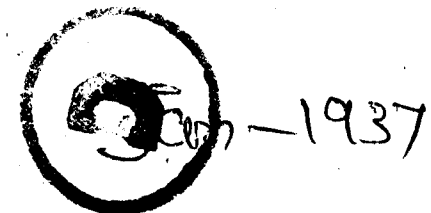


Eastern Rotary Wheel

Vol. IV

No: 9. —)



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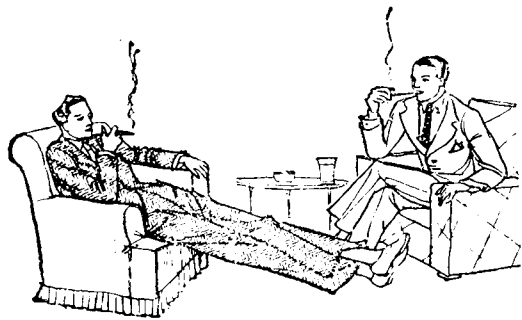
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NUMBER 11



L. IV

No. 9

JANUARY 1937



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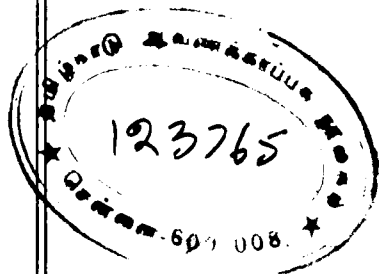
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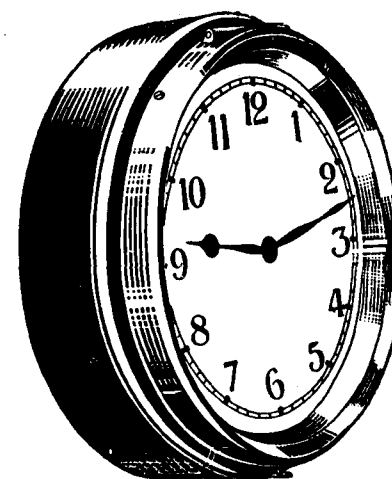
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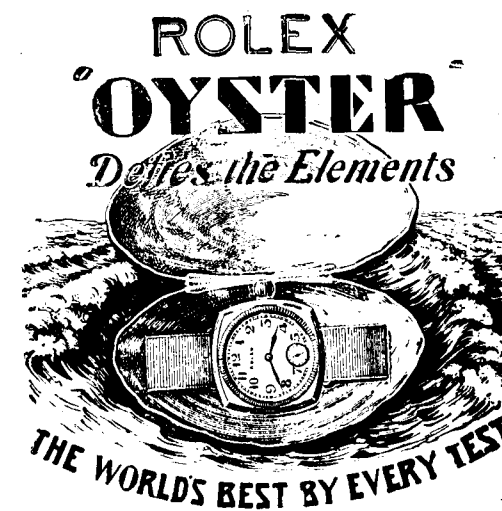


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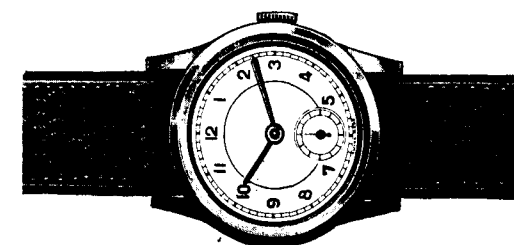
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The Meeting

From a Painting by Marie Bashkirtseff (1860-94)

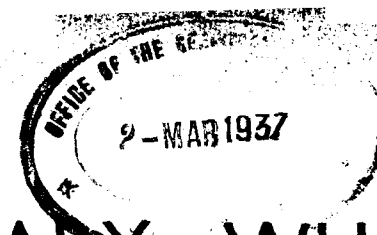
MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF was a gifted artist whose works were the result of sheer inspiration and feeling. From her pictures it is difficult to believe that she was absolutely untrained.

This human picture of a group of six street urchins from Paris is the most famous of her works and hangs in the Luxembourg. The posing of the children grouped on the street on a snowy day is quite full of pathos and understanding. The eldest boy with a bag slung over his shoulder is exhibiting to the others his proud possession—a bird in a cage. The ragged dress of the children, the crutch which supports one of them and the showing-off attitude of the eldest are as human in their conception as they are happy in execution.



THE MEETING

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF



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, Cochin, Colombo, Jamshedpur, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Poona, Rangoon, Sholapur and Thayetmyo.

Vol. IV

JANUARY 1937

No. 9

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THE District Conference :—So now our first annual conference as pucca District No. 89 has come and gone and, thanks to the Madras Rotary Club and the co-operation of the other Clubs in the District, so successfully too. All Rotarians in this District have great reason to be proud of the wonderful session that they made this Conference be. We are sure we are but voicing the feelings of all Rotarians who were assembled at the Conference when we say that much of the credit for its success should go to the Host Club, Madras, and particularly its officers, who spared no pains whatever to make the stay of all the delegates a pleasure and a profitable experience. We are equally sure, too, that the Madras Club will acknowledge gladly the wonderful response which it received for its invitation, a great response which put spirit into the efforts of its officers and helpers. An invitation poorly responded to is rather a heart-breaking experience; Madras and the District as a whole are, therefore, glad that the hearty co-operation of all ensured the success which the Conference proved to be.

Now that all the bustle is over, Clubs should devote themselves to the serious task of taking the resolutions adopted by the Conference seriously and doing their level best to implement them. For lack of time a review of the salient points arising from

the discussions at the conference is left over for the next number of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*.

Boys Work :—Elsewhere in this issue is published a very thoughtful article on what Rotary can do for boys. The question of boys work is very much to the forefront in many other countries and it is a direction in which, we, in District No. 89, will be able to find a very fruitful source of community service and even international service. Another short extract which is published in this issue on Vocational Guidance will also be helpful in a consideration of the question of boys work and we commend to the attention of all Clubs in the District the possibilities of beneficial work in this direction.

More and Better Rotarians.—Under this title is published elsewhere in this issue a clarion call by Will R. Manier (Jr.) President, R.I. His observations on the matter of taking advantage of the provision for Additional Active Members require careful study by all Clubs. We know that some Clubs in this District have taken advantage of this provision in order to vitalize their activities and have profited thereby. Especially the younger Clubs in the District will do well to explore the possibilities opened out by the provision for Additional Active Members.



Group Photograph taken at the Opening of the Fourth District Conference, Madras, on January 21, 1937.

Fourth District Conference Opening Session

The Fourth District Conference of the 89th District was opened at the Connemara Hotel, Madras, on January 21, by H. E. Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras. Rotarian Governor F. E. James presided. There was a large gathering of delegates and members of the Madras Rotary Club.

MR. F. BIRLEY, President of the Madras Rotary Club and Chairman of the District Conference Committee, welcomed the delegates.

He said that was the first time that the conference of the 89th District of the Rotary International was held in Madras. Rotary was well-known as a world-wide organization, operating in over 80 countries and having over 4,000 clubs, with a membership of 180,000 Rotarians. The whole world was divided into a number of districts from the administrative point of view. For example, he said, the United States was divided into 109 districts; Germany and Austria came under one district, France and French Morocco another district—and this district, the 89th, consisted of India, Burma and Ceylon. At the head of each district was a person, known as a "Governor."

In India, Burma and Ceylon they had 16 clubs and several others were in process of organization. The annual District Conference was one of the methods whereby clubs so widely scattered in the district were brought into touch with one another through their representatives. At the present District Conference, they would discuss matters of interest to themselves and of interest to the Rotary world in general and they would spend much time in getting to know one another and the problems of their respective clubs. In every district throughout the world similar District Conferences would be held between now and the end of June.

Mr. Birley continued that they had at this conference a record attendance of visitors. He regarded that as a compliment

to Madras itself and to the Rotary Club, over which he had the honour to preside. He assured the visiting Rotarians that the Madras Club would do all in its power to make their stay in this city happy, comfortable and instructive, and he hoped they would take with them the most pleasant memories of their District Conference this year.

Brotherhood: Turning to His Excellency, Mr. Birley said: "To your Excellency, it is not necessary for us to emphasise the things for which Rotary stands. It is a movement of business and professional men, banded together in a brotherhood to produce better relations between various peoples and communities throughout the world, a movement wherein we learn to appreciate our neighbours better.

"We believe this to be a movement of great promise in the countries represented in this District where there are different races and castes and sections of the community, which, through the medium of Rotary Clubs, are brought to understand one another better.

"Your Excellency has given your approval to this movement by becoming an Honorary Member of the Madras Rotary Club. We are very glad to welcome you as His Majesty's representative in this province. We are also glad to welcome you as a Rotarian. We recognise that in your service to the people of the Province over whom you rule, you are fulfilling these objects for which this movement stands. And it is, therefore, most appropriate that you should formally open our District Conference in the capital of your province."

Governor's Speech: Declaring the Conference open, His Excellency said: I should like to say "Fellow Rotarians" but I am not too sure of what my status as an Honorary Rotarian may be. At any rate your President has been kind enough to welcome me as a Rotarian and, even if I do not wear a classification badge, I can assure you that I feel myself to be one of you in my very sincere sympathy with the aims and ideals of the Rotary Movement. The President has also honoured me by saying that in my capacity as Governor of this Province I am fulfilling the objects for which the Rotary Movement stands. I should indeed be happy to believe that that were so, for there is no higher object to which anyone in authority can devote himself than that of service to the people committed to his charge; and I am fully conscious that it is at once the responsibility and the privilege of a Governor that his opportunities for such service are unending.

I may at least claim that I conform to Rotary practice in that a great part of my time is spent in meeting and talking with representatives of many diverse races, creeds and professions. It is true that at the present juncture many of those whom I see are sadly preoccupied with problems of politics, and politics, I know, are no part of Rotary. But, whatever their preoccupations, I regard it as one of the greatest privileges of a Governor that his position enables him to get to know men of every stamp and every point of view. For knowledge breeds understanding, and understanding is the stepping-stone to liking and respect. And mutual understanding is, I think, what India needs more than anything else to-day—nor India alone, but the world, as a whole.

Not that mutual understanding need by any means necessarily lead to mutual agreement. Experience teaches us that complete mutual agreement is seldom, if ever, forthcoming amongst even the smallest section of the earth's inhabitants, far less amongst the nations of the world at large: indeed, it would be a dull world if it were so.

But amongst reasonable human beings, and we most of us are reasonable at heart, mutual understanding

should at the least mean mutual tolerance, a will to settle differences in an accommodating way, and a real desire to sink individual prejudices in working for the common good.

This is the spirit which seems to be so sadly lacking to-day, whether it be amongst conflicting interests of race, religion, and caste in India, or amongst warring nationalities abroad. Any movement that tends to foster such a spirit is therefore of vital importance to us all, and in Rotary we find that spirit personified.

Pride in Status: I regard it, then, as a real privilege to have been invited to open your Conference to-day, and am sincerely glad that Madras has been chosen as this year's meeting place. This is the fourth District Conference to be held in India, but it is also the first to be held since "Provisional District A" became "District 89", and so it acquires a fresh importance and significance. Rotarians of the Middle East now find themselves firmly marked on the map and can take a new pride in their status and fresh courage for the future.

I am sure that nothing could be more gratifying to your outgoing Governor, Mr. James, than to have seen this milestone in the District's career reached and passed during his tenure of office (applause), a tenure which I know we all regret to see now coming to a close.

It is not for me to attempt to dilate on the aims and achievements of Rotary. The speakers who will follow me are far better qualified to do that than I. You have also much business before you and I do not wish to detain you from it. Before I close I would, however, like to touch on one eminent piece of service in the cause of international fellowship which Rotary in India has rendered during the past year, namely its reception to the Delegation which visited us from South Africa. The first telegram of greetings received by the delegates came, I believe, from the Bombay Rotary Club, and theirs too was the last message of farewell, while the luncheons given by the Rotary Clubs of Bombay and Calcutta were outstanding events in the Delegation's tour.

Madras would have liked to emulate her fellows in hospitality, but unfortunately no opportunity could be found. Nothing can so ensure the success of a visit to a far country as for the visitor to find friends awaiting him there, and by the goodwill of which you gave so signal a demonstration you performed a real service to the people of India and, may I add, to international relationships at large.

To conclude, I would add my greetings to those which the President has extended to the visiting Rotarians. I am indeed glad that so many of them have found it worth the while to devote their time and energies to this Conference, and I hope that they will take away with them none but pleasant memories of a great city and her people. I invite you to your deliberations, knowing that your proceedings are of vital interest to a circle far wider than that of your own clubs and are fraught with importance for multitudes of your fellow-men. It gives me much pleasure to declare the Conference open. (Applause).

After declaring the Conference open, His Excellency left for Government House.

District Governor: Rtn. F. E. James, District Governor, who presided at the Conference, said he had received a number of messages and greetings wishing the Conference success, from Clubs at Calcutta, Lahore, Ahmedabad, Malay States, and from Major-General Skelton of Poona.

Mr. James welcomed the delegates and said that the largest attendance they had in any District Conference was at the present session. Such a large attendance, he observed, demonstrated the increasing interest shown in the District Conference.

Reviewing the work between the present Conference and the previous one, Rtn. James referred to the consolidation of the existing Clubs and the extension of Rotary into new clubs.

"In regard to consolidation work", said Rtn. James, "I would like particularly to commend the progress made in Karachi, Colombo, Rangoon, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, and Ahmedabad, and I would especially commend to the notice of

this District the magnificent work of the Bombay Rotary Club, which, to-day, is one of the strongest Clubs in the East (applause). I would like also to commend the steady work of the Bangalore Club. That Club undertook last year the very heavy burden of entertaining the District Conference, but far from suffering from the exhaustion it must have caused them, they have continued their work with vigour and enthusiasm. I should also like to make special reference to Thayetmyo, a little Club on the banks of the Irrawadi on the way to Mandalay. That Club has an interesting history and it is in a village, perhaps, a little more than a village. And its membership consists almost entirely of Burmese members, with one or two non-Burmans. It has kept together and has succeeded in doing quite a respectable amount of magnificent work. I am indeed glad to have Rotarian Chatterjee, Secretary of the Rangoon Club, here in our midst. Rangoon has had its vicissitudes and it is very largely due to its President, Rotarian Peacocks' and Secretary, Rotarian Chatterjee's, work that that Club has turned its corner and is now well on the way to prosperity."

Extension Work: Speaking of extension work, Rtn. James mentioned the Clubs of Poona, Sholapur, Jamshedpur and Baroda, and said that the Baroda Club also had received its charter. Last Summer, they had a Club in Cochin, of which Sir R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar, the Dewan was the President. They had decided at Cochin to apply to the Rotary International for formal admission and for their own Charter.

Speaking of the progress of Rotary, Rtn. James said that in 1934, they had nine clubs in this District with 552 members. At the end of 1935, they had ten Clubs with 609 members; at the end of 1936, they had 15 Clubs with about 735 members "and I am very much hoping", added Rtn. James, "that at the end of 1937, we shall have at least 20 Clubs with a membership upwards of 850 and 900."

"In the work of extension," Rtn. James continued, "in this District I am compelled to pay a tribute to the work of our Field Representative, Rotarian Bryant

(applause). I feel particularly gratified inasmuch as it is due to my own efforts that the Board of Directors of the Rotary International agreed to station in this District a Field Representative for a period of two years. I believe that the work of Rotarian Bryant has fully justified their faith in that action and I believe also that it has fully justified the appointment of a whole-time officer for extension work in a District of such huge distances as District No. 89." (Hear, hear).

Although Rotary was, in the main, an organisation of volunteer service, continued Rtn. James, built upon voluntary service, yet, it was very difficult to find any one able to travel long distances and do the work of visiting centres. The speaker had always pressed upon the authorities that in a great Continent like India and elsewhere, where extension was possible, it should be achieved with the assistance of Field Representatives such as Rotarian Bryant.

His Own Work: Rtn. James next referred to the magazine which was the organ of their work in this District and said that it had improved greatly during the year, for which also he expressed thanks to Rotarian Bryant and Rotarian Munro.

Referring to his own work, since he assumed Office as Governor, Rtn. James observed that the Governorship was from July 1 to June 30 and, therefore, his account would not cover the entire period as they were now only in January. He had been able to visit the Clubs at Colombo, Karachi, Madras, Bombay, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Poona and had also the privilege of attending the organization meeting of the provisional Rotary Club in Cochin.

"I should like to pay a special tribute," added the speaker, "to my friend, Rotarian Birley, President of the Madras Rotary Club (hear, hear) for the splendid work which he has done as President of the Club and also as President of the Conference Committee. Rotarian Birley is a man who has many responsibilities in this town and it was after a great deal of persuasion that he assumed these responsibilities. I think we owe him a special debt of gratitude for his services".

There were other clubs, Rtn. James remarked, which he had not visited, but which he hoped to visit, if possible. He could not make any promise to visit them, because like all of them he had double work to do and, therefore, the visiting of those clubs should be adjusted to suit his time and work. He would, however, endeavour to visit as many as possible and the others would be visited by proxy.

Rotary Movement: Speaking of the Rotary movement in general, Rtn. James said that the genesis of Rotary was very formal. It began in a group of people in Chicago of different professions who were anxious to meet regularly so that they might, from time to time, meet people outside their own walks of life. And in those meetings began to develop the idea of the spirit of service, which resided in the individual. That regular association of a few men 31 years ago, said Rtn. James, developed into a form of friendship and out of the soil of friendship rose the spirit of service. Originally that service was conceived in terms of the individual and there was no idea of the wider form of service to the community at large or to the world at large. Service meant to the individual Rotarian service to men of their own business. Then the Rotary Clubs in western lands were very largely based upon the idea of mutual service in Rotarians' respective businesses.

As time went on, continued Rtn. James, the original idea of service faded into the background in view of an entirely new conception which was born out of the fellowship among the Rotarians and that was the idea of service to the community. That new idea of service began to develop and Rotary in many lands and in many Clubs developed valuable contributions in leadership, commerce and industry and service to the community at large. It was only a few years ago that this idea of community service was felt in the form of friendship between the individual and it had now developed into a spirit of world fellowship through the fellowship of professional and business men. This world-wide conception of international fellowship was comparatively young but now it had developed in many lands. He said: "There is so much that divides us. There is geography. There

is, as His Excellency has suggested, politics and there is economics and there are also all sorts of misunderstandings. Friendship and service alone unite one another. And the Rotary rests upon these two main principles of friendship and service."

Idea of Service: There were, of course, many organizations in the world which had similar ideals to Rotary but in one thing the Rotary had done something more than other organizations. It had shown how, out of the friendship between individuals, developed the idea of service to the community. Every organization had a programme. The Rotary began with the individual. Rotary began to put into practice those ideals which the nations had been trying for years to put into practice but had not succeeded. Rotary was an organization which emphasised the individual's responsibility. It attempted to work from the individual out to the outer world.

Concluding Rtn. James said that the first fundamental principle of the Rotary was fellowship in its service. Unless individuals knew one another it was not possible to do any service to the community. Service to the Rotary Clubs meant service to the community and the international ideal of friendship and fellowship could only be achieved if it first began in the hearts of individuals. The Rotary realised that and that was why so much emphasis was laid on individual's responsibility towards the Club.

In Malaya: Rotarian Hadji Mahomed Eusoff, Representative of R. I. from Kuala Lumpur, explained the work of the Movement in Malaya. He visualised the possibility in the near future of inter-District Conferences being held and hoped the suggestion would receive attention.

The speaker explained the tremendous developments which had taken place in the Federated Malay States; roads had made tremendous progress, eliciting admiration of every visitor, the tea and rubber industries had made remarkable strides and Malaya, in short, had become a cosmopolitan country. There was keen competition between groups and individuals for personal gain and the spirit of goodwill and mutual understanding was lacking. But, the extension of the town and the mode of modern



SIR PHIROZE SETHNA,
the Governor-Elect.

living had tended to a combination of the various communities, races and creeds. At one time, it was thought that mutual goodwill would vanish and racial harmony become extinct. The Kuala Lumpur Club had succeeded in bringing the various nationalities together in social polity and had brought about a good feeling of fellowship and friendliness between them. Social services, not covered hitherto by any organization, had been undertaken by the local Club, and he visualised a brighter future for the Rotary in that country as everywhere else.

The Conference then proceeded to appoint a Resolutions Committee.



SNAPS
AT THE FOURTH DISTRICT CONFERENCE, MADRAS.

Your Handwriting Reveals Your Character

Mr. G. Radcliffe Genge says How

The following interesting address was delivered by Mr. G. Radcliffe Genge at a meeting of the Bombay Rotary Club on December 15. Mr. Genge characterises graphology as a science, though an empirical science. He asks why a man's character should not be reflected in his handwriting, if the way in which he walks, the way in which he dresses and the manner in which he puts on his spectacles may be taken as guides to a man's character.—Ed.

YOU will all agree with me that one of the most difficult problems which a business or professional executive has to face is that of appointing subordinates and each of you must at some time or other have sighed for an infallible method of deciding the reliability and trustworthiness of those who apply for jobs. Yet, whether they realize or not that graphology (the science of reading character from handwriting) is very nearly that infallible guide which they seek, most advertizers do stipulate that replies should be in the applicant's own handwriting. Why? Because we all to some extent, whether we have scientific training in the study of calligraphy or not, judge a man's character from his handwriting.

This is really quite logical, for something of a man's character and personality is revealed in everything he does—the way he walks, the way he dresses, the way he stands or sits, even the manner in which he puts on his spectacles. Why, then, should it be supposed that that very personal thing, his handwriting, should not be equally revealing? The fact is that we are unconsciously betrayed by our hands more than by anything else.

Let me illustrate this briefly. Jones drives past you in his scarlet two-seater; he is flashily dressed, wears his hat at a sharp angle, is constantly on the lookout for acquaintances on the sidewalk, and exaggerates the swerves and speed with which he overtakes other cars. A second car, dark olive green, comes past, with Smith at the wheel; he is inconspicuously dressed,

he does not push ahead of others but waits until the road is clear; his pace is moderate but not unduly slow. Which of these handwritings belongs to which man?

(At this stage the speaker exhibited two different kinds of handwriting and it was obvious at the very first sight which belonged to "Jones" and which to "Smith").

Very well then; if the more obvious traits of a man's make-up are betrayed in his writing, why should the less obvious not similarly be betrayed, though perhaps only for the trained eye to see? In fact, not only is every dominant characteristic of a man's nature shown in his handwriting—whether he is industrious or lazy, honest or crooked,—but his state of mind and bodily health also are revealed with equal clarity.

Elementals.—Graphology, like all the sciences save arithmetic and algebra, is empirical, but it is nonetheless scientific. Unfortunately very few of those who call themselves graphologists (or, more often, "handwriting experts") behave in a scientific way, for they nearly all follow the paraph system. This system is very simple: it starts from the assumption that a letter or part of a letter, a paraph in other words, formed in a particular way *always* means exactly the same thing, whoever wrote it and in whatever circumstances. Thus Greek-shaped E's and D's and impressionistic M's are said to be a sign of the artistic spirit; T's and G's with angular, backward twisting crosses and loops show hypersensitiveness; while O's, A's, D's and so on

open at the bottom mean hypocrisy. This makes graphology very easy of course: examine all the letters, write the meaning against each, add up—and you have a hypersensitive artistic hypocrite! The father of this graphology-made-easy, a Frenchman named Crepièux-Jamin, has tabulated over 22,000 paraps and since his method involves the least labour it is followed by those gentlemen who ask you to send them "a few lines of unstudied handwriting" and five rupees for a reading of your character!

If he is not to be misled the real graphologist demands much more than that. He wants several letters, preferably long ones, written to friends or relatives of the writer at a normal time. By "normal" I mean at a time when the writer was feeling normal; for a person who is highly exhilarated by good fortune, deeply depressed, or who is ill, will not write a normal hand. In addition the graphologist should know the age, sex, nationality of the writer, and whether he was taught to write in a special way not natural to one of his time and locality, for otherwise the graphologist will assume to be a personal idiosyncrasy what is in fact a possibly meaningless artificiality in which the writer has been trained. Graphology is *not* so simple as the advertisements make out.

I will give a single example of this. The German is *taught* to write an angular, almost curveless hand. Now give the graphologist a letter written in English where this angular writing predominates without telling him that the writer was a German and, unless something else betrays the Teutonic origin, he will form an entirely false conclusion about the writer's character. This is because, in general, angular writing is only natural to persons of an uncompromising and sometimes pitiless nature; but when a man is taught from childhood to write in that way and simply does not change it in later years, the angularity in itself ceases to have any significance as a guide to character. For this reason it is usually a waste of time to ask for an analysis of any but adult handwritings; only when one has passed beyond the authority of schoolmasters does one begin to develop a writing expressive of one's own personality.

Classifications.—I am not exactly an expert but roughly this is how one tackles the problem of reading a man's character when the material is before him. First, the graphologist asks himself whether the writing is to be classed as high or low, which largely, but not entirely, corresponds with educated and un-educated; to make the differentiation is entirely a matter of practice, though the average man's instinct in the matter would be right probably eight times out of ten. That decided, he examines the letters for the three great guides to character in handwriting—force, expansion, speed.

Force is shown in the pressure applied to the up and down strokes; expansion in the spacing not only of the words but of the letters which form the words; and speed is fairly easily determined in a variety of ways. One of the most serious defects of the so-called handwriting expert is that he does not distinguish between the two all-important qualities of writing. A single example will make this clear; marked regularity of pressure in the writing of a man of education and intelligence signifies strong will-power, the conviction that his ideas are right; I would expect, therefore, to find such regularity in the writings of Mussolini and of Mr. Baldwin. But that same regularity in a writing of low standard in itself betrays the writer's mediocrity and un-originality, for it is never accompanied by those other signs which are present in a writing of high standard; you have only to look at the "copper-plate" written by some clerks and shop-assistants to understand what I mean—a regular, even, unimaginative, "beautiful" flow of curves and strokes.

After examining the pressure applied to the pen, the next point to look for is variation in the size of the letters. Here is where the amateur trips up, for the standard size varies from period to period and nation to nation. For European writings the fundamental is the height of the small letters INUM, which is three millimeters (one-eighth of an inch) and it is variation from this size and the proportion between the size of these letters and the others which is important. On the Continent matters are fairly simple: the small letters are three millimeters in height, medium letters 6 mm., and long letters 9 mm., the exception

being the capital M, which may be of any size. In England, however, and that applies largely to English handwriting taught in India, the standard sizes are far more complicated. I will not bore you with a minute description of these, but you can see that in looking for variations and deciding what they mean you have a heavy task, which is why the detailed analysis of a man's character from his handwriting may be as much as a fortnight's hard work; it simply cannot be done by rule of thumb in an hour.

Another thing which makes graphology more difficult is that very few people are simple, straightforward beings; an enormous number of mixed motives and emotions inspires most of us in everything we do, and this is reflected in our handwriting which contains as many apparent contradictions as our own characters. It is the graphologist's task to decide which are the dominant and which the less important characteristics and so to build up a true picture of the writer's personality.

The Forger.—I have said that the three chief signposts are force, expansion, and speed. It is the last one which betrays most people if they attempt to disguise their handwriting. To show the truth of this I will ask one or two of you here to write the words "British Constitution" first fairly fast and second very slowly. You see what I mean: in their care not to betray themselves the disguiser and the forger write more slowly than usual and this slowness is certain to betray itself. But let us suppose that a man practised a different sort of handwriting from his usual and was able to write fairly fast; he would still betray himself because he is almost certain to forget the little lines and loops which join one letter to another; the man who usually employs garlands will continue to do so in his disguised writing; the man who prefers arcades will stick to arcades; and so on.

I cannot, of course, go into any very great detail; but graphology has established itself firmly in many parts of the world as a very reliable guide to character; especially is this so in Germany where the science has made greater strides than elsewhere. In France and America the easy but misleading paraph system still holds the field. It is a common delusion that untidy writing is a

sign of muddle-headedness; in fact this, in a writing of high standard, more often signifies a sort of indirect contempt of mankind in general and a refusal to bother to be clear for the benefit of the contemptible. Again, an apparent contradiction may give the very clue required to a proper understanding of a man's character. Oscar Wilde's writing is an excellent example of this, for its general beauty and harmoniousness is spoilt by pasty, muddy patches here and there—and pastiness is always a sign of sensuality. When pastiness degenerates into what look like blobs and splashes caused by a crossed nib (a magnifying glass will always show whether the latter was the case) you are certainly in the presence of a madman's or mental deficient's writing. Severe illness causes the lines to descend, the endings of words to be weak, and the letters to crouch against each other. The miser uses up as much of the paper as he can: the artistic space their writing generously and are prodigal of paper.

A last point or two which I might make: generally speaking honest people keep their lines very straight; threadlike words (not to be confused with mere rapidity) are an unerring sign of hysteria; angular writing, especially if coupled with a pronounced backward slope, invariably signifies a harsh and perhaps heartless nature. Illegibility is by no means always a sign of poor education; it quite often is a device employed when the writer is endeavouring to conceal something; a liar with a conscience will be often illegible when he is writing one thing and thinking another. It is noticeable that Napoleon always becomes illegible in these circumstances. Finally, whereas the general spacing at the beginning of a letter expresses the writer's intention his real meaning and nature are to be found at the end, when he has got into his swing and the physical act of writing is forgotten.

The analysis of character from handwriting when done by an expert can be a most valuable aid to all persons occupying positions of responsibility; but graphology is not a hobby which can be learnt by reading a simple book on the subject. Like all other sciences, graphology demands long and constant study and practice; it will never be made easy.

Land of Lakes and Dairies

A Pen Picture of Finland by Pastor V. J. Aurola

Among the delegates to the World Convention of the Y.M.C.A. held in Mysore City in the first week of this month was Pastor Verner J. Aurola, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Helsinki, Finland. The following brief description of life in Finland was given by Mr. Aurola in the form of a Press interview and is taken from *The Madras Mail*.—Ed.

PASTOR Aurola observed that after the attainment of independence in 1918 from Russia, there was all round development in the life of the country.

There was compulsory education for all boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 13. Following the introduction of the new system, literacy in the country had increased to 99 per cent. There were three universities in Finland, one Swedish and the other two Finnish.

The medium of instruction was completely Swedish in Helsingfors University and there was tension between Swedish and Finnish. The Swedish minority wanted to secure certain privileges by the imparting of instruction in Swedish because Finland had once been under the Government of Sweden.

The tension came to a head, Pastor Aurola added, when some time ago all the Finnish students in Helsingfors University went on strike for 10 days. The strike was a success inasmuch as they were able to get all their lectures thenceforward in Finnish.

Finnish Language

The Finnish language was rich in cultural treasures and works of art. The Finns had their national epic, "Kale Vala" comparable to the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharatha* of India. It contained exquisite descriptions of Finnish life and their love of Nature.

Like Indians, Pastor Aurola continued, Finns loved Nature. There were 60,000

lakes in Finland to add to her natural beauties. The Finns were also much interested in the religion of India, which they considered "marvellous and exotic." They had heard of Gandhi and Tagore and they considered the former to be a very great leader of men. Many of Tagore's books had been translated into Finnish and were very popular.

Referring to the industrial prosperity of Finland, Pastor Aurola observed that the main exports from Finland were timber and paper. They had captured the world markets. They also exported butter, cheese and eggs in great quantities. There were numerous dairies in Finland and Finnish butter was competing successfully with the famous Danish butter. The Government were also interested in improving the breed of cattle.

Like the Indian ryots, the Finns were fond of ragi. Hard brown bread, made out of ragi flour, was their staple food. A Finnish gentleman, be he an ordinary tiller of the soil or an aristocrat of the bluest blood, must have his hard brown bread on the table.

He drew a parallel between Mysore and Finland. On account of numerous waterfalls, it had been possible to provide electricity in all towns, hamlets and villages in Finland. He was happy to hear that similar conditions existed in Mysore, where many minor towns were lit with electricity. In this connexion, he paid a great tribute to the progressive administration of Mysore under the direction of H. H. the Maharaja

of Mysore and Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore. Their hospitality to the Y.M.C.A. delegates was wonderful.

He then referred to the political situation in the country. After describing how Finland achieved her independence, he referred to the unique system for election of the President of the Republic. The adults of the State elected 600 members, called men-of-election, and they were authorised to elect the President of the Republic. These 600 members were not members of any legislative body in the State. A Parliament was constituted for 2 years with 200 elected members. The President of the Republic held office for 6 years. The President, in their opinion, should be independent of the members of Parliament.

At present in Parliament there were 80 members belonging to the Socialistic Party, 23 of the Conservative Party, 52 of the Agriculture Party, 22 of Swedish Party, 13 Fascists and 7 of the Progressive Party.

Communism Not Favoured

The people of Finland did not like Communism. They knew it was a "dangerous" doctrine.

They had had sufficient experience of Communism with Soviet Russia. In the absence of Communism, the people of Finland were happy, while the same could not be said of those in Soviet Russia. It was a

national trait of the Finnish people that they always hated extremes.

Though the Finns were a quiet, religious, law-abiding and contemplative people like Indians, they had to maintain an army of their own for they were near Soviet Russia and one never knew what would happen! Besides the national army, they had 100,000 members of Voluntary Army. The relations of Finland to Soviet Russia and Sweden were, however, quite happy at present.

Continuing, Pastor Aurola said that there was great religious unity in Finland, 97 per cent. of the population belonging to the Lutheran Church. There were four movements for the revival of interest in the Church. The Socialist Party, the most powerful in Finland, was, doubtless, not much interested in the Church. But its ideals and national policy could not be said to be in conflict with the principles of the Church. During the last few years, many new Churches had been built.

"If you happen to come to Finland, don't miss a steam bath" said Pastor Aurola with a twinkle in his eyes. "It is our national institution. You have to enter into a wooden room where there are heated stones. Water is sprayed on to the slabs and you enjoy a delightful refreshing steam bath. No visitor to Finland misses the steam bath."

Rtn. H. W. Bryant

The Eastern Rotary Wheel

is glad to announce that the Board of Directors, R. I., have extended the term of service in 89th District of Field Representative H. W. Bryant for one year more.

The New Member :--The New Member should be made to feel that acquiring his membership has been regarded as a matter of much importance to the club. It is not enough to be friendly on the first day. Because you are going to be happy *eventually* about his having joined the club, begin early to show it.

What Rotary does to you personally is what matters—so long as the idealism of Rotary burns within each Rotarian, then everything else will follow naturally and easily.

The Governor Speaking

Rtn. Governor F. E. JAMES

[MADRAS, JAN. 8]

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS :

THE outstanding event this month is the District Conference to be held in Madras on January 21, 22 and 23. It looks as though we are going to have a record attendance. I am quite sure the Madras Rotary Club will be equal to the occasion, although the attendance itself is imposing a very heavy burden upon local resources. A large contingent is coming from Colombo, and Bombay is sending seven delegates. Some of the newly formed or provisional clubs are being represented—two from Baroda, one from Jamshedpur, and two from Sholapur. It is usual at these conferences for Rotary International to send a special representative. This year, we are to have the pleasure of the presence of Rotarian Haji Mohamed Eusoff, a past-President of the Rotary Club of Ipoh and at present a member of the Kuala Lumpur Club in the 80th District.

New Clubs

I have good news of the possibility of a club being established at Surat in the Bombay Presidency. I must congratulate the provisional club of Jamshedpur on the excellent way in which the Secretarial work is being carried on. One of the difficulties of a District Governor is that some clubs are not quite so efficient as others in sending in the necessary monthly reports and other data. The Jamshedpur Club has started, as was to be expected, in a really exemplary manner in this regard, and I cannot refrain from paying them this public testimony.

More and Better Rotarians

The President of Rotary International has written to all District Governors about his campaign for more and better Rotarians. A letter has been received, as part of the "News Letter", by each club, and I am now

writing to you to ask whether you have a Classification Committee and a Rotary Information Committee in your club. Those clubs which have no such Committees should, I suggest, appoint them. Those that have ineffective committees should revive them! Each Classification Committee should make a classification survey covering the community which it serves. I have spoken more than once about the need for Rotary Information. This is a most urgent matter, and I hope that we shall be able to discuss it at the District Conference. As the President of R. I. suggests, we do not want quantity at the expense of quality—we want both.

The "Rotarian"

Rotary International has offered each District Governor ten complimentary subscriptions to the "Rotarian" for prominent non-Rotarians in his District. I should be glad if clubs would let me have the names and addresses of any prominent Government officials or Leaders of Industry and Commerce in their area who might be interested in the receipt of the "Rotarian."

Rotary Information

I have already mentioned in these letters the appointment by the Rotary Club of Calcutta of a Publicity Committee. President Ukil of that Club broadcast a talk on "What is Rotary" quite recently from the Calcutta Broadcasting Station. (See page 17, December issue of the *E.R.W.*—Ed.). At the request of a number of clubs in North America, Rotary International has prepared a series of short talks about Rotary which are suitable either for Radio or for general use. I have received a copy of the first two instalments of this series. If any club would like to have copies of these, R. I. would be very glad to arrange for them to be sent.

Boy Scouts and Rotary

Rotarian H. W. Hogg, of the Lahore Rotary Club, will be touring India early this year on behalf of the Boy Scouts Association, and he will welcome opportunities of addressing fellow-Rotarians in centres where Rotary exists. Rotarian Hogg's address is "Montgomery Park, Walton P.O., Lahore District", and no doubt the local Boy Scout Associations will have details of his programme. I hope that clubs will do all in their power to arrange for Rotarian Hogg to speak to them. It would be to the mutual advantage of Rotary and Scouting for his story to be heard in all our Rotary Clubs. I have known Rotarian Hogg personally for a number of years and can testify both to the interest of his story and to the effectiveness of its telling. Will you please pass this on to your Programme Committee?

I Visited . . .

Since my last letter I have had an opportunity of visiting the Rotary Clubs of Bangalore and Madras. At Bangalore I was privileged to address a closed meeting of members, and a summary of what I said appeared last month in the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*. I attended the Madras Club's meeting on December 21, when General Evangeline Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, was the chief guest and speaker. As I have said before, Madras has undertaken the heavy responsibility of entertaining the District Conference, and its President and Secretary in particular, both exceptionally busy men, are devoting a great deal of attention, energy and time to the perfecting of the arrangements.

Our Visitors

R.I. Headquarters has informed me that Mr. Channing Pollock, the well-known lecturer and author who has contributed some of the best articles that have appeared in *The Rotarian*, is on a trip around the world and is likely to pass through India. While Mr. Pollock is not a Rotarian, he knows a great deal about the movement and is desirous of acquiring further contact with it while

on his world tour. I am sure that such clubs as he is able to visit will give him a warm welcome.

Bombay's Lead

I have just received a copy of a magnificently produced handbook on the City of Bombay for which the Rotary Club of that city has made itself responsible. In a short foreword to it, H. E. Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, writes:

"The City of Bombay will owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Rotary Club of Bombay for the enterprise they have shown in publishing this book to bring Bombay before the business world. I am a great believer in advertising, especially when, as in this case, the object to be advertised is of first class quality."

This is a real piece of Community Service which the Bombay Club has rendered to its city, and may serve as an example to other clubs in the district.

Future Address

Immediately after the District Conference I expect to leave for New Delhi and my address till the end of March, 1937, will be "C/o Hotel Imperial, New Delhi".

Your Fortune does not lie at the end of a rainbow to be found only after a long and weary struggle. It lies in one's daily conduct, in the hearts of friends, scattered all along the way of life. Fortune is only a wish coming true. Wish for friends, for good sense, good conduct, for loyalty to your club, your job, and your cause and then work your wish into fact and your fortune will be made.

More and Better Rotarians

The following letter to "Every Rotary Club everywhere" is addressed by Will R. Manier, Jr., President, R. I.

IN connection with the classification survey, which I suggested as a part of our campaign for more and better Rotarians, let's not overlook the importance of additional active members.

One of the problems of Rotary, especially in the older clubs, is the growing age of our members; and the best solution of this problem is an intelligent use of the additional active membership provisions of our club constitutions and by-laws. Please, therefore, make a study of this subject in your club.

Perhaps, your club has never heretofore favoured additional active members. Few clubs have favoured such membership until they have actually tried it out; but many of your members have sons or younger brothers or younger executives in their businesses, who would make splendid members of Rotary; and, if the matter is properly handled, you can both extend Rotary and bring new blood and new life and zest into your club.

Why not study the membership roster of your club for the purpose of making up a list of men, who would be suitable for additional active membership? If, as you are certain to do, you find such men, you can then, in each case, approach the active member concerned and find out whether or not he wishes the younger man to come in as an additional active member in his classification.

Perhaps, it may be undesirable to have your members of their own initiative propose partners or executives in their business for additional active membership lest, if the man proposed be not accepted, the original member be hurt or resentful; but this difficulty can be avoided if, as I suggest, the president or the Board or the Membership Committee takes the initiative.

Where additional active members are to be taken into the club, it may be a good idea to prepare a form for signature by the first active member and the additional active member (1) whereby both agree in writing that they will not consider their membership nor the obligation of regular attendance joint but several and (2) whereby the additional active member agrees that, in the event his first active member loses his classification by death, change of occupation or otherwise, the additional active member will thereafter not attend further club meetings unless and until the classification has been declared open and the additional active member elected to first active membership. In this way, you will meet the objection that the additional active member might automatically succeed to the classification of his first active member.

Some Thoughts on Rotary.—Rotary expects and encourages its members to serve as individuals in whatever ways and places they find opportunity. Because the Rotarian is a business or professional man, he is urged to serve by making his business not merely his livelihood, but his way of living a good life, of serving, as unselfishly as he may, his fellow men. . . . Rotary does want the best men (in the "serviceable" sense); but it would be the first to admit that it has no monopoly in them—and even that there are better men outside its ranks than many who are within them. . . . In the Rotary Club like is not intended to meet with like—in the vocational sense—but with unlike: the parson with the haberdasher, the grocer with the doctor, the banker with the printer, etc., etc. The Club is intended to be really a Club, a body of men who are really knit together in bonds of personal friendship.—From a R. I. pamphlet.

Rotary Does March Forward

President Ed. R. Johnson

Addressing the Atlantic City Convention, President Ed. R. Johnson gave a graphic account of how Rotary is marching forward steadily. The following extracts from his address are presented here as of particular interest to our District.—Ed.

WHEN we review the record that brings us information that new clubs are being formed at the rate of one every two and a quarter days, that the net increase in membership during the past several years runs into several thousand members per year, I submit to you that the program must appeal, for if it did not, we could not stand here before you and say with such emphasis and truthfulness that Rotary marches forward.

During this Rotary year I have had the opportunity to talk with Rotarians, to visit Rotary clubs and Rotary conferences in seventeen countries outside of the United States. We have seen in these countries, without exception, men of the highest type extremely interested in the development of Rotary within and beyond the borders of their own countries, believing confidently that its extension will mean much in the life of the individual member in vocational standards, in community betterment, and in greater tolerance in international thinking.

Through the activities of the individual Rotarian himself as he travels from country to country and through the activities of inter-country committees and inter-country visits by groups of Rotarians we know that friendly contacts are being maintained between individuals, and we believe that through their influence more friendly attitudes, than otherwise might exist, are being developed, just because Rotary exists and functions. In the words of our late lamented John Nelson:

"We have seen the spirit of Rotary bestride embattled frontiers; we have seen

the activities of the individual Rotarian bridge the canyons of distrust which unfortunately still exist."

Do the influence and the activities of the individual Rotarian really accomplish desired results? The answer is, "Yes!" The files in the offices of Rotary International, the files in the offices of district governors and of club executives, teem with stories of accomplishment. If time permitted, instance after instance could be cited to you.

We have recently heard of an incident which happened perhaps some time ago, when there was a serious outbreak which caused inter-racial or inter-religious rioting in the streets of a city in India. The municipal authorities did their utmost to put down the disorder. But it continued. The situation was discussed in the Rotary Club of that city, and it was decided to try the influence of Rotary fellowship on the disorderly situation.

The Rotarians of the opponent races and religions walked in pairs through the streets of the city, arm in arm, to the amazement of the rioters of both factions, and shortly peace came to the city. Here, evidently, we have an example where Rotary did influence a large number of people. But it wasn't done by the adoption of a resolution by the Rotary Club or by the mobilization of a Rotary Club into a military force. It was done by Rotarians, who had violent differences of thought on subjects outside of Rotary, letting it be observed that they remained friends.

I am told that in the Eastern Mediterranean region the Rotary Club is the only

place where Moslem, Jew and Christian will break bread together. And no one will deny that such an accomplishment must have a beneficial effect in the parts of the earth where dwell the people of these religions, with their polemical differences and resultant problems.

International problems are paramount. The trend which they take may affect the life of each of us, our communities, our vocations, and even our homes. So while we think and plan and motivate through other channels of the Rotary program, I do submit to you that at the moment, considering the world around in this international organization of ours, the international service phase of its program is the most important one and the one through which far-reaching effects may be reached.

Every time that a Rotarian of one country is able to restrain himself from feelings of hatred or anger toward Rotarians of another country, he has done his bit toward preserving the peace of the world. Every time a Rotarian suggests to his fellow nationals that while they may be determined to insist upon their rights, even willing to fight for them, they should refrain from hating their antagonists, he has made some contribution either to the prevention of armed strife or to the resumption of friendly relations after the storm of war has passed.

Likewise, when Rotarians counsel sincere efforts to understand truly the viewpoints of those who may seem to be enemies, to encourage toleration for the longest possible time and even to suggest steps of conciliation, they are thereby demonstrating what a powerful influence for peace Rotary may be in the world.

When Rotarians of different countries are willing to assemble in the fellowship and spirit of Rotary, even when relations between their respective countries are, as we say, somewhat strained, they are making a definite contribution to the prevention of war, although in their assembly they take no direct steps to prevent it.

Why is it that we find rulers and statesmen, and the average citizens, too, wel-

coming the existence of our Rotary organization, commending its ideals and its objects, expressing appreciation for what we seem to be accomplishing? It is because even though our accomplishment seems to be not very great, they recognize that we are endeavouring to preserve, not alone for ourselves, but for them, too, something which deep in their hearts they want.

So in a world of intense nationalism which can be justified only on a plea of self-preservation, we find nations and peoples striving to advance over roads which at heart they do not desire to travel, but which they feel they must travel because of an emergency which confronts them. They would like to travel a better road. They are hopeful that the Rotarians may be the scouts who will find that better road.

So let us Rotarians yield to no man in our love for and our patriotic devotion to our respective countries, but let us also be determined that even though all the other strands in the cable of friendship may be severed, the one golden Rotary strand shall be preserved until that day when, around it may be wrapped a better and stronger cable which never again shall be broken.—*The Cog, Calgary.*

OFFICE OF NEW GOVERNOR OF 81st DISTRICT

Please make notations in your copy of the Official Directory on pages 11 and 227 to the effect that all Rotary mail for the new governor of the 81st district is to be addressed as follows:—

Dr. Fong F. Sec,
Shanghai Bankers' Association,
59, Hongkong Road,
Shanghai, China.

The Racial Problem in America

Dr. C. H. Tobias's Views

In the first week of this month the World Conference of the Y.M.C.A. was held in Mysore City and was attended by delegates representing almost every country in the world. Dr. C. H. Tobias, National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in charge of "Coloured Work" in the United States of America and one of the delegates to the Conference, in a Press interview, gave the following analysis of the "Negro problem" in America as it now obtains.—*Ed.*

DR. TOBIAS stated that the cultural contribution of the Negroes was seen most conspicuously in the influence they had on the artistic expression of American life, such as music, creative literature, etc. The Negro Spirituals were the only original pieces of music in America. There were a few Indian folk-songs, but they were negligible in comparison with the hundreds of spirituals and plantation melodies that came from the Negro during his period of slavery.

All other American music was borrowed from other parts of the world. One unique characteristic of the Negro spirituals was that they did not breathe any note of hatred, though most of them were composed while the race was in bondage. On that account, people of all religions valued the spirituals, valuing as they did their spirit of love and forgiveness, and appreciated them.

Negro Influence

In addition to this direct contribution, the Negro had indirectly contributed to the artistic expression of American life. All the so-called songs of the Southern States of America, rather most of them, breathed the spirit of the Negro or were seen through his eyes or spoken in his dialect. They had all been inspired by Negro life. Likewise, when the great writers of America wanted to choose themes

that would challenge interest at home and abroad, they usually chose Negro themes, such as "The Green Pastures," a play which ran in a New York Theatre for nearly 4 years. It was a simple allegory of God and creation from the point of view of a Southern plantation Negro. Possibly no play of modern times had had a more profound effect on people of all religions than "The Green Pastures."

So appreciative was America becoming of the Negro as artistic material that Americans were beginning to look upon him as an asset rather than as a problem.

The problem confronting America, however, was still the Negro problem, Dr. Tobias added. The Negro was still struggling to become a citizen in reality as well as nominally. A great deal was yet to be done to bring that about. Fortunately, people of both racial groups in all parts of the country were seeing the wisdom of coming together in co-operative efforts, realising what one writer had observed: "We are not nearest the solution of the different problems of race-relationship when we have argued them heatedly or discussed them philosophically, but when the groups concerned have come together in common tasks." It was perfectly true that when people of opposite groups came together or worked together in a common cause, they would begin to understand each other and respect each other more.

Dr. Tobias added that lynching, which was a great blot on American life, had not yet been done away with. Progress was made towards securing the protection of a practically defenceless minority, but it seemed that individual States were ineffective in securing justice. Therefore, the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, composed of leading Americans of both the races, was fighting for the "National Anti-Lynching Bill."

As it was not possible for individual States to take action against persons who lynched the Negro, it was contemplated in the Bill to empower the National Government to enact a legislation to try such offenders in the U.S. National Courts and impose punishment on the offenders.

Referring to the question of inter-marriage of Negroes and White Americans, Mr. Tobias said that it should largely remain a human problem. Some States had Laws prohibiting such marriages; others had not. The working of the laws was ineffective as borne out by the fact that in a State like Virginia, where such a law existed, there were more

than 200,000 people of mixed blood. As a matter of fact, cases of inter-marriage in a State like New York, where such a law did not exist, were less than the cases of illegal inter-mingling in a State like Virginia.

Recognition for Outstanding Club Achievement

HERE'S AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SHOULD INTEREST EVERY MEMBER OF OUR CLUB AND EVERY OTHER ROTARY CLUB.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL HAS AUTHORIZED A CLUB-OF-THE-YEAR CONTEST FOR 1936-37 WHICH IS OPEN TO ALL ROTARY CLUBS OF THE WORLD, REGARDLESS OF SIZE. ITS PURPOSE—TO GIVE WELL-DESERVED RECOGNITION TO CLUBS WHICH ARE SPONSORING OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES, AND TO BRING TO LIGHT PROCEDURES AND IDEAS THAT WILL BE OF VALUE TO OTHER CLUBS.

EVERY ROTARY CLUB IS URGED TO PARTICIPATE. WHAT IS OUR CLUB DOING THIS YEAR THAT IS WORTH WHILE? WHAT CAN IT DO? LET'S THINK SERIOUSLY OF THESE QUESTIONS, AND THEN PLAN TO TAKE PART IN THE CONTEST. OUR CLUB MAY BECOME THE CLUB-OF-THE-YEAR. YOU'LL HEAR MORE OF THIS LATER.

As the National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for Coloured Work, Dr. Tobias pointed out how 76 local associations had been started in America of which 27 had modern buildings. The most recently constructed cost the Y.M.C.A. a million dollars. It was significant that Mr. Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears-Roebuck Company, Chicago, personally contributed 25,000 dollars to the cost of each of these buildings.

This illustrated the fact that a man of one religion could be so impressed with the needs of a neglected social group within another religion that he might extend his generosity to any extent.

There were racial lines drawn within local associations in America, but progress was being made in doing away with a racially-exclusive membership policy.

A Call to Convene!



The Jetee which will become the House of Friendship for the Nice convention is a spacious auditorium extending out into the Mediterranean and facing the gardens of King Albert I across the Promenade des Anglais.

The 28th Annual Convention of Rotary International will be held in Nice, France, from June 6 to June 11, 1937. The following is R.I. President Will R. Manier's call to Rotarians all over the world:

Nice, France, June 6-11, 1937, will be the host city for the 28th annual Convention of Rotary International. The bare, factual announcement so arouses the imagination of every Rotarian that he is tempted to express himself in exclamations.

Nice! Cannes! Menton! Monte Carlo! The Riviera! The Azure Coast! 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 eighty-three 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. Between times, you will visit Romantic Monte Carlo and travel the famous Corniche roads with a haze of mountains above you and a sea of indescribable colours below.

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 the places you visit. Special steamship rates, reduced railroad fares for Rotarians in many European countries and sympathetic customs officers will make your travel both comfortable and relatively cheap.

For the Rotarians from North and South America, from Africa, Australia, and New

Zealand, from the Orient and the Islands of the Seas, the Convention will really begin when they go aboard ship. Each of the official Rotary ships will actually be a glorified Rotary Club, where you will form friendships which will linger as happy memories for all time. Every passenger will be a Rotarian or a relative of a Rotarian, making one great Rotary family imbued with the Rotary spirit. Games, athletic events, dancing, music, stunts and serious Rotary conferences will occupy every minute.

In Nice itself, you will find a metropolitan city of 200,000 people, balmy days and cool evenings, splendid hotels, suited to any purse, wonderful French cuisine, and that charming old world courtesy which is the grace of France. Along the Promenade des Anglais, lined with palms, you will mingle with a cosmopolitan throng of Rotarians.

Rotary's great adventure in International understanding and goodwill will be no longer just an ideal but, for the week of the Convention, will become a reality; and Rotarians, at group vocational service meetings, will make lasting friends of men from all over the world, who are in the same kind of business.

Accordingly, it is my very great pleasure, as well as my official duty, to issue this, the Official Call for the 28th Annual Convention of Rotary International, to be held on June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1937, in Nice, France.

According to its membership, each Rotary club is entitled to one or more official voting delegates; and, just as a Rotarian is expected to attend Club meetings regularly, so clubs are expected to be represented at annual Conventions. Article VI of the by-laws of Rotary International gives full information as to the rights and responsibilities of a club with reference to the annual Conventions, delegates, alternates, proxies, credentials, registration fee, etc., and Article VIII gives information regarding hotel arrangements.

Most cordially, I join with the City of Nice and the Rotary Clubs of France in urging the attendance at the Nice Convention, not only of official delegates but of all Rotarians and their ladies.

(Sd.) WILL R. MANIER, JR.

President, R.I.

Rotarians Meet at Mysore

A gathering of Rotarians who had come to Mysore to attend the World Y. M. C. A. Conference was held on January 11 at the Mysore Race Course Grand Stand. Mr. Peter S. T. Shih, of Nanking, China, presided. Mr. E. Somasekhar of Bangalore was Secretary of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. J. H. Gray (Rangoon), Alex Westin (Sweden), William McEwen (Johannesburg), Hugo Cedergren (Stockholm), L. L. Doggett (United States), Walter A. Zimmerman (Siam), Wesley F. Rennie (United States), A. E. Turner (Chile), C. D. Sing (China), Soichi Saito (Japan), Dwight W. Edwards (China), G. W. W. Hughes (Australia).

A. W. Adolfo (Philippines) and E. Somasekhar (Bangalore).

The members assembled gave brief accounts of the activities of the Club to which they belonged and conveyed to the Bangalore Club greetings from their respective clubs. A resolution was also passed sending cordial greetings of the Rotarians assembled to the Bangalore Club.

Mr. Hughes of Australia announced that 80 Rotarians of Melbourne Club and their wives would leave Melbourne for Japan on an international goodwill mission. They would be in Japan early in March, 1937.

—The Madras Mail.

What a Rotarian can give a Boy

By Rtn. G. W. Olinger

The following is an address delivered by Past R. I. Director George W. Olinger, Denver, Colorado, to the Youth Service Committee of Rotary International, at the central office of R. I. Secretariat, in September 1936. —Ed.

WE have to keep in mind, at least it has been my experience with the group of boys with whom I have been in contact, that while the world is generally upset and everyone is going through a period of mental unrest, while the business man is confused as to the way to proceed in his business, so is youth confused, at a loss to know how to proceed to take his part in the work of the world. I am proud of a passion to try to be helpful to youth in solving these problems. And in all the years that I have been intensely interested in the welfare of youth I have never changed my opinion that the best combination is the service the individual Rotarian can offer in personal contact with youth, to inspire the confidence of the young man so that he feels he can make his future very nearly what he wants to make it, if he is willing to pay the price. The young man needs so much that personal word of encouragement and guidance that each Rotarian can give, because every Rotarian is a representative business or professional man of the community and for that reason stands upon a level that commands the respect and confidence of the young man.

In addition, that personal contact fulfils one of the great purposes of Rotary, which every Rotarian is hungry to respond to, and that is the opportunity to be of personal service to some one. You can do so by bringing a young man into your office, sitting him down across the desk from you, and giving him the benefit of your experience and inspiring him to believe that he can do the thing that perhaps he has been in doubt about. For a man to give financial help to boy's work or youth service is to go

less than half way. By giving *himself* in addition to his money, he completes the picture. Wherever a man's heart is, that's where he spends his money. If the average man could experience the feeling that there was just one boy whom he has helped to stand on higher ground, by standing on higher ground himself, that's the thing that gives to the Rotarian the satisfaction which his service brings. There are, of course, many problems in developing these personal contacts.

In any Rotary Club there are only a few men who are qualified to give intelligent guidance. They must train themselves or be trained to do so. We had an illuminating experience in Denver where we have, for a number of years, been sending twelve boys every week day to get counsel from business men. Of those twelve visits ten have failed. They failed, first, because the individual business man didn't catch the challenge to begin with, and, second, because he tried to tell the story of his life instead of giving the boy *practical* values on which he could build. And usually he tried to dictate to the boy instead of *asking* the boy what it was that the boy wanted to do.

I have a firm conviction that the day is past when we can tell a boy that he is going to be a blacksmith or a banker. Or tell him that he must go to the same college that his father attended. I think the only thing that appeals to the boy to-day is to ask him what the thing is that he wants to do, what he is willing to pay a real price to secure. I think when you do that, you will find a new light will come into that boy's understanding.

To achieve anything measurable in youth service I think you must get the individual Rotarian to contact the individual boy. Boys work and youth service are not accomplished by mass production methods. It cannot be done wholesale and it can't be ground out like multigraph letters. It's an absolutely man-to-man programme. If the individual Rotarian will get down to the boy's level and see things from the viewpoint of the boy, regardless of whether the boy may be right or wrong, then we shall begin to accomplish something. All of us have had the experience that at the age of 21 we thought there wasn't anything we couldn't do. But some of us have changed our minds about that! I'm very proud of the record of the Rotary Club of Denver in its service for high school boys but I always have to say that I wish we could go the other step and establish the personal contacts. Many believe that when they sign a cheque they have responded enthusiastically—that they're doing a big job—and they are, but if they each could just get one boy to feel that a certain Rotarian was his personal counsellor and he could always knock at that man's door and be welcome, they would realize that *money is less than half of the job*. There isn't anything that makes a man realize that life is richer and bigger than the feeling that he is of some service to others. Life is insipid and weak if we cannot share it with others. Rotary is of little value unless it leads us to find that service to which we can respond fully.

In my 25 years of experience in my work with boys this has become a conviction to me: You can say to the boys, "All these men will be glad to see you" but you will not find one boy in five who will knock at your door. They are afraid to call. The Rotarian has to go the extra mile and say "Jim, come over and see me." The average boy wants to go to college. We have pleaded with the younger boys for years to do two things, first, choose early, wisely and well what their vocation is going to be;

and, second, complete the education which meets that need. When you get that combination, plus the encouragement of the Rotarian behind the desk who is trying to help the boy to open the gates, you have really done some effective boy's work. There is a gap to be bridged between the boy and the man. The boy is not willing to admit for a moment that you're the "whole thing". He has his own ideas and we have to bend down a little bit to get his viewpoint. But this to Rotary is an unlimited field of opportunity.

A handful of Rotarians can change the boy life of a community if they really mean business. I don't think a Rotary club should sponsor any specific boy activity. We should always work through existing agencies. My suggestion of the great field for Rotary service is first, to make a survey of the existing boy agencies in the community, analyze them and see which are functioning efficiently. Then make a survey of the boy life of the community, and then match up these two to see that the largest possible percentage of boys is reached. Then I think the club ought to send out its individual members as sparks of ignition to fire those worth-while boy agencies. We are serving in our Denver club now 80 boys. If we could get the whole membership of 275 to be interested, we could help many times as many boys, if we really went to work in earnest, applying the enthusiasm and ability of all our man-power.

Bombay Club Helps Boy Scouts

In the December issue of the *E.R.W.* (page 54) it was announced that the Sholapur Rotary Club has decided to bear the cost of sending one of the local Boy Scouts to the Jamboree at Delhi. Now comes the news that the Bombay Rotary Club has donated Rs. 126 to enable three Scouts from Bombay to attend the same Jamboree at Delhi in February.

Consular Lunch Meeting Convened by Madras

THE Madras Rotary Club is to be congratulated on being the first Club in this District to convene a Consular Lunch Meeting as suggested recently. The Lunch was held on January 8 and proved a great success. There were 32 members and 15 guests present, among the latter being representatives of the following countries:

The United States of America,
France,
Germany,
Spain,
Belgium,
Netherlands, and
Portugal.

Mr. Curtis Jordan, Consul for the U. S. A., expressed his appreciation of India and said it had long been his dream to visit this glamorous country. Though people abroad heard more about Calcutta, Bombay and Benares, after coming to Madras he had found that Madras was possessed of greater real charm and comfort throughout the year than any other Indian city. He had been in Spain before coming to Madras and grasped at the first opportunity of going over to Madras. Referring in particular to women's activities in Madras, Mr. Jordan said that the women of Madras were advanced in the arts, sciences and social movements very much beyond the expectations of the average westerner.

Fr. Lopez, speaking on behalf of Portugal, referred to the present gloomy situation in Spain and stressed the importance of maintaining a policy of strict non-intervention by all nations, in all matters. He said that Portugal had made it clear that she was all along maintaining honourable friendship with all nations and it was her policy to observe strict non-intervention with regard to the activities in Spain.

Concluding, he said that the Rotarian spirit should prevail in International affairs and that alone would solve many of the difficulties confronting them to-day.

Rtn. F. E. James proposed a vote of thanks.

He said that the Madras Rotary Club was to be congratulated on getting representatives of various nations together in a friendly atmosphere. He hoped that the guests would take away with them a sense that the Rotary movement had as one of its greatest objects the increase of goodwill between men of different countries. He said the Rotary movement in France and Germany had been responsible for the formation of small representative institutions which met twice every year in the frontiers of those countries and tried to devise ways and means to bring the two countries together. It was interesting to have that idea brought home to them more forcibly by having with them representatives of those two countries.

Companionship

It isn't that we talk so much.
Sometimes the evening through
You do not say a word to me,
I do not talk to you.
I sit beside the reading lamp,
You like your easy chair;
And it is joy enough for me
To know that you are there!

It isn't that we go so much!
Sometimes we like to roam
To concert or to theater,
But best of all is home.
I sew a bit or read aloud
A book we want to share,
And it is joy enough for me
To know that you are there.

It isn't that you tell to me
The thing I've come to know.
It goes too deep for words, I think,
The fact you love me so!
You only have to touch my hand
To learn how much I care,
And it is joy enough for me
To know that you are there!

—Anne Campbell.

Englishmen—As Burmese Women See Them!

An address by Daw Khin Myint

Addressing a meeting of the Rotary Club of Rangoon, on December 15, Daw Khin Myint, B.A., B.Ed., gave a picture of Englishmen as they are seen by Burmese women. Herself an educated leader of feminine Burma and a keen observer, Daw Khin Myint has given a frank and sympathetic picture indeed. Incidentally she has shown how badly needed at the present time is the work of an organization like Rotary one of whose ideals is the eradication of misunderstandings based on trivialities among the nations of the world. Hereunder is reproduced Daw Khin Myint's address just as she delivered it.—Ed.

Mr. President and Rotarians: I thank you for your hospitality and for the privilege of being asked to give a talk on any subject I choose. When I have finished, I am sure, you will blame me for the subject I have chosen.

Burns—the National Poet of the Scotsmen who filled all our rivers and creeks with their fleet of floating-houses—says, "O Wad some power the gittie gie us, to see ourselves as others see us." It might have been difficult for him in those days to "see himself as others saw him" but in these days of the Movies and the Talkies, one has only to be a Cinema Actor to see himself as others see him or to hear himself as others hear him!

In essaying to present to you the Englishman as he passes in view before the eyes of a Burmese woman, my only qualification is my ignorance of the whole subject. I am sure I will be treading on somebody's corns, and some men I know have terribly painful ones. I belong to the female of the species and the female of the species is more deadly than the male, and like all my class, I claim the privilege of saying the last word.

Each nation has its own standards—ethical, social, legal—which it considers to be perfect. Many of the things which seem so reasonable, so refined, so proper

and so just to Englishmen, look ridiculous, unsophisticated, odd or uncouth, in the eyes of Burmese women. We see things from a different angle, we look upon life from a point which to us seems perfect and correct. The customs which you Englishmen observe, your conception of courtesy and respect, your social habits and family relationships and your laws and modes of life, which to you seem so right, correct and proper, seem so peculiar and odd to our race.

You stand when we would sit, as a mark of respect. You take off your hat where the Burman would put on his *gaung-baung*, just as you put on your shoes where he would take off his slippers. A Burman would never dream of going through the trouble of struggling into a dinner jacket or making himself thoroughly uncomfortable in a stiff collar and shirt front just to sit down to a meal which is nothing more than a display of shining silver and fine glass. The Burman believes more in loosening his belt, doffing his coat and making himself as comfortable as he can to attack the 'scrumptious' meal of rice, curry and *ngapi* placed before him.

It is a common belief all the world over, that we women are 'inferior' to men; and this belief in the superiority of masculines is emphasised more out here in the East. Englishmen, believing in the 'inferiority' of



At the Annual Dinner and Ladies' Meeting of the Karachi Rotary Club on November 27, 1936.

women, enjoy the rôle of 'Lord Protector', treating women with respect, care and tenderness—unlacing ladies' shoes for them, offering them seats and seeing in every way to their safety and comfort. But our Eastern brothers, still believing in the 'inferiority of women' delight in playing the part of 'Lord and Master' expecting women to wait upon them, to attend to their needs and comfort, to care for them, to look after them and yet to remain unobserved for ever and aye, in the dim background of their lives. Where the Englishman would kneel in adoration before the 'blonde' that he prefers, it is the 'Burmese brunette' who must bend the knee and bow in worship before the man she adores and respects. Yet in spite of all this, the wife-beater is a scarcity in Burma, because a Burmese woman can fend for herself. She is an adept in the use of the *Kon-pi-hnat* (wooden slippers) and the Burmese woman, when aroused, can be more formidable than all the Furies put together!

An Englishman respects his woman, but he will not entrust his pay envelope wholly or solely to her charge. Not so in Burma.

The Burmese woman knows how to make money and how to keep it. She sees to it that she is appointed "Chancellor of her husband's exchequer" and "Keeper of the Family Purse."

Marriage Customs.—Then there are laws regarding marriage. The Englishman frowns upon the man with two wives, while in Burma the taking of more wives than one is sanctioned by custom and approved by law, though the "chief" wife frowns upon this. The Englishman's treatment of his children is quite different from that adopted in a Burman home. As soon as a child in an English home is sufficiently old he is packed off to a boarding school and later to the University and still later through life, meeting the family but occasionally during holidays or perhaps periods of leave. The paternal roof, or rather the maternal roof, is for all times the shelter of the Burman if he so desires and he can bring his wife along also. So long as the parents are alive the Burman is made to feel that he need not shift for himself. In most instances he does not and there's the rub! For, there is a

Burmese saying that one can throw away bad baskets but one cannot throw away bad children, whatever the age. In the eyes of the Burmese woman, therefore, it seems that the Englishman has no such thing as family affection.

The Englishman, in the Burmese woman's eyes, is the most ill-dressed of beings. What with chimney-pot hats and inverted flower-pot-like head dresses, it is difficult to distinguish one Englishman from another when all are dressed for dinner or to attend a wedding ceremony or a funeral. In a hotel, it is difficult to find out who is the waiter and who is the guest!

Tradition-Bound.—There is another side to the Englishman. He is a modern amongst the most modern, and yet he sticks to ancient traditions. It is about time that the English rebuilt their Houses of Parliament and other state buildings to suit modern conditions. But they have not. And their ceremonials are carried on with the due pomp and splendour that characterised the age in which they were introduced. But in the modern twentieth century those settings look so hopelessly out of place. Can one imagine this? It was just only the other day that the Beefeaters—whether they get their name from their ability to take quantities and quantities of what is called the old roast beef of England, I know not—were permitted to remove their beards if they wished to do so.

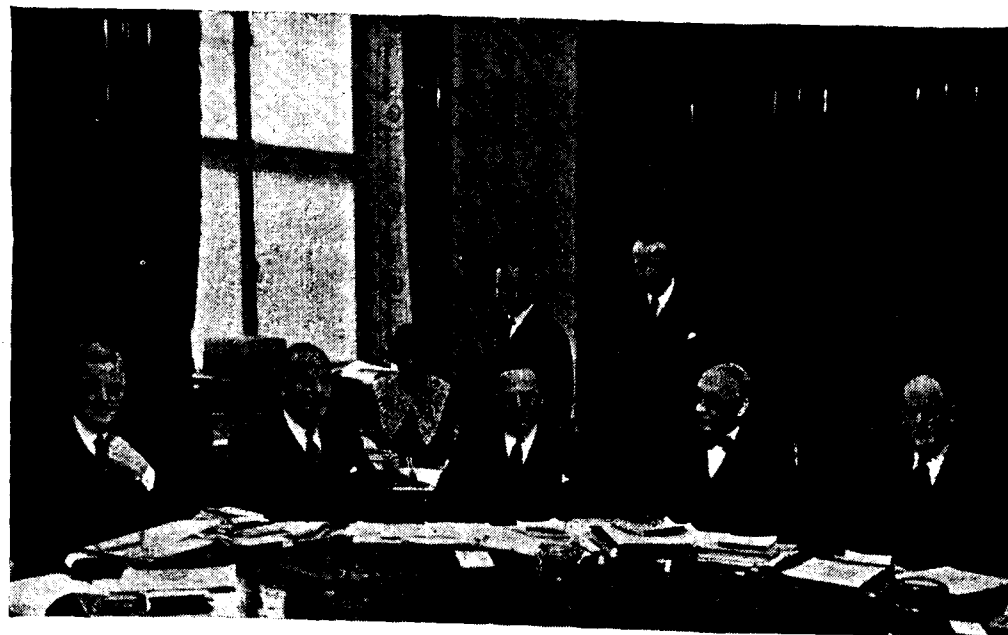
The English also have a craze for what I might call the 'one and only'. They take pride in saying that this particular china, or whatever it is, is the one and only collection in England. This gives rise to men of means collecting pictures, battered old books, or anything else to be able to claim the possession of 'one and only'. All this is incomprehensible to the Burmese woman.

Another aspect I should like to dwell upon is the Englishman's love of liberty. They sing of freedom, they talk of liberty and they are wont to say, "England, sir, is a free country". But they make their own laws strict and rigid and, what is interesting, observe them! To the dictum "this is the law" they will not argue but submit with alacrity.

The Englishman has dealings with all the nationalities of the world but wherever he may be, whether in the heart of hot Africa or in the centre of the cold north, he retains his dress and relies on his own style of cookery. Not that he cannot adjust himself to his environments but he simply wont.

What his attitude towards other people is, I do not pretend to know. There was a picture in *Punch*, some years ago, of some Englishmen looking at some uncouth figure in front of them and one of them saying, "A furriner, a furriner, let's 'eave 'alf a brick at him"! I am sure that it is not true of Englishmen. I am just bringing this forward to defend my thesis about the incomprehensibility of the Englishman, at least by a Burmese woman.

The Games Complex.—Englishmen are inordinately fond of playing games whatever their age. There is no game among them which does not make use of a ball. Tennis, hockey, cricket, ping-pong, polo, golf, squash, rounders, football, anything you like. Hence it seems that these people so fond of playing, are just nothing more than over-grown babies. English children as well as grown-ups are always so active, so vigorous and full of life that Burmese women unacquainted with the name of Darwin and unfamiliar with the Darwinian theory have, however, agreed with the great Scientist that men are monkeys! Burmese women often wonder why it is that Englishmen can never for a moment keep still or stay at home snugly sipping plain tea with wife and family. The Englishman's active outdoor existence and love of sports are traits not to be found amongst elderly Burmese males. In middle age, a Burman's thoughts turn towards religion and the serious things of life—and any youthful activity is looked upon with horror, as unbecoming one grown grey with years. Age, to an Englishman, is of little consequence. The Burman shows more outward symbols of respect for age than the Englishman. To an Englishman, his clerk, or butler, though old enough to be his grand-uncle, would still be James. But a Burmese servant would enjoy the prefix 'U' in similar circumstances. Nor does age or situation in life make any



As reported in previous numbers of the *E. R. W.*, the Commission on Rotary International Administration met at Zurich in November under the chairmanship of Rtn. F. E. James, our District Governor. This picture shows the Commission in session. Front row, left to right: Edwin Robinson, R. J. Kneppel, F. E. James, Donato Gaminara, and C. E. Hunt. Back row: Mildred Vandervelde, Poller and Blair Fish, in attendance.

difference to the Englishman's form of address. It is 'you' or 'I' with everybody to the Englishman, but not so with Burmans.

There is yet another aspect about Englishmen, which is unfathomable to Burmese women, and that is, the Englishman's seriousness about everything. The Englishman is serious about everything he does. He seems equally serious in work and in play. As a matter of fact, he takes humour, too, seriously.

Sphinx.—Then there is the Englishman's lack of emotional expression. He may enjoy a joke, but beyond a very very faint

depression at the corners of his mouth, you cannot see from his facial expression that he is thoroughly enjoying the joke. Down, deep down, in the depths of his heart there may be a deep-rooted sorrow, but he looks unaffected; and never, by any outward sign or action, will he betray his feelings. Not so with Burmese people who are easily moved to laughter or to tears; and the Burmese woman cannot help wondering at, and in a way admiring, the cold aloofness of those "heartless" Englishmen.

(Continued on next page)

Vocational Guidance

Chicago Rotary Club's Experiment

FIFTY selected college boys are meeting each week with different groups of business and professional men, under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club of Chicago, as an experiment in vocational guidance. If successful, the plan will be enlarged to take in a greater number of students and industries.

Each week the present group meets with a group of men who have achieved eminence in some phase of activity. These men explain to the students what their speciality demands of the novice, and also what it has to offer him. The boys ask questions and there is free and open discussion.

Following this the boys are taken on tours of exploration, seeing at first hand the operation of stores, factories, offices and laboratories. Supplementing the group discussions there are individual talks on the tours of inspection.

Heads of many of the largest industries in Chicago have given their co-operation in the project, attending the conference

sessions and conducting the boys through their business enterprises. In one recent group there were represented industries which employ 50,000 persons, and the spokesmen made it plain that they were greatly concerned with the quality of the product of the educational institution of to-day—how the young man or woman is being fitted for a place in the world of business or the professions.

Asked what industry demands of youth and what the basic qualifications for success are, the above group placed first good health and good character, and next the right attitude toward work, a realization that the employer measures him in terms of his actual or potential value to his own enterprise.

This project of the boys work committee of the Rotary Club of Chicago is being conducted with students of one of the secondary schools of Chicago, and the conferences are supervised by a member of the faculty of that college, who selected the students taking part in the conferences.

(Concluded from previous page)

It is this skilful play-acting, this superb concealment of his true feelings from the curious gaze of the outside world that has led Burmese women to think of Englishmen as a taciturn, heartless, serious species of humanity—slaves of a system. The Englishman makes life a huge machine, ever turning and turning, and he is content to play the role of a mere cog in it. Without imagination, without a sense of humour, unexcited when excitement prevails, unmoved when it is time for tears, unsmiling when the land is loud with laughter—what use has the Englishman for life? That is what the Burmese woman wants to know!

What do we live for, if not to make life a little less difficult for each other?

The boys of the town have little chance to be any better than the men of the town.

News from the Clubs



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

The Ladies' Night and Dinner, at Sir Nowrojee Hall, Shahi Bag, on December 1, proved quite a success and attracted 25 visitors. The speaker for the evening was Lady Ramanbai, the Club's guest, and her views on "How women can be self-supporting" were well received.

Women to be self-supporting.--Lady Ramanbai said that when everyone was thinking of, and striving for, liberty there was no reason why woman should not try to liberate herself from bondage. She resented man's attitude towards woman and said that the condition of the latter almost amounted to slavery. But the times were changing and woman was making rapid strides towards her goal of independence. How a woman could be self-supporting was a debatable point on which opinions were bound to differ but it was essential that woman should be self-supporting before she could secure her independent place in society.

Mrs. Bhandarkar did not agree with "some of the extreme views of the previous speaker" but considered it quite desirable that woman should acquire the ability to be self-supporting, although it might not always be necessary for her to make use of such ability. Mrs. Bhandarkar quoted medical opinion in support of the statement that the children of women who had some daily work outside their homes were more alert than the

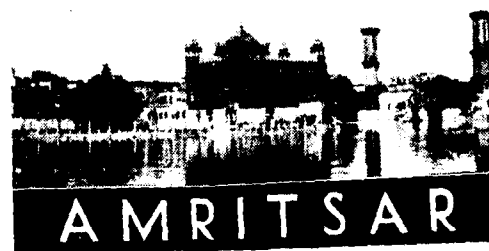
children of women whose only work was inside their homes.

Rtn. J. S. Cama championed the cause of the mere male and painted a vivid and humorous picture of the would-be abject condition of man if woman were to become the bread-winner of the future!

The President thanked the speakers for their interesting talk.

Rtn. H. M. Desai proposed the toast of the ladies and the other guests of the evening. Mrs. Rustomji and Mrs. Harty replied suitably on behalf of the ladies and Dr. Anklesaria on behalf of the men.

New Members.--At the dinner meeting held at Grand Hotel on December 15 the following new members were welcomed: Khan Shri Faiz Muhammad Khan, Surottam P. Huthcesing, G. R. Idnani, G. B. Mohile, R. Natarajan, M. M. Parikh, W. H. Phillips, and Jehangir M. Rao.



AMRITSAR
President: Rai Saheb Lala Labh Chand Mehra.
Secretary: Santokh Singh.

At the meeting held on November 24, Rtn. Maqbool Mahmood gave a short but interesting account of his duties as a Law Advocate and narrated some amusing incidents of his life as a minister in various small Indian States where there was no security of service and the minister had always to keep the ruler in good humour!

The Rtn. Secretary read out a message of appreciation received from Rtn. Augustin Turner (Valparaiso, Chile).

A Common World Language.--Rtn. G. R. Sethi then addressed the meeting on the need for a universal language. He said that international misunderstanding which threatened the peace of the world could to a great extent be eliminated if a common language, understood by peoples all over the world, could be evolved and studied in every country. There was no need for such a language to interfere in any way with the native language of any country. The universal language could be studied as a secondary language. Within India itself the problem of a common language for the country was proving a baffling one.

After referring at length to the numerous attempts made to evolve a common language for the whole world, Rtn. Sethi said that recently the Rotary International had espoused the work of the International Auxiliary Language Association. The speaker detailed the methods of study and research followed by the Association and hoped that its work would reach a successful fruition.

Replying to a short discussion, Rtn. Sethi said that though it was to be admitted that a common universal language was difficult of achievement yet it was by no means impossible.

Rtn. H. J. Maneckshaw said that the only way to evolve a common language would be for each Government in the world to segregate into a common island three or four of its citizens. That gathering of people from all parts of the world, left in an island to shift for themselves, would quickly evolve a common language!

Rtn. Maqbool Mahmood suggested a revival of communication by signs and symbols!

At the meeting on December 1, Rtn. Chairman H. F. Maneckshaw read out some important and interesting observations relating to the vocational aspirations of a Rotarian.



BANGALORE
President: L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.
Secretary: K. R. Krishnaswamy.

The first meeting of the month was a dinner on December 2. The President read a letter of good wishes received from the Rockhampton Club (Australia) and from the Monkeaton and Whitley Clubs (England).

Major J. P. Williams addressed the gathering on the Boy Scout Movement and gave an interesting account of how the programme of its activities was aimed at benefiting the boys mentally, morally and physically.

Rtn. K. V. Anantharaman proposed a vote of thanks to Major Williams.

The closed meeting of the Club on December 19 was addressed by Rtn. Governor F. E. James. (A report of this meeting has been published in the December issue of the *E. R. W.* -Ed.)



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

The dinner meeting of the Club on December 11 was well attended and Rtn. the Rev. C. B. Hill gave an instructive and entertaining address on "My friend, the billionaire!"

He drew a vivid picture of what constituted real wealth and said that robust health, a sound and contented mind, a large circle of sincere friends and unlimited time and capacity to serve humanity and enjoy the bounties of Nature formed indispensable factors in real wealth in this life. The richest man in the world was he, who, though endowed with enormous material wealth, realized his true happiness in leading a true and full life of service to humanity.

Rtn. S. A. Sudhalkar thanked the speaker and said that Rtn. C. B. Hill's address had emphasised the true Rotarian ideal which every Rotarian should strive to reach.

Rtn. Hiralal Motilal Parikh (Cotton Industry—Soft Yarn) was elected to membership of the Club.

Messages of Goodwill.—Members assembled at the Club meeting on December 25, were greatly impressed by the numerous messages of greetings and goodwill received from Clubs in all parts of the world by the Baroda Club on the occasion of its admission into the Rotary fold. After the greetings had been read out by the Secretary, it was resolved to send suitable replies thanking the Clubs for their messages of goodwill and assuring them of Baroda's warm welcome to all Rotarians who happened to visit this modern and model State.

Rtn. Sudhalkar then gave a short talk in the course of which he pointed out some of the great beauties of *The Mahabharatha*, the Great Indian Epic. He specially emphasised the philosophy of action as expounded by Lord Sri Krishna and quoted some rare passages which revealed how the gospel of action had been propounded by the great women in the epic.



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

At the meeting held on December 1, the following visiting Rotarians were welcomed: Rtn. Governor F. E. James, Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant, Rtn. A. B. Pandya (Baroda), Rtn. Dr. Wright (Ayr, Scotland), and Rtn. Basil Mathews (Folkestone).

The meeting was a "closed" one and was addressed by Rtn. Governor James who spoke on the work of the Commission on Rotary Administration which met in Zurich in November.

Bombay.—Among visiting Rotarians at the meeting on December 8, were A. R. Dalal (Calcutta) and Yunus Sait (Bangalore).

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy addressed the meeting on "Bombay" and gave an interesting résumé of the development of Bombay from a small fishing village into a prosperous City which was now "the first in India and second in the British Empire." (*Hush, Calcutta is listening in!*—Ed.).

Before 250 B.C. Bombay was known as Heptanesia, or a group of seven islands, and different writers gave different derivations to the word "Bombay". After minute investigation, it had been ascertained that it was a corruption of "Mumbai", derived from the Goddess Maha Amba, the Great Mother, the patron deity of Kolis, who first built in her name the temple known as Mumbadevi, still in existence.

The lecturer divided the history of Bombay into four periods—Hindu, Muslim, Portuguese and British. After dealing with the reign of the Rashtrakuta kings of the Deccan over the islands, the colonization of Mahim by Bhimdev, the invasion of the Muslims and the conquest by the Portuguese the lecturer referred to the leasing of the island of Bombay to Dr. Garcia da Orta in perpetuity for Rs. 537. On October 13, 1626, a combined fleet of the Dutch and English entered the harbour, took the Fort, pillaged the town and scared away its few inhabitants. But, for some reason, the victorious allies did not reap the advantage of their success, but took to their boats after setting the island aflame.

On June 23, 1661, the marriage treaty between Charles II of Great Britain and Catherine Braganza of Portugal was signed whereby the Princess brought with her as part of her dowry "the port of Bombay and all the rights, profits, territories and appurtenances thereto belonging" which were to be handed over to "the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors for ever."

It was, however, in 1665 that Humphrey Cooke took possession of the island and became its first Governor. By Letters Patent dated March 27, 1668, Charles II handed over the island to the East India Company for an annual rental of £10 in gold, payable on September 30, every year "to be held in free and common socage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich."

The Company strengthened the defences and thus warded off enemies' attacks. In 1689, Sidi Yakut landed at Mazagon and hoisted his flag. He only left after 16 months' occupation, leaving behind a pestilence which destroyed more men than the invasion had done. In 1683, Captain Richard Keigwin, Commandant of the Forces and Third Member of Council, led a revolt because of military retrenchment, and with 500 men seized and retained the island for full 12 months and only delivered it to the Governor on receipt of a Royal Command from England.

The Angrian fleet, one of the most notorious pirate fleets which had been an impediment to the material progress of the island,

was destroyed by Admiral Watson and Robert (Lord) Clive who led an expedition against it.

Sir Byramjee then dwelt on the regime of Governor Gerald Aungier, "one of the greatest men who figured in the pages of the early annals of the English in India and the real founder of the greatness of Bombay."

The comparative prosperity of Bombay after Aungier's rule attracted traders to Bombay from all parts of the Presidency, foreign commerce received a great impetus and the need for a dock was keenly felt. The arrangements then existing for the construction and repair of vessels were described as "wretched" and the only so-called dock, as a "mud basin." In 1750, the first dock was completed. Several docks came rapidly into existence and their number continued to increase in after years. The most important of them, the Sassoon, was opened in 1875, the Prince's in 1880, the Victoria in 1888, the Merewether in 1891 and the Hughes Dry Dock and the Alexandra in 1914.

As years rolled on, there began a regular influx of population in Bombay. In 1661, there were 10,000 souls, which rose to 60,000 in 1673 during Aungier's regime. In 1872, the figure was 6,44,000 while the 1931 census showed it at 11,57,000. The figures indicated the enormous growth of the island during the last two or three generations.

The development of the administration of justice in Bombay took well nigh a period of two centuries. The High Court of Judicature was inaugurated in 1862. The speaker referred to the founding of educational institutions by various Missions and the establishment of the University in the year of the Mutiny. After dealing with the Municipality and the policing of the island in the old days and their gradual development, Sir Byramjee said the real economic growth of Bombay began with the development of steam navigation, railways, the opening of the Suez Canal and the inauguration of the spinning and weaving mills.

"The Hugh Lindsay" constructed in Bombay harbour in 1829, was the first

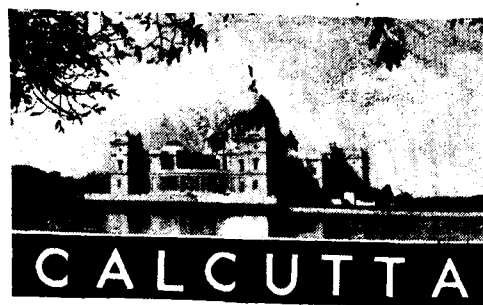
steamer to leave for Suez in 1830; the first railway line in India—Bombay to Thana—was opened on April 16, 1853; the first cotton mill was inaugurated in February, 1854; the first electric communication was established between Bombay and Calcutta in 1854 and ten years later Bombay was joined telegraphically with Europe via Turkey. The horse tramway track was opened for passenger traffic in 1874, and in 1907 the trams were electrified. The telephone exchange was opened in 1882.

On February 17, 1803, there broke out in Bombay a devastating fire in the Fort and the huge conflagration, which continued for two or three days, consumed 471 houses, six places of worship and five barracks. The damage was nearly Rs. 40,00,000. But the calamity was not without its advantage, as dilapidated and insanitary houses gave place to more healthy and up-to-date dwellings.

A dire calamity—the Bubonic Plague—visited Bombay in 1896 and carried off a large percentage of the population. Within five years the Municipality had to spend more than Rs. 50,00,000 for its extermination. As a direct result of the outbreak, the Government of Lord Sandhurst formulated a comprehensive scheme of urban development, designed to improve the sanitary condition of the city. The Bombay Improvement Trust was established and, within 30 years, acquired 2,400 acres of land at a cost of about Rs. nine crores, demolished 31,847 insanitary tenements, filled in 1,281 acres of low-lying land, and constructed about 52 miles of wide and spacious roads. The development of the northern area and the reclamation of the Back Bay helped further to improve the amenities of the city.

Character Reading.—Addressing the meeting held on December 15, Mr. G. Radcliffe Genge gave an interesting account of "Character reading from handwriting". (A full report of this address is published elsewhere in this issue).

At the meeting on December 22, Rtn. Adi K. Sett spoke on "The Model State of Mysore".



President: Dr. A. C. Ukil.

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton.

At the meeting on December 1, the President welcomed the Club guests, Dr. W. R. Aykroyd and Major-General Sir Cuthbert Sprawson, and the following visiting Rotarians: Dr. Vishwanath (Lahore), Sir Frank Connor (Madras), Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy (Calcutta), and Augustin Turner (Valparaiso, Chile).

The new member, Rtn. R. B. Lal, was then invested.

Nutritional Research in India was the subject of the address delivered by Dr. Aykroyd. He said the problems of food supply and nutrition were of the utmost importance to India. For over ten years intensive work had been done in the Nutrition Research laboratories under the Indian Research Fund Association. Similar research was also being carried out in Calcutta, Bombay and various university centres. While there was scope for many more workers than there were now, it might be claimed that the subject of nutrition was already being quite actively studied.

A systematic survey of Indian foodstuffs had already advanced sufficiently to permit of the publication, in the near future, of a "health bulletin" which would contain data about the value of nearly 200 common Indian foods. Dr. Aykroyd emphasised his hope that the publication would be made good use of, particularly by those responsible for the institutional feeding of large groups of children and adults. He referred to vague and misleading statements likely to emanate from untrained observers and stressed the need for a study of the subject by qualified observers engaged in scientific research.

There was no doubt, continued Dr. Aykroyd, that insufficient and faulty feeding was responsible for an enormous amount of actual sickness as well as for defective development and low vitality. It was of little practical benefit to educate the people as to what they should eat when their low income put the right food out of their reach. Hence, the importance of increasing the *per capita* income. The spread of literacy, particularly among the women in India, would tend to encourage the adoption of sensible dietary habits.

The discussion was opened by Dr. Guha, whose main plea was for the co-ordination of the work carried out in various centres throughout the country.

Rtn. Fyffe got after the speaker on the subject of the relative values of milled and unmilled cereals, and gave figures comparing the digestive and nutritive values of white and wholemeal bread. He asked Dr. Aykroyd if, in spite of what he said in his talk, his own breakfast table had a white or a brown loaf on it.

In his reply, Dr. Aykroyd said that the brown *versus* white bread controversy was a large question which would take a great deal of time to go into. Without wanting to evade the issue, he was unable to go into details for lack of time. Whilst he himself ate white bread, he could justify that on scientific grounds.

Four ladies, all officers of the Y. W. C. A., were among the Club guests at the meeting on December 8. For having forgotten to introduce his male guest Rtn. Olpadvala was mulcted a ray! Rtn. Corn welcomed the ladies and guests of members and was rash enough to admit that he had always had a soft spot for the fair sex—and, we nearly said to him, "You are telling us!"

The Y. W. C. A.—Miss Van Asch Van Wijck, President for the World of the Y. W. C. A., then spoke on "A women's movement in an international centre". She said that the headquarters of the Y. W. C. A. were located at Geneva. The Association was therefore able to co-operate with the League of Nations and the various international bodies allied to it, such as the International

Labour Office and those sections of the League dealing with items of world importance such as traffic in women, drug trade, etc.

Being established in about 50 countries, the Y. W. C. A. was able not only to obtain information on such subjects as conditions of child and female labour but also to act as a two-way channel, keeping the League in touch with feminine opinion on world subjects and influencing women in various countries to lend their support to the League. They were also able to help in forming public opinion in support of national ratification of League projects.

Concluding, the speaker referred to the modern growth of national barriers, which, if persisted in, would ultimately lead to the ruin of civilization. She stressed the great importance of international bodies—like the Y. W. C. A. and Rotary—leaving no stone unturned to foster the growth of international knowledge and understanding. The greater the growth of nationalistic tendencies, the greater the need to increase their efforts to secure international understanding and goodwill.

Miss A. Rice, National General Secretary for the Y. W. C. A. in the U. S. A., mentioned that it was her first visit to India. At the moment she was overwhelmed by the number and variety of the impressions she was absorbing. As a result of her visit, she said, she was realising how important it was that they should bring the East into active participation in their world organisation.

Rtn. T. Forsyth (Transportation-Ocean Shipping), a new member, was inducted at the meeting on December 15.

Agricultural Education and Research in India was the subject of an interesting address delivered by Mr. P. K. Bose. He pointed out the great importance of agriculture to Bengal and reviewed the great progress made in most other countries in agricultural education and research. Though, in recent years, some work in that direction was done in most parts of India, in Bengal there had been no institution for imparting agricultural education until a recent legacy had enabled the Rajshahi

Government College to introduce agriculture as a "side course" in its syllabus. The Government of Bengal had also announced the proposed establishment at Daulatpur of an Institute of Practical Agriculture.

Mr. Bose referred to the tendency of the rural population to migrate to urban areas and suggested that the education of the youth of Bengal as to the dignity of agriculture as a livelihood and the promotion of better methods of agriculture, designed to make it pay better, would provide the needed corrective and help against the depopulation of rural areas.

Rtn. P. N. Mukerji said it was necessary to take active steps to dissuade young men from considering office and clerical work as the only outlet for their activities.

Rtn. Fyffe recommended as a practical way of spreading agricultural education the Chinese system of taking a suitable person from each village, giving him a thorough training in modern methods of agriculture and sending him back to his native village to instruct his fellow villagers.

Rtn. Neogi pointed out that though agricultural research had advanced greatly its benefits were not realised in practice as 90 per cent of the rural population was illiterate. The smallness of agricultural holdings hindered agriculture from becoming a really remunerative occupation.

Rtn. Herridge said it would be useless to achieve greater efficiency in agricultural production if the prices obtainable for the products were unremunerative. The index of wholesale prices were still below the level of August 1914. There were, however, some signs of an upward tendency and he was optimistic regarding the future.

Rtn. Weston concluded the discussion. "We were on tenterhooks to see if he would bring in the subject of the gold standard; he kept himself in perfect check, however, and the nearest he got to it was a reference to monetary policy and its importance in relation to the earning capacity of agriculturists!"

Mr. Bose replied in brief to the points raised in the discussion and the meeting

concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by the President.

Physical Development of School Children.—At the meeting on December 22, the President announced the receipt of seasonal greetings from the Rotary Clubs of Huddersfield, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff, Brighton, Walton-on-Thames, Acton, Halifax, Madras and Hamilton (Bermuda).

Rtn. Brooke-Edwards then spoke on "Exercise and Physical Development among School Children."

He pointed out the vital importance to national health of proper attention to the general health and development of school children and mentioned that even in the most advanced countries the subject did not receive the attention it deserved. Proper physical development was conducive not only to muscular development but also to general bodily well-being, provided, of course, that simultaneously proper attention was paid to nutrition and diet also. Games and similar recreative training were insufficient unless coupled with formal training to secure physical fitness. Any course of physical education should include instruction in the elementary principles of hygiene and healthy living.

At present in Bengal, continued Rtn. Brooke-Edwards, the regulation made it obligatory on all schools to devote two periods of 45 minutes each per week for physical exercise during school hours, and two similar periods of games after school hours. The present standard of physical education left much to be desired on account of lack of proper knowledge on the part of the teachers. But there were now in service in Bengal 110 instructors who had been specially trained in the Government physical training centre at Ballygunge. They were all university graduates who, in addition to being physical training instructors, handled academic classes also, thus avoiding the need for additional staff for physical training. Though that was a beginning in the right direction it had to be admitted that the number of such men was quite insufficient to meet the needs of the Province.

In Calcutta itself there was a dearth of suitable playing fields and a great deal could

be done towards co-ordinating the work of the numerous sports associations and similar bodies in order to put the available space to the most effective use. H. E. the Governor had, in a recent speech, indicated that Government were examining the general problem of physical education. That again was a matter in which the co-operation of Municipal and district bodies was quite essential.

Rtn. Dr. Lal said it was quite imperative that they should find out the most economical method of providing school children with facilities for exercise, so as to be able to make such facilities really widespread.

Rtn. Warren-Boulton referred to the amazing increase in one generation of the average height of the people of Japan as a result of organized physical training. He suggested that short periods devoted to exercise *daily* would be more effective than longer periods of less frequency.

Dr. Edwards pointed out that the provision of equal facilities for girls should not be overlooked.

Mr. James Buchanan advocated no particular system of physical training. Anything which exercised the lungs, and hence stimulated the process of natural blood purification, and was at the same time enjoyed by the boys and girls would serve their end. The result achieved in Japan had largely been due to the fact that the requisite training had been made compulsory by Government. Mr. Buchanan thought that under existing conditions such a procedure could not be applied in India. He admitted that physical education for girls had been quite slow but paid a tribute to the work done by the Y. W. C. A. in training suitable women instructors.

Vocational Service.—At the meeting on December 29, Rtn. President Dr. Ukil made a very idealistic and typically R. I. address on the subject of special "vocational guidance", according to the agenda, and "vocational service" in actual fact. The fairly caustic criticisms which arose on all sides made it obvious that this question of advice to office and business people by a Rotary Club was as likely to wreck an individual club as was a serious discussion

of international service likely to wreck R. I. itself.

Rtn. Buchanan pointed out the fallacy of any individual or party attempting to define what was legitimate profit in business.

Rtn. Nemenyi cited the large number of associations in Calcutta which sought to place some control on businesses with which they were concerned and their failure to do so.

Rtn. P. N. Mukerji said that it rested with every individual Rotarian to control his business in conformity with the principles involved in vocational service.



President: Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills

Banks.—The first meeting in December was addressed by Rtn. S. E. White, who spoke on Banking. He said that banking was one of the oldest professions in the world. They found references in the Vedic period in India, 2000 to 1400 B.C., to the giving and taking of credits. In the Gospel of St. Mathew also there were references to "ex-changers" and the receipt of "usury". That undoubtedly referred to a banking transaction as exchangers would not pay interest on money deposited with them unless they were lending out money at higher rates.

In Greece, continued Rtn. White, the first banks were the Temples and Delphi had become a great bank in Greece even before the days of Homer. In ancient Rome banking had been a flourishing business and the Florentines were the leading bankers in Italy after the Renaissance.

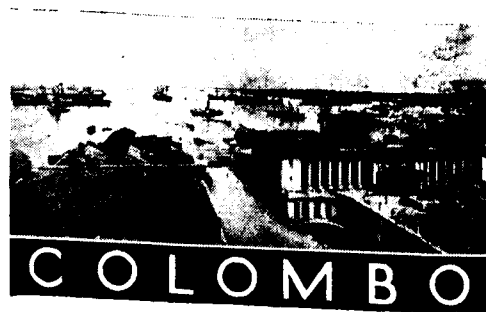
The word "bank" was derived from "banco" a bench, the Jews in Lombardy having had benches in the market place for the exchange of money and bills. When a banker failed his bench was broken by the populace and from that practice they derived the word "bankrupt".

In England, said Rtn. White, the privilege of changing money was at first confined to the Royal Exchangers appointed by the King. Later, it fell into the hands of the goldsmiths who soon became moneylenders also. They issued "goldsmiths' notes", the precursors of the modern bank notes. Subsequently, the Bank of England was established and in 1775 a clearing house also was instituted to facilitate exchanges between banks. The Bank Charter Act of 1833 permitted the formation of Joint Stock banks and from that time began the era of modern banking.

In India joint stock banks were formed during Queen Victoria's reign and had considerably increased in number since. At present there were numerous banks of deposit and exchange banks in India. The latter functioned as banks of deposit also, but dealt mainly in foreign exchanges and financed the export and import trade of the country and the trade among towns within India.

Rtn. White answered numerous questions and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the speaker proposed by Rtn. K. M. Antia.

Mr. E. J. Emlyn Jones gave an interesting address on the "Population Problems of Australia and New Zealand", at the meeting on December 19. He said that the concentration of population in a few centres in those countries greatly hindered their full development. The authorities refused to open up new tracts for immigrants until their unemployment problem was satisfactorily solved.



President: G. L. Yule.

Secretary: Wm. Falconer.

The first of our three meetings in December was a business meeting, at which various matters of purely local interest were discussed, and this was followed a week later by a most interesting account from Rtn. K. Vaithianathan of his tour "Round and about the World". Rtn. Vaithianathan had many amusing experiences to relate and we were particularly interested in the life story of a Ceylon planter whom he saw as an actor in New York. This gentleman had been an assiduous reader of Shakespeare in the time snatched from "bossing the native workers" on a tea estate, with the gratifying result that when "a draught" forced him to return to England his knowledge of Shakespeare got him a job although his knowledge of tea led him nowhere. *Verb. sap.* Ceylon's position on the map is vaguely located in many peoples' minds, but we have seldom been put so far astray as by the Californian who told the speaker that it was "near the Bali Island", while our character was tersely summed up by a woman tourist's note against Colombo—"Beware of Native rogues".

Rtn. Vaithianathan was warmly thanked for his amusing and well-told story.

On December 17, Rtn. The Ven'ble F. L. Bevan, Archdeacon of Colombo, delivered a stirring address on the ideals and responsibilities of Rotary.

The Archdeacon pointed out that the Rotary ideal of Service demanded self-sacrifice which, in turn, meant waging war upon what science tells us was a primary instinct in Man—the advancement of self. A lofty ideal had, therefore, been set us by Rotary and we need some special inspiration to enable us to attain to it.

The speaker reviewed various ideals which have been put forward from time to time as panaceas for the ills of the world. Nationalism, Patriotism, Hitlerism, Bolshevism, and various other "isms" have been tried and found wanting and their failure is due to their narrow, selfish outlook, but if our inspiration is a belief in universal Brotherhood then we have a chance of going ahead. If we as Rotarians look upon all nations and races as members of one family—the family of the Brotherhood of Man—we have in this the inspiration which will enable us to carry out our ideal of Service in its widest sense, and thus to contribute to a real solution of present day difficulties.

The Archdeacon received a very hearty vote of thanks for his inspiring address.



President: J. L. Keenan.

Secretary: H. Chew.

The second meeting of this provisional Club was held on December 21 when 16 members attended.

Communications from the Rotary Clubs of Rangoon and Madras were read and the Rtn. Secretary was requested to reciprocate the greetings and good wishes received from

those Clubs. A letter from Rtn. Governor F. E. James, congratulating the Club and wishing it success, was also read and the meeting resolved to acknowledge it in suitable terms.

Rtn. F. G. Percival spoke on what type of addresses, in his opinion, the Club should strive to provide at its regular meetings. He advocated a programme being drawn up of subjects which would have an educative and cultural value rather than of subjects which treated merely of businesses or professions. He said that their peculiar local circumstances were such as to justify his point of view.



President: Mir Ayb Khan.

Secretary: T. B. Dalal.

A dinner meeting of this Club was held on December 16 when Rtn. W. M. Mazumdar, Manager of the Karachi branch of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, spoke on Coastal Shipping. He pointed out in great detail the comparative merits of water-borne and rail-borne transport systems and said that the progress of coastal shipping was intimately connected with the economic development of the country. Referring to Karachi town in particular, he emphasized how necessary it was in the interests of the future of Karachi itself that they should do their best to promote coastal shipping. The prosperity and development of the City depended largely upon the extent of and facility for economic transport of commodities intended for export.



President: F. Birley

Secretary: Capt. Abdul Hamid

At the meeting on December 4, Rtn. P. N. Chandavarkar, a new member, was welcomed. Dr. D. D. Dasen addressed the meeting on "Is Nature cruel?". Though it was true, he said, that Nature was in many instances "red in tooth and claw" yet the pains caused by Nature were infinitely less than those caused by human beings.

Refrigeration and Industry.—Mr. R. Ayyadurai addressed the meeting on refrigeration and its relation to industry, at the lunch meeting held on December 11. He described in detail the practice of refrigerating articles as a means of preserving them and explained the development of compression and absorption machines which had made refrigeration on a really large commercial scale feasible. At the present day about 200 separate industries depended more or less upon mechanical refrigeration for the production of some commodity or other.

Rotary and Salvation Army.—On December 22, General Evangeline Booth (head of the Salvation Army) addressed a luncheon meeting of the Club which was open to ladies and was attended by a large gathering of guests.

Rtn. Governor F. E. James presided.

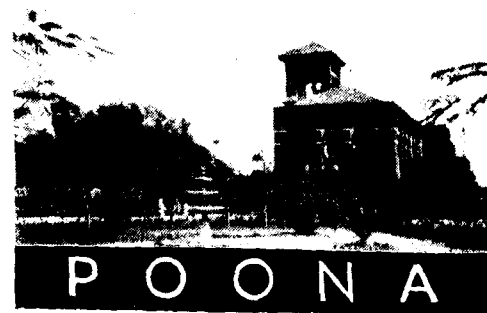
General Evangeline Booth described the work done by the Salvation Army and observed that the Rotary Club and the Salvation Army had, broadly speaking, the same ideals before them, the most important of them being the ideal of service

above self. She acknowledged the valuable assistance the Rotary Movement had rendered to the Salvation Army.

The Governments of various countries in the world, she added, turned to the Salvation Army in times of national disasters, such as earthquakes, floods and fires, for help; and the Army took upon itself the burden of service. Its work had elicited the admiration of Emperors and Presidents of Republics whom she had had occasion to meet.

Concluding, she said a nation's powers were judged not by its armies or its wealth, nor by its treasury, and the extent of its territories, nor even by the wisdom of its politicians, but by its exalting and moral influence and the authority of its enlightened teaching. Those, she added, were the forces which would give a nation predominance.

The Hon. Sir Geoffrey Bracken proposed a hearty vote of thanks. He remarked humorously that the Salvationists were skilled in extracting money from anyone! (laughter). Yet he had great respect for them, he added. There was no other organization that made a rupee go farther in excellent work than the Salvation Army which knew how to spend that money to the best advantage and in the real service of the people in many directions.



President: Maj.-General D. S. Skelton

Secretary: S. N. Moos

Sufism.—At the Meeting held on November 10, Prof. Nawab Ali addressed the members on the underlying principles

of the Sufi faith. After tracing the derivation of the word "Sufi" and how that Faith had been influenced by the philosophy of Islam and Christianity and the Grecian concepts of religion, the speaker quoted classical Persian poems to show how individual consciousness suffered annihilation in the will of God and how that idea was exemplified in the beautiful quatrains of Bayezid—"I am the wine-maker and the wine and cup-bearer". Sufism, said Prof. Nawab Ali, was a lofty ethical system which demanded purity of heart, charity, self-renunciation, and bridling of human passions as conditions of eternal happiness. There was also therealization in that Faith that all things come from God and ultimately must be reunited with Him.

Life Insurance.—Rtn. N. F. Mehta's address on "The life policy and its legal aspects" was greatly appreciated by the members present at the meeting on November 26. The essence of Life Assurance contracts, he said, was utmost good faith on both sides, as any suppression of material facts rendered the contract invalid. Life assurance contracts were usually long-termed and there was no certainty when the risk would occur, although such risk must certainly and eventually occur! Insurance companies could not cancel policies or refuse renewals as they fell due—though a breach of any condition expressed in the terms of the policy afforded good grounds for cancellation and was a good defence against any claim under the policy. Under the Married Women's Property Act, a Life assurance policy created a trust fund for the benefit of the wife and children and was beyond the reach of the husband's creditors and, as such, could not be used by the husband as security for loans, surrenders etc. In the event of the wife dying before the husband the claim under the policy formed part of the *wife's* estate.



President: D. H. Peacock

Secretary: S. Chatterjee

On November 17 Mrs. A. S. Tyabji addressed the Club on "Women's Clubs in India and Burma". She said that clubs for ladies were first opened in the 18th Century in the West. In India there were special ladies' clubs during the Rajput and Moghul times. The speaker, after referring to the Alexandria Club of London, the Princess Victoria Gymkhana in Bombay and the Seva Sadan Association, regretted she had not heard of any social Clubs for Burmese women. In 1925 the speaker was among the founders of the "Monday Afternoon Club" in Rangoon.

Continuing, Mrs. Tyabji said that ladies' clubs and associations had a great future before them in Burma. It would be a good idea for the different ladies' clubs to amalgamate, thereby giving shape to a central institution whose membership will not be restricted to any special class or interests.

At the meeting on November 24 Prof. Rickard read a paper on Eugene O'Neill who was recently awarded the Nobel prize for Literature by the Swedish Academy. The speaker gave a detailed account of the career of O'Neill and a balanced criticism of his works. Most of O'Neill's plays had as their central theme humanity's infinite capacity for self-deception. O'Neill was born in 1888 and was the son of James O'Neill one of the greatest actors in the United States.

At the meeting on December 1 two new members, U On Than (Government-Architecture) and J. H. Stewart, were welcomed by the President.

Greetings from Clubs in Emlbourne, Jamshedpur, and Cuba were received and read.

There was a short discussion on the feasibility of the Club producing some sort of Guide Book for Rangoon and it was decided to refer the question to the International Service Committee.

The meeting was informed that in order to help forward the work of the Rural Reconstruction League Rtms. Set and Rushall had donated a challenge cup.

On December 8 the meeting of the Club was attended by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry and among the other guests were Mr. R. G. Ayyangar and Mr. David Tin Hla.

The School and the Community was the subject of an address by the Rev. Geo. D. Josif, Principal, Cushing School. The speaker referred to the New Education and explained the various aspects of modern educational methods. He said that the wave of change set in motion in other lands was gradually being felt in Burma also and as an instance in point cite the Campbell Report on Vernacular and Vocational Education Reorganization. "By all means", he said, "let us not accept it wholesale in all its details but let us study it carefully and sympathetically. Where we must differ let us give as sound an argument for our differences as the report generally makes for its proposals. The Campbell Report has opened some windows through which we, both educators and laymen, should get visions of a New School in Burma."

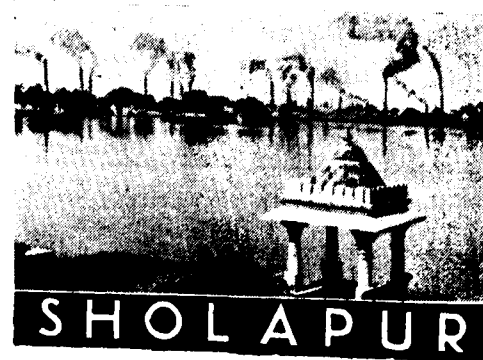
In the course of a few observations which he made on request, the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastry said that sports were the dominating feature of modern education. There was a need to find a proper balance between the different aspects of education and such coordination was not to be had easily.

Rtn. Hughes presented a small pennant, the gift of the Rotary Club of Huddersfield, at the meeting on December 15. It was resolved to accept the gift and acknowledge it in suitable terms.

Daw (Miss) Khin Myint then delivered an address on "Englishmen, as seen by

Burmese Women". (This is reported in full elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.).

Palestine: The meeting held on December 22 was addressed by Rtn. O. H. McCowen who spoke on his recent experiences in Palestine. He had been sent there with other members of the Y.M.C.A. to restore order and help keep peace in that country. Palestine, he said, had been a special feature in the world's news recently because of the great experiment that was going on there. After referring to the past history of that country and the ancient trade routes, the speaker said that the persecution of Jews in European countries had complicated the issues. Jews going to Palestine to find a refuge were opposed by the Arabs whose national self-consciousness had awakened considerably in recent times. But despite all difficulties the Jews had made a tremendous drive and had practically turned the desert into a garden. With hydro-electric development, modern town-planning and the establishment of factories they had created modern cities. In resorting to extreme violence the Arabs had made a fatal mistake and alienated sympathy. The Y.M.C.A., the Rotary Club of Haifa and other organizations were helping the Jews to find peace and order.



President: J. A. B. Grier, C.I.E.
Secretary: H. P. Hinchcliffe

At the meeting on December 8, the letter received from the R. I. President, welcoming the Sholapur Club into the Rotary fold, was read and it was resolved to thank the R. I. President in suitable terms for his message.

Rtn. Limaye then delivered the second part of his address on Rural Improvement (the first part is reported in the December *E. R. W.*, page 54). He discussed how the poor condition of the rural areas in India could be improved. A permanent agency in the village itself was necessary to ensure steady attention being paid to all civic problems and the best institution they could think of in that respect was the village panchayat. They were ancient institutions which had fallen into disuse in their Province (Bombay) though they were in a much better condition in the Madras Presidency, where they numbered about 5,000, and also in the Mysore State. In the Bombay Presidency not even five per cent. of the villages had panchayats.

Continuing, Rtn. Limaye listed the main lines of work which should first engage their attention and laid particular stress on the need for ensuring better sanitary and hygienic conditions. Educational facilities needed great expansion, the burden of rural indebtedness should be drastically reduced and social customs improved.

The following new members were then elected: Purushottham Ganesh Gogte (medicine, eye specialist); Khan Saheb Abdul Karim S. Vakil (fruits, wholesale); Abdulla Khan Mohamad Khan (refined oil products); and, Ganesh Gangadhar Chakradeo (electrical engineering).

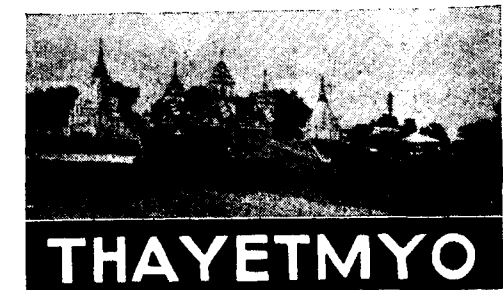
At the meeting on December 22, the Secretary announced that a beginning had been made in the sphere of International Relationships work and that the Rotary Clubs of York and Newcastle-on-Tyne had been requested to become corresponding clubs with the Sholapur Club.

Ethics of the Legal Profession formed the subject of an address by Rtn. D. G. Diwarkar. He emphasised the importance of "law" and the "administration of justice" in every organised society and the consequent need for maintaining a high standard of professional ethics among those who helped in the administration of law. Service to the community should be the ideal of the profession and the Rotary ideal of "service before self" should inform the legal profession also. But, unfortunately, that ideal was overlooked by some members of the pro-

fession as well as by those outside it, with the result that the courts of law were sometimes abused.

Rtn. Diwarkar detailed the rules governing the conduct of lawyers and the disciplinary measures which could be taken against members of the profession who acted against professional ethics. Concluding, Rtn. Diwarkar reiterated the importance of upholding the sanctity of law.

Famine Relief.—Nine members of the Rotary Club of Sholapur are on the general committee formed locally to help relieve the distress caused by the failure of the khariff crop in the district. In his capacity as Secretary of the Rotary Club, Rtn. Hinchcliffe has been made a member of the "Collecting Committee"—a gratifying recognition of the Sholapur Rotary Club as a useful public body so early in its existence!



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

ROTARIANS OPTIMISTIC OF THE FUTURE

The Rotary New Year Annual Dinner was held at the Club House which was decorated for the occasion on Saturday when the Rotarians of Thayetmyo celebrated the New Year.

The proceedings began with Charter Rotarian Rawaljee reading the Rotary Creed on the ideal of service and the dignity of all professions. The Universal Anthem to the tune of "God Save The King" was next sung, the last four lines of which run:—

"Race, colour, creed and caste,
Fade in the dreamy past,
Man wakes to learn at last,
All life is one."

After the dinner which was ALA MODE Burmese, the President proposed the toast to the King-Emperor. Rotarian Mullerworth toasting Rotary International recounted the phenomenal growth of Rotary during the last 31 years. There are now over 4,000 clubs with over 170,000 members throughout the world spreading the ideals of Rotary by their activities. These clubs have wielded considerable influence on the trend of events in the history of the world. Thayetmyo has done its bit in carrying forth the torch of Rotary (Applause). He concluded by reminding all Rotarians present that the genuine growth of Rotary in Thayetmyo would depend entirely upon the individual member living up to Rotary ideals and principles. To help onward the world movement all rose and drank to "Rotary International."

"PROSPERITY TO BURMA."

The next toast on the programme was "Prosperity to Burma." Rotarian San Pe said that he was glad to be privileged to propose the toast which stood against his name on the dinner menu. By the word Burma he did not mean the country full of wealth and beauty, which it undoubtedly possessed, but its peoples comprising various races of all colours and creeds. With the new Constitution which would soon be in force, he was optimistic. He looked forward to great things in store for the people of Burma. The toast was enthusiastically received.

"THIS IS MY OWN MY NATIVE LAND"

The last toast of the evening was to the "Town of Thayetmyo" which was proposed by Charter Rotarian Bannerji who began with the legendary account commencing from Alaung Sithu's regime. Rotarian Bannerji said that he arrived in Thayetmyo 21 years ago from Calcutta and found it a flourishing town, the cantonment alone having over 15,000 souls with an equal number living in the outskirts. Thayetmyo has fallen on evil days and the population has dwindled down. Though he had hailed from Calcutta he still felt the attachment towards the town which had become his "Home". He recently visited Calcutta and

on his return while on the high seas he felt a yearning for Burma, particularly for Thayetmyo in which he had spent so many years and in which all his children had been born. As he approached the shores of Burma, he felt the full significance of Scot's lines.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land."

All Thayetmyo Rotarians are proud of and love Thayetmyo. The economic depression had hit the town and crippled it considerably. The rock bottom had been reached and conditions were now improving. There were signs of not only a reawakening, but general progress. The Burma Cement Company had given employment to a large number of people. Those with small capitals have opportunities awaiting them in such an industry as tannery. He hoped that Thayetmyo would rapidly rise to the position which she had attained in former times. All present rose and drank to "Prosperity to Thayetmyo".

Short speeches by other Rotarians followed. Rotarian Rawaljee said that he and the Chairman of the Service Committee had visited several vernacular schools. After the children were served with refreshments, informal talks on the ideals of Rotary were given. He had no doubt that Rotary was making its mark on the younger generation of Thayetmyo. With the completion of the new building for the scouts next door and with the Rotary Club's radio operating for their entertainment, he was certain that the Rotary Club was rendering service to the future leaders of Thayetmyo.

Rotarian Tin made a few witty remarks. He had not come prepared for a speech. "Not having conceived" he said, "he could not make a good delivery."

Samo Hla U, the Chin Rotarian visualized the future contribution to Burma's progress, by the Chins of the Thayetmyo District while the Arakanese Rotarian, Kyaw Aung Pyu dwelt on the evolutionary progress of education in the district.

(Continued in next column).

District Conference Attendance

The following is a full list of the delegates to the Fourth District Conference (Madras) on January 21, 22 and 23, 1937:—

From Bangalore

Rtn. Dr. S. Subba Rao
" Dr. K. R. Krishnaswami
" H. Richardson
" K. V. Anantaraman
" C. S. R. Rao
" R. Sutramdas
" Yunus Sait

From Bombay

Rtn. The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna
" M. R. A. Baig
" Dr. N. H. Vakeel
" Dr. V. K. Dongre
" D. K. Dongre
" R. G. Higham
" T. W. Brough

From Calcutta

Rtn. Dr. A. C. Ukil
" L. Brooke-Edwards
" C. A. Newbery

(Continued from previous column)

All short impromptu speeches were interspersed by songs and choruses. Amongst others whose speeches were well received were Rotarian Ba Thein of the Borstal, Ba Sein of the Land Records, and Tha Myat of Agricultural Service.

Before the close, the President mentioned that Rotarians Ba Kyaw, Mg Gyi and Ton Paw during the past year had made generous gifts of benches, chairs, punkhas, etc., to the Club and had rendered public services. All members rose and accorded them three rousing cheers.

The singing of "God Save The King" concluded the proceeding.

Rotarians Ba Sein and Tha Myat were responsible for the catering.

From Colombo

Rtn. G. L. Yule
" Col. J. G. Vander Smagt
" Rev. C. E. V. Nathanielsz
" B. Kitching
" Dr. R. L. Spittel
" S. J. C. Kadirgamar
" J. H. deSaram
" O. E. Goonetilleke
" A. Mamujee
" A. Gardiner

From Jamshedpur

Rtn. Dr. J. M. Rakshit

From Karachi

Rtn. Mir Ayub Khan
" T. B. Dalal

From Kuala Lumpur

Rtn. Hadji Mohammed Eusoff
(Representative R. I.)
" Che' Bahaman

From Madras

Rtn. President F. Birley
" Sir Mahomed Usman
" A. E. C. Morris
" J. Munro
" Dr. P. V. Cherian
" D. C. Kothari
" Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston
" A. G. Vere
" F. G. Luker

From Poona

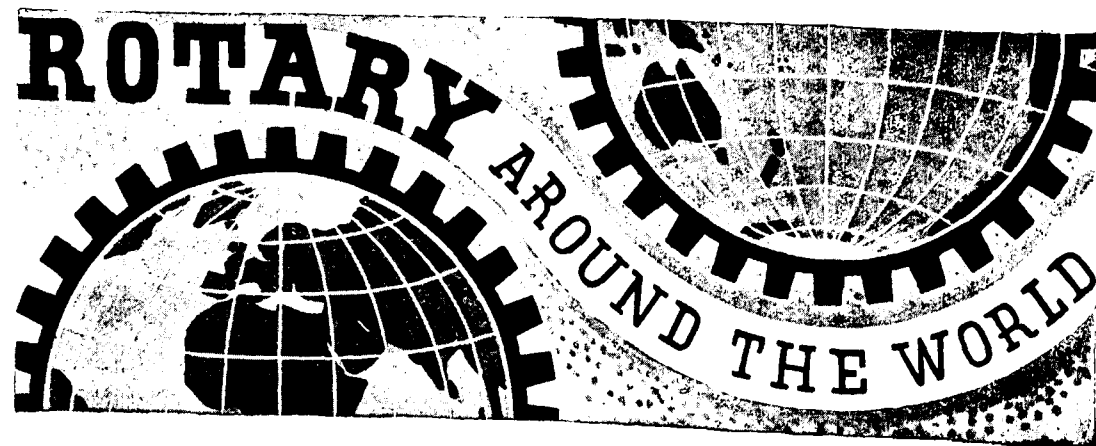
Rtn. H. W. Bryant
" Lt.-Col. M. A. Kureishi

From Rangoon

Rtn. S. Chatterjie

From Sholapur

Rtn. Sirdar M. B. Deshmukh
" Rao Bahadur D. G. Diwakar



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

Civic Service—Five Kinds

RIO DE JANEIRO—Few community service opportunities are missed by the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro. It is now providing lunches for hungry and needy school children, helping to solve the traffic problem, planting trees on the city streets, campaigning against unrestricted use of billboards, and assisting children of lepers and convicts.

China

Famed for Fine Parties

SHANGHAI—When you send out 100 invitations and 94 come to your party you may feel quite sure of your popularity. The Rotary Club of Shanghai had that experience in the last of its children's parties for the season. The poor children represented 13 different nationalities and were recommended by the Salvation Army. Roomy trucks with comfortable seats supplied by Club members transported the children, whose ages ranged from 7 to 15, to the University camps where the party was held. There were sports with prizes for the winners, a Chinese supper, two bags of candy for each child, presents, moving pictures, and ever so many other things.

England

Blind Entertained Via Ears

NUNEATON.—If you are entertaining blind people as the Nuneaton Rotary Club did a short while ago you must make your program appeal chiefly to the ear. This the Nuneaton Club achieved by composing its program of community singing and a concert. A recreation hut which the Club maintains is to be turned over to the blind folk for a monthly meeting. Games played in Braille offer opportunities for amusement.

Youths Declare for Peace

HOVE—Fifty fair-haired, friendly Swedish students of both sexes were entertained at a recent luncheon of the Hove Rotary Club. Last year a like number of German youths were feted. The spokesman for the Swedish group, speaking fluent and accurate English though he had been in England but three weeks, declared: "We young people are on the side of peace."

India

Bring Relief to Quake Victims

KARACHI—Though the Quetta Earthquake rumbled its last some months ago, the mark of the tragedy has not yet been completely erased. Among citizens helping to bring relief to victims are many members of the Karachi Rotary Club, several of them members of the relief committee.

Japan

300 Orphans Have Time of Lives

TOKYO—Three hundred little orphan children had the time of their brief lives riding the merry-go-round, riding in boats, eating cakes, watching movies and entertainers recently when the Rotary Club of Tokyo took them to an amusement park for a day's outing.

New Zealand

Tea for Three, Dad, Son, Daughter

NELSON—Dads seem to have so good a time at Rotary meetings that sons and daughters often wish they might attend. Sons and daughters of Nelson Rotarians lately had such a chance when their fathers invited them to a tea. Present were 38 Rotarians, 70 young folks.

Porto Rico

Safety Lessons for Future Drivers

SAN JUAN—As one of the major advances in its safety campaign the Rotary Club of San Juan obtained 6,000 copies of the pamphlet, *A Safety Lesson for Each Grade*, and placed one in the hands of each teacher on the Island. Cooperating with the Club in the work were the highway education board, four insurance companies, and the local department of education.

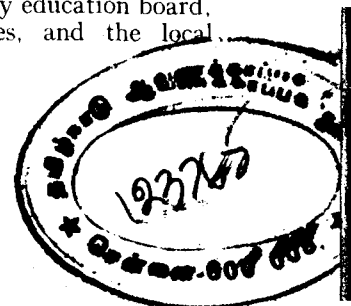
The City of Bombay

ONCE again the Bombay Rotary Club has set an example, and that in the right grand manner, too! Have you yet seen the beautiful publication entitled "Bombay" which your sister Club has produced. If you have not, your Club Secretary has got one and right now is the time for you to see, read and enjoy this beautiful account of Bombay and its growth.

The crisp articles relating to the industrial growth and further possibilities of continued growth of Bombay, the series of rotogravure illustrations so attractively presented and the general get-up of the whole publication all vie with one another for the reader's attention. On seeing "Bombay" one is tempted immediately to look for the imprint. It is a publication of which the foremost publishing house in the world may feel proud.

The enterprise of the Bombay Rotary Club which discovered a need and immediately took steps to supply it, the thoroughly workmanlike manner in which "The Times Press", Bombay has gone about it and the very warm letter of appreciation from H. E. The Governor of Bombay—all help to make us feel proud that the Bombay Rotary Club is in our District!

As we go to Press we learn from a bulletin of the Rangoon Rotary Club that they are contemplating the publication of a Guide Book to Rangoon (to serve the needs of the tourist in Burma, from what we can see) and we wish them all success in their endeavour. The effort of the Bombay Club has shown us what Clubs in our District can do in this respect, given good backing by a good printer!



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Rotarian delegates to the Fourth District Conference at the Garden Party at Chettinad House.

What one Rotary Club has done.—As a practical youth service activity the Rotary Club of Manila, Philippine Islands, through the untiring efforts of a committee headed by Chairman E. L. Hall recently issued sixteen booklets on various professions written by Club members and published by the Club as a contribution to the Philippine Vocational Guidance Association.

These booklets have been placed in the libraries of 400 high schools and colleges in the Islands and are now being used in twenty-four different ways. The cost of the



H. E. Lord Erskine, Rtn. Governor F. E. James and Sir Phiroze Sethna at the Garden Party to the delegates given at the Government House, Madras.

booklets was reduced by using type which had already been set up in the Journal of Education in which the text first appeared. The Philippine Free Press, the largest weekly magazine in the Philippine Islands, secured the privilege of reprinting all the booklets on its students' page. As a result of three years' efforts by Rotarian Hall the Government of the Commonwealth will make vocational guidance an integral part of the new educational system. It has called upon Rotarian Hall to draft plans for adult education as well as for education for illiterates.

"Rotary Viewpoint in International Service"

THE Board of R.I.B.I., in fulfilment of its pledge to the 1936 Conference at Blackpool, has submitted for the consideration of the Clubs in Great Britain the following as a Summary Statement of the principles which appear to be covered by the Fourth Object of Rotary:—

1. The ideal of Service above Self in International Affairs.
2. Increasing understanding through an impartial study of the national and racial problems agitating the minds of the peoples within the family of nations and an earnest endeavour to comprehend these difficulties and their possible solutions.
3. The cultivation of that goodwill which is an active determination and not merely a passive desire for the well-being of all mankind.

4. The promotion of peace, by attempting to reconcile international differences in a spirit of fellowship and by the practice of friendship and justice in the business and political relations of individuals and nations.

The foregoing implies:—

1. The encouragement of personal initiative in devising means to international understanding, goodwill, and peace and the constant application of those means through the channels of vocation and in the sphere which Rotarians may be able to influence.
2. The active and informed co-operation of Rotarians, according to their individual beliefs, with those agencies which exist for specific means of promoting international understanding, goodwill, and peace.—*The Rotary Wheel.*

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

The subject of unemployed youth has, in one form or another, engaged the attention of many Rotary clubs during the past few years. The board of directors of Rotary International believes that the work which has been started by these clubs is helping toward a solution of the problem of unemployed youth, but, nonetheless, calls to the attention of the Rotary clubs in the United States and in other countries where such procedure seems feasible, the importance of making studies (if they have not already done so) of the problem of unemployed youth in their communities, and of availing themselves of literature which R.I. provides for the guidance of clubs in this connection.

The board, likewise, urges Rotary clubs to give consideration to the possibility of co-operating with all governmental and private agencies which are working toward a solution of the problem of unemployed youth, and to continue such activity if the clubs have already engaged in it.



Rtn. President F. Birley, Madras receiving H. E. Lord Erskine at the opening of the District Conference.

A Gramophone Causerie

TO speak of a choral record in which the language does not matter may appear to be a contradiction in terms. But that is what exactly the new Columbia record of a Bach Cantata sung by the Reinhardt Choir of Switzerland is. Its loveliness was discovered immediately it was released in Switzerland and so impatient were music lovers in other countries to secure the record that they got it from Switzerland direct and paid higher prices for it. They could not wait till it was released in their own zone! This Cantata is emphatically so lovely that the language in which it is rendered does *not* matter!

The recording by the Columbia Company of the rendering of Haydn's "Bird Quartette" by the famous Roth String Quartette is the most perfect rendering of music written to illustrate the combined melodies of the cuckoo, the nightingale and a number of other birds. The muttering, cooing and chirping of the feathered tribe are given spacious opportunities for expression in Haydn's composition and these are most aptly and successfully rendered by the Roth

String Quartette. Glorious is the melody provided by Columbia's three records (LX 538, 539 and 540).

There have been thousands of performances of Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suite that have standardised it almost to the level of a very ordinary but popular programme item. It has remained for Sir Thomas Beecham to do what he seems to do with everything he touches—he ignores "authentic" readings and glorifies it with a new and sparkling reading. From the moment the performance begins it is evident that the colour is being applied by a new master hand.

This No. 1 Suite seems to impress most by reason of the innate spirit derived from the folk songs of the district of Provence, the venue of the episode. Sir Thomas Beecham presents a brilliant interpretation, with an expressive, incisive rhythm in the Prelude. The grace of the Minuetto and delightful effect of the muted strings in the Adagietto produce a sense of regret for the brief period of their performance.

MESSAGES OF GOODWILL

The organising Secretary of the Rotary Club of Baroda writes:—

AS AN ORGANISING SECRETARY OF THE ROTARY CLUB, BARODA, I AM IMPRESSED BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF MESSAGES OF GOODWILL AND GREETINGS THAT I HAVE RECEIVED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE. IT IS NOW TOO LATE IN THE DAY TO QUESTION THE IMPORTANCE AND USEFULNESS OF THE ROTARY MOVEMENT AS A WORLD FORCE; BUT IF

ANY CONVINCING WERE NEEDED THE HARDEST SCEPTIC WILL BE CONVINCED BY THE MESSAGES I HAVE RECEIVED THAT ROTARY MOVES TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND WORLD FELLOWSHIP. TO PERUSE THESE MESSAGES IS A REVELATION AND AN EYE-OPENER. I AM THANKFUL THAT IT HAS BEEN MY GOOD FORTUNE TO RECEIVE AND READ THEM ON BEHALF OF MY CLUB AND HEREBY PUBLICLY ACKNOWLEDGE THEM.

(SD.) RTN. SECRETARY A. B. PANDYA

This Conference Resolves

The Fourth Annual Conference of the 89th District was held at the Connemara Hotel, Madras, on January 21, 22 and 23, 1937. Rotarian Governor F. E. James presided.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

THIS Conference draws the attention of the Rotary Clubs in the 89th District to the necessity of endeavouring to further the second object of Rotary and recommends that a Committee be appointed by the District Governor for this purpose.

This Conference desires the District Governor to investigate the possibility of a goodwill visit of Rotarians in the 89th District to Japan to further the fourth object of Rotary.

This Conference recommends the holding of a Rotary Goodwill day by all Rotary Clubs in the 89th district in order to achieve the ideals of Rotary with special reference to inter-communal and international harmony and goodwill.

This Conference thanks Lieut.-Col. Kureishi for his scheme for an international youth rally and agrees to the appointment of a sub-committee to go further into the scheme. The sub-committee is to consist of the District Governor, Lt.-Col. Kureishi, Messrs. R. A. Baig, Mir Ayub Khan, J. H. de Saram, M. Rathnaswamy and L. Brooke Edwards.

This Conference recommends that all clubs in the 89th District adopt a provision in their bye-laws waiving a second entrance fee of a member in good standing on re-joining his own or another club in the District, provided that he rejoins within a reasonable time.

This Conference reaffirms the principle that no discrimination based on race, creed or religion shall be made in the admittance of a member into Rotary and requests

Rotary International to circulate this resolution to all Rotary Clubs in the world.

This Conference draws the attention of all Rotary Clubs in the 89th District to the desirability of admitting into Rotary such men as would prove to be assets to Rotary and of using their best endeavours to fill all classifications on this principle.

This Conference hereby unanimously adopts the report of the Field Representative, Rotarian H. W. Bryant, and desires to place on record its appreciation of the valuable service rendered to Rotary in the 89th District by him. In view of the difficulties of extension in the vast area covered by the 89th District and of the excellent results already achieved by Rotarian H. W. Bryant, this Conference appeals to Rotary International to extend the tenure of his service for at least two years more.

This Conference approves the publication of small brochures on Rotary by the District organisation such as may be found necessary from time to time for the guidance of the 89th District.

This Conference approves the appointment of a corresponding Committee to discuss the question of membership in the 89th District. The Sub-Committee to consist of Mr. Baig (convenor), Rev. C. E. V. Nathanielz, Dr. P. V. Cheriyan, Dr. Ukil and H. Chew.

This Conference unanimously recommends that all clubs in the district adopt the introduction of outpost membership in such areas where its application may be possible.

This Conference desires to place on record its thanks and high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Rotarian Governor F. E. James to the cause of Rotary in general and to Rotary in the 89th District in particular.

This Conference thanks the Madras Rotary Club for their effective efforts to assure the comfort of the visiting delegates.

This Conference wishes to place on record their appreciation and sincere thanks to the organising Secretaries of the Fourth District Conference, particularly Rotarians Abdul Hamid and J. Munro.

This Conference desires to place on record their gratefulness to the Stewards of the Madras Race Club for their generosity in

extending their hospitality to the visiting Delegates to the Fourth Conference of the 89th Rotary District.

This Conference places on record its appreciation of the efficient services rendered by the Manager and staff of the Connemara Hotel.

This Conference adopts the report on *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* submitted by the Committee appointed by the Third District Conference and resolves that the magazine be continued as a monthly one. It resolves that a sub-committee be appointed to assist the Editor in getting advertisements for the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* and requests each Club in the District to appoint one member to the Committee.

National Peril of Tuberculosis

Rtn. Dr. A. C. Ukil's Talk

DR. A. C. UKIL, the well-known authority on tuberculosis, gave a broadcast talk which was relayed from Calcutta and Delhi stations.

Dr. Ukil said that tuberculosis had been prevalent in most cities in India from ancient times. Bad housing, congestion and overcrowding were responsible but in earlier times the lack of facilities for inter-communication was a means of localizing the endemic centres. The rapid transport facilities of this era more widely diffused the disease.

Dr. Ukil emphasised that the prevention of this disease was a matter of first rate importance and not only the State but every section of the population ought to co-operate in checking this national peril.

"In any scheme of prevention, we have to think of two things: we have to create an

environment whereby the chances of contracting the disease are minimized and we have to trace cases of unconscious dissemination and render them harmless by proper treatment and after-care."

Public health education and economic advancement would help in achieving the first, while the more important one—case detection and isolation of the sick—required a special organization.

Dr. Ukil suggested that public health education for the prevention of tuberculosis must be undertaken. Harmful and dirty habits, like spitting, should be discouraged, while unhealthy social customs like the *purdah* system, early marriage and early motherhood should be eschewed.—(A report taken from "The Statesman")

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.

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Meetings: 2nd and 4th Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

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Inaugurated: March, 1929.

Charter No. 3128.

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Joint Hon. Secretaries: R. G. Higham, and M. R. A. Baig; Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria; Immediate Past President: W. H. Hammond, Directors: N. M. Chinoy, C. B. Sethna, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Chuni Lal B. Mehta, A. Hague, and Dr. N. H. Vakeel.

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Inaugurated: September 26, 1919.

Charter No. 587.

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

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Provisional.

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

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Inaugurated: July, 1929.

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Provisional.

Inaugurated: Nov. 23, 1936.

Charter No. 4118

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

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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.

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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 Maung. Hon. Treasurer: Babu Rawaljee. Directors: M. M. Bannerjee, Mullerworth, U Ba Sein, U Shwe Mia, J. M. Sein, U Shwe Ne, U Tin Maung.

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

A ROTARY INSTITUTE FOR PAST OFFICERS

President Manier has had under consideration the possibility of holding, at Montreux, Switzerland, at the time of the 1937 international assembly, but separate therefrom, a meeting of past officers of Rotary International to discuss the larger problems which pertain to Rotary's objectives, as well as other subjects in which all past officers would be interested. The board of directors has authorized such a meeting, to be known as the "Rotary Institute for Past Officers of Rotary International." All past officers of Rotary International who are present at the 1937 international assembly will be invited to attend this institute. Rotary International will provide the physical set-up for the meetings of this institute, but cannot assume any responsibility for the expenses of past officers who participate in it.

The details of the programme have not yet been worked out, but in view of all of the important problems which are affecting the welfare of Rotary International and Rotary clubs at the present time, it goes without saying that the programme will be one of exceedingly great interest.—*R.I. News Letter.*

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for December 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	2	20	59	2	63	34	0	0	34
AMRITSAR	2	13	45	2	48	29	0	0	29
BANGALORE	2	17	40	..	..	..	..	..	42
BARODA	2	27	58	..	..	27	0	0	27
BOMBAY	4	82	56	22	67	148	0	8	140
CALCUTTA	5	34	37	15	38	92	2	6	88
COCHIN	2	17	55	0	55	27	1	0	28
COLOMBO	3	45	54	..	..	84	..	..	84
JAMSHEDPUR	2	16	79	0	79	21	0	0	21
KARACHI	1	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	43
LAHORE	3	11	35	0	35	31	0	1	30
MADRAS	3	30	55	3	55	54	0	0	54
POONA	2	15	51	2	53	28	0	0	28
RANGOON	4	15	25	7	29	58	3	0	61
SHOLAPUR	2	18	73	..	..	24	0	0	24
THAYETMYO	2	11	44	1	46	24	1	0	25

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.

OFFICERS IN THE 80TH DISTRICT.*(Federated Malay States, Siam, Straits Settlement and French Indo-China).*

GOVERNOR: W. ALLAN ELEY.

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: "Interotary". Telephone: State 4020.

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

SECRETARIAT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL OFFICE

CHICAGO, U. S. A., 35 East Wacker Drive
Cable: Interotary : : Tel. State 4020

CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN OFFICE
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, Borsenstrasse 21
Cable: Interotary : : Tel. 35. 128

OFFICE FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
LONDON, W. C. I. ENGLAND, Tavistock House (South) Tavistock Square
Cable: Interotary Westcent : : Tel. Euston. 2123

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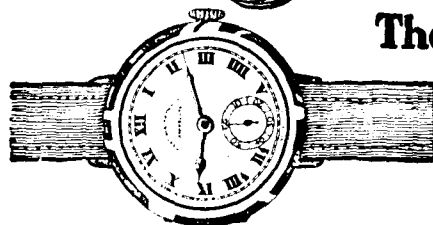
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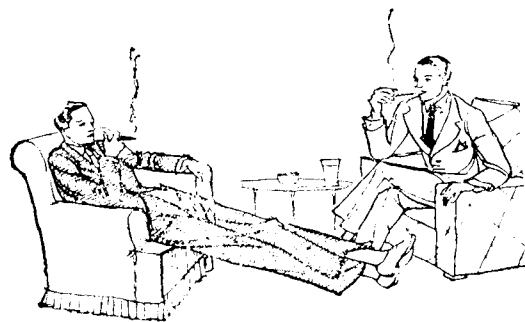
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THE

ASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



FEBRUARY 1937



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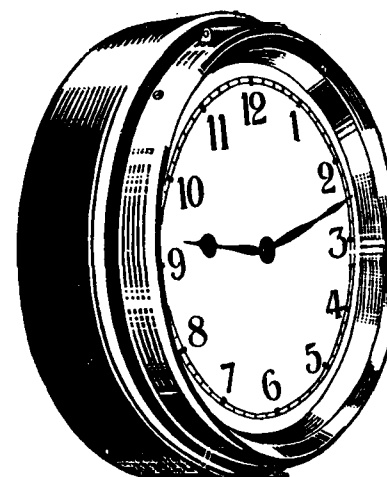
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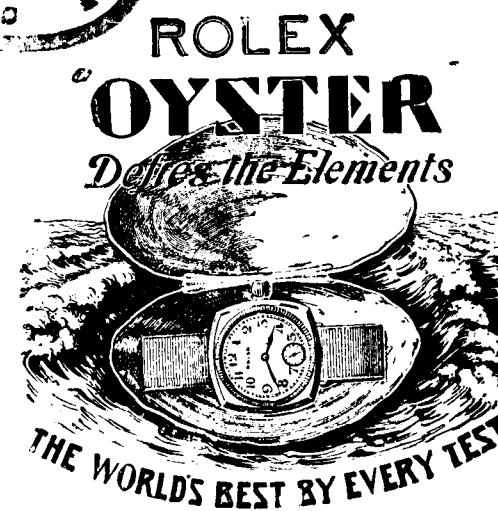


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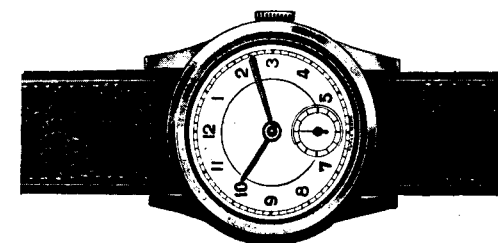
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Sweethearts and Wives

From a Painting by S. E. Waller (1850-1903)

THIS beautiful painting now hangs in the Tate Gallery, London.

The son of an architect, Waller did not undergo any conventional course of training with the brush and was a "natural" artist. "Sweethearts and Wives" is his most famous canvas. When the picture was first exhibited in 1882 an explanatory note about the subject was given. It refers to the frequent raids which used to be made by the moss troopers on the border between England and Scotland, the troopers plundering cattle from both sides "with equal impartiality"! After a raid, the troopers used to return to the security of their castles where they were welcomed by their wives and sweethearts who were nearly as enthusiastic in the matter as themselves!



S. E. WALLER

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES

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, Cochin, Colombo, Jamshedpur, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Poona, Rangoon, Sholapur and Thayetmyo.

Vol. IV

FEBRUARY 1937

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ROTARY Birthday : On February 23, 1905, four men gathered in the Unity Building in Chicago, U.S.A., in the office of Gustavus Loehr, a mining engineer. They were Paul P. Harris, an attorney; Silvester Schiele, a coal dealer; Hiram E. Shorey, a merchant tailor; and Loehr. They met that evening to make real the idea that Paul P. Harris had been nursing for five years, the idea that men in business could be and should be personal friends. This was the first meeting of the first unit of the world-wide organization to which we now belong and in which there are at the present day over 4,000 clubs with a membership of over 175,000.

Now we are 32 years old. Our growth has been phenomenal and we have exceeded even the wildest dreams of the founders. Should we not then work now so that when the "diamond jubilee" of Rotary is being celebrated our successors may say that the position of Rotary *then* was such that "those old fogies way back in 1937 never imagined it would grow so, did they?"

"As white corpuscles defend the human blood-stream against the ravages of disease, so the constructive forces of co-operation, tolerance, courage, and brotherly love will eventually overcome selfishness, envy, intolerance, hatred and fear — the most destructive enemies of the social order", says Paul P. Harris, the Founder of Rotary.

To observers of international relations at the present time this great Faith may seem unduly optimistic. They may be inclined

to scoff at it as mere idealism. If one could have viewed a picture of Rotary as it is to-day way back in 1905, equally impossible and idealistic would have seemed such a picture. So let us respond to visionaries of Paul Harris' type and march on, heedless of the scoffers, who may in time "remain to pray".

On this the 32nd anniversary of Rotary let us take heart from Paul Harris' faith: "Whether it is that Rotary was born under a lucky star, or whether it is that its 'will to be' was undeniable, the net results of the clash of ideas and ideals among the members of the first club marked the beginning of the renaissance known as Rotary".

May Rotary grow stronger and stronger and help us and the coming generations achieve the true ideals which prompted its Founder!

The Problem of Membership : We commend to the attention of all Rotarians, and particularly the executive in all the Clubs in this District, the very thoughtful Paper which Rotarian M. R. A. Baig, of the Bombay Rotary Club, presented on this subject at the Fourth District Conference, and which is reproduced in this issue. As Rotarian Governor James told the Conference the greatest thing in Rotary is to make the individual member of a Club realise fully his responsibilities to the Club and his responsibilities as a Rotarian. This end can be achieved only if proper care is exercised in the selection of members and in their education in Rotary.

Once good judgment has been exercised in the matter of admissions, everything else will follow automatically. Some speakers at the Conference stated that in the matter of admissions, in some Clubs in this District at any rate, more attention is paid to the social status and influential position of the gentleman concerned rather than to his *Rotarian* qualities. We are afraid that this criticism is justified to a certain extent. Rtn. Sir Geoffrey Bracken, of the Madras Rotary Club, referred to some "professional committee men" he knew of in Madras whose only aim in life seemed to be to get their names on the membership of any committee running a charity and then "forget all about it". There is a great danger in allowing this type of "professionalism" into Rotary and Rotarian Baig deserves the thanks of all Rotarians in having drawn pointed attention to this intensely practical problem of membership. As he said, we want more Rotarians and not merely more members of Rotary Clubs!

Will You Sponsor a Club? Most thinking Rotarians in this District will agree that in spite of the fact that the first Club in India was started as early as 1919 the Movement has not made as rapid a progress as in some other districts we could name. But in recent years, thanks to the efforts of our Field Representative, Rotarian Bryant, we have registered a satisfactory progress and hope to do better still. The extension of Rotary to the larger towns in the District holds great promise and is almost a virgin field. As will be seen from the Field Representative's Report presented to the District Conference (reproduced elsewhere in this issue) and the article on "Extension in the 89th District", further substantial extension is possible only with the co-operation of the existing Clubs and their membership. Perhaps to some of the Clubs in the District the idea of acting as Sponsor Clubs has not till now been put in a clarified form. As extension depends on the co-operation of clubs and Rotarians we commend to all Rotarians the two articles referred to and ask each individual Rotarian, "Will YOU sponsor a Club?"

Hospital Week in Bangalore: We are informed that the Bangalore Rotary Club has undertaken to run an ambitious pro-

gramme in aid of the public and private hospitals in Bangalore, to be known as the "Rotary Hospital Week". In announcing the proposal at a Club meeting, it was stated that it was time that the Club "demonstrated its usefulness and justified itself". Spurred on by this challenge from one of its own members the Bangalore Club has adopted an ambitious programme which promises to be carried to a successful conclusion. It is hoped that as a result of the "Week" the hospitals would benefit to the extent of "at least Rs. 50,000". As one of the members put it, "it does not matter even if we realise only Rs. 5,000". Every little helps. We are sure every Club in the District is with us when we say, "Carry on Bangalore. We wish you success!"

Annual Meetings of Clubs : This is about the time of the year when the annual meetings of the Clubs in the District will be held. By the time this issue reaches you, your annual meeting will have just concluded or will be about to be held. We request the newly elected secretaries of the Clubs to forward to the *E.R.W.* a complete list of the newly elected office-bearers, with the address of the secretary, as soon after the elections as possible. This is absolutely necessary to ensure that the District Directory published in the *E.R.W.* is brought up to date.

Rotary Around the World : We regret that on account of pressure of space we have been compelled reluctantly to hold over from the present number the monthly feature "Rotary Around the World".

On going to press we received a telegram from Field Representative H. W. Bryant that Lucknow has decided to go ahead with the formation of a club.

STOP PRESS

Another telegram from Field Representative H. W. Bryant announces the inauguration of a Rotary Club at Surat through the combined efforts of Rotarians Baig of the Bombay Rotary Club, and Dalal of the Karachi Club.

The Rotarian and His Club

(By Wm. H. Guppy)

At an Executives' Conference of the Rotary Club of New York, Past President Wm. H. Guppy gave an address of which the following is a summary taken from *Spokes* of the New York Club—*Ed.*

THE First Object of Rotary is "To encourage and foster the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service." In these words we recognise a major activity, Club Service.

Occasionally we are introduced to the ten best books, the ten best authors, the ten best pictures, the ten best statesmen, the ten best-dressed men and the ten most famous women.

How would you like to be introduced to the ten best Rotary Clubs in all the world? What would they be like? It is conceivable that they might be quite different in character, but among other predominating elements, there would be something conspicuously common to all—*A PERFECT EXERCISE OF MENTAL PERCEPTION.*

And what do we mean by this? Merely, that the club not only has a clear vision of its opportunities and privileges, but indulges freely in the exercise of those opportunities and privileges. It means that the best club has accepted the challenge of these opportunities and privileges and has responded with a united membership inspired by the same objective.

We know of clubs that might nearly meet the qualities of the first ten. They own individuals in large numbers—ardent, capable—but are lacking co-operation or co-ordination. We may know of a club that has co-ordination and co-operation, but which lacks brilliant leadership. That club in the judgment of this speaker runs about number eleven. It is a happy, prosperous, vital organization because the membership finds in each the complement of the other.

The vitality of any association is in the quality of its membership rather than in the number of subscribers.

Fortunately, Club Service provides channels for every type of individual to expand his personality and indulge in a preference. The several committees that are properly included in this designation actually furnish the backbone and sinew of the club, because they provide the social opportunities for club fellowship; they represent the Club largely as the community knows it. As sure as any one of these committees fails to function with enthusiasm in a definite objective, the whole club is conscious of a weakness.

Every day in many ways we toss away opportunities for service that never appear in our way again. Let one tell you who knows from a precious experience that your Rotary job this year opens up for you an avenue of personal development with a compensation for beyond your knowledge.

The Mexico City Club, during the Convention, was obliged to look after a large number of visitors. Each member was assigned to entertain twelve visitors in a group at his home on a stated evening. It worked so well that after the Convention they raised the question—Why, if we had so much pleasure in entertaining visitors would it not be a real benefit to our own club?

Once every month a member is obliged to entertain twelve other members who are selected by the committee. It is reported that this activity has resulted in a period of enthusiasm and fellowship never before experienced.

The Problem of Membership

By Rtn. M. R. A. Baig

Rotarian M. R. A. Baig, of the Bombay Rotary Club, presented a paper on "The Problem of Membership" at the Fourth District Conference, Madras, on January 21. A practical and shrewd analysis of the problem as it is experienced in this District, Rtn. Baig's paper was very well received and formed the basis of quite a valuable discussion of the problem.

The following paper, therefore, deserves close study by all Rotarians in this District and particularly by all those who possess an executive function in Clubs.—*Ed.*

BEFORE commencing to prepare this paper, I determined to carry out a small experiment. Selecting six good citizens of Bombay, I asked them, "What exactly do you know about the Rotary Movement?"

Two of them replied "Oh yes, you are all businessmen and lunch every week". Two others complimented me on the very good talks we arranged at weekly lunches and of the remaining two, one thought it was a club to bring businessmen together and the other thought we did social service work something on lines between Freemasonry and the Y. M. C. A.

Now the citizens whom I interrogated were thoroughly conversant with the activities of Bombay and to us, therefore, who claim to be a cross-section of our communities, such vague answers are both disappointing and discouraging and we must take stock of ourselves and try and analyse the cause of such a situation.

Why is it so little is known and so little is thought of Rotary? Surely, by now, this legend that we are merely a lunch club should have been thoroughly "debunked", and yet it still persists. Whose fault is it? Is it the fault of Rotary itself? Is it the fault of Rotary Clubs? Or is it the fault of Rotarians themselves?

Now before we can apportion any blame, if there is any, we must first ask ourselves "What exactly is Rotary?" Here our thoughts immediately fly to those somewhat platitudinous definitions that we constantly read in the excellent Rotary International pamphlets. Let me give you two typical ones. "Rotary is a philosophy of life which promotes throughout the world, understanding of the fact that in service and there only is to be found happiness". Here is the other "Rotary is a germ which gets into the souls of men, urging them to serve their fellow men because of the satisfaction which comes from service."

Both of these are, I suppose, excellent definitions, if definitions there must be; but I personally feel that Rotary, like electricity, cannot be defined. By this I mean that you cannot say what it is—you can only say what it does. In other words, I suggest that the aim of Rotary is not to develop within itself the power to act but rather the power to induce proper action. Rotary, therefore, being essentially an idea or spirit is not subject to criticism and any blame which may be earned must be placed on the shoulders of the individuals who fail to achieve its ideals.

Now we come to the Rotary Clubs themselves, and if you have agreed with me so far you will also agree that a Rotary Club should

not place undue emphasis upon its corporal existence or status. Rather than endeavouring to achieve much itself as a Club, its fundamental function should be to afford opportunity and encouragement for the individual efforts of its members through service.

For instance, excellent as it would be for a Rotary Club to embrace a certain good cause as a Club, I suggest that it would be far finer for each individual member of the Club to be a personal propagandist for this cause.

A Rotary Club, in actual fact, has no view or philosophy of its own except the sum of the views and philosophies of its individual Members. And a Rotary Club is as good or bad, from the Rotary point of view, as are its individual members. It is the individual Member who counts first and last, and so we come to the subject of my paper, "The Problem of Membership".

Now I have tried to show that a Rotary Club reflects the spirit of its Members rather than the Members reflecting the spirit of the Club. After all the Rotary Spirit cannot be acquired by new Clubs "ready-made" together with their charter from Rotary International! The Rotary Spirit has to be created, fostered and developed right from the very beginning in each particular club and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance, and to us especially who are still in our infancy as far as Rotary is concerned, that only those men who, as far as can be judged, will be able to capture the vision of Rotary, should be granted the privilege of membership. What we want is potential Rotarians not merely members of a Rotary Club.

What policy or system, then, should a Club follow in finding members, who, while being thoroughly representative of the vocations they follow, are also worthy of sharing the privilege of Rotary.

Firstly, I should say that no Club should be at all unduly anxious to increase its membership. We, of course, want Rotary to spread as widely as possible but value does not lie in mere numbers. A Rotary Club which has new members constantly joining, usually has old members as constantly

dropping out. We want members who come for good.

Now if the individual member is the basis of the whole Rotary Movement, it follows that the Membership and Classification Committee is the key committee of every Club. Unfortunately the importance of this fact is not generally realised. What happens to-day is that after the Annual General Meeting, the Directors meet to decide among themselves which Committee each of them will take charge of and then each Director usually co-opts on his committee the people he knows best. For several meetings after each General Meeting, a general scramble takes place of the Directors, each trying to get his man.

Now the Board of Directors should take great care to appoint the most capable and experienced man among themselves as the Chairman. Then, I suggest that the whole Committee should be carefully selected by the Director appointed before the other Committees are formed. The Members must be Rotarians in the true sense of the word, they must be men of known broad-mindedness and wide acquaintanceship; and they must be as representative as possible of the various classes and communities of which the Club is composed.

They should then be called together and the President himself should impress upon them that they are the key Committee and on their judgment, more than anything else, depends the whole future of the Club. In forming any new committee, it should also be borne in mind that at least half of them should have served on the Committee the previous year, otherwise continuity of policy is impossible.

Now that the Committee has been formed, how should it work? The system generally followed is that a certain Member submits a name on a Proposal Form to the Secretary. The name is then put before the Directors for approval. This is a mere formality as the Directors in most cases approve, knowing that it is being promptly passed on to the Classification and Membership Committee, whose job it is to go into it.

The Committee then considers the proposal, usually at rather poorly attended

meetings, and reports back to the Directors. If the Committee signifies approval, the candidate is generally passed for election and, after the ten-day period allowed for objection, is duly elected. If the Committee report otherwise, the proposer is informed accordingly and promptly has a grouse. The disappointed candidate also, who, knowing nothing about Rotary, has most probably himself expressed a desire to join, goes about saying that the Rotary Club is a ramp anyway and nobody wants to join it in any case!

This system is not only rather haphazard, but has distinctly unsatisfactory aspects, all of which can, to a very great extent, be avoided.

When the Committee is constituted of first class men who, not only attend meetings, but are known to take trouble over each individual candidate, its decision, whatever it is, will be accepted by most members. But even then, the Committee can have its task made much easier, if all members are made fully aware of its difficulties and asked to co-operate. This, I suggest, would be an excellent subject for a Closed Meeting. For instance, a Rotarian wishing to propose a certain candidate might approach the Committee before he sends in his Proposal Card.

The Committee can, then, make an unofficial preliminary survey and if they find the candidate has no chance at all of being selected, can tell the proposer so at once, and as the candidate is, thereby, neither proposed nor rejected, no bones are broken.

If, however, the Committee find that the Classification is open and the candidate has a good chance of election, the proposer puts in his Card which in due course comes officially before the Committee for consideration. Then, after further consideration, if the candidate is found in every way eligible, the Directors are informed and his election is usually approved. But before he is actually passed for election, I suggest that the Directors should take still one further step.

One Director at least should be detailed to interview the prospective candidate personally; not to size him up or anything like that, but to impress upon him his obliga-

tions. This, I know, is the work of the sponsor or the Information and Vocational Service Committee but if left to the sponsor nothing much will happen and the Committee, if it works at all, comes into action after the new member has joined. This is too late. If a man is not prepared to shoulder his obligations, and very few Rotarians, before they join the Club, know anything at all of their obligations except that they have to lunch once a week, he must be given a chance to drop out. Here again no bones are broken and our purpose is served.

We want the best men we can get. That does not necessarily mean the richest men or even the most prominent men in any classification, but the type of man who is a credit to his business and profession, and is willing to put the best of himself into anything he undertakes. Rotary membership is a privilege and a choice possession, and it has to be earned, not only by a man's previous record but also by his indication of promise of future service within the Club. How necessary, therefore, to give such men information about their responsibilities and obligations before asking them to accept them!

For if this information is not given, or if what is given is of a perfunctory nature, the new member probably enters the Club with wrong ideas and expectations which is unfair both to him and to the Club. The admission of members without knowledge or willingness for service means inevitable weakness, but what a prospective tower of strength is the new member who comes in knowing full well what is expected of him, and who undertakes to carry out his obligations after these have been fully explained to him.

It is, therefore, only after the Board of Directors are confident that the candidate is fully aware of his responsibilities and obligations and is prepared to shoulder them, that they should pass his election.

By following such a method, a Club, I believe, will increase the power and influence of Rotary very materially. But a Club which is careless about the admission of new members will never fulfil its destiny.

Why, after all, should we assume that the candidate's eligibility for his classification is the only point to be considered and that otherwise he has those qualities of head and heart which make him fit for membership. In fact, if the average individual already had these qualities, there would be no need for Rotary at all; and if he has not these qualities, then, if we take into consideration the age at which a member usually joins the Club, you will agree, that it is really too much to expect that merely meeting his brother Rotarians once a week at lunch, will materially change him. If we do expect this, we are expecting the impossible and by doing this and failing, we lay ourselves open to all the criticism we receive.

The end of Rotary is not merely to create a representative cross-section of a community. We form this cross-section because we consider this the best way of achieving our real end which is "Service". But this end will only be achieved by us attracting men who already possess these

qualities and then offering them facilities for developing them along Rotary's four great avenues of service which form our objects.

The well-informed, public-spirited man, steeped in the ideals of Rotary, is the very best type of citizen and for us Indian Rotary Clubs to produce the best Indian citizen free of all prejudice, rancour and complex, will be the greatest service we can do, not only to our country but through our country to the whole human family.

To conclude, I know that I have approached the problem of membership from only one angle and I realise that there is much I have left out; all these points, however, I trust, will be brought out during the discussion but I felt that as far as this paper was concerned, it would be better for me to endeavour to deal adequately with one angle alone rather than to attempt to tackle the whole problem, which, in the short time available, could be done but superficially.

Share the Load

ROTARY "takes" only if it is practised. It can be practised only by doing something. A very small part of this "something" is done by your mere presence at meetings. A little more is done by the payment of your dues. But the most is done in the field of Club Service, Community Service, International Service or Vocational Service.

Several committees have been formed to serve in these four fields. But the weakness lies in the fact that too many times the chairman is the only active worker. A much higher aim would be to have not only all members of each committee active, but to have all members of the club active on all committees. For the committees have not

been named to do their duties exclusive of others' efforts—they are really named to carry on where others' efforts stop.

So, in order to share the load, every member is asked to provide his assistance to any committee he can. For instance, we can all be members of the Attendance Committee, and call some good friend who has been absent. And we can all be members of the New Members Committee, and fill out a yellow card with the name of some good prospective Rotarian.

Thus, by doing some Rotary service, each will become imbued with the Rotary spirit, and enjoy his membership to the utmost.—*Weekly Spoke, Norwalk, Conn.*

Field Representative's Report

Rtn. H. W. Bryant Speaks of His Work in the 89th District

Rtn. H. W. Bryant, Field Representative in our District, presented the following Report of his work as Field Representative, at the Fourth District Conference, Madras, on January 22, 1937. This official report on the progress of Rotary in our District and the problems connected with future extension work should be carefully studied by all Rotarians.—*Ed.*

THE 89th is one of the few Districts in the Rotary world that can boast of a Field Representative, as a matter of fact I do not think there is another district that has the full services of such an officer throughout the whole year. This is due to the generosity of the Board of Directors of R. I. and is an indication of their desire to do all in their power to extend the movement in our area. R. I. is indeed fortunate in having had the forceful personality of Rtn. F. E. James for so many years, first as Hon. Commissioner and then as the first Governor of the District, and I shall be voicing the feelings of every Rotarian in the District when I say the present encouraging position of Rotary in this District is largely due to his leadership and example in Rotary service. I find a real pleasure in my association with him in Rotary endeavour.

My first report presented at the Bangalore Conference last February dealt with the period September 1935 to January 1936. This, the second report, brings us up to date, to January 15, 1937.

Visits to Clubs: I have visited all the clubs in India, Burma, and Ceylon and had the privilege of meeting the Directors, and in most cases, of also addressing a club meeting of the members. In addition, the informal talks with many of the members individually have been not the least part of my visits. I could write a book on the progress of Rotary in these 10 clubs, of their services and their accomplishments. I here merely record my opinion that there is an enormous amount of good work being done

up and down the country by Rotarians that is having a marked effect in the various communities. I believe Rtn. Nathnielsz was quite right when he said that Rotary in our District "is making its quiet but significant contribution towards universal brotherhood, which is the hope of the human race, by uniting together men of various creeds, castes, and nationalities in a world fellowship inspired by the ideal of service".

Surveys: I have made a personal survey of and reported upon the following 20 cities:

Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Sholapur, Cochin, Trichinopoly, Calicut, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Mysore, Jamshedpur, Dacca, Patna, Dhanbad and Hyderabad (Deccan).

Clubs have been formed in Poona, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Sholapur, Cochin and Jamshedpur.

Organising committees have been set up in Nagpur, Dacca, Hyderabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Surat, and I hope we shall get clubs started in each of these six cities. Besides these, Lucknow and Dhanbad are good prospects, and Mysore may, I think, also be included in this category, although I should like to know what our Bangalore Rotarians think.

Patna, Coimbatore and Broach are not being considered under existing local conditions, but Calicut and Trichinopoly are considered good prospects after we have established a chain of clubs in the North.

Summary :

Cities Surveyed	Clubs Started	Cities ready for Clubs	Future Prospects	Doubtful
20	6	9	2	3

For further surveys our plans include also the following centres: Bijapur, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad (Sind), Agra, Benares, Bareilly, Meerut, Indore, and Moradabad. These are all cities with a population of over 100,000.

I would like to express my warmest thanks to the Directors and members of the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras clubs who have undertaken the duties of sponsor clubs, and also to express the hope that every Rotarian in the District will co-operate in this scheme of extension. Ultimately we aim to have a group of clubs around (1) Bombay, (2) Madras, (3) Calcutta and (4) Lahore. In my last report I mentioned a policy of having two districts, one for the North and another for the South, having in mind the ultimate possibility of having four Districts based on the above four cities, that is, eight or a dozen clubs within a night's journey of each city. In this work, we should all be willing and ready to take an active part.

I wish time would permit me to tell you of the joys and sorrows of visiting old

clubs and organising new ones. On balance, there has been an overweight of joy. It is a wonderful experience that I would fain share with you.

The Eastern Rotary Wheel : I enjoyed editing the District magazine for twelve issues. The value of such a publication is unquestioned and I am glad to think that there is now a general desire for its continuance. I was, however, more than pleased to be able to hand over the responsibility to Rtn. J. Munro with the October issue. Being himself a master-printer and having been the Hon. Secretary of a Club, I feel sure that the Governor of the District can safely leave the management of the *E. R. W.* in his hands.

When I took over the magazine from Rtn. Delph there was a credit balance of Rs. 121-2-11 and a fair amount of outstanding bills due from clubs. The following is a statement of the account at the time of handing over, as on December 12, 1936 :—

INCOME				EXPENDITURE			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance from Calcutta	121	2	11	Printing, Distributing, etc.	2,325	11	6
Subscriptions up to December 1936	2,791	11	6	Blocks, etc.	41	14	0
Advertisements	590	8	0	Bank charges	15	11	0
					2,383	4	6
				*Balance	1,120	1	11
Total	3,503	6	5	Total	3,503	6	5

* Transferred to Madras less exchange dues of Rs. 2-8.

N.B.—Outstandings were then due from Colombo Rs. 320/- and Ahmedabad Rs. 84-2-8.

Our Needs : I have sometimes been asked to state what I think we need for the better development of Rotary in our District. I at once think of a Classification Survey as well as a Community Survey by every club. These are crying needs, but I would stress three other things to-day.

First, I would place the *Need for Information*.

President Manier who is doing so much in promoting extension throughout the world lays particular emphasis on this aspect of club life. "Inform the members," he says, "and inform the public."

Speaking to the delegates of the 65th Australian District Conference last September, Governor Robertson said :

"As a first move in the campaign to bring enthusiasm into the minds of those who are indifferent, I want you all to revive, resuscitate and invigorate that important committee on Rotary information. Put an able man at the head of it, a man of vision and imagination and above all one who loves the ideals for which we stand. Charge him with the duty of creating in the minds of those who are indifferent and in the minds of those who are new to the club, a love and admiration for our ideals."

Attendance : Something should be done to increase the average attendance at club meetings. I believe that if every member understood the meaning of club service and the value of regular attendance at the meetings—that absence from these meetings definitely robs the club of his contribution to fellowship—there would be fewer absentees.

Committees : If your committees do not function, scrap them and try again with a changed personnel. It is a mistake to let any club be run by one man or a small group of men. Make definite efforts to get every one to take a share in the life of the club. Don't forget the importance of an occasional closed meeting to swing the whole membership in on your plans. That club is the most successful where a definite effort is made, not only to have every member of the club on some committee, but what

is more important, to see that the various committees have a definite job of work to do—as committees. Some one has said that "It is traditional in Rotary that clubs which enjoy the highest degree of good health are those in which the largest proportion of the membership is thoroughly at work on some phase of the club's activities."

"A club in which a few members initiate and execute all activities is not healthy. The individual member must be closely bound to Rotary as an active participator, not as an inactive spectator."

Membership in Rotary : In this business of Rotary, a fundamental requirement is to place ourselves in the other man's position and to understand his point of view and also—and this is the crux of the matter—to understand why his point of view differs from our own. Public life would lose half its bitterness if men would only spend a little time to talk with each other face to face in an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill. Rotary provides a platform for this very purpose and men are slowly but surely realising how great a contribution to this end is being made by the 175,000 Rotarians in the 4,062 clubs throughout the world. Listen to the words of a Chinese who, after ten years as a member of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, said, "I have been most fortunate in being able to realise all the expectations I had by joining the movement" and he goes on to say, "my ten years' association with Rotary has taught me, by practical demonstration, the tremendous power of co-operative effort. As a Chinese, I will frankly confess that whatever other virtues our foreign friends are kind enough to see in us, they rarely find us showing much of the spirit of co-operation outside the restricted field covered by our family and guild system."

"To me, therefore, perhaps more than to non-Chinese members it was astonishing to see how easily and effectively the Rotary machinery was put in motion and kept moving. Whenever a project is taken up by Rotarians, its success is assured. The thing which has struck me most in connection with all the various activities has been the orderly precision with which the work has been carried out."

Rotary does not offer material business benefits. No man should join Rotary "for what he can get out of it." Rotary invites him to join—selects him as a member—for what he can put into it. He is chosen to represent his vocation in the Rotary club and to advance the ideals of Rotary in his vocation. What Rotary offers him in return is a by no means easy road of moral endeavour and of real practical, personal activity; but therewith it also offers him the help and increased happiness of fellowship in service.

The Future : As I view the future of Rotary in India, I still feel that the possibilities are limitless. So far we have scarcely touched the fringe of them, and the more we go inland, the more we realise that our plan of extension, especially for the smaller towns and the larger villages, will have to be on a somewhat different basis. I see no reason why we should not have hundreds of Rotary clubs operating in the larger villages where the vernacular will be used and the members will meet round the tea-table rather than the more formal—

and expensive—luncheon or dinner. I envisage Rotary making contributions that no other agency can make in the promotion of goodwill and friendliness as well as in promoting co-operation in rendering service in and for the villages and villagers. Before we can attempt to do that, however, we must demonstrate in the smaller towns that Rotary can accomplish what it sets out to do and it is at this stage we have now arrived. There are present at this conference delegates from clubs that have been recently started and we are delighted to see that Poona, Sholapur and Jamshedpur have sent delegates. These will be able to tell us how far Rotary is coming up to expectations in their own cities and towns. When the present plan is completed, there is no reason why, with the help of all club members, Rotary should not spread throughout the length and breadth of this land. As one Rotarian said at the last Conference, "The organisation of Rotary clubs in Asia is a romantic chapter of this evergrowing movement around the world." May you and all members be privileged to share in future developments!

Electing Club Presidents

EACH year many Rotarians give thought to the importance of selecting the right men to serve as club presidents. As the real strength of the Rotary movement depends upon the successful functioning of its member clubs, it is important that each club select the best available man to be its president. Here is the recent comment of a district governor on this subject:

It is my observation that the greatest weakness (in Rotary clubs) is due to the practice of electing as club presidents men who have no conception of either the objectives or the functions of Rotary. The presentations at the district assembly have been in most cases completely lost because of a lack of prior understanding by the club presidents. I believe some definite policy, suggested rather than mandatory,

whereby clubs will be encouraged to elect as presidents only those who have served on the club committees and as directors would be very beneficial to Rotary.

This condition is aggravated now because the recent expansion in membership of clubs, made possible by the change in economic conditions, has brought many younger men in. In many cases these younger men have been elevated to the office of club president altogether too soon either because of a willingness on the part of the older men to shift the burden or because of a determination on the part of the younger members to assert themselves. It seems to me there is a threatened break in the continuity of Rotary thinking and Rotary functioning.—R. I. *News Letter*.

The Governor Speaking

Rtn. Governor F. E. James's Monthly Letter for February

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS:

OUR Fourth District Conference, the First District Conference since our area became a full-fledged district of Rotary International, has come and gone, and I think all those who attended will agree that it was easily the most successful that we have yet held. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the generous hospitality of the Madras Rotary Club, and the excellent arrangements which were made for the comfort and convenience of visiting delegates. This contributed greatly to the success of the conference.

I am also glad to welcome as my successor Rotarian Sir Phiroze Sethna as the first Indian Governor-Nominee of this District, who will assume office as from July 1, this year. He will attend the International Assembly at Montreux and the International Convention at Nice, and will, I know, be an effective and distinguished ambassador from this District. In this connection I would like to emphasize the international character of our District. This is not an "Indian" District; it is a district embracing India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan. We have no club as yet in Afghanistan, but there is no knowing when the growth of this movement of fellowship and service may not spread across the North-West Frontier to that kingdom!

Conference Resolutions

The resolutions which were passed at the Conference should be reported to all clubs either by the delegates who attended the conference or by the President of the Club concerned. Some of the resolutions invite clubs to consider certain matters, and I should be glad to hear the views of clubs on those resolutions. In regard to resolutions relating to the appointment of committees by the Governor I shall be addressing the clubs separately.

Our Next District Conference

While the memories of the Madras District Conference are fresh in our minds it would be as well for us to think of the next District Conference. For that purpose I propose to appoint a Committee consisting of one representative from each club in the district. I should be glad, therefore, if each club would send me the name of the member whom it wishes to appoint to this Committee. The Committee will be charged with the duty of advising the Governor in regard to the calling of the next District Conference and keeping the clubs in touch with the developments. As soon as the Committee is appointed I propose to circulate a note with suggestions in regard to our next conference, based upon the experience of the Madras Conference. Now that the attendance at these District Conferences is increasing, and will, I hope, increase still further, the question of the expenditure involved in hospitality has become a serious one. This is a matter which should be taken up by clubs during the current year.

Thanks, R. I.!

On behalf of the District, I should like to acknowledge gratefully the assistance given by Rotary International, in arranging for the attendance of Rotarian Haji Mohammed Eusoff at our conference. He and Rotarian Che' Bahaman (both of the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club) quickly won all our hearts and the modest but practical and friendly contributions made by the Haji at our sessions were both impressive and helpful.

Rotarian Bryant

One of the resolutions of the District Conference related to the work of Field Representative Rotarian H. W. Bryant. Shortly after the Conference had recorded a resolution requesting the Board of Rotary

International to extend his services by another two years, a cable was received from R. I. stating that the Board of Directors of R. I. had agreed to extend his services for one year from October 2, 1937, to the end of September, 1938. This is good news, though we hope that this decision will not prejudice the District's request for a two-year extension of his services. Rotarian Bryant is now busy organising new clubs in the United Provinces, more especially at Allahabad and Lucknow.

"More and Better Rotarians"

I hope that as a result of the District Conference each club will undertake a campaign for more and better Rotarians. Some clubs have been at a standstill in regard to membership for some years. There are other clubs where major classifications are still unfilled. The paper read at the District Conference by Rotarian M. R. A. Baig, which will be published in the official proceedings (this is published elsewhere in this issue—*Ed.*), indicates the right approach to this problem. In the meantime Extension Committees and Rotary Education Committees should get busy in filling unfilled classifications, and in educating the present members of clubs as to the obligations which they have undertaken.

Rotary Goodwill Day

At our District Conference in Madras a resolution was passed that all the clubs in the District should hold a Rotary Goodwill Day for the purpose of advancing the Fourth Object of Rotary, with particular reference to communal and international harmony. Few organisations possess such possibilities for the world-wide observance of a special day as does Rotary. It has been suggested that the week of Rotary's anniversary, February 23, 1937, should be observed as an International Goodwill Week. Programmes have been prepared by the Secretary of Rotary International and should now be in the hands of all clubs. It may be too late now for clubs in our District to fall in with this particular suggestion, but the anniversary of Rotary might possibly be a suitable date for the carrying out of the idea behind the resolution which was

passed at the Madras Conference. The matter is being referred specifically to clubs in the District.

Greetings

I have received greetings from many Rotary Districts throughout the world to Rotarians in this District, and I am sure that everyone of us heartily reciprocates these greetings. It would take too long were I to mention here all those who have remembered us, but this interchange of good wishes certainly shows the chain of goodwill and friendship that encircles our Movement throughout the world.

International Convention

The International Convention is fast approaching, and as I have already mentioned in these letters, this year it is being held in Nice. I am sure many of us would like to attend the Convention if possible, and I shall be glad to know whether any of your members, and if so who, are likely to attend.

Sir Harry Lauder on Rotary

I make bold to say that Rotary is one of the world's greatest institutions. I have always likened Rotary to a light, and it is a great thing to have a light, a beacon—in front. I remember once I travelled all through one dreary Sunday, and when in the gloamin' of the evening, sitting at the window of my hotel, I saw a lamplighter come down the darkening street, sticking his pole into the lamps as he passed, I thought "He is doing a great thing. He is lighting up the way so that the wayfarer may walk without falling." That lamplighter reminded me of the light of Rotary. Encourage your sons to be Rotarians, because some day we will pass off the road of Rotary—and it will be a good thing to know that you have left your sons to follow the light of Rotary, and to follow it with enthusiasm.

How can we Preserve Peace?

By Sir Norman Angell

The following analytical article on present world-tendencies and the way to set about securing world-peace is worth the study of every Rotarian and every thinking man. Sir Norman has not minced matters and has probed straight into the heart of the greatest problem of to-day—*Ed.*

In politics, as in life generally, complete pessimism and complete optimism are about equally fatuous and disastrous.

If your boat is being drawn into the rapids and the occupants, with easy optimism, insist that they are not being drawn into the rapids and that there is no occasion to worry (writes Sir Norman Angell in *Reynold's News*) they will be destroyed. But equally will they be destroyed if, in panic pessimism, they insist that it is no use even trying to pull against the current!

If we do know (and, usually we cannot know) whether effort will save us, then the sensible thing to do is to make the effort. Even if it does not save us, the fact of "doing something about it" will keep us sane. It is better and pleasanter to go down fighting than to wait helplessly, inertly, supinely for destruction.

One needs to have known the Peace Movement before the War to realise fully how big a step the world as a whole has taken towards fulfilling the first condition of Peace, which is to want it!

Before the War it really was necessary to argue whether Peace was preferable to War. Authors of pretentious books, nationally famous poets, preachers, bishops, ministers and editors used seriously to argue that the world would be a much worse place if we got rid of War!

No one except Mussolini and Goering talks this nonsense to-day. Before the War the man who argued that Peace was possible or desirable was a crank; to-day the man who disputes it is the crank.

The energy of that old argument may perhaps have led a good many peace folk into the belief that if once we could persuade men to want peace with all their hearts the battle would be won. **But to-day if war comes it will not be because the mass of men want it, but because they will have blundered into it unknowingly, having pursued policies with peace as their intention but with war as the inevitable outcome.**

War in our generation will be the result not so much of bad intention as of bad political judgment. Indeed it is suggestive that "Peace" has in the last few years become the main slogan of those—the Beaverbrooks, the Rothermeres, the Colonel Blimps—who disparage such efforts as the League of Nations.

Such devices, they say, are bound to entangle us in war and they commonly describe the Attlees, the Daltons, the Noel-Bakers, the Cecils, the Gilbert Murrays as "war-mongers".

One need not question the sincerity of those who proclaim such slogans as "Sanctions mean war" (especially in view of the fact that the slogan represents the view of some on the left, giving rise to a strange alliance between the extreme Right and the extreme Left). But as citizens responsible for the peace of our country it is our duty to question their political judgment.

Good intentions are not enough. It is precisely when convictions are most passionately sincere (as they were perhaps in the

religious wars) that they are most likely to lead to wrong courses and most need questioning.

We are to-day in danger of drifting back to pre-war policies, not at all because there is a majority for that course but because the majority against it cannot agree on the right alternative. The Rothermeres, Mosleys, Lady Houstons could never of themselves impose the old policies, but they can if they enter into monetary alliance with sections of the Left to defeat any alternative policy which the country as a whole might accept.

The Tyranny of Minorities : Minorities for ages have profited by that situation: "Divide and Rule." How may that tragedy be avoided?

We are all agreed that we want Peace. We are not all agreed what we are prepared to pay for it. The Complete Pacifist says he is prepared to pay the price, if needs be, of foreign invasion. But if a party pledged to disbanding the Army and Navy ever took office in this country, foreign invasion would not be the Party's first problem. Its first problem would be an armed Fascist rebellion.

What would be the policy of a Pacifist Government? Would it use the Army to prevent Fascists seizing power and ruling the country? If so it would be in the position of being ready to kill Englishmen but not foreigners!

If it yielded to the Fascist coup then Pacifism would be suppressed, its books and papers and propaganda banned, Pacifist school teachers imprisoned, and children taught to be militarists. Dire experience in Europe proves that against this "seizure of a nation's mind", this control of all the news information and ideas that reaches it, mass-resistance, non-violent resistance, is of little avail.

Indeed the usual argument about force and arms being the reason for provoking force and arms in reply certainly does not apply in the case of armed Fascism. In the Western democracies Fascists are quite free to promulgate their doctrines; no one proposes to forbid by arms the preachings of the Fascist creed.

If Fascists are arming it is not in order to win the right of freedom to state their case but in order to forbid others, the majority, the corresponding right. If the State renounces the use of arms to restrain the use of force against it, then five hundred fanatics sincerely convinced that they have the right to impose their creed upon the nation by violence will do so and may well do it successfully.

Having all sources of information under their control they will be able (as Hitlerite Germany proves) to make the nation believe any fantasy, any monstrosity. Peace and freedom will be more remote than ever.

Fortunately there are signs that the discussion of the peace problem is passing out of the stage of barren abstractions and absolutes of arguing whether "force" should ever in any circumstances be used, to the stage of considering how it may be so ordered and used as to lead to the least evil and its ultimate abolition. **We are beginning to realise that the best must not be made the enemy of the better and the ally of the worst.**

Just as many of us deeply convinced that capital punishment is wrong and futile, nevertheless support constitutions which sanction it and courts which impose it, because we realise that imperfect courts and constitutions are better than chaos and anarchy; so when nations demand armed defence organised either nationally or internationally, we can as Pacifists, without surrendering one iota of conviction that killing is wrong, decide that armed defence organised internationally, collectively, is less likely to involve killing or will involve less killing than return to the national methods of 1914 would.

The divisions in the peace ranks are unnecessary divisions, breaches which can certainly be healed. I have put the case recently thus: If the Pacifist had to choose between Lansbury and Lady Houston he would choose Lansbury; if he had to choose between Attlee and Lansbury, perhaps he would choose Lansbury. But if he had to choose between the Attlees and the Lady Houstons, which ought he to choose? If his refusal to vote for the Attlees and the

Daltons on the ground that they approved of force in certain circumstances resulted in the Lady Houstons and Mosleys gaining control of the country's policy he could hardly claim to have brought Peace nearer.

It is advisable to put the matter in those terms because the events of the last year—particularly events of the last few months in Spain—have made it more probable than ever that if and when the next great war comes it will be not so much a war between nations as a civil war of Europe arising from the determination of the Fascist Powers to destroy Democracy and Socialism as too dangerous and "infectious" for their own security. (See page 17, November E. R. W.—Ed.)

Indeed they make no bones about proclaiming this purpose from the housetops. Italy announces that she "will not permit" the establishment of a Socialist State in Spain. Germany says every other weekend that Russian Socialism is the enemy of civilisation; and proclaims this incidentally just at the moment when Russian Socialism gives signs of passing out of the dictatorship stage into more democratic and liberal forms.

The conduct of both Germany and Italy in Spain is equivalent to saying to Fascist groups in democratic States: "If you will rebel against your Government we will aid you, on the understanding that if you win you will cede us colonies, or naval stations, or what not."

But while we may drift to civil war as the result of this revolutionary movement of the Right, the drift is not inevitable and resolute action on the part of the remaining democracies could well prevent it. To that end movements like the International Peace Campaign, which resulted from the Brussels Conference last summer, should be used to the uttermost.

Three conditions at least are indispensable to prevention. First, the defence of the democracies must be co-operative, collective. Britain, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, the Scandinavian States, Russia, with certain others now sitting on the fence, should form a "defensive confeder-

tion", pooling resources, an attack on one being an attack on all.

But, secondly, the collective action should be strictly subject to the condition that the members of the confederation are prepared either to arbitrate all differences both as between themselves and as between themselves and non-members or to refrain from war as a means of settlement.

The members would thus guarantee not the *status quo* but Peace; guarantee that the *status quo* would not be changed by war. Meantime, machinery of peaceful change and consideration of grievances should be elaborated.

Finally, the club should be open to any member of the "other side" who cared to join and observe the conditions. It could not, therefore, be described as "encirclement."

The resources of such a group, moral and military, would be such as to make attack upon it, so long as it held together, doomed to failure. But in the long run its power would not consist in its material resources but in the fact that it offered to "the other side" the rights of defence it claimed; stood, in other words, for essential equality of right.

It would of course constitute a nucleus League of Nations which could grow by accretion; represent a recreation of the League by stages. And if it stood honestly and persistently for the League principles it would in the end win out and give us Peace.

NOMINEES FOR R. I. PRESIDENCY

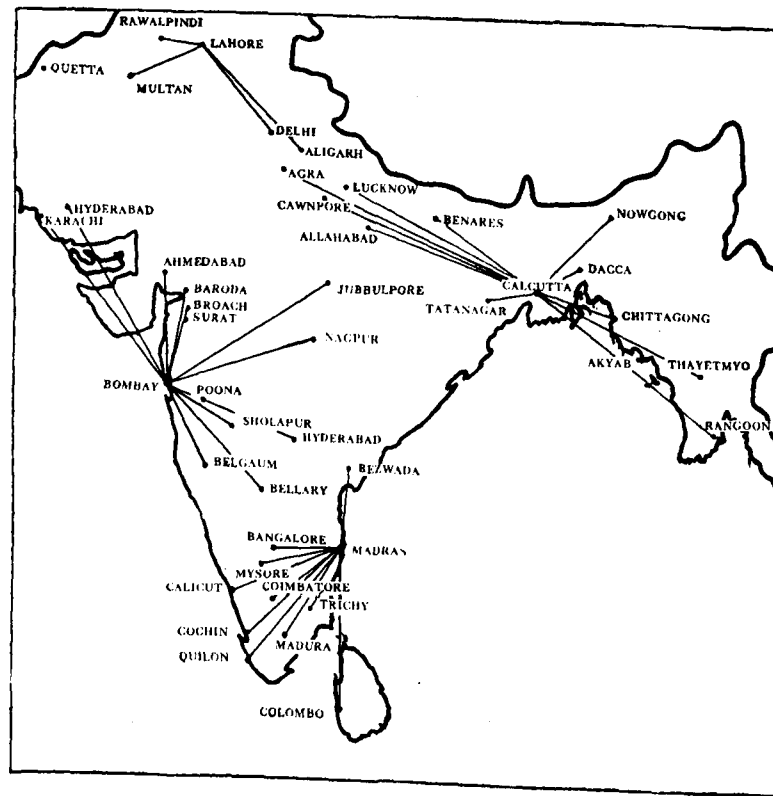
From various Club Publications we learn that both France and Belgium have nominated candidates for the Presidency of Rotary International for 1937-38 to be presented at the Nice, France, Convention next June.

The Rotary Club of Paris, France, nominates Maurice Duperrey, Past President of the Club and Past Director of R. I.

The Rotary Club of Brussels, Belgium, announces the candidacy of Past Governor and Past Director Edouard Willems.—*The Gyrator*.

Extension in the 89th District

What Individual Clubs and Rotarians Can Do



AT the District Conference in Madras Rtn. H. W. Bryant, Field Representative in this, the 89th District, gave a very succinct resumé of his efforts in extending Rotary in this District. Thanks to Rtn. Bryant's persuasive efforts and the great co-operation he received from some of the Clubs in this District we are now in a position to claim 16 Clubs. None will deny that though this progress is something of which we may feel proud, yet we in India (and Burma and Ceylon) have not touched the fringe of the possibilities of Rotary in this area. A vast deal more remains to be done in the way of extending the movement to places outside the larger cities in this

country. This means planned organisation towards that end and the pooling together of the resources of all the existing Clubs.

One practical way in which Clubs and individual Rotarians can help in the matter of extension is for them to act as sponsors of new Clubs in their areas.

The map reproduced herewith shows the places which the Field Representative has now in view for immediate extension. They have been selected with a view to reaching out to those new centres from the existing Clubs in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore. This extension calls for the co-operation not only of those four Clubs but of all the Clubs

and Rotarians in this District. If Rotary is to fulfil its destiny it must progress and extend its operations by the institution of new Clubs; and new Clubs in our District are only possible if existing Clubs and individual Rotarians come forward to act as sponsors.

The idea of a sponsor Club is that a special representative of a Club is asked to undertake some responsibility for organising a new Rotary Club in his own area. The home Club of such a representative is the sponsor Club and, as such, assumes responsibility for the success of the efforts of the special representative for the early programmes of the new Club and for the guidance of the

new Club in its development as a unit of our Movement.

In the map reproduced the blank space in the centre indicates that in his scheme of extension as now taken up by him Rtn. Bryant has not included the whole of India. But the completion of his present plans, with a full understanding and realisation of the duties and responsibilities of sponsor Clubs, will enable extension at a more rapid rate.

Perhaps the following analysis of the present position regarding sponsorship will indicate better the implications of "sponsoring."

Sponsor Clubs	Extension Centres	Individuals helping
Bombay	Surat	Rtn. Mirza R. A. Baig.
Karachi	Surat	Rtn. T. B. Dalal.
Sholapur	Bijapur	Rtn. H. P. Hinchcliffe
Calcutta	Dacca	Rtn. A. C. Ukil.
Calcutta	Dhanbad	Rtn. C. Warren-Boulton.
Karachi	{ Sukkur { Hyderabad (Sind)	{ Rtn. Mir Ayub Khan and { Rtn. T. B. Dalal.
Bangalore	Mysore	Rtn. S. Subba Rao.
Bangalore	Kolar Gold Fields	Rtn. Richardson and Krishnaswami.
Rangoon	Maymyo	Rtn. S. Chatterjie.
Rangoon	Moulmein	Rtn. S. Chatterjie.

It will be seen that the idea of extension has been taken up enthusiastically by many Rotarians in this District and this is the surest augury of our success. Through the co-operation of willing and enthusiastic Rotarians in our various Clubs Rotary can be spread much more rapidly in this District than it will otherwise be possible.

If YOU have any suggestions to make... any new centres to suggest... any centre where YOU can (and, will!) be the pioneer... let the E. R. W. know and let us add one more Club to our District through YOUR efforts!—Editor.

Believe it or Not

We recently heard of a Rotary Club organized some fifteen years ago which until recently did not know of the provision for additional active members. This Club has now been informed. If there are other clubs that are not informed on the subject we would like to inform them that any active member may propose an additional active member from his concern (corporation, establishment, firm, etc.) and bringing in younger men as additional active members is one excellent way of giving the club a survival value.—R. I. News Letter.

District Conference Reflections

THE largest attendance recorded at any District Conference of this region held up till now....a thorough and businesslike discussion of the most outstanding problems which face Rotary in this District at the present time....an enjoyable, though limited, programme of social "doings"....a feeling of pleasure and profit among the numerous delegates from the various Clubs....perfect unanimity in all decisions reached, including the nomination to the Governorship—these were the features of the Conference of the 89th District held in Madras on January 21, 22 and 23.

Easily the most outstanding impression gained at the Conference was the very smooth way in which the whole programme was gone through under the tactful guidance of our District Governor. Smoothing out the small difficulties as they cropped up, impressing upon all delegates the value of time and the need to complete the rather full agenda, tactfully suggesting ways out of the minor problems, and making everyone feel quiet at home and happy as at a family gathering—which indeed the Conference was—Rotarian Governor F. E. James was the perfect Chairman of an almost perfect Conference.

International Aspect of Rotary

The most important resolution discussed at the Conference was, of course, that which related to the absolutely "open" character of the Movement without any distinctions of caste, creed, colour or community. As reported in the previous issue of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*, the Conference unanimously adopted the following resolution on the subject:

"This Conference reaffirms the principle that no discrimination based on race, creed, or religion shall be made in the admittance of a member into Rotary and requests Rotary International to circulate this resolution to all Rotary Clubs in the world."

The discussion on this subject arose from a reference to the letters addressed by the Calcutta Rotary Club in connection with the alleged exclusion of a certain applicant for membership in a Rotary Club in America on the ground of the applicant's nationality. Though the actual facts in connection with that particular incident were disputed, Rtn. C. S. R. Rao (Bangalore) drew the attention of the Conference to the racial discrimination admittedly prevailing in some Rotary Clubs in South Africa. As a result of the discussion the Conference felt itself justified in adopting the resolution which we have quoted above.

The question also received the attention of the local Press and during the Conference itself editorial attention was drawn to the importance of the question by *The Madras Mail*, whose Editor is a former member of the Madras Rotary Club. In the circumstances, we feel that the Conference did right in drawing the attention of Rotary International to this important point. The affirmation of Rotary International's policy on this matter is essential for the progress of Rotary in the East in any case. At the same time, we may congratulate ourselves in this District that, so far, we have pulled *together* as a Rotary unit, though our membership is composed of a great diversity of races and religions.

More Play and Less Work, please!

Among some of the delegates to the Conference there appeared to be a feeling that while the programme for the Conference provided for a full spate of work, equal attention was not devoted to the need for relaxation! This is rather a difficult point to arbitrate upon! A delegate coming to Madras, say, from Karachi, Lahore or Rangoon, is quite entitled to have some time allowed for him to *see* Madras, in addition to attending the Conference. At the same time, it has to be remembered that meeting once in a year the Conference cannot afford to lose the opportunity of discussing the major problems which face the District



A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE DINNER AT THE CONNEMARA HOTEL, MADRAS, ON JANUARY 22.

and coming to some sort of definite decisions. So, it is purely a matter of compromise. An extension of the period of the Conference will prove a very difficult matter as the delegates might not find the required time away from their normal work. Though no definite guidance on this point is possible, this is a matter which should receive the earnest consideration of organisers of future Conferences in this District. A little more of play and less of work, as compared with the programme of the Madras Conference, is perhaps desirable.

International Youth Rally

Rtn. Lieut.-Col. M. A. Kureishi's scheme for an International Youth Rally, as he presented it at the Conference, revealed that we do not lack in our membership courageous thinkers who are not afraid of a big job simply because it is big. Rtn. Kureishi's obvious enthusiasm for the scheme and the great trouble he has taken to work it out were greatly appreciated by the Conference. In view, however, of the very ambitious nature of the project and the need for the District to proceed cautiously on its first venture of such magnitude, the Conference has appointed a committee to go further into the matter. It is to be hoped that this committee will find ways and means of surmounting the admittedly great difficulties in the way and bringing to fruition Rtn. Kureishi's ideas.

The Field Representative

The fact that every Club in this District is fully conscious of the great value of the services rendered to Rotary in this area by our Field Representative, Rtn. H. W. Bryant, who has laboured in our midst with such a great success, could not have been recognised in a more fitting manner than in the resolution requesting the extension of Rtn. Bryant's services. Within 24 hours of the adoption of this resolution, requesting Rotary International to extend Rtn. Bryant's term of office in this District by two years at least, and long before such a resolution could be conveyed to Rotary International, a cable was received from Chicago informing the District Governor that the Board of Rotary International had

decided to extend Rtn. Bryant's services in this District by *one* year! You must have listened to the ovation which greeted the announcement at the Conference of this decision!

As Governor James remarked, we only hope that this earlier decision by the Board of Rotary International will not in any way prejudice their consideration of the request of the District for an extension of Rtn. Bryant's term by *two* years.

We wish Rtn. Bryant still greater success in his work.

Where are the Baroda Delegates?

If you had been present at the District Conference on the first two days you would have been asked this question at least a dozen times! The Baroda delegates were to have arrived at the Central Station in Madras on the morning of January 21. The particular member of the Madras Rotary Club detailed to receive them duly went to the Station and came back with the announcement that the Delegates *had come* by the due train, that they had gone to stay with a friend and that they would arrive promptly at the opening of the Conference! But the Conference opened without the delegates from Baroda, the first day's luncheon proceeded without the delegates from Baroda, and the second day's proceedings also went through without the delegates from Baroda!

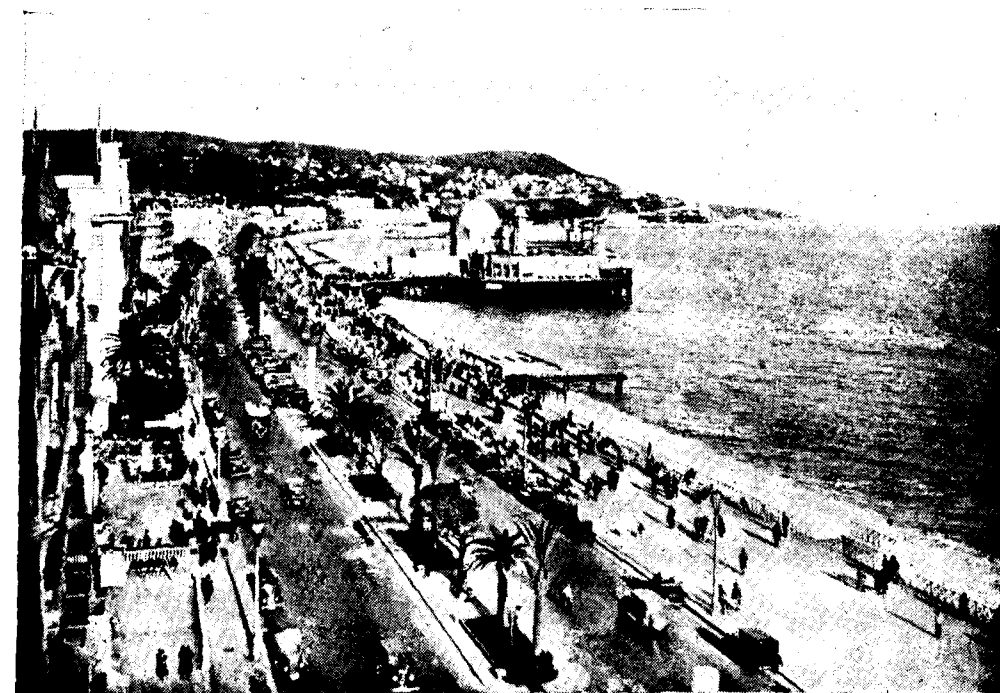
What has happened to them? Do they not know where the Conference is being held? Have they missed their way? Did the reception member, who was responsible for the affirmation that they *had come*, see.....!

Fortunately for our sanity, on the third day of the Conference Governor James received a letter from Baroda expressing the inability of the Delegates to start from Baroda on account of unforeseen circumstances!

After this announcement was made at the open Conference we missed the reception member of the Madras Rotary Club for some time!

A hundred horses will not drag his identity from our pen!

Nice! Where the Convention will be Held!!



The Promenade des Anglais at Nice. Extending out over the Mediterranean is the Jetée, a spacious auditorium which will be used as the "House of Friendship" for the 1937 Convention. A row of palms down the middle of the Promenade gives a semi-tropical touch. At the left are shown the handsome buildings and hotels which line this beautiful boulevard. Across the Promenade from the Jetée is the Garden of King Albert I, and at the opposite end of this lovely park is the Municipal Casino which will be the convention auditorium.

R. I. Convention at Nice

A delegation of Rotarians of France called upon the President of France, M. Albert Le Blum, in December. President Le Blum gave them a message of welcome addressed to all Rotarians of the world and promised to preside at the formal opening of the Convention in Nice.

The World's Need.—The world is not so much in need of great production as it is need of a right-about-face in its view of life. The glorification of the material has been tried and found wanting. If it may become the purpose of men, each in his own way, to achieve spiritual instead of material results, the storms of adversity need be never feared, and prosperity will have a new and abiding meaning.—Paul P. Harris (Founder of Rotary).

News from the Clubs



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

Romance of the Bank of England.—This was the subject of an address by Rtn. A. C. Clarke at a dinner meeting of the Club held on December 15. After describing "the chaotic condition of England" in about 1690, the speaker said that in those days the Government frequently borrowed money from the Lombards, Jews and goldsmiths at 25 per cent. and even 30 per cent. interest. When the Government failed to repay, the creditors simply closed their business and created wide distress. King James II made matters worse with his copper shillings and crowns, to refuse which was treason. The only places where people could deposit money and valuables were the Tower and the Mint. But when Parliament refused the King further grants, he simply seized those treasures and called it a loan!

In 1694 Patterson, aided by his friend Michael Godfrey and other public men, introduced legislation into Parliament for the foundation of a National bank, the Bank of England. The Charter was granted in the teeth of bitter opposition. One of the reasons for such opposition was the fear that a Bank with a Royal Charter might afford the King opportunities to raise money and be independent of Parliament.

The subscribers to the Bank were formed into a Corporation called The Governor & Company of the Bank of England, whose destinies were presided over by a Governor, a Deputy Governor, and a court

of 24 Directors. The Bank's first important borrower was the Government, who borrowed £1½ millions for the war with France on the security of taxes, in return paying to the Bank £124,000 per annum—that is, 8% plus £4,000 per annum for management.

The Charter to the Bank of England was a great privilege, including as it did the valuable right of issue of notes. A thousand jealousies and intrigues were provoked, but the Bank outlived them all. One of its first shocks was in 1707 (13 years after it was first established) with the attempt of the "Pretender" to invade England. There was a heavy run on the Bank; bills for tens of thousands of pounds were presented and at least two of £100,000. Several rich men collected bills and presented them simultaneously in an attempt to break the Bank. This was thwarted when the Queen and a number of the nobility including the Dukes of Somerset, Newcastle, and Marlborough offered to make substantial loans until the trouble was over. Other vicissitudes included the South Sea Bubble in 1720; Charles Stuart's march upon London in 1745; and the Napoleonic Wars in 1814.

The Bank of England was not only the Government Bank and the bankers' Bank, but also functioned as the bankers of some of the greatest firms in the world as well as of a dozen different foreign States. It was within living memory that it sponsored the world's largest single loan—the 5% War Loan of 2,000 millions sterling—and further backed the conversion of this loan to half the interest when the opportunity was ripe.

Concluding, Rtn. Clarke mentioned that when first founded in 1694, the Bank was housed in Mercer's Hall, Cheapside, and employed a staff of 54. Both clerks and Directors worked in one large room. Today it covered 4 acres and had 8 floors above ground and 3 below—that is, 30 acres space comprising spacious, well-lit offices, counting houses, lofty corridors, and wide, winding stairways. Well and truly, it was a marvellous monument to its distinguished founder, William Patterson.



President: Rao Saheb Lala Labh Chand Mehra.
Secretary: Santokh Singh.

At the meeting held on January 12, the President welcomed and introduced the following new members: Rtns. D. D. Dhanwan (Law, Judiciary); S. P. Puri (State Banking); and, Lal Chand Mohra (Commission Agent).

The Secretary read the New Year greetings received by the Club from the R. I. Secretariat Staff, the Rotary Club of Huddersfield and the Rotary Club of Nice.

Travel.—Miss Palin, who is a great and intrepid traveller, addressed the meeting and narrated her experiences on a Coral Island near North Queensland (Australia). She exhibited a collection of beautiful water colours depicting coral and marine life and the seascapes in and around North Queensland.



President: L. J. MacIver.
Secretary: Dr. K. R. Krishnaswamy.

There was only one meeting of this Club in January as the date of the second meeting coincided with the District Conference to which seven members of the Club went as delegates.

The meeting held on January 6 was addressed by Rtn. B. G. Rajagopala Mudaliar who spoke on the aims and objects of Rotary. He traced the origin and development of Rotary and detailed some of its outstanding achievements.

Rtn. Secretary K. R. Krishnaswamy read out the letters received from the District Governor in connexion with the District Conference and informed the meeting of the decisions taken by the Board of Directors on the important questions which would come up at the Conference.

The following message received by the Secretary was then read out:

Minutes of a Meeting of the Rotarians assembled at the World Y.M.C.A. Conference in Mysore on the 8th of January 1937.

President: Peter S. T. Shih of Nanking, China.

Secretary: E. Somesekhar of Bangalore, India.

It was resolved that the following message of greetings be sent to the Rotary Club at Bangalore: "The Rotarians assembled at the World Conference of the Y. M. C. A.'s send their cordial greetings to the Rotary Club at Bangalore."

The various members assembled gave in brief an account of the activities of the clubs of which they were members, and conveyed to the Bangalore Club, individual greetings from their respective clubs.

The following are the names of the members present:—

Rtn. Dr. J. H. Gray, Rangoon; Rtn. the Rev. Alex. Westin, Landskrona, Sweden; Rtn. William McEwan, Johannesburg; Rtn. Peter S. T. Shih, Nanking; Rtn. Hugo Cedergren, Stockholm; Rtn. Dr. L. R. Doggett, Springfield, Massachusetts; Rtn. Walter A. Zimmerman, Bangkok, Siam; Rtn. Wesley F. Rennie, Seattle; Rtn. A. E. Turner, Valparaiso, Chile; Rtn. C. D. Sing, Amon, China; Rtn. Soichi Saito, Tokyo; Rtn. Dwight W. Edwards, Peiping, China; Rtn. G. W. W. Hughes, Melbourne; Rtn. A. W. Adolfo, Manila, Philippines; and Rtn. Dr. E. Somesekhar, Bangalore.



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

The seventh dinner meeting of the Club was held on January 8. The President welcomed the new member, Rtn. Hiralal P. Parikh, and wished Rtn. Mathurbhai P. Amin, who has been transferred to Calcutta as the manager of the newly opened branch of the Bank of Baroda, success in his work. The President then spoke on the need for regularity in attendance and said members should make it a point to keep the two evenings in the month free of other engagements.

Forest Tribes.—Rtn. T. M. Desai addressed the gathering on "The life of forest tribes". He described the characteristics, customs and manners of the Paniparak people in the district of Navasari. They were a very simple, unsophisticated and lovable folk. They were very small in stature but possessed almost unbelievable powers of endurance, capacity to bear extreme hardship and continuous strain. They had all the physical characteristics of a small, stunted, primitive people and absolutely undeveloped mental faculties which made all efforts towards their improvement futile. They were not consciously immoral or depraved and their only passion was to indulge in drinking orgies on periodic festive occasions when they threw off all self-restraint. Their marriage customs were "easy" and they did not regard their wives as "sacred". Though wives were often subjects of bargaining, adultery was practically unknown.

Rtn. Desai pleaded for the preservation of the untrammelled life of those people and said they could be advantageously used in schemes of afforestation.

Rtn. Secretary Pandya proposed a vote of thanks.

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The Dinner meeting on January 22 was attended by eleven members only. The newly elected member, Rtn. P. Bomanji, was welcomed by the President.

Rural Reconstruction.—Rtn. Dr. Pagar spoke on "Some aspects of rural reconstruction". He emphasised that nothing worth while could be achieved in that direction without the active co-operation of the Government and the people. He outlined the efforts so far made by the Government of Baroda and said that more intensive efforts should be made towards raising the standard of living of the rural population.

The Charter Meeting of the Club will be held on February 21 when Rtn. Governor F. E. James will present the Charter.



President: Sir Shapurji Billimoria.

Secretaries: R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig.

At the meeting on January 5, Rtn. S. E. Humphreys, returned from leave, was welcomed.

A Busman's Holiday.—Rtn. Lieut. C. A. H. Clark gave a talk on "A Busman's Holiday". The speaker holds a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve. He was granted a year's leave which he spent in England to do his nine months' training. After undergoing training in the Signal course at Chatham and a few months on the Destroyer H. M. S. Windsor, Lt. Clark was appointed to the Cadet Training Cruiser Frobisher

which left Chatham on January 11 1935, and reached Trinidad ten days later. An "S.O.S." was received by Frobisher from a tanker, Valdera, 460 miles to the westward. The tanker had her engine room gutted. Lt. Clark related in detail how after a nine days' struggle against the elements the Frobisher towed the tanker to anchorage at Bermuda. It had been an interesting, instructive and exciting cruise, said Lt. Clark.

Rtn. Capt. H. A. B. Digby-Beste proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

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At the meeting held on January 12 visiting Rotarians D. P. Cooke (Columbus, Ohio), F. H. Johnson (Helena, Montana), and F. C. Temple (Calcutta) were welcomed. Rtns. G. Velthorst and D. J. Irani were also welcomed on their return from leave.

The Law Student. This was the subject of an address delivered by Mr. Karanjia. He said that the prime need of the Government Law College, Bombay, was a building of its own. At present the Law College had to depend on other colleges in the City for its "housing". Mr. Karanjia advocated an increase in the number of lectures and the changing of the sessions into regular day sessions instead of in the mornings and evenings as is being done now. The speaker also pleaded for the adoption of a uniform standard of legal education in all parts of India and under the control of a central All-India body.

Legal Education was the title of an address by Mr. Vakil. He said that though ordinarily lectures on Law were dull and dry it was possible to make them more interesting if professors with such a knack were found. In a Law College, he said, there should be permanent professors. Mock trials and inter-university debates designed to give a practical training to students, in addition to the theoretical training given in the class-rooms, would greatly enhance the value of legal education. It was generally the fashion to accuse Indian students of "cramming" but the very nature of their syllabus was such that "cramming" was essential for success not only in legal studies but right up from the Matriculation examination. A reform in that sphere was very much needed.

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Honorary Rotarian Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, Lady Brabourne, and the family members of Rotarians were among the guests at the meeting on January 19 and were heartily welcomed. Among visiting Rotarians were J. W. Timberlake (Cape Town), J. Malby (Rangoon), and S. N. Moos (Poona).

Unity through Culture. Madame Sophia Wadia was introduced to the meeting by Rtn. Vice-President T. R. S. Kynnersley. Amidst great acclamation Madame Wadia presented the Flag of the Rotary Club of Buenos Aires which had been entrusted to her during her recent visit to Argentina.

Speaking on "Unity through Culture", Madame Wadia referred to the recent International Congress of the P. E. N. Association in Argentina to which she had gone as a delegate from India. The Rotarians of Venezuela and others in that city were touched by the emphasis laid by the Indian delegate on the need for practising and believing in their own lives the fundamental principles of their mystic philosophy.

Madame Wadia paid a tribute to associations like the Rotary which were non-sectarian and non-political. The Rotarian, she said, tried to serve the world through business and professional activities and Rotary recognised that human society as it existed to-day had its inherent limitations. "For the salvation of present-day civilisation it is imperative to recognise the unity of the world". If that idea was accepted and acted upon, international associations like the P. E. N. A. and Rotary could play very useful parts.

Past President W. H. Hammond thanked the speaker.

Rtn. Vice-President T. R. S. Kynnersley presented to H. E. Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne two specially bound copies of "Bombay" published by the Rotary Club of Bombay. (A review of this publication appeared in the January.—E.R.W.).

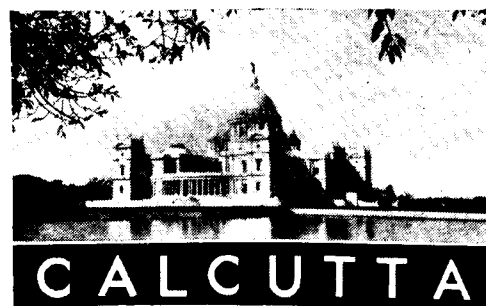
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Closed Meeting. A closed meeting was held on January 26 with Rtn. Vice-President Kynnersley in the chair. He welcomed the visiting Rotarians Mir Ayb Khan (Karachi), George Hughes (Melbourne), and W. Grimshaw (Sholapur).

Rtn. the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna spoke to the meeting on the work of the District Conference.

The Secretary read out the Resolutions adopted at the Conference and these were formally passed by the meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held on March 2 when the election of office-bearers will take place. At the meeting a proposal to increase the Entrance Fee from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 will be considered.



President: Dr. A. C. Ukil.

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton.

The Public Affairs Committee, having seen the Bengal branch of the Safety First Association of India started, are now looking into matters of health, exercise and nutrition in schools and the unsatisfactory street lighting in Calcutta.

The Vocational Guidance Sub-Committee have, as previously indicated in the *E. R. W.*, arranged with the University a programme of lectures to be given by Rotarians to students on the opportunities and scope for employment in the concerned Rotarian's own particular profession or business.

The first meeting for January was held on January 5 when our new member, Rtn. T. N. Banerjea (Building Construction), was inducted and invested.

Insurance Legislation. Mr. S. N. Gupta addressed the meeting on this subject. He painted a picture of the insurance world in India, a picture which seemed to convey to the uninitiated that "it is full of knaves and cheats who successfully plunder the ignorant and the illiterate, of whatever money they could be persuaded to try and

save"! We took it for granted that this picture did not refer to the larger and old established firms but rather to the numerous and generally small companies about whose misdeeds Mr. Gupta's quotations from court comments and the Press seemed to leave no room for doubt.

With regard to the legislation now before the Assembly, Mr. Gupta suggested that its essentials were a drastic tightening up of the control by the Government Actuary, insistence on much greater detail in balance sheets and profit and loss accounts and the investment of at least half of each company's assets in Government and approved trustee securities. He concluded by calling on all Rotarians to give their full moral support to the legislation framed by the Government of India.

In the course of the discussion, Rtn. Boothroyd denounced life insurance business as unsound on the ground that the interest paid was obtained by drawing on new premium income and that when no new policies were saleable a complete collapse would ensue.

Rtn. Nemenyi pointed out that Rtn. Boothroyd's ideas as to where the interest income came from were wrong.

Rtn. Rangaswami said that the gravity of the position could be summed up under four heads, namely, the apathy of the Government; the preponderance of unsound companies to sound ones; the lack of machinery for an expression of opinion by the indeterminate mass of policyholders; and, the alleged repression by the Press of the public ventilation of grievances on account of the fact that insurance companies were good advertisers.

Mr. Susil C. Sen, who has been assisting the Government in drafting the proposed legislation, assured the gathering that the Government were fully aware of the need for better legislation. He did not agree that the blame for the present position rested fully on the Government. The draft Bill would be before the public for a long time before it came up for the consideration of the Assembly in the latter part of 1937.

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At the meeting on January 12, Rtn. N. C. Wright, of the Rotary Club of Ayr, was among the guests. In order to guide the Club's delegates to the District Conference on the matter of the admission of women into Rotary a vote was taken. After a recount and various attempts to raise points of order, the final voting was 19 against and 17 for.

Col. J. M. Grigor Taylor then addressed the meeting on the Royal Empire Society and its work. (Col. Taylor's address on the same subject to other Rotary Clubs in this District has been published in previous numbers of the *E. R. W.*—Ed.).

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Rtn. Vice-President Boothroyd presided over the meeting on January 19 and welcomed the Club guests. He proposed a vote of thanks to the Fellowship Committee for the successful Fellowship Social held on January 15.

Rtn. Delph inquired as to the regularity of the meeting inasmuch as the Charter was missing. Though the Secretary explained that the Charter and other furnishings were temporarily removed as the room was still in process of re-decoration, he did not deal with the question of the regularity of otherwise of a meeting held without the Charter!

The Payment of Wages Act formed the subject for an address by Mr. R. H. Parker. It was interesting to have the salient points of this piece of legislation explained by Mr. Parker who is the authority appointed to administer the Act in Bengal. The Act is primarily intended to protect the worker from having to wait too long for his wages and from unduly heavy fines or deductions.

In the course of the discussion Rtn. Langham suggested that in framing local regulations the Government should not lay down too arbitrary forms of records and that so long as the necessary information was available in employers' records it should not be necessary to maintain particular forms of records "just because some Government official took pleasure in drawing up his own particular ideas of how certain information should be recorded".

Rtn. Buchanan suggested that the new piece of legislation would be "a godsend to

the black-coated gentry that hang around the Small Causes Courts" and that additional staff would be required by the Government department concerned to administer the Act.

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Rtn. President Ukil presided over the meeting on January 26, fresh back from the District Conference. Among the guests at this meeting were Countess Haig, Rtn. Peter S. T. Shih (Nanking, China), Rtn. Dr. Leo Fate (Hawthorne, California), Rtn. Laurence L. Doggett (Springfield, Massachusetts), and Rtn. Wesley F. Rennie (Seattle, Washington).

Two new members, Rtns. F. Wolff and Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, were introduced and invested with their badges.

The President made a brief reference to the District Conference in Madras.

Lady Haig spoke for a few minutes and said she was in India gathering materials for a book. The profits resulting from that publication would be devoted to the welfare of ex-soldiers of the Indian Army.

Company Law Amendment Act. Rtn. Nemenyi gave a talk on this piece of legislation which came into effect on January 15. After reviewing the gradual evolution of legislation in other countries designed to protect the shareholder from the unscrupulous element in the interests which control and manage business concerns, Rtn. Nemenyi pointed out that while the term "managing agent" was peculiar to India the functions of that person or group of persons differed little, if at all, from those who in other countries were called managing directors, managers, secretaries, etc. While the new Act in India gave facilities for shareholders to have a much bigger say in various aspects of the management of companies in which they had a holding, unless such facilities were made use of things would be just as they were before the new Act. Rtn. Nemenyi emphasised that legislation of that type could not possibly be drawn up so as to be foolproof. The new Act introduced reasonable and practicable reforms to protect the interests of shareholders, said Rtn. Nemenyi, and the managing agency system would, in spite of the many bad things said about it, continue to exercise the functions which in the past had made it so valuable a contributor to the industrial development of the country.



President: Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty.

Secretary: H. R. Mills.

At a meeting of the Club held in January the following office-bearers were elected: President, Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty; Vice-President, R. C. Bristow; Director, W. Grant; Hon. Treasurer, K. M. Antia; and, Hon. Secretary, H. R. Mills.

Tremendous Trifles. Rtn. T. C. Sankara Menon gave an interesting address on "Tremendous Trifles in International Trade". He said:

One often hears it said that a country must maintain a favourable balance of trade, that is, the value of a country's exports must exceed the value of her imports—exports and imports being the commodities in their infinite variety which are seen entered in the Custom House lists and Board of Trade journal.

It has to be recognised, however, that many services also are bought and sold like commodities by nations. These services which are not found entered in the export and import lists are not mere trifles and the debt or credit created by the purchase or sale of these services can change the entire economic position of a country.

Thus in four recent years the value of imports into England has exceeded the value of her exports by about Rs. 494 crores per year. But during the same period she rendered services abroad to the value

of Rs. 616 crores per year. Thus, she changed her position as a debtor country to that of a creditor country with a margin of Rs. 122 crores per year. Her shipping services alone brought in an average of Rs. 162 crores per year and the service rendered by her capital abroad brought an average of Rs. 331 crores per year. The remaining Rs. 123 crores was the value she received for the services of her banks, insurance companies, of various professional men, for the knowledge exported through the medium of foreign students in English Universities and for the aesthetic satisfaction exported through the medium of foreign tourists in England. Through her hosts of tourists all over the world, America imported in a recent year "satisfaction" to the value of about Rs. 171 crores.

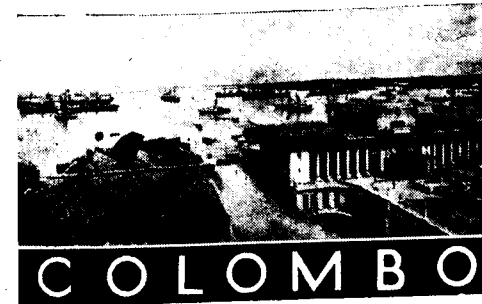
If commodities only entered into International trade, India should now have been one of the greatest creditor countries in the world because for the last twenty years the value of her exports has exceeded the value of her imports by an average of Rs. 72 crores per year. But since she is receiving various services like banking, shipping, etc. from the other nations, almost all that annual excess is utilised for the payment to the foreigners for these services.

Thus these services which are bought and sold between nations, but not recorded in any Customs list like commodities, cannot be considered to be mere trifles.

The Lecturer suggested the idea of developing the "Tourist Trade" in Cochin. France gets about Rs. 20 crores from foreign tourists, Italy 18 crores and Switzerland over 19 crores. The total revenue of Cochin State in a recent year was Rs. 1.08 crores and that of Madras about Rs. 15 crores.

The lecturer answered questions from Rotarians H. R. Mills and K. M. Antia.

Rtn. R. Ainsworth thanked the lecturer for his able exposition of the subject.



President: G. I. Yule.

Secretary: Wm. Falconer.

The first meeting of the New Year was a business one, held on January 14, and, what with New Year greetings and the final arrangements for the delegates attending the Conference in Madras, the time was fully occupied. The President read a long list of Rotary Clubs from whom Christmas and New Year cards had been received, and the friendly spirit which had prompted their despatch was much appreciated.

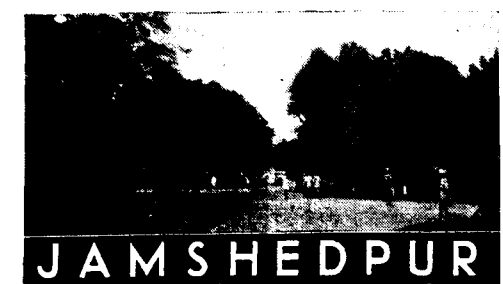
The very cordial invitation to the Conference from the Madras Rotary Club met with full response, and a representative delegation of seven of our members departed by the night mail on Tuesday, January 19, and were met at Madras by two more members.

At the next meeting, on January 21, a large audience eagerly awaited Mr. C. Brooke-Elliott's disclosure regarding "A Golden Reef in Colombo" and although there was perhaps some secret disappointment that the reef turned out to be not a gold-diggers' paradise in our back compounds but merely the coral reef that encircles our island, the witty manner in which Mr. Elliott expounded his ideas made his lecture a most enjoyable one. Mr. Elliott views with something like consternation the 250,000 cubic yards of good mud (whether gold-bearing or not) which is scraped up from the bottom of Colombo harbour every year and dumped far out at sea, and he would like to dump it between the reef and the shore, and so build up dry land worth fabulous sums as building sites. Colombo would thus extend westwards, a thing hitherto held to be impossible. The idea is attract-

ive and we commend it to the consideration of our City Fathers, although we think opposition might come from the bright young things who disport themselves on our local Lido on Sunday mornings—a dredger-ful of mud dumped at their feet would be, to say the least of it, disconcerting.

On January 28 we had hoped to have had an address from Mrs. Alfred Watt, President of the Associated Country Women of the world, but most unfortunately this lady was unable to fit in the date. The vacant time was taken up with short talks by some of the returned delegates, and most enthusiastic accounts were given of the success of the Conference. The health of the Madras Rotary Club was enthusiastically toasted and their flag was tabled. The hospitality extended to our delegates was apparently unbounded, and our special thanks go to Madras for their generous welcome and for their untiring efforts which made the Conference such a success.

We ourselves are greatly indebted to Rtn. Nathanielsz for making a special journey to Madras, at very short notice, to read the paper on "The Need for Education in Rotary," drafted by Rtn. Beven, Archdeacon of Colombo, who was unfortunately unable to be present himself.



President: J. L. Keenan.

Secretary: H. Chew.

The third meeting of this Provisional Club was held on January 4 and was attended by 14 Rotarians and one guest. The meeting decided to instruct Rtn. Dr. Rakshit, the Club's delegate to the District Conference, to support the nomination of Rtn. the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna to the Governorship.

"Land Tenure System of the Chota Nagpur District" was the subject of an address by Rtn. T. H. Bird. He dealt with the origin, history and conditions of tenancies among the Mundas, who inhabit the greater part of Chota Nagpur. He described how the original settlers cleared the forests and established villages and how each village was controlled by the headman known as the "Munda". Some time later there were groupings of villages and each group elected a chief known as the "Manki". In the mediaeval times the "Mankis" elected a common leader who came to be known as the Raja. Rtn. Bird then referred to the gradual usurpation of the rights of the settlers by the courtiers and servants of the Raja and the resultant formation of special classes of jagirs known as Bahiyas, Pandeyes, Jamadars and Thicadars.

Describing the origin of the Ghatwali and Digwari tenure-holders, Rtn. Bird said that the Ghatwalis were originally the people who were responsible for the safety of travellers and had the duty of watching the ghats and the passes. The Digwaris were the descendants of the road watchmen who were maintained from ancient times. Both those classes of people were paid for their services by assignments of land.

Rtn. Secretary Chew proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

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The next meeting was held on January 12.

After the Club business, Rtn. Johnson spoke on the Boy Scout Movement and described its origin, development and present world-wide character. He stated that in Jamshedpur Rotary and Scouting had been inaugurated simultaneously and commended the Boy Scout Movement to the Rotary Club as being a very worthy cause which deserved all the support which Rotarians could give.



President: Mir Ayub Khan.

Secretary: T. B. Dalal.

Local Self-Government in India. At the meeting of the Club held on January 6, Rtn. T. J. Bhojwani spoke on "Some Famous Papers" and outlined the origin, growth and present position of Local Self-Government in India. He said,

Gentlemen, Local Self-Government touches, if I may say so, men's business and bosoms more than anything else. The Municipal or Local Board Administration touches every man, woman and child at more points in his, her or its life daily than anything else. Our food, water supply, cleanliness, sanitation, roads, lighting, civic amenities and the very air which we breathe depend upon the efficiency of our Local Administration. It is therefore but proper that we should have at least a nodding acquaintance with this subject. The history of Local Self-Government in this country goes back nearly 80 years. The Bombay Municipality was functioning in 1859 and our own city had a Municipal Commission in 1852. Even prior to that we had a Conservancy Board established in 1846 after Cholera had visited the town. Institutions of this character were not however representative in the true sense. Their principal functions were street sweeping and lighting. Some small beginnings were made in 1850, when Consultative Committees were appointed. A comprehensive scheme was again prepared in 1870, and legislation undertaken, the result of which, so far as Sind

and the Bombay Presidency were concerned, was the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873.

It was not however until the year 1881 that the first real foundations of Local Self-Government were laid, when Lord Ripon issued the famous edict which really forms the Magna Carta of L. S. G. in India. The Provincial Governments were circularised and suggestions made to them for enlarging the electorate and for having direct representation.

Lord Ripon said, "His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is of the opinion that the time has now arrived when further practical development may be afforded to the intentions of Government to develop the institutions of Self-Government which are instruments of political and popular instruction." Referring to the common opinion then prevalent that the people of this country were themselves indifferent to the principles of Local Self-Government, that they take but little interest in public matters, Lord Ripon remarked: "No doubt that is the point of view which commends itself to many active and well intentioned District Officers and the people of India are themselves remarkably tolerant of existing facts."

Some of the Provincial Governments expressed themselves against the proposed changes and some were hesitant but none was in favour. Some of the Local Governments looked aghast at the proposed wholesale changes and stated that it was unwise, nay, even dangerous, to entrust such powers to the people who had no experience of Local Self-Government.

This reminds me of a story which many of you must be familiar with. A lady went to the house of another whose only son had been nearly drowned while bathing in the sea. The first mentioned lady told the mother, "Oh dear! Oh dear! what a catastrophe! Well, I shall never allow my son to enter water until he has learnt swimming." The attitude of some of the Provincial Governments was typical of this old lady. How could the people be entrusted with the work of Self-Government without having any experience in the art of Local Self-Government! This attitude had of course

been anticipated by Lord Ripon who remarked in the above Despatch: "At the start there may be failures calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes or even to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of L. S. G. itself. If, however, the officers of Government set themselves to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life, if they accept loyally, and as their own, the policy of Government the period of failures will be short and substantive progress will soon become manifest." From the above almost prophetic utterance made 50 years ago, one can see the imagination, the vision and the political sagacity of that famous Viceroy.

Lord Ripon further advocated, next to the enlargement of the electorate, that the number of elected members of Local Board and Municipalities should be increased and the number of nominated members should be decreased and suitable men encouraged to stand as candidates. The next most important recommendation was that the Local Bodies should be allowed to develop fully and be released as much as possible from official control.

After the resolution of 1882, the next milestone on the road of Local Self-Government is the year 1907-08 when a Decentralization Commission was appointed. This Commission reviewed the whole field of Local Self-Government and made several important recommendations in the direction of the liberalisation of the constitution and franchise of Municipalities and Local Boards. No action was taken thereon until the year 1915, when the Government of India issued a resolution embodying their ideals of Local Self-Government and accepted the recommendations of the various Local Governments, leaving it to them to strive for these ideals as much as possible. This period seems to have been one of quickened activity and the domain of Local Self-Government once again came under examination two years after.

It was announced in the House of Commons on August 20, 1917, that the policy of His Majesty's Government was that of increasing the associations of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions. The result of this was the issue by

the Government of India of the resolution in 1918 which is a sort of stock-taking of the position. After referring to Lord Ripon's determined efforts to implant Local Self-Government institution in this country and the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission and the Government of India resolution of 1915, it proceeds to deal with various matters. It quotes with approbation Lord Ripon's statement that Local Bodies should learn by making mistakes and profit by them and that the training of the people in the act of Local Self-Government should take precedence over departmental efficiency. This led Local Governments to take an active interest in the matter and endeavour to give effect to the wishes of the Central Government. The electorate which at that time was on the average not more than 6 per cent in Municipalities and Local Boards, was widened by the lowering of franchise and Local Bodies were released as far as possible from official control by having non-official Chairman and Presidents, by decreasing the number of nominated members and by relaxing the control of the Commissioners and Government in the matter of internal management of these Bodies. Various local enactments were passed in different provinces for securing a measure of greater independence to these Bodies and special Acts were framed for the larger Presidency Municipalities. The last two decades have been a period of steady progress and the constitution of Local Bodies has undergone enormous changes.

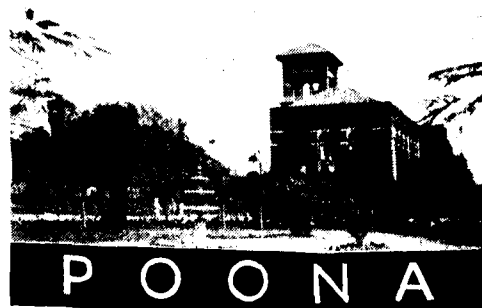
There is no doubt, however, that while Local Self-Government has progressed in the large cities, it has lagged behind in the smaller towns and in the villages. We have corruption, mismanagement and inefficiency in some places. We have communal strifes and party feelings. But we should not be discouraged by failures. On the other hand, we have every reason to hope that these institutions will develop. It is essential we should have a periodical stock-taking of the situation, check our failures and successes, profiting by the first and being encouraged by the second.

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Rtn. Vice-President D. B. Avari presided over the dinner meeting held on January 20.

At the invitation of the Chairman the following nominations for office-bearers for 1937 were made:

Nomination of Office-bearers.—Rtn. Dr. F. D. Shroff, for President; Rtn. D. B. Avari, for Vice-President; Rtn. T. B. Dalal, for Secretary; Rtn. Major C. P. Bhatt, for Treasurer; and Rtns. Sir Montagu de P. Webb and B. T. Thakur, for Directors.



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

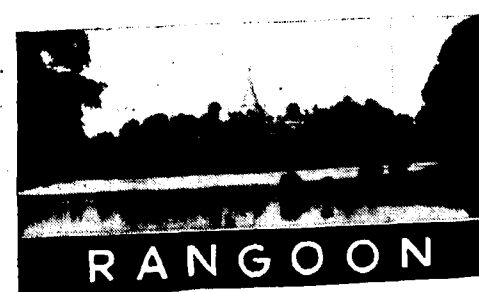
Sufism.—At the meeting on December 10, Rtn. Irani, of the Bombay Rotary Club, spoke on Sufism from a different angle from that of the previous speaker on the same subject. Rtn. Irani said that the Sufi poets were the teachers of a Divine Discontent, which yearned for a love without restraint, the love of the possessor and the possessed. The poets showed how all faiths were in essence one and how the goal of desire was ultimate service to the Divine.

At the meeting on December 24 there was no talk on any special subject. There was an informal discussion about the topics to be considered at the District Conference in Madras and the Club delegates had a full opportunity of ascertaining the views of the Club.

The Directors have sanctioned a donation of Rs. 50 to the Poona District Scout Association for the Scout Jamboree at New Delhi.



AT THE LUNCHEON MEETING OF THE BOMBAY ROTARY CLUB ON JANUARY 19
MADAME SOPHIA WADIA IS SEEN ADDRESSING THE GATHERING.



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

At the meeting on January 5, the President welcomed the newly elected member, Rtn. A. J. Stiff (Dairy Products, Distributing), who has succeeded Rtn. J. Malby.

The President initiated a discussion on ways and means of improving attendance at club meetings.

Rtn. McIntyre suggested a survey of members' attendance during 1936 by a small committee.

Rtn. Haji suggested an attendance committee of one or two members on a permanent basis, as in some Clubs in India.

Rtn. Dunkerly said that such a committee should look after new members in particular and encourage them to take a keen interest in the affairs of the Club.

Rtn. Vincent suggested that members who failed to intimate their absence should be charged for luncheon!

The meeting appointed an attendance Committee composed of Rtns. Rushall (Jr.) and Allibhoy.

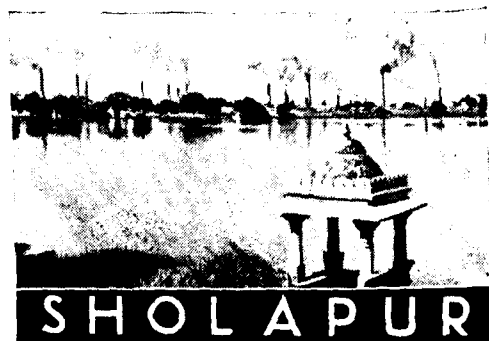
The meeting then considered and gave its opinion on subjects that were due to come up for discussion at the District Conference.

The President announced that on February 23, in commemoration of the Birthday of Rotary, a Dinner meeting would be held.

At the meeting held on January 12, the new members, Rtns. C. P. Mehta, S. B. Nariman and C. A. Soorma, were welcomed and introduced. The seasonal greeting cards received from the Rotary Clubs of Cardiff and Sheffield were read and the Secretary was authorised to acknowledge them suitably.

Burmese Architecture : U Tin, F.I.A.A., Architect to the Rangoon Corporation, delivered an interesting address on "Burmese Architecture." He made a rapid survey of the subject and explained the Pythat construction and its significance. No hard and fast rules, he said, were followed by Royalty in Burma in the construction of their magnificent edifices and the numerous palaces were built according to the fancy of the concerned King. The famous Palace at Mandalay was a beautiful specimen of ceremonial architecture of Burma. In Old Burma, by custom and by Royal decree, commoners were forbidden to build elaborate buildings, either of civic or residential nature, which would in any manner compete with buildings owned by Royalty.

The Burmese Pagodas, continued U Tin, might be divided into four classes—Pahtos or religious edifices; Topes or hemispherical structures; Kus or pagoda-like structures with continuous chambers or galleries; and, Zedies or the common type of pagodas. Since the 11th century, the arch, in all its forms and varieties, was an accepted principle in construction, while in India it was almost non-existent. At the beginning of the 14th century a Burmese King sent Burmese workmen to Gaya (N. India) to repair the famous Buddhist temple, Maha Bodi, which had fallen into disrepair. Those workmen incorporated into the temple an arch which at that time in India seemed a rarity.



President : J. A. B. Grier, C.I.E.
Secretary : H. P. Hinchcliffe.

Seventeen members and seven guests attended the meeting on January 12. This was the first meeting of the Club at which ladies were present and they were welcomed by Rtn. Diwakar.

Letters of welcome into Rotary received from various clubs in all parts of the world, were read.

East and South Africa : Mr. D. Williams, V.D., who had just returned after a tour in East and South Africa, gave a very delightful and interesting account of his experiences. Mombasa, Kenya, Uganda, Nairobi, Mozambique, Durban, Natal and Johannesburg were described in picturesque language by the speaker. He said that it was surprising to note that though a trip in South Africa was less costly than a trip to Europe so very few people from India went to South Africa. For those who loved the beauties of Nature and Wild Life a trip to South Africa was surely indicated.

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At the meeting on January 26 further letters received from Rotary Clubs in all parts of the World, welcoming the Sholapur Club into the Rotary fold, were read.

A Holiday in Ceylon formed the subject of an address by the President, Rtn. J. A. B. Grier. He gave a delightful account of the wonderful scenic beauties of the island and the scrupulous cleanliness which was found everywhere, even in the bazaars. The mountain country of Bandara-wela and the neighbourhood was remini-

scent of the graceful Downs in England and the beautiful roads, which were all free from cattle, made it a pleasure to drive through any part of the country. The President referred to the glories of Anuradhapura, the old capital of Ceylon, and gave an interesting resumé of its history and greatness.



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

Rotarians of Thayetmyo helped in the opening ceremony of the District Scout Headquarters costing Rs. 8,000/- donated by a public-spirited citizen. The President of the Rotary Club, who is also the District Scout Commissioner, in opening the District Scout Headquarters thanked the donor. Over 300 scouts and guides attended the function. The Scout Commissioner said that Scouts could not show their appreciation to the donors better than by helping to develop the scout spirit and passing it on to others. The troops and crews contributed several items to entertain the guests attending the ceremony.

Unique Sign Board : The Scout Headquarters ground is adjacent to the Rotary Club. There is to both institutions one common gate way over which are the words :—

"World Citizenship
through
Scouts and Rotary."

These are in Chinese characters as the donor of the Scout building is a Chinese gentleman and also in Burmese as most of the Scouts are Burmans.

Did He Get It ?

The following Note appeared in a Bulletin of the Calcutta Rotary Club recently :—

"CHILDREN'S TREAT.—We have been asked to give members a reminder about the necessity for them making their contributions promptly to this really deserving piece of work. Personally, we feel that in making this appeal in the Bulletin we shall not achieve much; from our knowledge of our own psychology and from what we know of Rtn. Corn's experience in the past, the only real way of getting in the money for this annual event is to chivvy the members at tiffin time. At any rate, if Rtn. Mukerji can find out who wrote this note and chase him for his contribution at the next meeting, he will be successful. We have already written out the cheque and put it in our pocket book, so that we shan't get caught next meeting without the wherewithal to make good our promise."

We wonder what luck Rtn. Mukerji had in chasing this elusive cheque!

R. I. Board of Directors 1937-38

The Board of Directors of Rotary International, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws, has nominated the following five Rotarians to be members of the 1937-38 Board of Directors :—

- Joseph Imre (Budapest, Hungary).
- Angus S. Mitchell (Melbourne, Australia).
- Armando de Arruda Pereira (Sao Paulo, Brazil).
- Carlos P. Romulo (Manila, Philippine Islands).
- Franz Schneiderhan (Salzburg, Austria).

Overcoming Provincialism

An Anniversary Message from The Founder and President Emeritus of Rotary, Paul P. Harris

IN recent years Mrs. Harris and I have had the good fortune to represent Rotary in various parts of the world. We have been guests of Rotarians in Europe, South Africa, China, Japan, The Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand and in ten of the countries of Latin America.

Out of these contacts and experiences most naturally certain impressions and conclusions have developed. Among my deepest impressions is the feeling that one's judgment of another people is almost always based on misconceptions and superficialities; seldom on actual understanding of the people themselves, their hopes and aspirations.

Consideration of the significance of this impression has led me to conclusions which I want to share with my fellow Rotarians and others.

There are people in every country whom we would love if we really knew them. There is no such thing as a "bad" people. We will do well to keep in mind that honorable intentions motivate all peoples however difficult it may be at times for us to believe it. As Sir Norman Angell says it would clarify our thinking greatly if we could remember that nations at war invariably believe they are right. In other words war is the result of failure to understand each other. Rotary tries in its way to promote understanding.

The advancement of understanding and good-will is critically important and offers the finest opportunity for united endeavour in our world-wide group. We Rotarians occupy a unique position in this regard.

My message, appropriate, I trust, to the coming anniversary of Rotary's founding is a call upon each and every Rotarian to lend a hand. Let us free our minds of that which obstructs understanding. Let us remember that a complete understanding of all the

facts would have prevented war in the past and will do so to-day. As individuals who have reached maturity you do not find it necessary to resort to force to maintain your honour. There is no more reason why nations should resort to arms to maintain their dignity than there are reasons why individuals should resort to fisticuffs to maintain theirs. The idea is archaic, a relic of a past civilization. Rotary is still in its beginning. Its record to date would seem to indicate that eventually there will be tens of thousands of Rotary clubs helping their members and their communities to a more sympathetic understanding of their fellow men. God speed the coming of the day.

PAUL P. HARRIS.

THE TONGUE

Not the tongue in your shoe, nor the tongue on the low-down wagon, but the tongue in your mouth is the thing I want to talk about.

The human tongue starts more trouble than friends or finance can stop. It is the fool that can do more harm in a day than you can correct in many years. Lincoln said little and Grant said less. Washington talked only when necessary and Coolidge was as silent as a steam calliope with a broken boiler.

The more men talk the less time they have to think and the less time others have to think.

If you are a great talker, you are not a great thinker.

Listen to yourself and get your own weights and measures.

—The Silent Partner.

Population Trends in East and West

A Rotary Address by P. K. Wattal

Addressing a meeting of the Madras Rotary Club on February 5, Mr. P. K. Wattal, Accountant-General, Madras, analysed population trends in Eastern and Western countries and the problems that face governments in this connection. He admits that the smaller families which form the general rule at the present day are due to the increased standards of living. At the same time, however, he points other causes which tend to limit families, causes such as unemployment, standardised housing, the growing reluctance of women to face the experience of motherhood, fear of war, etc.

—Ed.

WE find ourselves to-day in the midst of two conflicting tendencies which are of profound significance to the future of the human race and the future of civilisation. The population of the world is about two thousand millions, of which the European peoples constitute one-third and the non-European the remaining two-thirds. The rate of growth of the European races was very rapid during the 19th century. They formed one-fifth of the world's population in 1800 and now constitute one-third. The non-European peoples constituted four-fifths of the world's population in 1800 and now constitute only two-thirds.

Since the last quarter of the 19th century, the growth in the European population has been showing signs of slowing down. The rate of increase of Eastern races, on the other hand, shows no such trend. This has given rise to interpretations and forebodings of various kinds, which differ not only with the temperament and outlook of the persons making them, but with their nationality and the policy of the Government under which they live. It is, therefore, necessary to look around objectively and dispassionately. What is exactly happening? What are the social implications of these tendencies?

I shall deal with Western countries first and will take England and Wales as an example. The population of England and Wales was about 9 millions in 1801. To-day it is nearly 41 millions. It has been increasing steadily from year to year. Even to-day the birth-rate is higher than the death-rate. There is, therefore, apparently no cause for apprehension. When we look at the figures closely we find that throughout the 19th century the rate of increase of the population exceeded one per cent. per annum. From 1911 to 1931 the rate of increase was only half of what it was before; to-day it is only one-third. The age composition of the population has altered and is altering very considerably. The proportion in the total population of persons aged 65 and over is increasing and that of children under 16 is rapidly falling.

The President of the British Association, in his inaugural address at Blackpool, says that there will be a drop of 40 per cent. in the proportion of children and a rise of 33 per cent. in the proportion of the aged thirty years hence. This increase of senility at the expense of juvenility, as it is called, will throw an increasing burden on the energies of those in active years of life, will make them even less willing to bear the burdens of parenthood and will have serious repercussions on educational policy, on

housing policy, on the cost of pension schemes, in fact upon the finance and policy of nearly every collectivised social activity.

If the present trend continues, those who are in the best position to judge estimate, the population of England will decrease to 40.6 millions in 1942, 40 millions in 1947, 39.8 millions in 1952, 38.9 millions in 1957 and 37.5 millions in 1962; or in other words, there will be an actual decrease in the population by 4 millions in nearly 30 years.

Causes of Decline : What are the causes of this anticipated decrease in the population. Marriage is still popular, not only do more people marry, but also they marry at a somewhat earlier age. The death-rate has been much reduced, and particularly so among infants. The average expectation of life at birth has risen very considerably during the last 50 years and stands to-day at the high figure of 59 for males and 63 for females.

An Englishman, on an average, lives twice as long as an Indian.

In spite of these favourable circumstances, why should the population decrease? The reason is to be found in the decline in the birth-rate. Since 1876, the birth-rate has been falling steadily, from 35.5 to 14.7 in 1935 or more than half. To-day the English birth-rate is the lowest in Europe, except perhaps Sweden. The total annual births are now less than 6,00,000 which, as you will see, are not sufficient to replace the present population of 41 millions even supposing every person born lives up to 60 years. Twenty years ago the annual birth-rate for 1,000 women between 15 and 45 was 197.4; two years ago it was 110.4. The Registrar-General considers that to maintain the population at its present figure a birth-rate of 19½ per thousand is necessary. Experts calculate that the net reproduction rate in England to-day is 25 per cent. below the replacement rate. Among the middle classes the net reproduction rate is as much as 50 per cent. below the replacement rate, which would go to show that they are threatened with speedy extinction. In other words, whatever replacement of population is taking place, is largely from the wrong end of society.

What is true of England is also true of the other countries of Northern and North-Western Europe, namely, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Sweden and Denmark, as well as of European population in the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. In each of these countries the birth-rate has fallen considerably and the net reproduction rate is below the replacement rate. Countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, such as Russia, Poland and Portugal do not exhibit this tendency to decline in population at present. Italy still has a net reproduction rate higher than the replacement rate but the figures show a downward tendency.

Why is it that Western populations have generally a falling birth-rate? Some people attribute the decline in the birth-rate to genetic differences in fertility and others to conscious control of births. Biologists are unable to throw any light on the matter as they confess to abysmal ignorance of the physiology—the how, why and when—of human reproduction. Sociologists also are not all of one mind. It would tire you if I were to give the detailed evidence in support of each of these two schools of thought.

The balance of opinion, however, seems to be in favour of the view that conscious control is largely responsible for the present fall in the birth-rate. But there is more to come. The practice of contraception is spreading but it is not yet universal. The perfect contraceptive has also not yet been invented, but may be any day. When both these things happen, the decline in births may be expected to be much greater than it is to-day.

That families are growing smaller is undoubted. Instead of three children to a family which is just necessary for replacement, there are only two. Why do men and women restrict the size of their families?

Why Small Families? It is generally supposed that economic considerations are responsible, and people have smaller families because the expense of bringing up children has increased tremendously in recent years. This is certainly the truth, but not the whole

truth. There are other factors also at work. Unemployment, standardised housing in the suburbs of great cities, a new attitude towards the responsibilities of married life, fear of war, social ambitions, the widening interests of women and their growing reluctance to face the experience of motherhood, all play their part. There is also a body of opinion which holds that the restriction of families is a service to the community; that the world is menaced by over-population; that the family is a social institution which fails to fulfil its purposes. All these factors have to be borne in mind when the question of remedies is taken up. Unless the diagnosis is thorough, no treatment can be effective.

We have so far surveyed the situation as it exists in the countries of the West. It is now necessary to turn to the East. In regard to Eastern countries, statistics are unfortunately incomplete and not wholly reliable, and are of a comparatively recent date. Japan and India have some census statistics; China had a census of sorts for the first time in 1910 and these three countries account for nearly three-fourths of the population of the East. What is the trend of the population in China, Japan and India? Regarding the population of China, no accurate figures are available and estimates made by different authorities differ very considerably, but it is generally believed to be about 450 millions. Marriage is early and universal and the size of the families unlimited. There is also no prohibition upon widow remarriage. The birth-rate is believed to be higher than in India. In spite of all these factors in favour of a rapid increase, the growth of population has been small. In the absence of any preventive checks, the positive checks to increase of population are numerous and the death-rate is very high. With the establishment of order and security in China, we may expect the growth of population to be more rapid than it is at present.

The population problem of Japan has received a great deal of attention in recent times. The population increased rapidly from 1880 to 1920. The birth-rate reached its peak in 1920 and has been falling since. The death-rate has also been falling and the natural increase of population is still very

high. The population to-day is about 70 millions and is expected to go up to 78 millions by 1950. There is, however, now less marriage than before and there is also a rise in the age at marriage. By 1955, it is thought, the reproductive groups will cease to increase relatively to other age groups and the population figures will show the same trend as is now discernible in the countries of Western Europe.

Situation in India : The population of India has been increasing steadily at each census. In 1931 it was 352 millions. To-day it must be about 382 millions. By 1941, when the next census will be due, it is expected to be 400 millions. The birth-rate has been fairly steady, at about 34 per 1,000. The death-rate has also been steady, with a downward tendency, at about 25 per 1,000. Marriage is early and universal; there is no voluntary limitation of births and in the absence of natural calamities the trend of the population is upward.

There is one special feature of the growth of population in India to which I wish to invite your attention. If you look at the map of India from the North-West to the East, you find a large Muslim population in the North-West Frontier Province, a steadily diminishing proportion of Muslims in the Punjab, a still less proportion in the United Provinces, even less in Bihar, and then quite suddenly a large proportion of Muslims in Bengal. The high proportion of Muslims in the North-West Frontier and the Punjab is easily understandable; they are close to Muslim countries on the western boundaries of India, and were the first to receive the Muslims who came and settled in this country.

But what is the reason for the large proportion of Muslims in Bengal. It is certainly not the result of Muslim domination, for if that had been so, United Provinces and Delhi which were subject to Muslim rule for centuries would have had a much large proportion of Muslims instead of only a small minority. Muslim conquest and Muslim settlement have nothing to do with the preponderance of Muslims in Bengal; this is due to purely natural causes, and has occurred within a comparatively short period of British rule. In 1931 the Muslim popula-

tion in Bengal was 55 per cent. and the Hindu population 43 per cent. of the total. In 1881, when the first general census was taken, Muslims were 49.7 per cent., and Hindus 48.9 per cent., or only .8 per cent. less. The rate of increase of the Muslim population in Bengal for the last 50 years has been one per cent. per annum and that of the Hindus less than half of that. So you can see that Hindus must have been more than 50 per cent. of the population even as early as 1871. During the period of Muslim rule they must have been in an overwhelming majority. The Provincial Census Superintendent thinks that the Hindus of Bengal are approaching their maximum and will soon show an actual decline in population, whilst the Muslim population will continue to grow.

It will thus be apparent that populations both in the West and the East show upward as well as downward trends. Whether an upward trend is a sign of virility and a downward trend one of decadence I cannot say.

The framing of a sound population policy is, however, an urgent necessity for every country and I hope that the new autonomous Governments that will soon be established in the provinces will direct their energies to it with the same thoroughness and vigour which is being shown by some Governments in the West.

International Exchange

The following extracts from *The Rotary Wheel* are presented as giving a graphic indication of the work of European Clubs in spreading international understanding and goodwill.—Ed.

Erfurt.—Rotarian Dr. Ferdinand Oehler ("Medicine": *Erfurt*, Germany) wishes his daughter, aged 19, to visit England for two or three months. Rotarian Oehler would take in exchange at the same time the son of an R.I.B.I. Rotarian: age 16-18.

Mannheim.—Rotarian Dr. Troeltsch ("Banks": *Mannheim*, Germany) wishes his daughter, aged 20, to visit England for two months or more, to learn English. She is specially interested in music. A return visit could be arranged at the beginning of 1937.

Wiesbaden.—Rotarian von Wangenheim ("Administration of the State": *Wiesbaden*, Germany) would receive in his family, as a guest, a young Englishman, of "a good,

refined family," of about 17 to 21 years of age.

It is pointed out that the young Englishman would be the guest of Rotarian and Mrs. von Wangenheim and that only a small allowance would be necessary to pay for petty expenses such as laundry, theatre tickets, etc.

In return, Rotarian von Wangenheim would expect the young Englishman to be a companion to his son (17 years of age) during the latter's leisure time, by taking part in sports, walking, and so on, in order to give young von Wangenheim an opportunity to talk English. As the leisure of the young German of to-day is rather scarce, there will be plenty of time available to the young Englishman for lessons in German, sports, games, etc.

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: R. K. Heble, Mirzapur Rd. Directors: Khan Bahadur Chahewala, Dr. Harilal M. Desai. Sergeant-at-Arms: S. J. 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., M.B.E., J.P. Vice-President: T. R. S. Kynnersley;

Joint Hon. Secretaries: R. G. Higham, and M. R. A. Baig; Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria; Immediate Past President: W. H. Hammond. Directors: N. M. Chinoy, C. B. Sethna, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Chunilal B. Mehta, A. Hague, and 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. Hon. 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.

Charter No. 4118

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. 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 Maung. Hon. Treasurer: Babu Rawaljee. Directors: M. M. Bannerjee, Mullerworth, U Ba Sein, U Shwe Mia, J. M. Sein, U Shwe Ne, U Tin Maung.

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

Lord Balfour in praising waiters that served him in Washington tells this story: "I was at a hotel where all the waiters were coloured men. On the first evening I pushed away the menu and gave the waiter a coin. 'Just bring me a good dinner,' I said. He brought me an excellent dinner. I continued this plan a fortnight. When I left, my waiter said to me, 'Good-bye, sah, an' good luck, and when yoh or any of yoh frien's come here what can't read the menu, jes ax foh Calhoun Clay.'"

A lady who had been away on a visit was expected home on the seven o'clock train. Her husband was waiting at the station, when a telegram was handed him: "Missed Train; will start the same time to-morrow, Margaret." The husband was very logical; he immediately despatched a reply: "If you start at the same time to-morrow, you will miss your train again."

Eight crates containing 200 monkeys, specially imported for a movie, were delivered in Hollywood. The monkeys came all the way from India, and it is said that their temperaments and matrimonial alliances suffered no changes. Hollywood folk are watching closely to see how "location" affects family life in the cages—in other words, whether the movies will make monkeys of the monkeys.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for January 1937

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	2	13	38	5	45	34	8	1	41
AMRITSAR	2	15	47	5	55	29	4	1	32
*BANGALORE	2	23	55	2	51	39	6	..	45
BARODA	2	12	39	..	..	31	..	..	31
BOMBAY	4	85	60	15	68	140	1	0	141
CALCUTTA	4	36	38	16	..	88	8	0	96
*COCHIN	2	20	70	..	70	28	..	1	27
COLOMBO	3	47	57	11	67	83	0	1	82
JAMSHEDPUR	2	14	67	..	..	21	..	..	21
KARACHI	2	10	22	5	24	43	4	1	46
LAHORE	4	8	25	0	25	30	3	0	33
MADRAS	5	52	55	2	57	54	..	2	52
POONA	2	12	44	3	50	28	1	1	28
RANGOON	4	..	29	7	36	61	0	1	60
SHOLAPUR	2	20	70	3	25	24	28	0	28
THAYETMYO	2	13	52	1	54	25	1	1	25

* Returns not received.

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.

OFFICERS IN THE 80TH DISTRICT.

(Federated Malay States, Siam, Straits Settlement and French Indo-China).

GOVERNOR: W. ALLAN ELEY.

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., Ipon, Federated Malay States. Cable address: "Rae Macphails."

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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.

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

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UNITED ARTISTS

UNITED ARTISTS 1936-37 PRODUCT.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRODUCTIONS.

Dodsworth
Come and Get it
Women can be Wrong
Follies or Pony Boy
In Love and War
Shake Hands with Murder

SELZNICK PRODUCTIONS

Garden of Allah
It happened in Hollywood
Man with the Young Wife
Tom Sawyer

WALTER WANGER PRODUCTIONS.

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

BRITISH CINE ALLIANCE PRODUCTIONS.

Life of Edmund Kean

CRITERION PRODUCTIONS

Accused
High Treason
Crime over London
Secret Courtier

CAPITOL PRODUCTIONS

Koenigsmark
Marriage of Corbal
Love in Exile
Mademoiselle Docteur

LONDON FILM PRODUCTIONS.

The Man who could work Miracles
Rembrandt
Elephant Boy
1 Claudius
Divorce of Lady X
Knight Without Armour
Queen Elizabeth
Bicycle built for two
Dark Journey
Troopship

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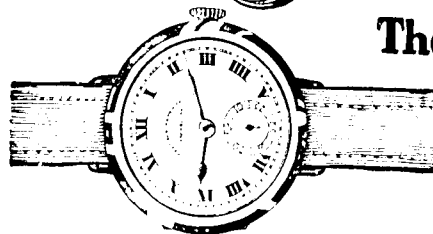
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