions thereon. "To me such a callous meddling with so fine a scheme, without even an apology to its author, is unbelievable and well nigh sacrilegious. Most of the modifications seemed to have been made in order to sell the smallest parcel of land for the highest possible price, regardless of the inevitable result that the purchasers and their architects were then bound, in order to get any return at all, to overload the tiny plots to the maximum extent the building regulations allowed. Hence what some one has called a row of square boxes now overlooks Bombay's finest open space."

"It was most undignified for Government, Rtn. Batley thought, to depend on the blind auctioning of the plots. With experts at their command it should be possible to settle what the land was really worth, if reasonably developed, to set that price upon it, and to sell it at that price to the first willing purchaser that came along. "We have surely had enough of blind-auctioning in the tragedy of Ballard Estate. Moreover, instead of discussing how narrow the roads and open spaces could be, Government should surely have seen how liberal it could afford to be in such matters."

"The grand Marine Drive should have been double its contemplated width, with fine public gardens and lawns stretching down the sea-front, and that road could then have been lined, on the land side, with luxury hotels and flats, with fine gymkhanas and clubs, and with places of amusement, which would have made the stretch of sea-front from Chowpatty to Colaba one of the finest and most attractive in the world." The little boarding houses that already

disfigured the Oval would become practically slums almost by the time the Marine Drive and the Central Road plots were developed. Much the same policy seemed to govern the lay-out of the Queen's Road and Colaba Station areas.

It was high time that a really representative conference of those interested was held and a proper and comprehensive town-planning policy worked out for the whole of Bombay, its environment and suburbs. Rtn. Batley assured all interested that the Institute of Architects would be only too delighted to place its professional knowledge at the disposal of such a conference, and collaborate with it and the authorities concerned.

Rtn. W. J. Maloney proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Rtns. A. B. Pandya (of Baroda) and J. R. Vakil (of Ahmedabad) were among the visitors at the meeting on November 17. Rtns. W. H. Hammond, A. B. Lawson and N. S. Guzdar returned from leave and were welcomed.

The Value and Joys of Travel: Rtn. Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, speaking on "Westward-Ho-Eastward!", said:

"It is one of the joys of travel that one sees a diversity of men and places, a diversity of the conditions in which men live and work, and a diversity of habits, religions, moral codes, forms of Government and social structure. Underlying this diversity there is the one-ness of humanity to be found everywhere."

Lt.-Col. Bhatia said that a very good way to live up to Rotary ideals was to travel widely, as the opportunities to develop friendships offered in this way were unbounded. That was his excuse for having selected the subject "Westward-Ho-Eastward!"

The speaker then described his journey round the world. Starting from Bombay on April 23, 1935, he and some others set sail westward, visiting Port Said, Cairo, Alexandria. From Alexandria, they travelled to Brindisi and Venice. They then proceeded to Paris, via the Simplon Pass, and thence to London. After a stay of

two months and a half in England, they sailed on August 3, 1935, for New York.

New York, with its gigantic sky-scrapers, its overhead railways and the speed of the traffic in its streets, the speaker said, was different from anything one had seen in Europe or any other country. It possessed the tallest and largest buildings and some of the finest hospitals and medical schools in the world.

After leaving New York, the party visited cities on the east coast of the United States, travelling to New Haven, Boston, Washington and other places. They then returned to New York and proceeded to Havana. The chief interest, from a medical man's point of view, of that city was that it was there that the well-known Reed Commission had done its work which had resulted in the extermination of yellow fever in Havana and the Panama Canal zone.

From Havana, the party sailed through the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal. In the City of Panama they saw a number of Indians doing business in silks and curios. Sailing along the coast of Central America, they reached Los Angeles, and then travelled to San Francisco and Hawaii. From there they went to Japan and Shanghai. After short halts at Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the party returned to Bombay on October 22, 1935.

A trip of that sort was well within the reach of men with moderate means, continued Lt.-Col. Bhatia. They found that human nature was the same all the world over. That knowledge was an education in itself, but, more than that, it promoted toleration, which was the essence of goodwill towards all mankind. That was a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Rotarian T. W. Borough proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

The highspot of the month's activities was the Dinner-Dance held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on November 24. There were present 62 members and 210 guests, besides a visiting Rotarian from Bangalore. H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne honoured the Club by their presence. Lady Brabourne presented the

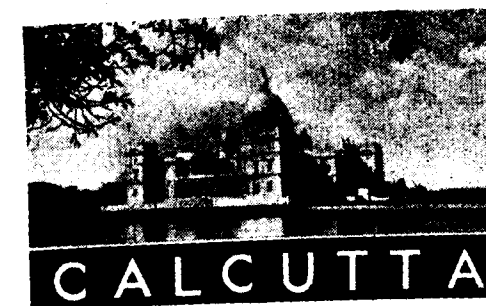
prizes among the winners in the Golf and Billiard tournaments conducted by the Club.

The Golf Tournament was won by Rtn. A. T. Johnson. Rtn. J. G. Anderson was the runner-up in this event. The prizes for this event were donated by Rtn. H. A. O'Connor and Rtn. Donald G. Hill.

The Snooker Tournament was won by Rtn. A. A. Walter and the Runner-up was Rtn. A. Hague. The prizes for this event were donated by Rtn. Stanley Walker.

President Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria proposed the toast of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Brabourne. Honorary Rtn. Lord Brabourne replied in suitable terms.

It was a thoroughly enjoyable evening and the large gathering of Rotarians and the larger gathering of guests returned home with the feeling of an evening well spent.



President: Dr. A. C. Ukil.

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton.

The following items arising out of Directors and Committee Meetings may be of interest.

Directors Meeting: We were fortunate in having Rtn. Bryant with us for our November meeting and provided him with material and suggestions in regard to suitable places in this part of India for the opening up of new clubs. Since then, we are able to report that Dacca and Jamshedpur are well on the way, whilst Dhanbad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Muzaffarpur, Asinsol and Chittagong are scheduled for investigation. It was arranged to lay the usual wreath on the Cenotaph on Armistice Day.

Public Affairs Committee: The Safety First sub-committee have progressed up to the point of having arranged an inaugural conference on December 17 (to be presided over by the Chief Justice of Bengal) to deal with the formation of a Bengal Provincial branch of the Safety First Association of India. The Commissioner of Police, the Chief Inspector of Factories, the Mayor of Calcutta and other prominent citizens are taking active part in the conference.

The Committee have also been taking active steps to rouse the Corporation from its lethargy in the matter of the Beggar Problem legislation and, with the aid of press publicity, have at last succeeded in getting the subject placed on the Corporation's agenda. There are signs that something constructive will be done before very long. A conference is now being arranged with important members of the Corporation.

The Fellowship Committee are making advance arrangements for the Annual Children's Treat which will take place in January.

Safety-First Sub-Committee: At a meeting held on November 9, this Committee approved of the draft brochure entitled "Safety First in Bengal." It was decided to print this brochure for wide distribution. The meeting sanctioned the purchase of Safety First posters and determined upon the procedure to be adopted at the public meeting to be held on December 17.

Rotarians to Address University Students: The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University generally welcomed the proposal of the Club to the effect that Rotarians might deliver addresses to University students on business and vocational subjects. The Vocational Guidance sub-committee is now engaged in drawing up a detailed programme of such addresses by Rotarians.

Publicity Committee: This Committee met on November 24, and considered the suggestions regarding possible modes of Rotarian publicity contained in a R. I. News Letter (published on Page 6 of the E. R. W. for November). The Committee generally decided to adopt those suggestions with a view to letting the public know what Rotary is and does.

The first meeting for the month was held on November 3 with President Ukil in the chair. The meeting began with the contribution of a ray of sunshine by the President for some confusion over the minutes of a previous meeting! The ladies and the guests of members were welcomed by Rtn. S. C. Bose. He was rather unwise to mention that that was the first time he had had that task to perform, as he would probably get it now very regularly! Rtn. Mousell then gave the toast of the Rotary Club of Ararat, Victoria.

Club business, so far as the President and the Secretary were concerned, consisted of a number of letters, the most interesting of which was one from Bombay advising that where people join their Club having already been Rotarians in other towns, no entrance fee would be charged. A very sensible idea this, in a country where people are likely to be transferred from one town to another for lengthy periods. Someone said that Rtn. Langham had not announced himself and although he was able to prove that he had, he had to add a ray to the box; to add insult to injury, his accuser who was likewise mulcted, sent over to him to borrow one!

Land-Building Rivers: Rtn. F. C. Temple then gave his talk on this subject. He explained that rivers bringing down silt with them gradually built up their banks as well as their beds, and although the latter were scoured in the monsoon, they were more than built up again in the following season with the result that in time the bed of the river was often above the level of the surrounding country. The trouble about building up bunds was that they might preserve the land on one side from inundation, only at the expense of the land on the other side, and prevented the land from getting the benefit of the silt. Rivers should be more or less allowed to have their normal swing. The swing of rivers was determined by natural factors such as watersheds and contours, and rivers like the Bagmati had a swing width of about 15 miles in a period of about 15 to 20 years. Slower moving and larger rivers such as the Ganges had a very much longer swing period. If in the case of the Ganges at the Hardinge Bridge the swing period

was nearing completion, nothing on earth could keep the river under the bridge!

A very interesting discussion followed and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Rtn. Temple.

At the meeting on November 10, it was noticed that the array of flags was increasing at a good pace.

Rtn. H. W. Bryant in Calcutta: It was a pleasure to have the Field Representative, Rtn. H. W. Bryant, make his first, though rather belated, visit to the first Club in this District. He began by pointing out that Rotary International was not unmindful of the considerable amount of useful work that the Calcutta Club had put in and how the experience of the working of the Calcutta Club had been of considerable guidance in the development of Rotary in the District. He gave the Club some useful hints on such subjects as Conferences, Membership, Classification, etc.

After congratulating the Calcutta Rotarians on the efficient working of "the oldest Club in the District" Rtn. Bryant urged them to use their influence to extend the Rotary movement in Bengal, by assuming the responsibility of a parent and watching its own children grow up in Bengal.

He said: "It is the duty of Rotarians to create in a community the desire for Rotary. Rotarians in extending Rotary are seeking to give, not to get. Further, it is better to risk a failure of a club than to withhold Rotary from any community."

"At the close of 1935 the 89th District had 10 clubs. To-day there are 15, and more clubs are being formed in Hyderabad, Nagpur and Surat with possibilities to be explored in Mysore, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Rawalpindi, Lucknow and other towns."

"Here in your region Jamshedpur, Patna, Dacca, Chittagong and Kulti have been thought of. I am desirous of conferring with groups of leading men with a view to introducing them to this International Movement. It is a potential force in India at this time for the promotion of goodwill and understanding. It can and does sweeten public life. I look forward to

hearing from a number of interested people in Bengal and to forming new clubs this month.

"Fundamentally, Rotary is a philosophy of life that undertakes to reconcile the ever present conflict between the desire to profit for one's self and the duty and consequent impulse to serve others. This philosophy is the philosophy of service—service above self—and is based on the practical ethical principle that he profits most who serves best."

"There is no dearth of goodwill in the world", concluded Mr. Bryant. "What is lacking is a common ground. This goodwill needs crystallizing and Rotary does just that. It gives a common ground from which we can understand the other man's point of view. It has given us a ground in which we can understand to a much greater extent what he is thinking, and most important of all, gives us a chance of understanding why he thinks it."

Rtn. Mathews enquired as to the difficulty of obtaining speakers in very small clubs. Mr. Bryant said that there was a good number of clubs who met without having a speaker.

Rtn. Buchanan deplored the fact that while efforts were made to obtain new Rotarians little was done to persuade ex-Rotarians to return to the fold. Rtn. Bryant replied advising occasional dinners to which ex-Rotarians might be invited.

Rtn. Boothroyd, having brought the only lady present, is to be excused for asking why women are excluded from Rotary. It would appear from the reply that this state of affairs may be remedied in the near future.

The President, Dr. Ukil, having thanked the speaker, reviewed the possibility of filling the vacant classifications and also stressed the importance of regular attendance.

At the meeting on November 17, Rtn. Basil Mathews, of the Rotary Club of Folkestone, was introduced and welcomed. Rtn. Delph then gave the toast of the Folkestone Club to which Rtn. Basil Mathews responded.

Rtn. H. W. Bryant spoke about the satisfactory prospects of forming a Club at Jamshedpur (since formed) and of his forthcoming efforts in regard to Kulti, Dacca, Patna and Lucknow.

After a decision had been arrived at about the price to be paid for the Club luncheons, attention was devoted to the problem of attendance. The President explained that personal letters had been sent to bad attenders requesting them to attend that closed meeting and tell the Club what was wrong with the Club that they did not put in their quota of attendance.

Rtn. Buchanan said that there was really a bright side to things, as those members who were regular in attendance and in committee work were turning out useful work. He said the real remedy lay in lopping off the withered branches from the healthy trunk and using greater care in the selection of new members. It was also pointed out that if in filling up the classifications care was taken to see that each representative of a business or vocation was really the "top man" in that classification better attendance records could be secured.

In conclusion, Rtn. Bryant made two useful suggestions: one in connexion with the careful scrutiny of the unfilled classifications and the people members had in mind to fill them up with; and, the other to the effect that the first 20 or 25 minutes of each meeting should be devoted purely to the consumption of the meal so that the harassed businessman could consume his tiffin in the peace of mind so desirable for proper digestion!

At the meeting on November 24 the chief item of interest under club business was the announcement of receipt of a photograph of H. E. the Viceroy and good news as to the prospects of forming a Club at Dacca. Rtn. Buchanan, who had been present at the inaugural meeting of the Jamshedpur Club, on November 23, told us about it. Things certainly seem to be moving forward in Bengal.

Standardisation of Agricultural Products: Mr. D. C. Ghose gave us an address on this important subject. He drew our attention to the difficulties that

beset the agriculturist as a result of the depression. He ascribed the loss of foreign markets partly to the post-war dislocation and partly to the antiquated methods of production. The very poor reputation enjoyed by Indian agricultural produce in foreign markets was a further factor.

Mr. Ghose said that the standardisation of products promised to result in all-round improvement. In support of this view he gave interesting statistical data of work done in this field by the Governments in Canada and in the U. S. A. and by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in India. In order to achieve an effective system of standardisation it was essential to have State intervention and legislation.

In the course of the discussion, Sir Coyajee Jehangir said that the beneficial results which would accrue by adopting a system of acceptable standards made it worth their while to keep on hammering at the need for standardisation till they achieved their purpose.



President: Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty.

Secretary: H. R. Mills.

The second meeting of this newly formed Club was held on October 20, at the Malabar Hotel. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Garstin, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, gave a thrilling talk on his experiences on the North-West Frontier. He contrasted that country with the rest of India and presented pictures of the tribal life in and around the Khyber Pass. He explained the system of blood feuds and gave it as his considered opinion that no other pro-

fession but that of arms was possible in a country where life was held so cheap as in the N.-W. Frontier.

National Finance: The next meeting of the Club was held on November 7, when Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President, spoke on the system of national finance in India. He said that the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms had aimed at starting provincial autonomy in India by enabling each province to manage its own affairs. Each province was to have considerable financial powers. They were to have collected and spent their own money. To make such an arrangement effective it had been necessary to make a division of the revenue sources as between the Central and the Provincial Governments. Accordingly revenues from stamps, excise and lands were apportioned to the provinces while those from customs and income-tax were allotted to the Central Government. Apart from that demarcation, residuary powers of taxation were vested in the Central Government. That was the system under which they had worked till the present day. In the early years of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, the deficit budgets of the Central Government had led to the Weston Award by which each Province was required to contribute a percentage to the Central funds. But in the past 4 or 5 years no Province had been called upon to contribute to the Central Government.

The defects of the arrangement, continued Sir Shanmukham Chetty, were that the flexible sources of revenue were allotted to the Central Government while the expanding sources of expenditure formed part of the provincial governments' nation-building activities. In short, an inelastic revenue had to meet an expanding demand while an elastic revenue was made available to an authority the demands on whom were non-expanding.

The total revenue of Rs. 81 crores derived by the Central Government was made up of Rs. 54 crores from Customs, 16 crores from income-tax, 8.5 crores from salt, 2.5 crores from miscellaneous sources and 1 crore from the management of currency. The expenditure was: 50.5 crores on

defence, 13 crores on debt charges, 11 crores on civil administration, 2.5 crores on buildings, and 5 crores on miscellaneous heads.

Their problem for the future was to increase the financial resources of the Central Government and also to give the provinces a more elastic revenue. There was a proposal to allot 50 per cent. of income-tax to the provinces. But it looked as though the provinces would have to wait a long time for that award!

There was a discussion and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker proposed by Rtn. White.

History of Naval Ports: The second meeting for the month was held on November 21, when Rtn. R. C. Bristow spoke on the History of Naval Ports. He said:

The necessity for an English Navy arose first in the reign of Alfred the Great, when, after the battle of Edington, in 878, and the Treaty of Wedmore in the same year, the beginnings of a Navy were formed in order to reinforce the word of the treaty. That this precaution was necessary was proved by the fact that from 880 practically to the time of king Alfred's death in 900 the Danes were continually troublesome and had to be kept from landing on the coast. The Navy as it then existed was a levy on the sea-bordering councils to provide a certain number of ships and the policy was a defensive one. This policy had existed practically until the present day. The towns largely concerned were the Cinque ports, viz., Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney and Hythe, to which Wirchelsea and Rye were added later. In the time of William the Conqueror the line of coast represented by these ports was given independent jurisdiction and in the reign of Edward I provided 57 ships for a period of the year under the old feudal system. During the same period, however, the Navy was supplemented by King's ships and in 1190 the title of Admiral came into use for the first time, not however as an officer performing the functions of a present Admiral. In this latter sense the post of Admiral dates from 1360, and the post of First Sea Lord and the formation of a Navy Board from the time of Henry VIII, who took a great interest in the development

of the Navy and obtained part of the money for so doing from the confiscation of monastic property.

It was easy to see, therefore, that principal naval ports would be Chatham and Portsmouth and that later when trouble with Spain arose the existing port of Plymouth would be developed for naval purposes. As over 70% of the food supply to Great Britain and even more of the raw materials came from abroad, the same policy of defending the sea route became essential to the life of the British nation. Hence arose the chain of ports, Portsmouth, Gibraltar, Malta, Plymouth, Bermuda, Halifax, and in the Far East, Hong Kong. Latterly, for the same reasons of defence, the ports of Rosyth and Singapore have had to be added.

The activities of the Admiralty at a naval port were much greater than was generally supposed and it was convenient to take a major port like Portsmouth and go through it in detail. Taking the establishments in their order, there was first of all Fort Blockhouse where the submarines were stationed and the crews trained, the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar where ships' crews from the Captain downwards were attended to, the experimental tank where models of vessels were tested before construction, the large victualling yard where all the food and drink of the Navy were kept and where indeed the actual slaughtering of animals took place for consumption on board ship. Then there were the barracks where the Royal Marines of the Fleet kept their separate traditions, the explosives depot at Priddys Hard where cartridge and shells and all kinds of explosives were prepared, tested and stored; the mine depot at Frater where a similar routine and investigation work went on continuously.

Coming down on the other side of the harbour, there was the large wireless station at Horsea Island, connected with the old signalling vessel the "Vernon", the staff of which have now grown out of all proportion, and still further south the gunnery school at Whale Island, and then the main dockyard itself. The main dockyard consisted of an enormous area of wharves and docks where ship-building, machinery, electrical, and civil engineering operations were constantly

going forward and where the Naval Store Officer and the other Officers of the yard exercised their respective functions.

Taking a vertical section through one or two of departments, there would be at Haslar Hospital a Surgeon Rear-Admiral in charge, four surgeon captains, about a dozen surgeon commanders, 24 or 30 nursing sisters, several ward masters and, of course, a whole host of sick bed attendants. Looking down the civil engineering department, there would be a Superintending Engineer in charge with perhaps 3 or 4 civil engineers and half a dozen assistants, all working in the yard and at the various outports referred to. Over all there was the Admiral Superintendent whose duty was to co-ordinate the reports of the various officers and present them to the Admiralty in an agreed form. There was a clear cut division of responsibility, the officers of the yard corresponding direct with the officers of their particular secretariat on matters within certain spheres, but, where agreement was necessary between several officers, the report was sent from the Admiral Superintendent to the Secretary of the Admiralty who referred it to the different heads of departments before the matter finally reached the Board of the Lord Commissioners."

Rtn. D. Raghavendra Rao thanked the lecturer for his very interesting talk. The vote of thanks was carried with much acclamation.



President: G. L. Yule.

Secretary: Wm. Falconer.

Different aspects of Education and Religion were the subjects under consideration at two of our meetings last month, the first being dealt with by the Principal

of Ananda College and the second by the Lecturer in Oriental Languages at University College.

Rtn. P. de S. Kularatne, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (London), was the first speaker, and on Nov. 5 he entertained an appreciative audience with his views on possible improvements in the system of Education in Ceylon. In the course of his address he pointed out that many thousands of rupees were spent by the state in maintaining sometimes as many as four schools in an outstation where only one was really necessary, and he expressed the opinion that all schools should be of one type so far as the state is concerned, whether they were for the poor or for the rich.

Mr. Kularatne does not look with favour on the "English-speaking, trousered man" among the Sinhalese, who tends to produce an inferiority complex among the "Sinhalese-speaking, cloth man", with consequent lack of manliness and confidence in the latter and the ultimate deterioration of the race. He advocated a proper survey of the schools of the Island to see that schools were only established where they were necessary and that they were the right type of schools to serve the children of the place. The lecture was much appreciated and Mr. Kularatne showed a keen appreciation of the difficulties of the case and a lively desire to better the lot of the out-station dwellers.

Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, M.A., PH.D., (London), gave us an interesting account, at the meeting on November 19 of the Congress of Religions recently held in London. Invitations sent to leaders of thought in different countries were largely responded to, and the Congress which, as the speaker pointed out, needed courageous organisation, was a most successful one. Great credit was due to Sir Francis Younghusband for his fearless advocacy of the Congress and to the Gaekwar of Baroda for his generous financial assistance.

Dr. Malalasekera felt that the present stage in history, when not only one religion

but all religions are threatened with extinction, justified concerted action for a common cause, and he told us that although there were strong divergencies of opinion on the problems discussed at the Congress, these "were not the result of warring creeds but of strong convictions"—rather a fine distinction it seemed to some of his audience.

Dr. Malalasekera's address certainly gave us food for thought, and he received a hearty vote of thanks for his stimulating talk.

On November 12 Rn. R. L. Buell, American Consul, Colombo, gave us a most excellent resumé of the 1936 International Rotary Convention which he attended at Atlantic City, U.S.A., some months ago.

The fact that in 1905 there existed one Rotary Club of 4 members while there are now 4,000 clubs with 170,000 members seems to indicate that there must be something in Rotary, and Rtn. Buell is firmly of this opinion. He has an inspiring belief in the ideal of Service and our Club is fortunate in having been represented by him at this great Convention.

Among many interesting stories of the happenings at Atlantic City, Mr. Buell told us of a request by the Rotary Club of Barking, London, for a re-statement of Rotary's views on International service. There was strong opposition to any hard and fast definition of what Rotary should do in this matter, largely from the Rotary Clubs of Britain, and it was felt that anything which might be construed into giving Rotary a political bias should be avoided at all costs.

Mr. Buell paid a tribute to the sterling character of Rtn. Will R. Manier, Jr., the new President of Rotary International, and to an inspiring speech by Dr. C. T. Wang of the Shanghai Rotary Club who described Rotary as the meeting ground for the goodwill of the citizens of the city, the state, the country, and the world, giving it as his opinion that plenty of goodwill existed but that it lacked, except for Rotary,

a common ground where it can be gathered together and made a real force.

Mr. Buell was heartily thanked for his eloquent address.

Our meeting on November 26 was in the nature of an innovation. It was a "Ladies' Day" and took the form of an evening entertainment at the Galle Face Hotel.

From 6 till 8 p.m. members and their guests enjoyed refreshments, music, and dancing, with a surprise attraction in a most excellent cabaret performance.

At one stage the President made a few remarks, chiefly for the benefit of our guests, in which he explained the origin and objects of Rotary and emphasised the fact that the general policy of Rotary is not to attempt to advance its objects by corporate action but rather to stimulate individuals to apply our principles of service, as individuals, and thus by unobtrusive methods to advance the cause of "service before self". When concluding, the President urged all wives to insist on their husbands going to the Madras Conference—and taking them too!

Later on Rtn. Vandersmagt named several members who he considered could have been fittingly called upon, in preference to himself, to give us the story of their young lives. The audience was very well satisfied with Rtn. Vandersmagt's story, and doubtless those he mentioned were more than pleased that he and not they had the task to perform.

Dancing was kept up enthusiastically until the orchestra was forced to apply the closure, and there were many expressions of appreciation of an excellently arranged entertainment. The hotel management deserves a special vote of thanks for their first-class organization and there was evidence of painstaking, though unobtrusive, work on the part of the Fellowship Committee of the Club, of which Rtn. Kitching is suspected to have been a very active member.



President: J. L. Keenan.

Secretary: H. Chew.

The inaugural meeting of this new Club in this District was held on November 23 with Mr. J. L. Keenan in the Chair. In his opening speech the Chairman referred to the preliminary meeting held on November 16 when it had been decided to form a committee of those then present to consider the formation of a Club in Jamshedpur. He was glad to note that that proposal had been cordially received and called upon Rtn. H.W. Bryant, the Field Representative, to address the meeting.

Rtn. Bryant spoke on the aims and objects of Rotary and requested Rtn. Buchanan, of the Calcutta Rotary Club, to address the meeting about the working of the Calcutta Club. Rtn. Buchanan did so and answered a number of questions regarding Rotary asked by members present.

The meeting adopted a resolution formally inaugurating the Jamshedpur Rotary Club.

Rtn. Bryant read out the list of Charter Members. This, together with the constitution and by-laws of the Club, was adopted.

The following office-bearers were elected: J. L. Keenan (President), J. Leyshon (Vice-President), A. M. Hayman (Hon. Treasurer), H. Chew (Hon. Secretary), Indra Singh and E. D. Johnson (Directors).

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Rtn. Bryant and Rtn. Buchanan.

The following are the Charter Members of the Club: J. L. Keenan, H. Chew, K. A. D. Naoroji, P. F. Kohlhaas, T. H. Bird, K. R. Bhide, Dr. F. G. Percival, Dr. J. M. Rakshit, S. N. Bose, A. A. Bryant, A. M. Rayman, C. O. Brown, Brueges,

J. Layshon, N. N. Rakshit, J. Agarwalla, E. D. Johnson, Sirdar Indra Singh, R. P. Patel, M. L. Tewary and G. Bhaichand.



President: Mir Ayub Khan

Secretary: T. B. Dalal

At the first meeting for the month, held on November 4, the Secretary sponsored a talk on various phases and problems of Rotary, particularly those aspects concerning international service. He submitted a report of the visit to Karachi of Rtn. Augustin Turner from Chile.

Annual Dinner: The Annual Dinner and Ladies' Meeting was held on November 27, at the Carlton Hotel. The Club was honoured by the presence of H. E. the Governor, Lady Graham, Miss Graham, Miss Macmillan, His Worship the Mayor and other distinguished guests.

Rotarian President Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mir Khan was in the Chair.

On the arrival of His Excellency, Office-bearers and Charter members were presented to him by Rotarian President Mir Ayub Khan, and Rotarian Vice-President D. B. Avari did a similar service in respect of Lady Graham.

A pleasant dinner having been consumed, His Excellency raised the Royal Toast, and this was responded to. Rotarian B. T. Thakur explained that Air Service delay had prevented the Rotarian Governor F. E. James being present at the meeting and gave the toast of "Rotary International". Rotarian Thakur paid a well-deserved tribute to Rotarian Khan Bahadur K. H. Katrak and Sir Montagu Webb for their pioneering efforts in the cause of Rotary in Karachi and

addressing His Excellency concluded: "By becoming our honorary member Your Excellency has shown true appreciation of the need of Rotarian principles in the governance and conduct of mankind. We sincerely hope that such a worthy lead will not fail to influence others giving us the benefit of their experience, advice and guidance".

Rtn. President Mir Ayub Khan in proposing the toast of "Our Guests" gave a succinct history of the Karachi Rotary Club and concluded, "I now call upon the members of our Club to join with me in drinking the very good health, happiness and prosperity of our Guests, particularly of His Excellency the Governor and his deservedly popular wife, to whom we all feel so grateful and express our true feelings in an Urdu couplet:—'Every bud in the garden has blossomed into a flower out of sheer joy at their coming and even the cypress trees in ecstasy raise their tapering fingers and point out that there they come and a thousand welcome to them.'"

His Excellency responded to the toast in a nice and humorous speech full of good advice and guidance.

Sir Lancelot Graham Speaks: His Excellency the Governor, replying to the toast, complained that as honorary member of the Rotary Club and as chief guest he was placed in a quandary in making a reply to President Mir Ayub Khan's toast, but proceeded to make a lengthy speech in which profound wisdom was dressed in sparkling wit.

After alluding to the fact that he had attended the meetings of several secret and esoteric societies in which he had usually found himself one of the small minority, Sir Lancelot Graham remarked that, as he always liked to be with the majority, he would regard himself as wholly with the guests this evening, who formed quite seventy-five per cent. of the gathering! Many of these, he noted with pleasure, were ladies, but he would not undertake to speak for them as he had found that they were more than capable of speaking for themselves! Everyone present, however, would agree with him when he said that they had that evening experienced some of the whole-

some good fellowship of Rotary, despite the somewhat sobering effect of the presence of the Governor at the dinner-table.

Knowing that he would be expected to reply to the Rtn. President's speech, he had searched his bookshelves that afternoon to discover just what Rotary meant. He found no text-book on the subject, so in the last resort he had turned to the Shorter English Dictionary—"The Shorter English Dictionary," said His Excellency, "never fails"—and there he discovered that the name had originated from the habit of the early founders of the movement visiting each other's houses in rotation.

Sir Lancelot then dwelt on what he had learnt of the ideas of Rotary. Rotarians, he observed, were business and professional men, and they know that what is required is not only sentiment but knowledge. The other day he was looking over the Bible and he came across the quotation—"Fools hate knowledge." It made a deep impression upon him. And again, when he attended the showing of the film "Rhodes of Africa" he was struck by the dying words of Cecil Rhodes—"So much to do, so little done." It seemed to him, declared His Excellency, that the phrase could be adapted to one great evil of our time—"So much to know, so little known."

Another instance was given by the Governor. The other day when riding along what he called the "Rupchand Marina" at Clifton, he came across a repulsive looking board which declared "Road Closed." As he wheeled his horse around the sand-dunes about the notice-board he thought "Why the board? There never was a road." That notice, Sir Lancelot continued, represented the state of mind of many of us; we go about our jobs knowing nothing; and we shut our minds on it.

Not so the Rotarian. He sets about getting knowledge, and he sets about it in the proper way. He is a busy man, but he also is a business man, and he realises that a business man must lunch or dine, or both. Therefore he combines the job of taking meals with the job of gaining knowledge, though this must necessarily take place amidst (here a plate struck against a finger-bowl and resounded) amidst, continued the Governor, the jangling of

glasses and coffee-cups. (Laughter). The best lunches and dinners, it is generally held, are not those followed by lectures, but the Rotarian is prepared to forgo a part of his pleasure in the pursuit of knowledge. He wants very much to know what the other fellow has to do.

Concluding, His Excellency the Governor said that his remarks must not be regarded as trying to teach Rotarians their business; what he was doing was trying to probe the reasons of the success of Rotary. It was a movement which had a great scope in India, where, there was so much misunderstanding through sheer ignorance.

Speaking on behalf of himself and the other guests His Excellency thanked the Rotary Club of Karachi for an enjoyable dinner, made more pleasant by the wholesome good fellowship of the Rotary movement.



President: J. C. F. Davidson

Secretary: Des Raj Sawhney

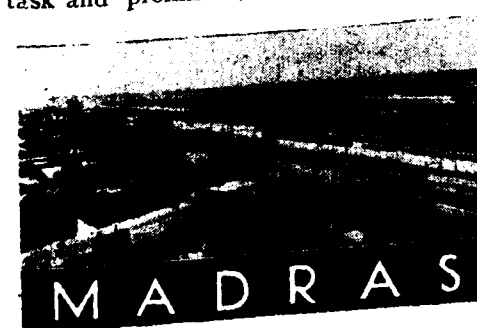
At a luncheon meeting in November Mr. John Fould spoke to the Club on Eastern and Western Music. He was trying to combine both kinds of music into a single system. Eastern music, he said, was a single melody and there was no orchestration, combining a large number of voices and instruments. Mr. Fould replied to numerous questions asked by members.

The President of the Club received the following appreciative letter from Rtn. Augustin Turner, founder of the Valparaiso Rotary Club, Chile: "Meeting with the Lahore Rotary Club at dinner on Friday was my first experience with Rotary in India and I assure you it made a good impression

of what Rotary is in India and of what it can and does do to unite all the different elements and forces. You have a big job. I wish you every success. I thank you for your kind hospitality and for taking me to the Boy Scout Camp which was a great experience".

At the following meeting of the Club, Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Das spoke on the "Lahore Municipal Muddle". The speaker dwelt at length on what he characterised as the corrupt and communalistic administration of Municipal affairs which had led to the deserved, though belated, supersession of the Municipal Council by Government. He emphasised the need for executive officers of the Municipality, like the Health Officer, Engineer and Commissioner, going about more on inspection work and leaving routine desk work to the clerical staff and the Secretary. Further, the speaker bemoaned the apathy of the public in regard to civic matters and opined that a better state of affairs could be brought about only when citizens asserted their rights and ignored communal considerations in civic administration.

Mr. I. E. Jones, the newly appointed Administrator of the Lahore Municipality, was present at the meeting and the members wished him all success in his difficult task and promised him their cooperation.



President: F. Birley.

Secretary: Capt. Abdul Hamid

The first meeting for the month was held on November 6 and was a closed meeting. It was decided to give the Club's moral support to the Madras Women's group, an organisation working for social uplift. The meeting complimented Rtn.

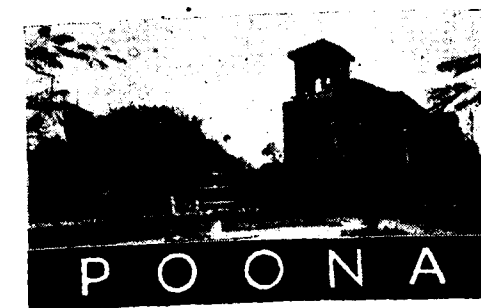
J. Munro on the get-up of the October issue of the *E. R. W.* The idea of a Consular Lunch was approved by the meeting and Rtn. Cherian was asked to make the necessary arrangements for one.

The election of the following members was confirmed:—J. Munro, H. C. Papworth, Dr. P. Rama Rau, T. Rangamannar and the Rev. Canon H. J. Edmonds.

At the meeting held on November 20 all the newly elected members named above, except Mr. Papworth who was absent, were inducted. Rtn. F.G. Luker, who represented the Madras Rotary Club at the R. I. Convention at Atlantic City in June, was welcomed on his return to Madras. He made a brief speech recounting his experiences at the Convention.

Miss J. Oakley, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb School, San Thomè, then delivered a touching address about the work of her School. (A report of this address appears elsewhere in this issue.—*Ed.*)

At the luncheon meeting on November 27 two new members, H. C. Papworth and D. H. Elwin, were inducted. Rtn. Heinrich Wachter, of the Rotary Club of Winterthur, Switzerland, was a guest. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Grigor Taylor, Travelling Secretary of the Royal Empire Society, addressed the meeting on the "Aims and Activities" of the Society. (A similar address delivered by this speaker at a meeting of Bombay Rotary Club has been reported at length in the *E. R. W.* for November, page 29.—*Ed.*)



President: Major-General D. S. Skelton.

Secretary: S. N. Moos.

The first meeting for the month was held on October 8 and was wholly devoted to transaction of business and the amendment

of the Club Constitution with a view to keeping in line with the resolution passed at the Third District Conference (Bangalore) regarding the dates for the annual Club meetings.

The second meeting for the month, a dinner meeting, was held on October 22. Col. Graham-Smith, Principal, Poona Engineering College, spoke on the "Bihar Earthquake."

Bihar Earthquake: Col. Graham-Smith gave a vivid picture of the great catastrophe which devastated a large part of North Bihar on January 15, 1934. It was one of the biggest seismic disturbances known to history and the shock was felt over 2 million square miles in India and Tibet, though the main area of the disturbance lay in Bihar. The main shock occurred at 2-13 in the afternoon preceded by a rumbling sound which was heard for some seconds before the shaking was felt. The shock itself lasted for a period which varied from two to five minutes in different places. In some parts it was so intense that people were unable to stand up, and in the open country the undulations could be distinctly seen. These undulations opened up fissures of great depth, sometimes several hundred yards in length, from which floods of water carrying fine sand poured out and inundated the country.

In an area of 6,000 sq. miles not a single masonry house remained undamaged and the main effect of the quake was the complete isolation for some days of villages and towns and the interruption of all normal communications. The loss of human life, however, was remarkably small. Fortunately, the earthquake occurred at a time of day in the cold weather when most people were out of doors. In towns most of the deaths were due to houses collapsing outwards into the streets where the people had collected.

The lantern slides, shown by the speaker, gave a vivid picture of the intensity and nature of the damage done and the difficulties that the unfortunate people of Bihar had to undergo. We are grateful to Col. Graham-Smith for a very interesting evening.



President: D. H. Peacock

Secretary: S. Chatterjee

A Matter of History: Mr. B. R. Pearn, of the History Department in the University College, addressed the meeting on October 27 on "The Memorial in 33rd Street". Mr. Pearn has been entrusted by the Rangoon Corporation with the compilation of a History of the City of Rangoon. He related numerous interesting anecdotes connected with the History of Rangoon and referred to a brick plinth in the Railway Block in 33rd Street which bears a brass plate containing inscriptions to the memory of the family of Crisps. The speaker said that Crisp Street was named after Mr. C. M. Crisp who had first been engaged in business but had later been appointed Postmaster as a reward for the great help Mr. Crisp and his family had given to Government in those days.

At the meeting on November 3 the following three new members were inducted: Rtn. C. M. Allibhoy (Insurance), Rtn. M. Gopaldas (Silk goods distributing), and Rtn. G. B. Hollom (Cotton Ginning). Rtn. Malby's resignation (on account of his transfer to Bombay) was regretfully accepted and he was bid goodbye.

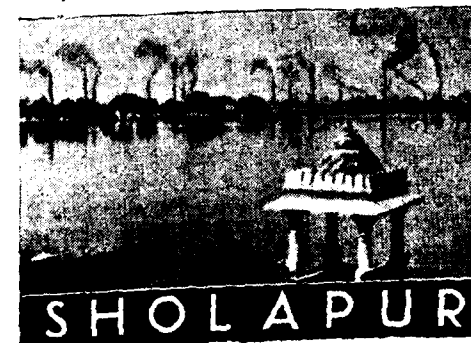
Rtn. Bryant in Rangoon: The Field Representative, Rtn. H. W. Bryant, then addressed the meeting. He conveyed to the Rangoon Club the greetings of Rtn. Governor F. E. James and of the new Clubs in India. He congratulated the Rangoon Club on its manifestation of a new invigorated life and hoped that such revival would be felt not only in Rangoon but also in the

other districts in Burma till every district in the Province had its own Rotary Club. Rtn. Bryant referred in detail to the forthcoming Conference in Madras and the Convention in Nice. The rate of progress in Rotary in recent years had been much greater in the East than in the West and they had good reason to be proud of their extension work.

A Gesture of Goodwill: The meeting, at the instance of Rtn. Bryant supported by the President, decided to send a message of goodwill and congratulation to the newly formed Club at Baroda and also to send them a Rotary Gavel made of Burman *Yinma* wood.

Rtn. J. P. Porecha (a new member) was inducted at the meeting held on November 10. The President requested the members to help to the best of their ability the Girls-in-Need Hostel Sale which was to be held on November 19 at the Horticultural Gardens.

Rangoon Vigilance Society: Miss M. J. Cooper, who is in charge of the Girls-in-Need Hostel, explained the work of the local Vigilance Society and said that their object was to prevent a type of social behaviour. Though juvenile boys had been well cared for in recent times the case of juvenile girls had not received equal attention. In the Hostel conducted by the Society for helpless girls there were now 14 girls. The urgent need of the Hostel was increased accommodation. The Society believed that their next stage of development lay in the establishment of a Children's Village Settlement on the outskirts of the city. An ideal piece of land, about 7½ acres in extent, was available and it was the Society's ambition to acquire that site for the proposed Settlement. The speaker then outlined at length the Society's scheme relating to the Settlement and said that though it would take about 20 years for the scheme to attain complete fruition, they wanted to make a start immediately.



President: J. A. B. Grier, C. I. E.

Secretary: H. P. Hinchcliffe

The inaugural meeting of this Club was held on October 13 with Rtn. H. W. Bryant in the Chair. After the formal resolution organising the Club had been carried the following office-bearers were elected:

Mr. J. A. B. Grier, President; Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff, Vice-President; Mr. H. P. Hinchcliffe, Secretary; Rao Bahadur N. C. Limaye, Treasurer; Rao Bahadur V. V. Mulay and Rao Bahadur D. G. Divakar, Directors.

The following list of Charter Members was approved:—Mr. J. A. B. Grier C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff, M.L.C., Mr. N. G. Abdulpurkar, Mr. M. B. Kadadi, Rao Bahadur N. C. Limaye, Rao Bahadur V. V. Mulay, Dr. M. Subramanyam, Mr. R. D. Nagarwalla, Sirdar M. B. Deshmukh, Mr. B. N. Jakkal, Mr. V. B. Sathe, Rao Bahadur D. G. Divakar, Mr. W. Grimshaw, Mr. Satappa Chavan, Dr. R. C. Thanawalla, Mr. H. P. Hinchcliffe and Mr. Imam Mohamad.

In a short speech, Rtn. Bryant dwelt on the fundamentals of Rotary and the expansion of the movement in the East. He welcomed Sholapur into the fold of Rotary and said that by organising that Club they had linked up Sholapur into close contact not merely with Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Poona but also with hundreds of other Clubs in all parts of the globe.

The second meeting of the Club was held on October 27 when letters of greeting from the Rotary Clubs of Poona, Baroda, Colombo and Bombay and from Rtn. Governor F. E. James were read.

In the first week of November the Club was informed that its application to join Rotary International had been accepted and that it had been granted Charter No. 4054. It is hoped to receive the Charter from Rtn. Governor F. E. James at a special meeting to be held in January.

Boy Scouts: The meeting on November 10 was addressed by Rao Bahadur V. V. Mulay. Speaking on "Boy Scouts", he said that though the movement was intended for boys of all ages it was chiefly confined to boys from the vernacular and secondary schools in Sholapur. The Scout Movement was one of the many efforts that were being made to provide for the training of boys in citizenship and character building outside the four walls of their schools. The secret of the movement's success lay in the fact that the Founder, Lord Baden Powell, had gone for his inspiration to the very core of young human nature. He had used the lure of adventure and make-believe inherent in all young people to gather into the fold of the movement all young men.

Continuing, the speaker explained the working of the movement and appealed to all Rotarians to cooperate with the organisers of such a beneficial movement which was capable of so much good.

After further discussion the Club decided to send a member of the Sholapur Boy Scouts' Association to represent the Association at the forthcoming Jamboree at Delhi.

At the meeting on November 24 the following new members were elected: Mr. Md. Umarkhan Hajratkhan, Mr. Narayan Vinayak Kanitkar, Rao Bahadur G.B. Paricharak and Mr. S. Chandrabangirji. It was resolved to request Rtns. Rao Bahadur Diwakar and Sirdar Deshmukh to represent the Club at the Fourth District Conference in Madras and they accepted the invitation.

Delivering the first part of his address on Rural Conditions in India, Rtn. Limaye drew a graphic picture of the pitiable condition of the agriculturists in India and the weight of rural indebtedness. He promised to outline his scheme of rural improvement in the second part of his address to be delivered at the next meeting.

The Community Service Committee has decided to take up the question of Safety First in Sholapur and the Secretary has written to the Bombay and Calcutta Clubs inquiring the lines on which they had initiated work in that direction. The request made to the President of the Sholapur Municipality for the provision of swings and playgrounds for children is receiving attention. The Committee also decided to make representations to the local cinema proprietors and the Board of Film Censors against the screening of objectionable films.

THAYETMYO

President: W. L. Barrett, O.B.E.

Secretary: U. Tin.

On October 31, Rtn. H. W. Bryant, Field Representative, visited the Club and delivered an address on "Rotary in Action." On the following day, Rtn. Bryant met the Directors of the Club with whom he discussed the possibility of furthering Rotary in Thayetmyo.

Future Education of Burma: Mr. A. Campbell, Director of Public Instruction, spoke on this subject at the meeting on November 4. He emphasised the need for a strong central controlling authority to supervise the educational institutions in Burma and ensure their uniform progress. The problems connected with the prevention of wastage and the vesting of local bodies with responsibilities in the educational field were also explained by the speaker.

Village Footballers' Social: At the conclusion of the final match of the inter-villages football tournament, played for the shield presented by the Rotary Club of Thayetmyo, about 50 villagers from various parts of the district assembled at the Club on November 3 for a "Social."

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Safety First Association of India

Calcutta Rotary Club Sponsors Bengal Branch

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Rotary Club a Conference was held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, on December 17, to inaugurate the Bengal Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India. The Hon. Sir Harold Derbyshire, Chief Justice of Bengal, presided. The following account of the meeting is taken from *The Statesman*.—Ed.

DR. A. C. Ukil, President of the Rotary Club, described the part played by the Club in bringing into existence the provincial branch of the Safety First Association of India.

The Chief Justice said that he had no doubt whatever about the wisdom of taking some interest in the formation of a Safety First Association in Calcutta. The general purpose of the Association, he continued, was to take steps to prevent accidents which caused loss of life, human suffering and loss of property. In India they had been able to learn something from the countries which were more developed industrially and he hoped that they would avoid some of the mistakes of those countries in the early phases of the industrial revolution. If they could do something in Calcutta which would reduce the number of accidents or prevent them from happening, they would be doing a great work. He stated that the first duty of everybody was to see that "accidents which need not happen, do not happen." With that purpose the meeting had been convened and he hoped that as the result of its deliberations the Association would do something to further that purpose.

Mr. F. C. Fyffe said that the Safety First Association of India was a voluntary, non-communal and non-political organization, its sole object being the conservation of life and property. The movement in Bombay and other Provinces was regarded with esteem in the highest quarters.

After quoting some examples of the widespread sympathy the movement had inspired and describing the progress made by the Association, Mr. Fyffe said: "On the roads of Bengal accident statistics record that 113 people were killed and no less than 2,446 injured, more or less seriously last year, which, in effect, really means that most of these occurred in Calcutta. Accidents which happened in homes included 130 which were fatal, and 2,100 which resulted in injury. Factory returns show that 41 workmen were killed, 1,205 seriously injured, and over 4,105 slightly injured."

Sir Harold Derbyshire then moved the following resolution:

"This Conference resolves that a branch of the Safety First Association of India (incorporated under the Indian Companies Act of 1913) to be named the Bengal Provincial Branch, with headquarters in Calcutta, shall be and is hereby formed."

Seconding, Sir H. S. Paul, Mayor of Calcutta, said that the problem before the Bengal Branch must be approached from many directions—the road, the home and the factory, to mention three. Much work lay ahead for those who had shouldered the burden of working the branch they were about to form. Helpers would be forthcoming and he wished them success.

Mr. L. C. Mousell said that it was necessary in the interest of every citizen that they

(Continued on Page 66)

Awakening India

The Genius of Eastern and Western Civilization

A well-balanced appreciation of the fundamentals of Eastern and Western culture and a well-judged plea for a judicious combination of the Western philosophy of action and Eastern philosophy of spirit are contained in an inspiring address delivered by Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, at a Convocation of the Patna University on November 26.

In his address Mr. Reddy referred to the present renaissance in India and the attitude to be adopted in solving this country's immediate problems. A fair appreciation of the fundamentals of the philosophies of the East and the West, a succinct summing up of the present European situation and a plea for effecting a compromise between a pure material outlook and an equally pure spiritual outlook characterised Mr. Reddy's address. The following are extracts from his address, which, it is regretted, could not be reproduced here in its entirety owing to limitations of space.—Ed.

HOW do we stand with respect to dynamic citizenship, which is the great duty of Indians? Are we better prepared than the older generations, or are we as a race growing feebler and less capable?

A review of our recent history affords justifiable ground for an optimistic outlook. When I was a student, our studies suffered no aberration from national enthusiasms. We were expected to be good boys, that is to say, goody, goody; to concentrate on our studies and to become first class book worms; to think of the future only in terms of Government jobs; and altogether life was not of a high or spacious order. Now, the environment has considerably changed, though perhaps not sufficiently.

The spirit of the great religious reformers of Muslim as well as Hindu India has begun to influence our daily life and conduct. The lives of our modern patriots and of Mahatma Gandhi have spread a new spirit. Briefly the following hopeful changes have taken place.

To-day the *summum bonum* of a student's life is not the High Court Judgeship or the I.C.S., as it was in my youth, but rather scientific research; the creative arts of painting and sculpture; poetry expressive of the living soul; industrial and commercial expansion, even under the limitations imposed by the inadequate policies of Government; organisation of the masses, the agriculturists as well as the urban labourers; service of the people, more especially of the poor and the down-trodden—in one word, the cultivation in active, aggressive and voluntarily organised forms of all the nation building and strengthening virtues from within.

As Lord Lytton pointed out, Great Britain may possibly give us a self-governing state, but nobody can give us a self-disciplined nation excepting ourselves. And it is this harder, this grander task that is the objective of the Indian renaissance of to-day, a renaissance which has spread its spirit over all the fields of our activity, moral and material. The entire

catalogue of our conduct values has undergone a drastic revision.

A New Courage

There is a new courage in the people, a dauntlessness which perhaps has come as a surprise to foreign onlookers. Passivity is yielding place to activity, individual and organised.

We are no longer under the grip of the dead past, whether political, social or religious. All authority is being questioned and sometimes nobly defied. The love of liberty has spread. The submerged world of women in India has been reclaimed and women are playing a brave and inspiring part in our renaissance. I doubt if there has been a greater miracle than this wrought in Indian history.

The splendid work done by Babu Rajendra Prasad in relief of the havoc caused by the recent earthquake is one instance, amongst many, in proof of our new capacity for voluntary organization on a large, efficient scale.

Intrinsic worth commands more popular respect than office or riches. Public life has become much more the arena of action than of vapid argument. I think our people now realise that there is a difference between organization and oratory and that the difference favours the former. If India has acquired some standing to-day amongst the nations of the world and is taken into account as a possible factor in world's affairs, it is due to the new capacity for nationalism and all its requirements that the country has been able to put forth in recent years.

Answering to the respect that foreign nations show to us now, there is a new sense of self-respect and self-confidence growing in us from within. It will thus be seen that there has been an unmistakable growth in our national manhood, a broad upward change in our striving and status. Whether we will be able to develop this dawn into the unclouded day of perpetual light and steady power, only time can show. But the signs are not all auspicious though there is no absolute warrant for pessimism.

It is not enough that we change for the better, but we must do so with sufficient rapidity to be able to maintain ourselves in the struggle for international existence; and as we have fallen far backward, much leeway has to be made. Our progress, to be effective, must be progress not merely relatively to our own past, but relatively to what the other nations in the East and the West are achieving in the living stirring present. That is the saving test.

The dead past still weighs too heavily on us. Our great Poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has described and lamented the defects of Hindu society with an emotion and in language that can never be excelled for its pathos and penetrating beauty. The number of those who mistake nationalism for revivalism and primitivism is not small. Cultural obscurantism cannot promote solidarity amongst the Indian races, and without such solidarity the achievement of political liberty is not possible.

True, there has been a commendable amount of social reform legislation as a result of the more liberal constitution established under the Montford Scheme. For instance, inter-communal marriages have been legalised. But whether there has been sufficient response to the opportunities for promoting social solidarity thus opened up is perhaps still a matter for debate. Then there is that persisting canker of Hindu society, untouchability, a blot on our humanity.

Communalism

Indian society has yet to solve the communal problem and evolve from the medley of contending races and creeds a common secular citizenship. How strained the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims are, the recent Bombay riots have shown. It is not perfectly easy or safe to found a self-governing state in the crater of a communal volcano ready to erupt at every religious festival and procession. Whether these blood-baths are a form of religious purification, I do not know. But humanly speaking they appear to be a tragedy and a trifle too frequent.

The situation has steadily worsened since 1921. Can we not be Indians politically and for secular purposes, without ceasing to be, if we are so minded, faithful, in religion and spiritual culture, to our respective traditions? After all it is a state that we want to found, and neither temple, mosque nor mutt.

Indeed the obligations to the past should never be regarded as more important than our obligations to the future. For, the past is dead, even if not altogether dead, and it is for the future that the present is, or should be, a preparation. Broadening time will not flow back to its narrow source however fervently priests mutter their incantations. But if reactionary orthodoxy has its way, the present will be no more than a donkey on which the past would ride for ever. Gazi Kemal Pasha, the Atatürk, ought to light for our communalists a way out of their darkness. He certainly did not allow himself to be enslaved by the past. He knew that slaves of the past cannot be the freemen of the future.

Socialism attempts a way out of religious antagonisms by installing class-warfare as a diversion. In the first place, I do not think it can be an effective diversion. To think that all racial and creedal conflicts will disappear under the economic strife of classes appears to me to be a groundless hope, even if it be a good hope. Is inter-racial unity among the English, French, German and Italian labourers and among the white working classes of the West, the dark labourers of Africa, the brown ones of India and the yellow ones of the Far East possible?

Even religion has not succeeded in producing inter-racial brotherhood among its own communicants, as perhaps the Indian Christians, who are treated more as Indians than as Christians by the Christian races of the West, will be able to testify. I doubt if what religious appeal to the soul has failed to accomplish, can be accomplished by economic appeals to the stomach. Nor do I think that class-warfare will be less ghastly than the present communal strifes. I am not convinced that class-

warfare is the indispensable volcanic prelude to a greener, more equable, earth.

Integrity in Public Life

Turning to smaller matters, I wonder if the manner in which the administration of local bodies, like the District Boards and the municipalities, and the conduct of Local Governments under dyarchical ministers can be regarded as illustrative in sufficient measure of administrative integrity and impartiality and efficiency.

I speak with great hesitation, and no small reluctance. But from my personal experience I am bound to say that the standards reached and even adopted have not been sufficiently high, and that, on the whole, such experience as I have had of them has filled me with dismay and disillusionment. Compared to the sense of justice, fairness, honour and integrity that one finds in every grade and strata of public administration in England, the show we have made is not over-attractive.

As a society, we are ancient; in modern democratic politics, we are young; and this combination of social senilities and political immaturities is a formidable obstacle.

But I rather think that this is a stage through which our Society, like the English in the eighteenth century, has to pass. It will probably negotiate it successfully. In no country is the prescription of Aristotle more necessary than ours—"vigilance, good conduct, thoughtfulness for those excluded from power, moderation, a suitable training for citizens, and above all, equal justice to all men—such are the safeguards of constitutions."

As Bishop Gore pointed out in a sublime speech, which I had the good fortune to listen to in my Cambridge days, the greatest hindrance to the moral fervour of humanity is the sight of the ungodly flourishing. For instance, men and women who have made great sacrifices in the cause of the country cannot escape the thought that this must be an iniquitous world in which, while the selfish and the calculating flourish, the true and the noble have to suffer without even gaining the

open gratitude of those for whom they thus suffer. And the temptation is strong to forsake the thorny path of duty and either remain quiescent, or take to ways more illustrative of the cunning of the serpent than the innocence of the dove, let alone the fortitude of a Hercules.

The producers and those who fertilise the soil with their blood are hardly allowed to be present at the harvest. The parasites eat it up with cunning glee. Possibly in India there are too many drones demanding to be treated as queens, but if this should keep off the noble bees from gathering honey, it will be the end of our life as a race. Even this trial may be an illustration of the law of sacrifice, the *yagna* without which the gods cannot be propitiated into granting us their favours, the price that a vital race will always be prepared to pay for achieving its progress. We must be inspired by great ideals and not be so small as to be depressed by the worldly success of the selfish or cowardly.

East and West

The most noticeable thing in our recent history is that, in spite of the large changes, I had almost said transformations, wrought by the Gandhian movement, we have remained, under the inspiration of that great soul, true to our racial genius and have not favoured blind imitation of Western methods and institutions. He has boycotted foreign goods in this field too, excepting Tolstoy! His prescriptions are native products and no importations from the West. His gospel is India's own contribution to World-culture and World-uplift.

It is not for us, the weaker race, to preach to the Europeans. They will laugh at us if we do, politely of course, but unmistakably. Furthermore, no race can really teach another. Each must learn for itself and interpret and solve problems in the light of its own knowledge, experience and genius. But as an older, more sedate civilization, we may not be lacking in the gift of spirituality, the gift, matured and mellowed by time, that makes most for harmony and happiness and the "peace that passeth understanding."

The European situation to-day is evidently an introduction to the most calamitous international tragedy in all history about to be enacted. The Communisms on the one hand and the Fascisms on the other; the Dictatorships; the totalitarian States; the crushing of the individual under the heels of Governments and the denial to him of all value as an end in himself; the civil wars, actual and simmering; the underground movements; the racial hatreds; class antagonisms—do not all these show that the fierce career of Europe, actuated by unbridled greed and lust for power, has led her to the precipice, and that the catastrophic smash may occur any day?

It is the glorification of the physical man and his physical energy to the utter neglect of all basic spiritual values that has produced a condition of things in Europe, which fills every lover of humanity, no matter to what race or creed he belongs, with dread and horror of the impending crash. Are God and His Saints asleep in Europe? It is my sincere prayer that Europe may yet learn the lesson of self-control and learn of the East the saving grace of moderation, and the urgent need to limit and regulate worldly passions and effect a proper balance and harmony between all the four *Purushartas*, or objectives of life, namely, wealth and its production by just means and its proper distribution; love and social enjoyment; devotion to righteousness; and freedom from bondage to worldliness. There can be no greater senselessness than unbridled sense-life, and the Buddhas and Janakas may not be extinguished without plunging the world in darkness.

The Genius of India

The wonderful thing about the Indian renaissance is that, with all its desire to adapt itself to the changes necessitated by the modern international, economic and political struggle for existence, it has striven to be true to the spiritual genius of our race, and to give fresh embodiment to spiritual values, both in idea and in organisations.

Over fifteen years ago the poet Rabin-dranath Tagore denounced the Iron Idea

of the State as a monster, and he has been preaching the pure gospel of humanity with religious fervour. His is the region of ideas. Like Socrates, he believes that virtue is knowledge and that if you have the idea, the conduct will follow, which is not, alas, always true. Where the will is strong, the idea is efficient; but where the will, individual and racial, is feeble, ideas lead to pretence, profession and chronic hypocrisy. But it is a sign of great faith in human nature to attribute such efficacy to ideas. The only objection raised against Tagore's plea for the substitution of a human state in place of nation States and Empires greedily warring against each other is that made by certain Westernised Japanese, who scented in it defeatism and sour grapes. Science has, it is claimed, annihilated space and time and conveniently abridged geography. If thus all the world is a neighbourhood, should not all conduct be actuated by world-purposes, instead of the merely racial or national?

It cannot be said of Mahatma Gandhi that he is a defeatist. Furthermore, his ideas are meant to be embodied in conduct and organisation on a large scale. In advocating the simple life and economic recourse to handicrafts; in his repudiation of material wealth as the only objective to be pursued and his glorification of poverty; in his attitude of pity and love for the Depressed Classes and the backward rural masses; in the righteous wrath he directs against all inequities; in his sublime gospel of non-violence and Franciscan *ahimsa*; in the pointed manner in which he has bravely drawn open attention to our defects of individual and racial character; and the place he has given to truth as the major premise of life with which all the other principles should be related as subalterns—in all these he has tried to reconcile heaven and earth in one divine synthesis. In a world red in tooth and claw, here is one who sincerely believes that he can achieve his national objects by *inviting* and not by inflicting suffering, by drawing tears from the melted hearts of opponents and never blood from their bodies.

It is a real revolution that he has effected, but how different from those

that are associated with that lurid name! To compose differences, to reconcile, to heal the wounds—this cannot be an obsolete prescription in these days of militant class and communal antagonisms. The weak are there to be served, not to be oppressed and exploited, and their service is the Lord's service. To him God is not the shadow of man projected on the screen of eternity, human fancy's fantastic offshoot, but a veritable Power that, in spite of our own perversities and seeming frustrations, makes for righteousness, the Power to whom we must yield ourselves unreservedly.

Therefore it is that a change of heart is the reality to be sought for and not change of mechanical institutions, though these are of value in the measure in which they are expressions of that change of heart. The control and regulation of desires has been a fundamental tenet of Indian thought in all its branches and forms, and loving regard for life as such, whether human or sub-human; and this ancient spring submerged under the debris of ages has been reopened by the genius of Mahatma Gandhi.

And all this is not an airy, fairy aspiration, a thing to be dismissed as unattainable cloud and mystic moonshine, but a doctrine practical, real, charged with the potentiality of national redemption and world salvation. Let me add that I am not concerned here with the validity of Mahatma Gandhi's particular policies, but rather with the faith and spirit behind them, the soul that vivifies his ideals. I am sure Europe dare not neglect these lessons without imperilling her great civilization and running the risk of disappearing under torrents of aerial bombs and gas.

Life and Thought

Life is not idea. It is will and conduct, illumined by idea. In the old days philosophy with us meant not merely truths and doctrines and investigations into the nature of the ultimate reality, but a mode of life as well, a *yoga* and *sadhana*. A Gnani, or the Man of Insight, led life on a level of far higher spirituality than the unenlightened; with him life and thought were inseparable

like word and meaning. Our philosophies were woven into the fabric of society. So it was in Classical Greece. And to-day Gandhism is not an idle philosophy but a discipline in real or supposed conformity with it; and even those that accept the philosophy—and all need not—do not find it so easy to adopt the discipline. The ancient philosopher not merely preached but illustrated. There was no divorce between idea and virtue. That integral life and personality we shall have to recapture.

Whereas the West is reaping the direful fruits of action without spiritual objectives and paying the price in unrest, and the rebarbarisation due to the exploitation of weaker races, and mutual carnage, we on the other hand have allowed introspection and beatific illusions and lotus eating to stifle will and action and have become stagnant as a race.

I am told that it is because she is the weaker sex that woman is endowed with the longer and the more energetic and persuasive tongue. In the same way, being, I suppose, a weaker race, we are likely to attach more importance than is warranted by facts to explanations, arguments, excuses, and verbal appeals and heroics. We can cheat ourselves, in our own judgment of course, by explanations, and pose as being better than

what we actually are, judged by standards of true efficiency; we may perhaps even cheat Britishers by a combination of explanations and bluffs, though they are a race who can teach cunning to the fox as well as courage to the lion; but we cannot cheat the law of Karma. We cannot reap where we have not sown, and we cannot escape the consequences of our omissions and commissions.

Let us not keep floating in a pool of words, imagining we are crossing the oceans. Do not let all our thoughts be no more than the fitful stars that appear only in the dead dark of our inactivity, interesting, perhaps, but ineffective lights. The future of our land depends in main measure on your efforts, on the large organised efforts of the youth of the country, and I trust you will not fail the Motherland in her need.

Some of us are growing into the newer day; others relapsing into the older darkness, and most dwell in the twilight of make-believe, flitting to and fro on opportunist wing. And what will your choice be? If your choice is wise and brave, the future of our country will be assured and we shall regain a place of honour amongst the leading races of the world. I wish all of you godspeed and every success and prosperity, interpreted in terms of national advancement.

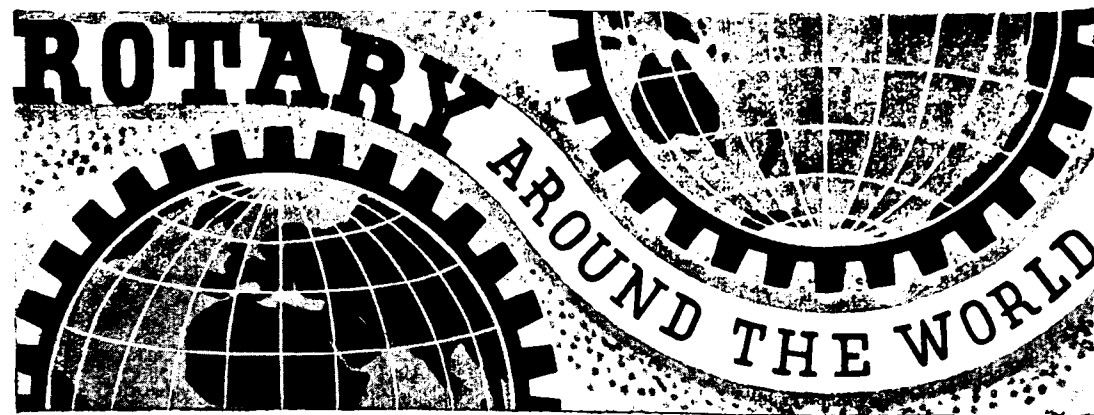
(Concluded from Page 54)

After light refreshments had been served, the guests were entertained with music on the radio.

Rtn. San Pe gave a short talk about wireless and its phenomenal development in recent years. Rtn. Po Kyaw dwelt on the value of football in developing not only the team spirit but also the pluck and dash

of the young men in the villages. Rtn. Tha Myat spoke on the social aspect of soccer games and asked the villagers to cultivate that game.

The members of the competing teams then gave a short concert and the enjoyable function concluded at 10 p. m.



These brief reports of the activities of Rotary Clubs in different parts of the world are extracted to serve as aids to inspiration in our District!—Ed.

Czechoslovakia

Rotarian Artists Exhibit

Rotarian painters, sculptors and engravers—some of the finest in the region—who attended the last conference of the 66th District, exhibited some of their creations for conference goers.

Canada

Campsite Donor Wins Thanks

Fisher's Glen on the shores of Lake Erie means to Woodstock boys something that doesn't easily go into words. It's the only place to camp, they'll tell you. And their fathers, who once felt the same way about it!, agree. The Y. M. C. A. and the Rotary Club of Woodstock, Ontario, anxious to save the Glen for the boys, have long wanted to buy it but the price always seemed beyond reach. The climax to this story came in a recent meeting of the Rotary Club when Dr. Weston Krupp, one of the members, announced that he was ready to write a cheque for 1,000 dollars to buy six acres of the land in which the Glen lies. Since Dr. Krupp had warned no one of his intent, the announcement completely surprised the Club. The camp, for lads of Woodstock and Oxford counties,

will be administered by a Camp Committee. Much equipment and financial help has been given to the Camp for many years by Woodstock Rotarians.

France

Refuge for Spanish War Orphans

Children of Spanish Rotarians whom the civil war has made orphans or refugees are being adopted by Rotarians in French Rotary Districts, according to reports from the Rotary Club of Avignon which initiated the idea. Gratitude for this help is coming to Rotarians in France daily.

United States

Sun and Food vs. Disease

An undernourished child of poor parents, reasoned the Rotary Club of Fairmont, is a good target for tuberculosis germs. Thus to help such children the Club, with the Country Tuberculosis Association, established a Summer camp for undernourished children, which has just closed a successful and happy season. Of an abandoned school building which the Board of Education gave them, the Club built the camp quarters, with large

(Continued on Page 68)

The Ledger of Mars

By Henry Morton Robinson

What do wars cost, particularly a war in modern times? This is the question which the author answers in an incisive article which appears in the November issue of *The Rotarian*. Setting out no dogmatic opinions; presenting no ethical or moral arguments but merely furnishing the figures relating to the cold cash spent on wars, old and new, the author makes out an unanswerable case for the renunciation of war by every nation of sane-minded men.—Ed.

AT the close of the fiscal year 1920 the Treasury Department of the United States of America unobtrusively announced that America's participation in the World War had cost 27 billion dollars (Rs. 8,100 crores). Staggering as the figure was, no one believed it to be the total cost of that great struggle to American tax-payers. And it was not. At the end of June 1936, the direct cash cost of the World War to the United States—not including such indirect costs as the War's share in causing the depression—was 45 billion dollars.

Next year this figure will have to be revised upward again by one billion, and in 1938 still another billion will be added. A half century from now Americans will still be paying at the rate of a billion dollars annually. By the time the last Liberty Bond is retired, the last bonus certificate cashed, the last disabled veteran buried and the last pension paid, the World War will have cost the citizens of the United States a total of 100 billion dollars!

Astronomical as these figures are, we Americans should be getting off cheaply if we could say: "War's final bill is paid; our lesson has been learned." But from present indications it seems unlikely that any such declaration ever can be made. Apparently war's bill will never be paid, its lesson never heeded. For, while we grumb-

lingly foot the expenses of past wars (last year 77 million dollars in pensions were paid to the veterans of the Spanish-American War of 1898), we rush dizzily forward into heavy financial commitments for—or to avoid, if you please—new ones. These new commitments claim approximately 20 per cent. of our national income.

Stating the case in large fractions, we can say that 65 per cent. of America's entire national income is spent in paying for old wars and 20 per cent. preparing for new ones, thus leaving a tiny remnant of 15 per cent. to be spent on civil departments, law enforcement, education, public health, and the like! The result is that while unregulated floods and draughts menace the farms, while cancer, tuberculosis and nutritional diseases afflict the people, while three-fourths of the rural schools still have but one room and no plumbing—we continue to cram a golden mash of 2.5 billion dollars every year into the mouths of Mars's frothing stallions.

All of which would be a matter of slight personal concern to us, unless—as the record too painfully shows—we were obliged to pay for it. For wars, like anchovies and automobiles, must eventually be paid for; and it is a naive illusion to believe that the defeated nation foots the bill. No, the bills of war can be paid only in two ways: by borrowing and by taxation. The pro-

ductive citizen finds it hard to say which of the two methods is more irksome to contemplate: borrowing, which swells the national debt beyond the proportions of health; or taxes, which discourage industry and put soggy dampers on enterprise.

Ultimately, of course, the load descends in the form of taxes. For example, the interest on the United States' national debt of 30 billion dollars is at present the *largest single item in the Government's regular annual expenditure*. Last year, this interest charge was nearly one billion dollars, which means that the taxpaying head of the average family contributed approximately 35 dollars to the Federal Government for debt service alone.

If anyone doubts that war is responsible for the larger part of our national debt, let him scan the following figures. In 1916, the public debt of the United States (before the U.S.A. entered the War) was 1.25 billion; the per capita interest charge on this modest indebtedness was 22 cents. Two years of war shot this debt up to 25 billion dollars—the most terrifying and spectacular skyrocketing of public obligations since governments began to keep books! Interest charges advanced to nearly six dollars a head and have remained there ever since.

But let no American reader assume that his country is the only one who paid. The story recited above applies with monotonous veracity to every nation that has engaged in a modern war. Great Britain, for example, incurred nine-tenths of her present public debt of 40 billions during the World War, by spending money at the rate of one million dollars per hour for four years! The World War increased the national debts of European countries by 3,000 per cent., and these debts are unquestionably the ulcerating sources of the political and financial ailments that have distracted European statesmen for the past 20 years.

Once upon a time a war could be fought for comparatively little money. The American Revolutionary War of 1775-88 is estimated to have cost less than 50 million dollars; the United States Civil War, a sanguinary four-year struggle, cost the Federal Government 6 billion dollars. The

Franco-German war of 1870 involved an expenditure of 2 billion dollars, including the indemnity that the victorious Germans imposed upon France.

But the days of inexpensive war-making are gone forever; at the height of the World War, the combatant nations were spending 113 million dollars a day in cash—not to mention the destruction of property values and human life. It cost 25,000 dollars to take a life in the World War! A total of nine million lives were taken! By the time the nations of the world settle the last bill incurred in the Great War, they will have paid (if they ever *do* pay it) the fantastic and dumbfounding sum of 500 billion dollars!

Because these figures are incomprehensible to the average person, let us translate a few of them into terms of everyday experience. Let us keep the figures comparatively small. An up-to-date battleship costs 40 million dollars and every first rate Power has dozens of them. Now, the money spent on a single modern battleship would build 8,000 comfortable homes at 5,000 dollars apiece; it would endow four universities like Princeton; or establish and maintain for ever five hospitals larger and finer than any now in existence! It would inoculate every child in a country as large as the United States against diphtheria and effectually control the tide of venereal diseases now rising. To put it in terms of bread-and-butter, it would keep 40,000 families comfortably fed and clothed for a year.

But the ledger of Mars permits no such happy, constructive book-keeping; its columns are inscribed in red ink, splendidly symbolic of the double loss of blood and money.

One of the most persistent features of war is the long wake of veterans churned up behind it. These veterans may be a thin red line of heroes when the band begins to play, but after the conflict ceases—when legislators put pen to Mars's ledger—they draw heavily on public funds. Let us not debate the merits of the veterans' claims upon their nation's largess. Here we are reporting facts, and the facts are that every nation after every war finds that the

materials of war cost less than the care "of him who shall have borne the battle and of his widow and orphan."

Again let us cite the United States as a typical example. Next to interest charges on our National Debt, the Veterans Administration usually claims the largest annual share of the taxpayer's dollar. This Bureau has already spent 17 billion dollars. Last year it spent 550 million dollars—and this sum does not include a single cent of bonus money, either.

The principal outlay of the Veterans Administration was for pensions and disability payments—and what an outlay, my friends! To Veterans of past wars went 374 million dollars. Civil War Veterans or their widows received 63 million dollars; Spanish War veterans 77 millions. Survivors of the Indian Wars and some relicts of the Mexican War of 1845 and even of the War of 1812, received an aggregate of 13 million dollars. If veterans of the World War are successful in their agitation for pensions, the sums that the Government must allocate to future pension funds will be much too enormous for our ordinary comprehension.

In bidding farewell to the subject of World War expenses, Americans probably should waive a special adieu to the money loaned to the Allies. Thirteen billion dollars, including principal and interest, will never be repaid! Why, we do not ask here. We but note that Uncle Sam holds a "rubber cheque" for 13 billion dollars—almost one-half of his present public debt.

"National defence" has a patriotic ring, and is in truth a legitimate source of governmental expense. Briefly, national defence is a necessity, a very expensive necessity. The upkeep of the United States Army and Navy fluctuates between 500 and 750 millions a year in normal peace times, but unless we propose to slip backward in the hectic armaments race now going on, we shall soon be spending much more than that.

Happily we are exempted from the charges of the huge standing armies maintained by some European countries. France and Germany, for instance, find it necessary

to keep half a million men under arms at all times, and to pour money into extensive fortifications among their frontiers. France has just spent 150 million dollars in the construction of a line of subterranean concrete forts along a 125-mile front between the Rhine and the Luxembourg. Germany and Italy respond with magnificent outlays on aircraft, tanks, ammunition supplies. Russia supports two vast armies totalling 900,000 men, one on the European and another on the Asiatic front. Japan, determined to have naval parity with Great Britain and the United States, lays the keels of two major battleships, six cruisers, and a score of destroyers every year. In the face of such militant preparations for another war, the United States probably will feel obliged to double its appropriations for battleships and aircraft.

I believe it needs no further demonstration to prove that neither governments nor tax-payers find war a profitable undertaking. Disregarding the human sacrifices that must be made, passing lightly over the millions of young lives snuffed out by war, it should be an easy matter in this ledger-minded world of ours to indict war as a waster of public treasure and a ruinous financial venture to all who engage in it. All too patently, everyone loses in the end.

Yet since vast sums are raised and spent, the question arises, "who *does* make a profit on war?" Surely, out of these extravagantly hurled billions, someone somewhere takes a profitable "cut."

This line of reasoning has recently led to some shrewd investigations which have successfully exposed the super-profits accruing to a ring of international arms and ammunition makers.

To mention names, Krupp in Germany, Bofors in Sweden, Vickers in England, Skoda in Czechoslovakia, Du Pont in the United States, and Sir Basil Zahroff all over the map—these are some of the firms and individuals who made vast sums of money out of the last War. At the end of the World War, Sir Basil Zahroff had a personal fortune which was estimated to be in the neighbourhood of a billion dollars!

Some newspaper readers may have been surprised, in July this year, to note that France was taking steps to nationalize its munitions manufacturing interests. That move doubtless most affects the family of de Wendels (great mine-owners in France and Germany) and the Schneider-Creusot Company, armament manufacturers with gun foundries scattered throughout France, and 230 armament enterprises *outside* France. Schneider-Creusot and the de Wendels supplied the French Armies with firearms during the War. But their loyalties knew no national boundaries; they sold arms and ammunition to anyone, friend, enemy or neutral!

Arms-making would appear to be an eminently profitable occupation; for, as a writer recently pointed out, "the armament industry operates with one curious advantage over any other business in the world; the greater the competition, the greater the amount of business for *all* competitors. If a Schneider-Creusot salesman sells 100,000 rifles in Yugoslavia he has already eased the path of the Vickers-Armstrong salesman in selling 200,000 rifles to Italy!"

It would be absurd to say that the private machinations of a few armament makers and bankers could bring about a great war between important Powers. I am not attempting to say any such thing; I am merely pointing out that a comparative handful of men made money on the last war and will undoubtedly reap huge profits on the next one. Let us concede, however, that it would be natural for them to try to avoid legislation aimed at removing the profits of war and to point their efforts toward the two or three years of armed conflict that pours rivers of public money into their coffers.

Meanwhile the national debt rises, the taxpayer groans under the burden of new levies, the old war bills come in regularly and the new ones get larger all the time. For, as anyone can see, Mars is opening up a new ledger with columns wide enough to accommodate the paralyzing big figures that must be entered in the new war books. These figures will make the piffling sums spent on the last war look like a picnic club's August report. The World War

bill will be mere "cooky money" in comparison to the expenses of the next war.

It doesn't make sense, does it?

Dispassionately, now, and merely as a cash-register proposition, can anyone deny that war is the most futile, expensive, and fantastically unproductive enterprise that ever engaged the energies of men? And can anyone, calmly surveying the twisted wreckage of the fiscal systems of the world, dare hope that they should survive the shock, strain and aftermath of another armed explosion?

But this would make sense, common sense: Businessmen of the world—who stand to lose, not gain, from war—crystallizing in their thinking and actions a will to ease the tensions that threaten peace and to promote the goodwill that bubbles through the soil of intelligent understanding of neighbours across national frontiers.

(Concluded from Page 55)

should call into existence an organization with a programme framed for the education of the masses in Safety First principles.

The following were nominated as representatives of the Bengal Provincial Branch to the governing council of the Safety First Association of India:—

Maharaja Sir M. N. Roy Chowdhury of Santosh; Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Mayor of Calcutta; Lt.-Col. C. G. Arthur, Sheriff of Calcutta; Sir Walter Craddock, Chairman, Indian Red Cross (Provincial Branch) and St. John's Ambulance Society; Mr. J. C. Farmer, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal; Col. F. M. Leslie, President, Automobile Association of Bengal, and Dr. A. C. Ukil, President, Rotary Club of Calcutta.

The following were elected members of the executive committee:—

Mrs. R. C. Sen, Mr. J. P. Biggs, Mr. B. Basu, Mr. J. Bottomley, Mrs. R. M. G. Brown, Mr. K. P. Chattopadhyay, Mr. J. B. Daymond, Mr. S. P. Mookerjee, Mr. F. C. Fyfe, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Lt.-Col. F. M. Leslie, Mr. K. S. Mitra, Dr. B. C. Mukerjee, Mr. F. J. Read, Lady Ezra, Mr. H. N. Nicholls.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

District No. 89. India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

Inaugurated: March 8, 1936.

Charter No. 4004.

President: G. V. Mavlankar. Vice-President: Sir M. I. Kadri, Kt. Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Clark. Hon. Secretary: V. K. Heble, Mirzapur Rd. Directors: Khan Bahadur Chahewala, Dr. Harilal M. Desai. Sergeant-at-Arms: H. Rustomji.

Meetings: 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel.

AMRITSAR.

Inaugurated: Feb. 17, 1933.

Charter No. 2854(b)

President: Rai Saheb Lala Labh Chand Mehra. Vice-President: A. C. Mullen. Hon. Treasurer: R. D. Jackson. Hon. Secretary: Santokh Singh, Race Course Road. Directors: P. C. Bhandari, Sohan Singh.

Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

BANGALORE.

Inaugurated: May 24, 1934.

Charter No. 3323(b)

President: L. J. MacIver, I.C.S. Vice-President: Dr. S. Subba Rao. Hon. Treasurer: B. G. Rajagopal. Hon. Secretary: K. R. Krishnaswamy, Indian Institute of Science. Directors: P. Medapa, Lt.-Col. J. B. Hance, G. V. Harvey, O. Manickavelu.

Meetings: 1st Wednesday, 8-15 p.m., and Every penultimate Saturday, 1-15 p.m., West End Hotel.

BARODA.

October 29, 1936. Charter No. 4039.

President: Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. Vice-President: S. V. Mukerjee. Hon. Treasurer: B. D. Amin. Hon. Secretary: A. B. Pandya. Directors: G. D. Parekh and Dr. S. M. Pagar.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

BOMBAY.

Inaugurated: March, 1929.

Charter No. 3128.

President: Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Kt. Vice-President: T. R. S. Kynnersely. Hon. Secre-

tary: R. G. Higham. Asst. Secretary: M. R. A. Baig. Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria. Directors: W. H. Hammond, N. M. Chinoy, Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, E. M. Gillbert Lodge, W. B. Burford, Capt. H. A. O. Connor, Dr. N. H. Vakeel.

Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1-30 p.m., Green's Restaurant.

CALCUTTA.

Inaugurated: September 26, 1919.

Charter No. 587.

President: Dr. A. C. Ukil. Vice-President: S. L. Boothroyd. Hon. Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton, 59, Stephen House, Dalhousie Sqr. Asst. Hon. Secretary: C. J. Delph. Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Carter. Directors: D. J. Horn, A. J. Allen, A. C. Austin, C. Newbery, E. A. Langham, P. N. Mukerji, E. S. Olpadvala, H. E. Corn, B. M. Das.

Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1-15 p.m., Great Eastern Hotel.

COCHIN.

Provisional.

President: Sir R. K. Shunmukam Chetty, Kt. Hony. Secy.: H. R. Mills, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

COLOMBO.

Inaugurated: July, 1929.

Charter No. 3198.

President: G. L. Yule. Vice-President: Col. J. G. Vandersmagt, V.D. Hon. Secretary: Wm. Falconer, C/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. Hon. Treasurer: N. Wynne-Jones. Directors: O. E. Goonetilleke. Dr. W. Atkins-Smith.

Meetings: Every Thursday, 1 p.m., Grand Oriental Hotel.

JAMSHEDPUR.

Provisional.

Inaugurated: Nov. 23, 1936.

President: J. L. Keenan. Vice-President: J. Leyshon. Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman. Hon. Secretary: H. Chew, Assistant to General Manager, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Directors: Indan Singh, E. D. Johnson.

KARACHI.*Inaugurated: March, 1933.**Charter No. 3593.*

President: Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mir Khan. Vice-President: D. B. Avari. Hon. Secy.: T. B. Dalal, C/o Karachi Cotton Assn. Ltd., Wood Street. Hon. Treasurer: Major C. P. Bhatt. Directors: Kazi Khudabux, T. J. Bhojwani.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m., North Western Hotel.

LAHORE.*Inaugurated: February, 1927.**Charter No. 2714.*

President: J. C. F. Davidson. Vice-President: B. L. Rallia Ram. Hon. Secretary: Des Raj Sawhney, Bar-at-Law, High Court. Hon. Treasurer: S. Inder Singh. Directors: Dr. J. Cairns, W. I. Campbell, H. W. Hogg, Dr. S. D. Muzaffar, Sampuran Singh Chawla.

Meetings: Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.

MADRAS.*Inaugurated: May, 1929.**Charter No. 3186.*

President: F. Birley. Hon. Secy.: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt. Mahomedan College, Madras. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kothari. Directors: Lt.-Col. S. C. Contractor, A. T. Luker, Lt.-Col. Mahadevan and A. G. Vere.

Meetings: Every Friday, 1 p.m., Cricket Gymkhana.

POONA.*Inaugurated: January 14, 1936.**Charter No. 3994.*

President: Major-General D. S. Skelton. Vice-President: Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta. Hon.

Secy.: S. N. Moos, Garden Reach. Hon. Treasurer: V. G. Shete. Directors: The Venerable Ashley Brown, D. F. Chinoy. Sergeant-at-Arms: Capt. L. J. Vicarage.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1-30 p.m., Poona Club.

RANGOON.*Inaugurated: Sept., 1929.**Charter No. 3240.*

President: Professor D. H. Peacock. Vice-President: S. N. Haji. Hon. Secy.: S. Chatterjee, 167, Sparks St. Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Dunkley. Directors: U. Ba Lwin, W. T. McIntyre, Dr. J. H. Gray, U. Tun, Nyoe, C. Pleydell Wilton. Sergeant-at-Arms: W. L. Kough.

Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.

SHOLAPUR.*Inaugurated: September 13, 1936.**Charter No. 4054.*

President: J. A. B. Grier, c. i. e. Vice-president: K. B. Abdul Latiff, M. L. C. Hon. Treasurer: R. B. T. C. Limaye, Hon. Secretary: H. P. Hinchcliffe, Bank House. Directors: R. B. V. V. Mulay, R. B. D. G. Diwakar, Bar-at-Law.

THAYETMYO.*Inaugurated: July, 1929.**Charter No. 3215.*

President: W. L. Barretto, O.B.E. Vice-President: U San Pe. Hon. Secy.: U. Tin. Hon. Treasurer: Babu Rawaljee. Directors: M. M. Bannerjee, Mullerworth, U. Ba Sein, U. Shwe Mia, J. M. Sein, U. Shwe Ne, U. Tin.

Meetings: Every 1st and 3rd Saturday at 5 p.m., Rotary Club House.

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screened porches and all. To the sunshine, good food, and kindly ministrations of the camp nurse, the children, who came in shifts of 25, responded gratifyingly. The camp operated through two six-week periods.

Outings for 86 Youngsters

Eighty-six boys had the Rotary Club of Spokane to thank—and in their own way thank they did—for camp outings during the past Summer. To each of 80 boys at a Salvation Army camp, Club members gave half their expenses. To six Boy Scouts they gave similar help.

Uruguay**Ambulance, Desks, Swimming Suits**

Mercedes had no ambulance but a campaign for funds set afoot by the Rotary Club rectified this. Noting also the lack of furniture in the 14 rural schools, they have begun solicitation of funds to supply such equipment and many members have already contributed to this fund. Then they discovered that children in a local orphan home, though they had a place to swim in, had no swimming suits. Promptly the Club bought them one apiece.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL OFFICERS OF R. I.

1936-37

President:—Will R. Manier, Jr. (general law), Room 819, Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville Tennessee, U.S.A. Cable address: "Interotary Nashville" or "Interotary Chicago."

First Vice-President:—Hugo E. Prager, (hotels), Hotel Elite, Zurich, Switzerland. Cable address: "Elitehotel."

Second Vice-President:—Cecil Rae, (security brokerage), MacPhail & Co., Ltd., Ipoh, Federated Malay States. Cable address: "Rae Macphails."

Third Vice-President:—O. B. Sellers, (beauty parlor equipment and supplies distributing) 505, Lamar Street, Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A.

Directors:—William J. Cairns, (telephone service), Bell Telephone Co., 76, Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Cable address: "Telephone."

James G. Card, (tax consultant), 2005, Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Fred Coulson, (telephone service), 410, N.W. 3rd Street, Abilene, Kansas. Cable address: "Fredco."

Fred W. Gray, (boots distributing), 3, The Poultry, Nottingham, England. Cable address: "Twenty-one eighteen Nottingham."

Harrison E. Howe, (chemistry), 706, Mills Building, Washington, District of Columbia, U.S.A. Cable address: "Jiechem."

Ed. R. Johnson, (railroad commissary contracting), 609-14, Liberty Trust Building, Roanoke, Virginia, U.S.A.

Clare Martin, (past service), Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt. Additional address: 3, Albemarle St., London, England.

Alfred H. McKeown, (Newspaper publishing), Room 312, Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Karel Neuwirt, (surgery), Soukenicka, 6, Brno, Czechoslovakia. Cable address: "Profneuwirt."

Felipe Silva, (corporation law practice), P.O. Box 179, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Cable address: "Silva."

Secretary:—Chesley R. Perry, (Rotary International), 35, East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Cable address: "Introtary". Telephone: State 4020.

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Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for November 1936

CLUB	No. of meetings held during month.	Average attendance of members.	% of attendance to total membership.	No. of members on leave throughout month.	% of attendance to No. of members available.	No. of members at beginning of month.	New members elected during month.	Resignations during month.	No. of members at end of month.
*AHMEDABAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMRITSAR	2	16	57	2	61	28	1	0	29
BANGALORE	2	18	44	6	52	41	1	0	42
BARODA ..	1	16	61	..	..	..	..	..	27
BOMBAY ..	4	79	54	21	62	146	4	2	148
CALCUTTA	4	33	36	..	..	..	..	..	92
*COCHIN ..	2	21	85	..	84	20	9	2	27
COLOMBO	4	51	61	..	..	..	..	..	84
KARACHI ..	2	20	50	..	..	..	..	..	41
LAHORE ..	3	32	40	1	42	31	0	0	31
MADRAS ..	3	25	47	9	59	50	5	2	53
POONA ..	2	16	59	3	61	27	1	0	28
RANGOON	4	18	30	7	34	59	0	1	58
SHOLAPUR	2	13	76	..	..	17	0	0	17
*THAYETMYO	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*JAMSHEDPUR	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

*Full returns not received.

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(India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan).

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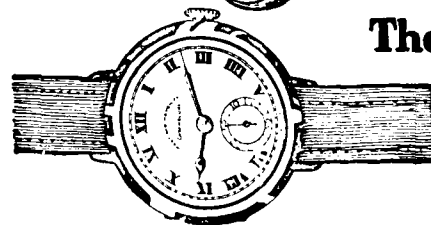
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